Passengers of hijacked jet return

by Richard Watkins

The co-pilot, Billy Haryloyd Johnson, who was shot in the shoulder as the twin-engine jet landed in Miami last night with 31 passengers and crew members of a Southernjet, was taken to a Miami hospital. He was not immediately known whether he was shot by one of the hijackers or by a stray bullet from one of the F.B.I. agents who had fired at the tires in hopes of preventing the take-off.

After a long period of circling in the Havana area to burn off excess fuel, the jet came in wheels down, generating a spray of sparks as its main-wheel hubs contacted the asphalt.

For the passengers and crew, who had helplessly been swept back and forth across the continent to nine different airports, it was safety at last. Their journeys had been irrationally altered about 7:20 P.M. Friday when the trio of hijackers, two wanted in Detroit on rape charges and one a fugitive from a Nashville jail, took over the jet while it was on route from Birmingham, Ala., to Memphis.

In the course of the next 29 hours, they shuttled more than 4,000 miles, setting down at Jackson, Miss., Cleveland, Ohio, Lexington, Ky., Chatanooga, Tenn., at Havana for an initial two-hour stay, Key West, Orlando, and finally Havana again.

After ordeal ends in Havana

medical attention for three

It was at Chatanooga that the airplane landed over a reported $2 million of the $10 million in extortion money demanded. "The three authors of the incident (the hijackers) gained money said by Cuban sources to be $2.5 million," a Cuban radio broadcast, monitored in Miami, said three persons had received medical attention. One was the co-pilot, a 27-year-old resident of College City, Ark. His wife said officials of Southern had told her husband was in good condition.

The other two were: an 83-year-old passenger originally thought to have been injured, but later reported suffering only from shock; and a passenger who was believed to have been injured in the take-off.

A Cuban radio broadcast, monitored in Miami, said three persons had received medical attention. One was the co-pilot, a 27-year-old resident of College City, Ark. His wife said officials of Southern had told her husband was in good condition. The other two were: an 83-year-old passenger originally thought to have been injured, but later reported suffering only from shock; and a passenger who was believed to have been injured in the take-off.

Cuban officials involved

Cuba's Premier, Fidel Castro, was somewhat more directly involved. He came to Havana's Jose Marti airport the first time the hijacked Southernjet landed there, and was reported to have tried to talk with the three gumment aboard.

The attempt failed because the nervous hijackers wanted him to come aboard the plane instantly, instead of going off to meet him with the ramp. Cuban security guards forbade this.

One of the hijackers, wearing a bullet-proof vest obtained with the extortion money and covered by the passenger checking fails, wandered in short North Atlantic hops.

safety jeopardized

Nor did F.B.I., other gumment, or airline officials would reconstruct this decision-making or say who had finally ordered the takeoff.

But what industry experts were asking was who had ordered the takeoff, particularly since it did not have the desired effect and jeopardized the safety of the landing in Havana, and might have produced a violent reaction from the jackty hijackers.

They were put being offered was that officials finally decided that the situation was getting dace but also that it was safer to try to stop the plane than to let the hijackers continue with what looked like an open-ended flirtation with disaster.

They were talking at the time of taking the small twin-engine jet in short North Atlantic hops in Switzerland.

A second major question being asked in the industry was how the hijackers—officially identified as Melvin Calé, 21, and Henry D. Jackson, 25—had been able to elude the screening system when they boarded at Birmingham.

passenger checking fails

Southern did have the system in operation. It is based on checking passengers to see if they show behavioral traits that have been found common to most hijackers. If so, they must be further checked at least in one of three ways. Metal detectors may be used to check for weapons on their persons or in their luggage. They may be asked for identification. They may ultimately be frisked by law-enforcement officers.

Well-informed sources in Washington said that all three hijackers had betrayed the telltale traits and that all had been subjected to searching with a hand-held metal detector.

What was not yet determined was whether the diector did not work or whether its readings were ignored by Southern employees rushing off to complete boarding of the flight.

relief plans

The relief plans that brought the passengers and crew back from Havana today landed at Miami's airport at 5:26 P.M.

Four of those debarking, all men and one of them elderly, were taken off on stretchered and covered by the Southern employees rushing off to complete boarding of the flight.

The other two were: an 83-year-old passenger originally thought to have been injured, but later reported suffering only from shock; and a passenger who was believed to have been injured in the take-off.

Cubans, however, were kept informed of the hijacking, the spokesman said.

President kept informed

A spokesman at the Florida White House, asked about the reports, said the White House was not involved in that.

The spokesman also disclosed that the hijackers, on two occasions during the hijacking, had asked to speak directly to the President. He added that several White House aides has been informed of the reports but had felt "a conversation would not be productive.

The President, however, was kept informed of the hijacking, the spokesman said.

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The attempt failed because the nervous hijackers wanted him to come aboard the plane instantly, instead of going off to meet him with the ramp. Cuban security guards forbade this.

Reignation still stands

Jean Seymour returns to finish semester at SMC

Former Saint Mary's Student Body President Jean Seymour has returned to SMC to complete the present academic semester. The SMC senior plans to graduate with her class in May.

Seymour resigned as SSB last Sunday claiming that she was unable to hold the position because of personal reasons. At that time she planned to withdraw from the college.

"My health would not permit me to do both student government and my academic work. Now, however, I am able to devote myself fully to my studies," Seymour said yesterday.

Seymour asked the college to disregard her request for withdrawal. "My teachers have been most cooperative in allowing me to finish the semester," she noted, adding that this cooperation made the decision of giving up student government easier.

The ex-SSB added that she regretted terminating her active role in student government. "I have very much enjoyed all the student government activities that occurred during my six months as student body president."

Seymour and running mate Sue Wettle were elected to the top St. Mary's spots on March 2, 1972. Wettle has succeeded Seymour as the SMC student body president.

The weekend trip to Denver turned out to be fun and profitable for both student fans and the football team. See page 8 for details.
Moscow—The Soviet Union has indicated its first signs of impatience at delays in the signing of an Indochina cease-fire agreement, while the United States hastens arms shipments to South Vietnam. “Emergency deliveries of arms could just put a under the still-unsigned agreement on the cease-fire and restoration of peace in Vietnam,” warned the Soviet armed forces newspaper Krasiyava Zvezda.

Moscow—A group of scientists working at Moscow’s Institute for Natural Compounds has been illegally making narcotics, according to reports circulating among Soviet intellectuals. Reliable sources report that at least one person has been arrested and that 2.2 pounds of narcotics, possibly LSD, has been found at the Institute. If the report about LSD is correct, it will be the first time that its availability has been acknowledged in the Soviet Union.

Washington—The officials in charge of the Nixon Administration’s controls over wages, prices and rents are strongly disposed to narrow the program as a gradual step toward decontrol. They are also considering vacations by the students of the United States National Guard of February 16, 1972, the observer Monday, November 13, 1972.

National Guard of February 16, will give a lecture Monday, November 13, 1972.

The observer Monday, November 13, 1972.

NOTRE DAME - SAINT MARY’S THEATRE presents
SUMMER AND SMOKE

Tennessee Williams’s beautifully fragile drama of frustrated love

Washington Hall  Notre Dame campus
Nov. 18, 11, 16, 17, 18 at 8:30 pm

Students $1.50  Phone Reservations 284-4716

PLACEMENT BUREAU
INTERVIEWS FOR WEEK OF NOVEMBER 27

Interviews are for seniors and graduate students. Sign-up schedule is in Room 225, Main Bldg. Interviews times must be selected and signed for in person. Hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each day, except Friday. The Placement Manual gives additional information regarding interview and procedures.

NOTE: The interviews listed below will take place after Thanksgiving. There will be no interviews during Thanksgiving week.

Nov. 27: Southern Illinois University
All degrees, all majors.

Nov. 27: The Texas Company
All B.S., M.S., Ph.D., Ph.D. in M.E.

Nov. 28: Allied Chemical Corporation
B.S. in Chem., Chem. and Eng. and Seaborg Island Laboratory
B.T. in E.D. and M.E.

Nov. 28: Air Force
B.T. in C.E., M.E., Met., M.E.I.O.

Nov. 28: General Electric Company
A.S., B.S., M.S., Ph.D.

Nov. 28: General motors Corporation
B.S. in E.E., Met., M.E.I.O., M.D., M.S. in Met.

Nov. 29: General Foods Corporation
B.T. in E.E., Met., M.E.I.O.

Nov. 29: Heritage Radiation Division - Gen. Foods Corp.
B.S. in E.E., Met., M.E.I.O. B.S. in Met.

Nov. 30: Johnson & Johnson
B.S. in E.E., Met., M.E.I.O.

Nov. 30: Purdue University-Emerson, L.E.
B.S., M.S., M.S. in M.E.

Nov. 30: Kroenke, Muff, and Sons Co.
B.T. for Safety and Maintenance.

Nov. 30: Mengabe, Barten & Co.
B.S. for Safety and Departmental Building.

Dec. 1: Ethyl Corporation
B.T. for Engineering and Mechanical, B.S. in M.E.

Dec. 1: Mason, Porey, and Co.
B.S., M.E.I.O.

Dec. 1: Imperial Chemical Industries

Dec. 1: IIT
B.S., M.E., Met., M.E.I.O.

Dec. 1: American Engineering
B.S., M.E., Met., M.E.I.O.

B.S., M.E.I.O.

Dec. 1: Litton Systems
B.S., M.E.I.O.

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Dec. 1: Litton Systems
B.S., M.E.I.O.
Thieu modifies his total opposition

by Fox Butterfield

October 12, 1972

Saigon, Nov. 12—Following two days of talks with White House envoy George H. W. Bush and President Nguyen Van Thieu has modified his total opposition to the draft United States-North Vietnam peace settlement, but he is still unwilling to fully accept unconfirmed Vietnamese and American officials said today.

In what Thieu evidently considered an important public services, the sources report, he told Haig he could agree to a joint settlement if North Vietnam would at least pledge "in principle" to withdraw its troops from South Vietnam.

Such an agreement in principle, one well placed South Vietnamese source said, would not satisfy Thieu's repeated demand that North Vietnam withdraw all its troops from the south before a public pledge. After such a public pledge, Saigon would then be able to accept a "gradual withdrawal" of what it estimates to be 300,000 North Vietnamese soldiers.

There's two other basic objections to the proposed settlement can now be "easily worked out," the South Vietnamese source added.

The key question now, one official remarked, is how long Nixon, and Kissinger are willing to put up, with Thieu's opposition to their carefully planned settlement. The South Vietnamese president himself is now being "thoroughly convinced," he said, and he is "playing a brand new game, with no one knows the rules."

The official speculated that in the near future Kissinger may have purposes or avoid demanding that Hanoi withdraw all its troops, since it would be almost impossible to enforce such a provision, instead, the official suggested, Kissinger may have given some tacit understanding that Hanoi wanted to pull back some troops from the South.


Student gov't care program

Popcorn plan announced

Dennis Etienne, student body vice-president, announced today the formation of a "care-type" program for the relief of the stricken residents in Holy Cross Hall on the Notre Dame College campus.

The program, which stems from an incident in which a Holy Cross resident was comatose for popping pop corn in her room, will encourage and promote the sending of care boxes of popcorn from the ND community to stricken hall.

The operation of a pop corn in a direct violation of a SMU rule. Smaller rules also apply to the smoking of cigarettes and cigars.

The care-type program will be under the Ministry of Propaganda. Etienne interested in helping the residents of Holy Cross hall by popping popcorn, packing care packages, or donating "tobakos"

Jazz continues tonight in student center

A successful SRO first concert in the LaFortune Lounge the weekly "Jazz at Nine" series continues with a lecture-discussion on Jazz of 9:00 F.A. in the Fiesta Lounge of the Student Center on Monday, November 13th.

Current trends and practices in the jazz world will be discussed and evaluated with sonically-illustrated examples of the present work of Archie Shepp, Miles Davis, Ornette Coleman, Paul Winter, Milt Jackson, Bill Evans and George Russell.

There will be no admission charge for this event that will hopefully answer questions about what is going on today in the world of jazz. The discussion will be led by Rev. George Winkler, C.S.C., Director of the Jazz Band.

Boeing is back.

This fall marks the first time since 1969 that Boeing has had a formal recruiting program on college campuses. A lot has happened since then. It was tough, a country that saw the aerospace industry plunged with manpower reduction. It was a period of belt tightening, soul searching, and finally, accomplishment.

Our airplane industry has turned the corner and jetliner orders are coming faster than we ever predicted. Orders for DC-10's and 720's have passed the 1,000 mark, and the sale of ten 707's to China represents a breakthrough which gained worldwide attention.

Boeing continues to pursue vigorously a number of major aerospace programs, including a short takeoff and landing (STOL) aircraft, helicopters, the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS), and space vehicles and equipment, among others.

Boeing Computer Services, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary, is becoming recognized as a broad based company with services not only in consulting, training, computer system design, programming, and data processing, but also in management, operations research, and management of customer computer facilities.

While the major elements of our business continue to be commercial jet transportation and government defense and space requirements, we have begun activities outside these traditional areas. Measured on the scale of total company operations, these diversification activities don't loom very large. Yet we believe they have potential for the future and could represent as much as 25 percent of total sales in the future.

A few of these programs are: 1) people to design and build a plane to run on trash, natural gas or waste; 2) hydrofoils to move people and freight over water faster; 3) a 100,000-acre site for growing corn in a desert that has been stabilized with garbage from a nearby city; 4) a pollution control process that has application in desalination and as a treatment of industrial waste; and 5) aerospace programs that can lead to a better understanding of how to use the planet's natural resources more efficiently.

The point is—today Boeing is a lean, ambitious, and very inventive company. A place where new ideas flourish. Where an attitude prevails that nothing we did before is good enough for tomorrow. An organization that's rebuilding, starting over. And devoted to the development of new systems that can keep planet Earth on course and the people who live here healthy.

If this sounds like the kind of company you can grow with, let's get together. The place to start is with your Placement Office.
A new life for outcasts

by Joseph Abell
Managing Editor

Imagine a room, one not much larger than a classroom. It has no doors, no tables, no shelves; its only outstanding feature is the floor: a cold, hard slab of concrete. Now imagine about fifty to sixty babies living on that floor, without mattresses, sheets or blankets. A few kick and cry at the hundreds of files hanging around their naked bodies, but most are quiet, too weak to even move. They are fed perhaps once a day, and their wastes are cleaned up maybe once every four or five hours. Meanwhile the only life they know is endless waiting on the bare concrete floor.

Such is the fate of many Vietnamese children living in orphanages in their home country, according to Phil Conroy, a senior NROTC midshipman. And he has a source of information better than any propagandizer; he's been there.

Last summer, Phil and three other Notre Dame midshipmen went on a summer cruise near Vietnam. Phil was assigned to the USS Midway, stationed off the North Vietnamese coast. While on this short tour of duty, Phil became aware of a situation not so much publicized in the United States: the adoption dilemma of Vietnamese orphans, most with American GI fathers, by American families.

Before the summer ended, that awareness was to blossom into his escorting seventeen Vietnamese orphans ranging in age from eight months to five years, to their new American homes in Ohio, Nebraska, Iowa and New York.

"I wanted to help"

After his mandatory duty had been completed, he recalled, "I wanted to see what the war had done to the country. My own family had been through adoption procedures for two orphans last year, so I knew some of the problems involved. But when I got over there, I became aware of other adoptions from U.S. families having problems. I wanted to help.

He contacted the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Zumwalt, for permission to go into Vietnam (Naval regulations forbid NROTC midshipmen from visiting the country near which they take their summer cruise). After receiving his permission, and the permission of the Chief of the United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (COMUSMACV), Gen. Frederick Weyand, both through the intervention of Phil's own senator, Carl Curtis (Rep.-Neb.), he traveled a long red tape, trying to get permission to land and travel in Vietnam that lead him through such varied places as the American Embassy in Saigon, many small South Vietnamese hamlets and even one war zone. He found willing assistance from such officials as Admiral Zumwalt, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, and Senator Curtis. And most of all, he found a lot of work cut out for him.

Phil's first step was the office of Do Ngoc Phu, a Vietnamese lawyer that specializes in adoption of orphans by American parents. Phil filled him in on the problems and the best course of action of the adoption procedures, and between the two of them, a plan was formed to expedite the adoption of seventeen children.

Phil's job: to speed up the immigration process by constantly prodding the Vietnamese officials. The difficulties were immense:

"Lots of red tape"

"There was a lot of red tape," Phil recounted. "First of all, there's the Viet government passports. These were free, but the problem was that to leave the country, you had to be a "normal". This problem is a major one in the adoption process, he added. Vietnamese regulations require that any emigrant have an official birth certificate, and only Vietnamese Nationals, which half-American children are not recognized as, are issued such certificates.

"It's really a shame, since there are something like fifty to sixty families in America for each child available for adoption," he said. The supply and demand are both great, but the Viet laws cause many problems in the procedures.

One solution was offered by the French government at the time of French withdrawal in 1954. When those forces left, all children sired by French soldiers, whether legitimate or not, were left with a legacy: French citizenship, entitling them to free education and other benefits. Many thousands took the French government up on their offer and travelled to France. However, the United States has yet to provide such an offer.

The solution to the American problem, then? Fabricated birth certificates. Phil estimated that nearly one-third of all Vietnamese adoptions involve such certificates, usually taking two forms: totally fabricated documents and the dead children:

"My Vietnamese brother's certificate," he mentioned.

"Other problems included phan hue, approval of a parent's often simply give their child without the proper document files, to allow adoption, "medical examinations and vaccines.

All procedures alike

He emphasized that adoption already started by the Jew involved. The longest had been two years, the shortest for all.

"Ordinarily, a child will be the bottom of the stack to go planned. And only recently do to allow children to be release the adoption. This left it open and the children hence been finalized.

This, he added, solves what was the time element:

"The amount of time involved, and in that time a child's statistics that claim that all fatalities in orphans in not resulting mainly from sanitation children to suffer from malnutrition and disease.

"This is mostly in the Buck quickly added, where the Bu countries the orphanage is provided for the children in conditions sim the beginning of this article.

The figures are not so bad which he dealt. However, 50,000 Tan Binh orphanage in Cam heads a small outfit that accept monthly, oftentimes babies at sisters' arms in the market place and care for them until summer until they become old enough.

Most of these babies are the American soldiers and Viet who are prostitutes and be estimate the number of such wa 15,000 mark. Some guesses re "the children being a lot of the manipulations project," Phil mentioned.

A special case

Phil also visited a more travelers, the Viet Hoa d. He was part of the Vietnamese Buddhist orphanage, though

A short stopover at a Saigon orphanage provides a rest for twelve of the travelling children before the long flight to their new homes. For both Nguyen Van Duc (left, back row) and Nguyen Anh Dung (third from left, front row) the journey was one step closer to life or death. Both children were given less than a week to live. One upon arrival. Both recovered. Duc from pneumonia. Dung from an ear infection.
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Tus orangenes. It 

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never actually saw 

them. And Vung Tau was on his agenda, not to check 

on departing orphans, but for one reason: a special 
daily for a friend.

Dr. T'shoan Werge has had adoption procedures 

under way since March, and he asked me to see the 
orphan he wants to adopt," Phil said. He took photos of a 

small baby girl named Tran smiling from her wooden crib, 

and added that English professor Dr. Werge hoped to leave 

the week of Thanksgiving for Saigon to help expedite adoption 

procedures.

"He's having problems with the adoption," Phil said, 

describing the main difficulty as dealing with the 

child's reluctant guardian.

The guy keeps asking for more money before he'll 

give the birth certificate," Phil said. "He even 

nually was arrested for something else, and since he 
can't keep the certificate in jail, procedures for a new 

one have been started."

The return home

Finally, at the beginning of August, Phil was ready to 

return, with his entourage to the United States.

American officials stepped in to help out at this point.

Communications with the American families had to 

be completed before the children could leave, and Phil 
cited the MARS (Maritime, Airborne, Radio System) 

network as the biggest help. This organization of ham 

radio operators, which normally transmits and 

receives personal messages of military personnel, 

delivered the completed an electromagnetic link from Saigon to San Francisco so long-distance telephone calls could be 

made to the families.

Other authorities, most notably Secretary of Defense 

Melvin Laird and the State Department, helped out at 

the actual departure time.

The State Department provided help via the 

American Embassy in Saigon. "They gave us all the 

help we needed," and Secretary Laird insured the 

use of Navy helicopters to whisk the children from the two 

orphanages, Vot Hau and Tan Binh, to a central 

meeting point in Saigon.

Once in Saigon, the group of seventeen was split into 

two groups, the first leaving with registered nurse 

Bonnie Bickel, who delivered them to San Francisco, 

where their new parents awaited them. On August 29 Phil 
brought the remaining eight the next day to his 

hometown of Omaha, from which they were met by 

their new parents and taken to their respective new 

homes.

Trip saved lives

"For some of the orphans, the trip literally saved 

their lives," Phil said. As soon as one child reached his 

new home, doctors discovered he had pneumonia. "He 

was never in the hospital and put under intensive care 

for a few days. He was eventually in the hospital for 

ten days."

Another had an infection of the middle ear, a 

type that causes eventual deafness, and was described as 

"very painful."

"The doctor wondered how the kid stood it," Phil 

recalled. "I received personal messages of military personnel, 

child in a week. The doctors were able to 

relieve that pain and save the child's life."

Incredible response

The response he met upon his return was tremen­
dous. Hundreds of letters and telephone calls greeted 
him from parents who believed he brought back 

children regularly. And some of the calls were a little 

less than believable, according to Phil:

"One family called and wanted a child by the next 

week. They hadn't even started adoption procedures, 

and they thought I could bring them one. They said 

they wanted it 'to show off at a family reunion.'"

Phil also said that parents are not able to simply 

apply and receive a child; they must be very 

thoroughly screened by many agencies, including the 

American Welfare department, various state 

agencies, and the Vietnamese adoption agencies.

And despite this, it is still very hard to get a Viet­ 

namese child; special contacts are a must.

"You really have to know somebody to do it," Phil 

said regretfully, adding that he felt that "it makes no 

sense to send a child in Vietnam orphanage when 

there's so many people want them to adopt.""

A reunion

Recently, Phil journeyed to Cleveland for a special 

outing: a reunion of some of the children and their 

new parents.

Though not all of the nine former orphans in the 

Cleveland area made it to the reunion ("Some of them 
live way out in the sticks"), Phil said he "got a chance to 

see just about all of the kids." He discovered that the children had had no problems in 

adjustment to their new mode of living at all. The 

parents had been apprehensive about the adjustment 

of the children to the comparatively richer American 

food, but they reported that "the kids seemed to handle 

anything thrown at them."

Phil was impressed with some of the families that 
had adopted the seventeen he brought back.

The stopover in the Saigon airport 

produced a few happy faces as 

Nguyen Tien Hung insisted that his 

hand would make a better subject 

for Phil than the other children. 

The victor? Nguyen Tien Hung, of 
course: his hand admirably taking 

the place of another boy's face.
Weekend war action

U.S. bombing raids continue

by James P. Sherda
New York Times

Saigon, South Vietnam, Nov. 12-

Military spokesmen reported today that North Vietnamese air and artillery barrages and American bomber raids highlighted a weekend war action over the weekend as both sides continued to move supplies into South Vietnam in anticipation of a possible cease­fire.

Binh Thuan Base, 17 miles north of Saigon, was hit by 45 155mm rockets early this morning, killing three children, wounding ten persons, destroying a napalm storage depot containing about 150 containers and damaging one South Vietnamese Air Force F-5 bomber. Thirteen Americans were reportedly injured.

A base is one of several into which American transport planes have been airlifting large amounts of weapons and supplies during the last two weeks. It is located about three miles from the U.S. army's former headquarters, which was turned over to the South Vietnamese army yesterday.

The heaviest of 69 Communist shelling attacks reported in the 24-hour period this morning was against South Vietnamese marines north of Quang Ngai City and northwest of the demarcation line. There, 1,000 artillery, rocket and mortar shells hit the marine positions, killing seven troops and wounding 29 others, a South Vietnamese spokesman said.

F-102 bombers flew six three-plane raids over the same territory, five other such raids were concentrated against suspected Communist troop concentrations about 20 miles south of Pleiku City in the central highlands. These were among 21 such missions flown over South Vietnam. Twelve other missions were aimed at supplies in North Vietnam, south of the 20th parallel. The raids over the North also included more than 280 tactical air strikes by planes based on aircraft carriers and at bases in Thailand. 129 more tactical raids were flown over South Vietnam, the American military command reported.

A third heavy Communist mortar barrage was reported in the central coast province of Binh­thuan. A South Vietnamese army spokesman said Saigon infantry position were hit by about 300 mortar shells five miles south of Fonfon, and 15 more mortars and rockets hit South Vietnamese army bases nearby. Scattered fighting was reported 25 miles north of Saigon in Binh­thuan province.

For the last month up to 5,000 Communist troops have been reported moving from the Cambodian border toward Saigon, presumably to be in position near the capital in the event of a cease­fire. According to Allied officers, most of the hamlets the Communists have tried to occupy during the last month's fighting are settlements where the Viet­cong was traditionally supported by the people.

In the area near the capital the Communists have not made any attempt to set up defensive perimeter, provincial capitals, or hold villages where they did not feel this was necessary.

In contrast, in the recent fighting in the central highlands, the North Vietnamese have concentrated on overrunning the United States and Cambodian base areas in the area around northern South Vietnam, pilots reported hitting 26 trucks, 3 readied bridges, 2 highway bridges, 10 warehouses, 2 boxcars, 2 railroad cars and 5 armored vehicles. They also reported hitting the runway at Baishuong Airdrome, 25 miles northwest of Thanhoa 16 times.

Hershey to speak here

 conducts on page 12

Still on active duty, Gen. Her­shy was appointed Special Advisor to the President on Manpower Mobilization on February 16, 1971, two days after his retirement from the Selective Service. As his new appointment, he advises the President on national security matters for any purpose, military or otherwise. Hershey's decorations and awards, both civilian and military, would fill a book. He is one of only 24 persons who have been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of Indiana, his home state's highest award.

Eight colleges and universities have conferred honorary degrees upon the veteran, including In­diana, Ohio State, and Columbia Universities, as well as Tri State College in Angola, Ind., of which he was a trustee.

Hershey has also been very active with the Boy Scouts of America, serving as President of the National Area Council from 1961-1967.

What do Notre Dame students know about sexuality?

"What do Notre Dame students know about sexuality?" and "What relevance does Christianity have for those deciding about pre­marital intercourse?" are two of the questions treated in a human sexuality program that will be held tomorrow evening, November 18, at 8 p.m. in Washington Hall. Two perspectives of the topic will be offered. One will be represented by Father Thomas McNally, C.S.C., Associate Director of Campus Ministry, who is Chairman for the event.

The perspective of the program will be to provide an opportunity for students to hear two highly

Human Sexuality and the Notre Dame Student:

Two Viewpoints

Prof. G. Gaianteo
Rev. David Burrell
Moderator: F. Giuffrida

Tues. Nov. 14
8:00 p.m.
Washington Hall

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 sponsored by campus ministry
Trudeau snuck away for a fortune in point performances and offensive power. Coach member the defense. "We'll have to do it on the job," he stated. Smith emphasized the need for consistent play. Bolles was forced into his first service or carrying charge on his knee injury forced him out of action. Though both teams were won by three goal margins, Michigan was much closer than the score indicated. Both teams were fortunate to open the weekend, "We've been going strong with 16 in about a minute after the opener. Williams then set the final goal margin, Michigan was up 8-5. Williams took a pair by Notre Dame's last two cutting the advantage. Bolles' three goals is a very good shot past Michigan goalie Hobbie Lehman. Eddie Bumbacco fires a short shot past Michigan goalie Hobbie Lehman in Saturday's victory over Michigan. Bumbacco had the hot trick in the game, boosting his team-leading goal total to nine. Malewski was in for a long time, so the Irish capitalized quickly after the opener. With the "Fanatics" bowling at the unrelenting Notre Dame, Notre Dame took control. Bumbacco detected Williams' slot pass over Bolles' shoulder just a minute after the change. Junior winger Eddie Bumbacco fires a short shot past Michigan goalie Hobbie Moore in Saturday's victory over Michigan. Bumbacco had the hot trick in the game, boosting his team-leading goal total to nine.

Junior winger Eddie Bumbacco fires a short shot past Michigan goalie Hobbie Moore in Saturday's victory over Michigan. Bumbacco had the hot trick in the game, boosting his team-leading goal total to nine.

And we all know what's ahead...a Michiana winter is ahead...and there will be cold nights in the cold storage...and snowflakes in the air...and we'll all be bundled up and ready for a winter to remember...
Huff M. 

Tourlocks 111

Falleons were (')

has suffered numerous turnovers

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in Knoxville. Plagued by seven

again knotted the score late in the

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The Irish had been concerned about the Falcons' dangerous

against Notre Dame. Switching from their usual 4-4

3-4 Volks, the Irish limited the Falcons to a

quarterback Rich Haynie com-

for blocking their hands away from their

shown the Irish moments-

But Huff caught a pass

Tampa Stadium. After

goal line through a gaping hole in

Bob Thomas added the extra point, his

half, but an Irish turnover nullified a

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