Proposal is unofficially rejected by North Vietns

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Paris, (Jan. 26)—Vietnamese Communists made plain yesterday that President Nixon's peace plan was unacceptable.

The North Vietnamese delegation here accused the President of having uttered "brazen" threats of war in his television speech yesterday, which it called a "perfidious maneuver to deceive the American electorate in an election year."

"brazen" threats

The Vietcong delegation, meanwhile, called on the South Vietnamese for a cease-fire elections in South Vietnam a scheme for maintaining American puppet governments in Indochina.

"We shall continue our program of ending American involvement in the war by withdrawing our remaining forces as the South Vietnamese develop the capability."

The statements were tantamount to a rejection, although they did not spell that out. The Vietcong said it was reserving its formal reply for tomorrow's session of the Paris Peace Conference, when the Nixon plan is to be submitted officially.

The plan will be the first new proposal for a general settlement to be submitted to the conference by the United States since October 1969, when a five-point plan outlined by Nixon in a television speech the day before was introduced.

The 1969 plan called for a cease-fire, a new Indochina peace conference, a timetable for troop withdrawals, a political solution "that reflects the will of the South Vietnamese people" and the immediate release of war prisoners.

The Nixon plan presented yesterday night is consistent with the earlier one. It differs primarily in providing a six-month timetable for withdrawal and prisoner release, in specifying that this period would end with an election, and in pledging the resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu one month before the voting.

Another new element was Nixon's offer of a simplified alternative: a withdrawal and cease-fire that would leave the political process to be worked out by the Indochinese themselves. This matched an alternative put forward informally by the Communists last July, in connection with the Vietcong's seven-point plan, and later tacitly withdrawn.

Proposals for more of todays whether::

We're due for more of speculative
dispatches from Washington, that the Communists would reject any offer he made that left the Thieu government in power.

One occasion when there was active speculation about such a meeting came last July 12, when Kissinger, Nixon's adviser for National Security, passed here on his way home from his then secret visit to Peking. But he appeared to snub an open invitation by the North Vietnamese, and the American delegation denied knowledge of any such encounter.

In fact, Nixon revealed, Kissinger did then meet with Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief delegate, and presumably also with Le Duc Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese Communist Politburo.

David K. E. Bruce took over the Acting Chief Delegate, Philip Habib, in September, 1970, and left the following July. His successor, William Porter, was distinguished by the toughest stance yet taken by the Americans, while Kissinger was communicating with the North Vietnamese in secret, or awaiting their reply to Nixon's offers. Porter would tell in public that they were not negotiating, and on occasion would call off weekly sessions as pointless.

sessions pointless

In their statement tonight, the North Vietnamese said that in both public and the secret meetings, "The Nixon administration did not respond to the two questions fundamental for the just and logical peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem."

It said the United States (1) refused to withdraw its forces and arms, dismantle its bases and "cease all air and naval activities as well as other acts of war against the Vietnamese people in both zones of Vietnam"; and (2) "persisted in maintaining the group of Nguyen Van Thieu."

The North Vietnamese statement tonight said the "threats of war" in Nixon's speech yesterday were "a Vietnam challenge to the Vietnamese people, the American people and peace-loving people around the world."

"We have often pointed out that Mr. Nixon talked one way and acted another," it said. "He spoke of sharp peace but made real war. In deciding to unilaterally make public the content of the private meetings that his delegates had proposed and promised to keep secret, Mr. Nixon gave further proof that his administration (finds it) very easy to break its engagements."

The statement by the provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam described the Nixon cease-fire plan as "only a maneuver aimed at forcing the peoples of South Vietnam and Laos and Cambodia to renounce their just, patriotic struggle while the United States continues to maintain regimes in its pay in these countries."

Future seen for Hall Life Board

by Mike O'Hare

Two new appointees to the Hall Life Board and three hall presidents have expressed cautious optimism about its future. Kevin Hansen of Cavanaugh Hall said, "I hope that it will prove to be workable, judging from the people on the Board, I think it will."

Ed Moto, President of Sorin Hall and chairman of the Hall President's Council, believes that the Board can serve as a "definite function" and that they would welcome any suggestions they might have. Although the Board's powers are somewhat vague, he hopes that they will be interested in improving the halls, as well as rules.

Both John Kwicen of Morrissey and Carmen Macareilly of Fisher have adopted a "wait and see" attitude concerning the Hall Life Board until it has time to meet. Bob Higgins, student government Hall Life Commissioner, said that his office will cooperate as much as possible with the Board. However, he is unsure of what kind of assistance his office can offer because of the vague function of the Board.

Presently, Higgins is asking hall presidents to consider what improvements may be made in their hall and submit the suggestions to him. These suggestions for hall improvement will be submitted to the Board of Trustees at their May meeting. Higgins is hopeful that the Trustees will allocate funds to implement helpful improvements mentioned in the report.
Ginsburg, Kosinski to speak at Soph Literary Festival

by Stan Podlich

Best poet Allen Ginsberg and award-winning author Jerry Kosinski will highlight next April's Sophomore Literary Festival, according to Chairman Raymond M. Funk. The festival is scheduled for the week of between April 16-21.

Kosinski and Ginsberg are two of six novelists and three poets who will appear during the six-day festival. Other guests include Robert Cooper, theologian and author of Universal Baseball Association, writer and critic William Gass, Big Men author Jay Neugeboren, novelist and essayist John Williams, and poets Diane Wakoski and Robert Dunkan. Miss Wakoski is the first woman ever to speak at the festival.

According to Funk, the nine guests will visit classrooms as well as speak to general audiences. Festival directors said that they had not established any speaking times for the nine. The directors are attempting to fit an as-yet-unnamed tenth speaker into the schedule, Funk said.

Cultural Arts Committee Chairman Bob Brinkman praised the selection, contending that "It (the literary festival) should provide a quality equal and possibly better than those in the past." According to Brinkman, big names do not necessarily reflect the quality of the writers.

There will be no admission charge for the six-day festival.

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QUIZ FRIDAY

on the next six chapters
Washington—In the second stage of the administration's sudden diplomatic and political offensive on the war, Henry A. Kissinger asked for public understanding and support of the peace proposal. He also reviewed his own private efforts to break the deadlock on negotiations.

Washington—President Nixon's Vietnamese peace proposal was termed a "long step forward" towards a negotiated settlement of the war by National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger. He criticized the administration's Vietnamese policies, however, complained that the proposal was unrealistic and stood no chance of being accepted by North Vietnam.

Washington—An amendment that would have limited the authority of the equal employment opportunity commission to only institute suits in Federal Court on behalf of persons subject to discrimination was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 40 to 47. The defeat would give the commission the power to order companies to stop discrimination in employment practices.

SBVP election committee named at SMC

by Bob Long and Ann McCurry

The St. Mary's Student Assembly last night voted to create a three-member commit-tee to administer an election designed to find a successor to recently-resigned student body Vice-President Miss Underman. The Assembly also voted to name Student Affairs Commissioner Jean Seymour chairman of the committee.

The decision came immediately after the Assembly chose to appoint an interim vice-president to fill the duration of Miss Underman's term.

The move to create the committee and the name Miss Seymour was made by Assembly Member Darlene Gallina, who cited the "time element" involved as her reason for the move. The Assembly also voted to formally advertise for members of the newly-created board on January 27th.

Under rules standing until the Assembly met last night, any vacancy in an electoral office must be filled by a school-wide election. Normally, the St. Mary's student body Vice-President administers those elections.

Former SBVP Underman was unavailable for comment on the move.

Miss Underman did say, however, that her "first reac tion" to the current regulation making a new election mandatory, "was that it (naming a successor) would be a waste of time, since the election for next year's officers would be sometime in March."

SBP Kathy Barlow dissented from her former vice-president, claiming during the Assembly meeting that "I think it's best to follow the book. I don't want to have any repercussion."

Miss Underman did suggest that it "might be necessary" to fill the vacancies left on various committees by her resignation. She had been Chairman of the Student Affairs Committee, and a member of the Student Affairs Council and SMC Student Assembly before she resigned.

She said that she "would like to stay on as a member of the Student Life Council" but under council rules her resignation as SBVP terminates her position on that council.

Beyond that, Miss Underman said she "plan(s) to get caught up on my work, do my radio show (she has an afternoon show with the campus radio station, WSNR), and generally enjoy myself."

The Assembly voted to pay Miss Underman a salary proportionate with the extent of her term she served, and to pay the rest of her Vice-President's salary to her successor.

Conspiracy conference opens today

by Susan Stone

Notre Dame's first "Conference on Conspiracy and Dissent" will open Thursday night with a discussion of "Cultural Change and Continuing Education. The conference, sponsored by the Program on Non-Violence, is intended to bring together men who share similar convictions concerning the present conspiracy laws, the war, and other areas of popular dissent.

Among Thursday's participants in the Conference are: A. Phillip Randolph (10:15 a.m.) who will speak on "Conspiracy and the American Heritage." Presently a history professor at Temple University, he is on leave in 1972 as the President of the Council of Learned Societies Senior Fellow. He is the author of Speakhead for Reform: The Social Set­ments and the Progressive Movement, 1889-1914, co-author of Eighty Years at Hull House, and Conflict and Consensus In American History. He is currently studying the American soldier as a human being.

Richard J. Neuhaus will discuss "Theological Reflections on Conspiracy" at 3:00 p.m. Mr. Neuhaus in the Pastor of the Lutheran Church of St. John the Evangelist, a predominantly black and Spanish parish in Brooklyn, editor of Una Sancta, a member of the Board of Directors of the NAC (for a sane nuclear policy) and has written several books dealing with radicalism and religion. He has led community and city-wide groups for city planning and anti-poverty programs. In 1968 he met with the Vietnamese Ambassador to the Paris Peace talks. His work consequently led to the establish­ment of U.S. support groups for draft resisters in France, Sweden and Canada.

Leonard J. Boudin will be Thursday evening's only speaker. His topic of discussion will concern "Legal Defense Against Conspiracy," set to begin at 8:00 p.m. One of the country's most prominent civil lawyers, he has defended Julian Bond, Benjamin Spock, Daniel Ellsberg and the Harrisburg Eight. He taught a course on advanced American Law at Harvard University Law School last year.

Thursday's festivities will start at 10:15 a.m. with Arthur J. Waskow will analyse "American Capitalism and American Catholicism: On a Collision Course?" As a member of the staff of The Liberal Project, he was a legislative assistant to a U.S. Congressman from 1960 to 1961. He spoke at the nation's first teach-in at Ann Arbor. He was also elected a delegate from the District of Columbia to the Democratic National Convention in 1968. Some of his books include The Limits of Defense, The Worried Man's Guide to Peace, From Race Riot to Sit-In, 1919 and 1960's, and The Creative Disorder of Our Time.

David Dellinger, senior member of the Chicago Eight, will round out the Conference at 3:00 p.m. in Washington Hall Auditorium. Along with Mr. Dellinger will be a panel of in­dicted or convicted conspirators whose comments have been titled "The Response of Defendants to Conspiracy Charges." Since 1968 he has worked against the United States conscription laws and was a founder of the Committee for Non-Violent Revolution. Since 1966 he edited Liberation and in 1970 he taught in the University of Notre Dame's first "Collision Project, The Creative Disorder of Our Time" organized by the creative lab of Student Life.

"McGovern's action is a step in the right direction," he said. "I don't go along with McGovern's plan to give the Army conscription as it is."

"McGovern recognizes that there is a problem," Mr. Dellinger said. "And the problem is that the military is a monopoly."

"McGovern recognizes that that monopoly comes through the draft," he continued. "And the monopoly comes through the draft because the draft means that the soldiers are made up of a certain kind of people."
Where's the money coming from?

Notre Dame's football team didn't go to the Cotton Bowl this year. Notre Dame's team didn't go to any bowl game in fact. Such is life. Some years the team just doesn't have it and those years it stays home on New Year's Day.

But for Notre Dame's minority students the fact that the football team wasn't down in Texas, or Louisiana or Florida this New Year's Day meant something far more sinister and disturbing than a case of lots of spirit but little talent. For Notre Dame's minority students it meant that the bowl funds, a big source of funds for scholarships, is no more. Those funds allowed more and more minority students to attend this university. Those funds allowed Notre Dame to offer palatable scholarship packages to top-flight minority students and others. Those funds have disappeared.

According to our eminent Provost the university will shortly make an announcement about the minority scholarship situation. One might hope that the university will say that several million dollars has been set aside specifically for that purpose. One might hope that the university would announce that Notre Dame would at last have the money to compete for minority students with other major universities. One might also hope that the second coming of Christ might be scheduled for next Thursday. The university's economic situation is depressing. After a modest surplus last year a $700,000 deficit is expected this year. The intractable laws of inflation have decreed that costs for this institution will spiral upwards faster than revenues. These same laws may carry with them on their spiral hopes for adequate minority funding.

The Provost has promised an announcement, though. That announcement may carry with it an implicit promise of more funds, a lot more funds. We can only hope that it will and hope too that that money has been found to finance the education of those who can't afford it.

Who needs a one month Veep?

With Student Body elections a little over a month away it is a waste of time and effort for St. Mary's Student Government to embark on the process of securing a new Vice-President.

If the post carried it duties of mind bending proportions, or duties that involved life-or-death decisions or other awe-inducing obligations then perhaps an election would make sense.

The St. Mary's Student Government and certainly the St. Mary's student body has far more important things to spend their time on. To waste some of that time to elect someone to a post that is largely ceremonial and then have them serve a month is foolish. We suggest that the election committee headed by Jena Seymourn return a negative verdict on their quest for a method to elect a Vice-President for the student government. They would do everyone a favor.
Notre Dame: a view from the outside

Notes from the Underground

The following article is a selection from a book entitled "The Underground Guide to the College of Your Choice." This particular selection was written by an undergraduate student. Parts of it are slightly outdated; parts are untrue. The writer is currently a student at the University of Notre Dame.

Notre Dame is a good place. It's also expensive. It's a place where you can find a lot of people who are interested in learning about the world and how it works. It's also a place where you can find a lot of people who are just here to have fun.

The academics at Notre Dame are top-notch. The professors are knowledgeable and passionate about their subjects. The classes are challenging, but not impossible. The workload is manageable, but not light.

The campus is beautiful. The campus is located in South Bend, Indiana, on the shores of Lake Michigan. The campus is green and lush, with trees and flowers everywhere. The campus is also home to a number of historic buildings, including the Main Building, the Administration Building, and the Basilica of the Sacred Heart.

The social scene at Notre Dame is varied. There are a lot of people who are interested in sports, and the football team is particularly popular. There are also a lot of people who are interested in music, and the university has a strong music program. The campus is also home to a variety of clubs and organizations, including fraternities and sororities, religious organizations, and political groups.

The student body at Notre Dame is diverse. There are students from all over the United States and from around the world. The student body is also diverse in terms of race, religion, and gender.

The campus has a lot to offer. There are a lot of things to do on campus, from attending lectures and watching sporting events to exploring the campus and taking in the scenery. The campus is also home to a number of restaurants and cafes, and the university provides a variety of dining options.

Overall, Notre Dame is a great place to be. It's a place where you can learn a lot, have fun, and make lifelong friends.
THE OBSERVER

Letters

Nader traces dairy money

This is the second part of a two part story which ran in the legal suit against President Nixon.

Nixon suit

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Tom O’Mara has varied interests

by Letty Rosenshein ’72

Tom with Tom O’Mara and chances are that the conversation will not stray too far from basketball. A sign on his desk warns, "I AM A HUMAN, THINKER, DANGER," which is a reminder of the past summer, which he spent with his close friends in a commune-style beach house on the Pacific. "My personal beliefs and athletic life," he cautioned, "have little in common." He attacks basketball with a loose, easy-going attitude, O’Mara, a sophomore General Natural Science major, with strong interests in the social sciences, describes the common stereotype of the athlete. He spends hours with his stack of books, which include works on history, philosophy, and psychology.

Frosh phenom phases fans

"I think I’ve had a good game if I can take advantage of my opportunities," says Digger Phelps, "He’s a good coach. He knows the game and is a nice guy. As far as generating enthusiasm, he’s the best I’ve ever seen." That said, he has been taking care of business on the court and has been named the Fighting Irish’s first "Student-Athlete of the Quarter." Phelps was named "Student-Athlete of the Quarter" for the first time, receiving the award in the fall semester.

The Associated Press

The Catholic school mythology played a large part in bringing Tom to Notre Dame; still, he didn’t know quite what to expect. "You can’t tell too much about a guy without having lived there," College Hall is not even impressive Tom. The team was quite difficult, but after his success on the freshman and varsity, he put his mind to rest. "You build up these things, how hard it’s going to be and all that, and then you find out it’s not as difficult as you thought." In his opinion, the team of rough, likewise proved unfounded; currently he is a member of a Dean’s list average, practice routine, and outside reading notwithstanding.

Tom is a great believer in "the right man in the right place at the right time." He believes in the power of the press, even though he participated in a California all-star game last summer. "Notre Dame doesn’t have a truly local player," he says. "No really suburban town can build up their own private hoops." In discerning with Notre Dame, Brokaw overlooked three of the top basketball colleges in the country: U.C.L.A., Marquette and Colorado. Even though he was not Phelps who lured Brokaw to Notre Dame, but former assistant coach Gene Sullivan, who was Brokaw’s current coach at Marquette, before he made his final decision. "I really admire Al McGuire, but Sullivan and McGinnis of the schedule Notre Dame plays and how important national exposure, so I signed with Notre Dame." Two days later Digger Phelps was named to the head coaching job and from what Brokaw’s shown to the court so far, Phelps should be forever grateful to Sullivan.

Brokaw’s play on the freshmen team has been electrifying fans to the point that comparisons with Austin Carr are now a favorite conversation topic. And, although some may call it sacrilege, the comparisons are not really unfounded. Since Brokaw has been scoring close to 35 points a game, he is always among the game’s leaders in rebounds, and he is an excellent ballhandler. He usually has "plug-in" defensive assignment, as was evidenced last Monday night when he held Allan Marcus of Marquette and him to 25 points.

Granted, Brokaw doesn’t quite have the outside shot that Carr had, and the Notre Dame defense boasts Brokaw prides himself on being a complete player. He is equally efficient forward or guard equally well. When asked if he knew how Carr play, Gary answered, "No, in person, just on T.V. a couple of times. I like to watch all the good players and try and pick up their ticks.

Does he have a preference between guard or forward? "I don’t rather play guard than forward. I like to handle the ball. I think I can knock back the offense." When asked if he had to score a certain number of points in order to consider his performance in a game successful, Gary replied, "I think I’ve had a good game if I’ve influenced the outcome of the game in favor. I don’t care about points for me."

Brokaw may be comparable to Carr in attitude also. "He’s rather quiet, has a very good temperament, and carries an automobile in this case for comfort. He meets with no one all about a simple ‘Yes, I’ll go whatever you say, sir’ that is thoroughly convincing.

As far as being under pressure since a lot of publicity is being looked upon as a disadvantage, Brokaw commented, "I don’t mind any pressure from the fans, I like to please the crowd. The only pressure I worry about is the defensive pressure our coaches and players use to try and stop me from scoring."

He usually gets to shoot from the outside or drive down the lane? "I think I’m better at the outside man, I’ll drive on him, but a lot depends on the situation in the game."

The subject of personal goals was raised and Brokaw offered: "I want to be a member of a national championship team before I graduate." When asked if he would be disappointed if he would not be able to attainable he answered, "Why not? John Shumate will be back next year, so I think the team will be a lot better. As a senior, people will expect and some teams are going to learn this the hard way."

Finally next year’s coach was brought up and Brokaw said of Digger Phelps, "He’s a good coach. He knows the game and is a nice guy. As far as generating enthusiasm, he’s the best I’ve ever seen."

Jim Donaldson

The Irish Eye

When Johnny Deen resigned as head basketball coach at Notre Dame one year ago today, he left an old basketball to the Notre Dame’s cage director, Gary Brokaw.

The Interhall Athletics office

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The Interhall Athletics office
Soviets chide Nixon for military budget

by Hedrick Smith
(c) 1972 New York Times News Service

Moscow, Jan. 26—Two authoritative Soviet newspapers chided President Nixon today for the increases in military spending in his new budget. An editorial in the English-language United States Press Agency, and Izvestia, the government newspaper, were much milder than a commentary last Friday in Krasnaya Zvezda, the official newspaper of the Communist party. This was taken as a possible indication of minghins in some military circles of good aspects of the arms talks despite the assessment of American officials that the political leadership in the Kremlin is in interest in reaching agreement before President Nixon visits Moscow in May. Krasnaya Zvezda directed its sharpest criticism at the administration's plans to speed development of a new nuclear armed submarine, justified in Washington as a reaction to the rapid expansion of the Soviet naval forces.

"It is obvious," Krasnaya Zvezda asserted, "the certain militaristic circles in the United States are trying to interfere with Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic weapons."

Privately, Soviet civilian sources have said that the President's proposal for $800 million to improve the American submarine fleet could be interpreted as a bargaining tactic to press Soviet negotiators to accept Washington's proposal to limit sea-based missiles. In Vienna, the United States has advocated limiting each side to the number of nuclear-armed submarines it now possesses.

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The Pravda and Izvestia comments contained specific comments on the submarine matter. The sharpest criticism in Pravda was a laudatory indication where the civilian leaders in the Kremlin who expressed the relatively restrained tenor of their criticism seemed to confirm earlier reports of an upswing in the Kremlin's interest in reaching some arms agreements with the United States.

Izvestia dismissed an unjustified the administration's specification of the American military increases that were matched in the Soviet arm buildup.

Dairy suit money total rises

(continued from page 4)

Dairyhouse, Inc., of Three Lakes, Wis., the dairy into the campaign accounts of four other republican finance committees.

4. And on March 25, with the dairy money flowing, Hardin announced that the milk price support level would go up, all over again.

After the White House meeting of March 23 and Harding's change of mind on March 25 the Nader suit said, TAPE, SPACE, and ADPEF, the three dairy political trusts, contributed another $36,100 to the GOP

dummy committees here for "the renomination and/or re-election of the incumbent president, Richard M. Nixon," according to the suit.

—On April 5, ADPEF — the "education" arm of mid-America dairies—put an additional $45,000 into nine regular GOP finance committees.

—On July 9, TAPE began an apparent attempt to disguise its payments by contributing $125,000 in equal sums of $2,500 to 50 dairy money committees with names like Americas Dedicated to Education, the Better Public Administration, the League for Converted Action, the League of Dedicated Voters, and such.

On Aug. 19, SPACE sent a further $39,000 in $2,500 in- stallments to a dozen other paper trusts— the Association for the Preservation of Basic American Ideas Committee, the American Dream Committee, the Americans Involved Coalition Committee, and the Association of Involved Volunteers. Again the hope of "the like — all identified in the suit as "Nixon Committees."

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