

High Court To Hear Cases Of Pornography, Pollution

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court set the course for its new term Monday by agreeing to hear cases involving federal laws against pornography and a state's right to sue private firms for mercury pollution.

While these cases were put on the docket, the court in its first working session rejected a number of appeals on such issues as Tennessee's residency requirement for voting; Wisconsin's abortion law; California's marijuana statute; the right of high school students

to pamphleteer, and the Federal Communications Commission's regulation of CATV (Community antenna television) operations.

Immediately after announcing these actions, the court began hearing oral arguments on the extent to which school integration must be carried out by busing or other means. The Justices next Monday will hear similar arguments on the constitutionality of the new law extending the right to vote to 18 year olds in every state.

Scores of other appeals for Supreme Court consideration are still to be ruled on in coming weeks. It takes the vote of four justices to have a case placed on the hearing docket.

In the pornography cases, the federal government had appealed two lower court rulings which had declared unconstitutional laws giving the Post Office Department power to prosecute for mailing obscene materials and customs authorities the right to seize pornography from abroad.

Federal Judge Harry Pregerson of Los Angeles threw out an indictment last June against a Fontana, Calif., man who was accused of mailing obscene material. The judge said the law, which resulted in 60 federal indictments in 1969, "runs afoul" of the constitutional guarantees of the first and fourteenth amendments.

The customs seizure case involved a Los Angeles man who attempted to bring home 37 photographs from Europe. A special three-judge federal panel ruled on Jan. 27, 1970, that the law allowing the seizure was unconstitutional.

The mercury pollution case came from Ohio where Attorney General Paul W. Brown filed an \$8 million damage suit and sought injunction action against three firms—Wyandotte Chemicals Corp., Wyandotte, Mich.; Dow Chemical Co. of Canada at Sarnia, Ont.; and Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.

The court agreed to hear arguments on whether the state has the right to file such suits.

Appeals posing these issues were rejected.

Tennessee asked for speeded-up hearings on a federal judge's ruling which struck down both state and county residency requirements before a voter could register.

Wisconsin appealed a decision by a three-judge federal panel striking down the state's abortion law.

OCT. 15 Goal Surpassed

More Troops Withdrawing

HARTFORD, Conn.—President Nixon announced Monday 40,000 more U.S. troops would be brought home from South Vietnam by Christmas, 30,000 more than originally planned.

The President said the accelerated withdrawal pace—part of 150,000 men he hoped to order home by next May—was made possible by the "Vietnamization" program, the improved posture of the South Vietnamese Army and the Cambodian incursion during May and June.

By Dec. 31, Nixon said, the American troop level will be 344,000—a reduction of 205,500 men since he took office in January, 1969.

The announcement came as Nixon visited with newspaper editors and broadcast officials from more than a dozen northeastern states. He also said he would "blitz" Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin Saturday and "definitely" would campaign for Republican candidates in California and

Florida before the Nov. 3 election, although the dates were not set.

In Saigon, U.S. Headquarters reported that President Nixon's goal of reducing the number of American troops in Vietnam to 384,000 has been surpassed well in advance of the Oct. 15 deadline.

Records showed that 155,000 U.S. servicemen have been withdrawn from the war zone since July, 1969, when the de-escalation process began. At one time, there were nearly 550,000 GIs in Vietnam.

As of last Thursday, an official report said, there were 384,600 American troops in Vietnam. But spokesmen said there had been more withdrawals since then, which put the number well below the 384,000 goal Nixon had set for Oct. 15—this coming Thursday.

Progress in Vietnamization coincided with a report that communist military activity in the Vietnam's III Corps region—the area which includes Saigon—was at the lowest level since the end of the U.S. offensive into Cambodia on June 30.

Nixon Vetoes Limit On TV Campaigning

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Nixon, saying it plugged "only one hole in a sieve," Monday vetoed a bill setting tough spending limits for radio and television commercials in election campaigns.

Accusing the President of playing partisan politics with the skyrocketing cost of running for office, Democrats vowed to try to overturn the veto. But they conceded they would have a hard time getting the required two-thirds vote in both the House and the Senate.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C., summed up the general Democratic objection to Nixon's action. "I think it just makes sense to put some limit on campaign spending. The way it is now a poor man can't run for office without being subsidized."

The bill would not have affected this fall's election, but would have cut spending in the 1972 presidential election to less than half the \$12.5 million the Republicans spent in 1968 getting Nixon elected.

"The big money people of corporate America who are paying the skyrocketing costs of television politics—defense contractors and consumer manipulators—are not complaining," said Democrat Nicholas Johnson, a member of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

"They're getting their money's worth from a government that makes better deals with business than it does with people. But it's a sad and tragic day for those who had hoped for some limitation on the power of money to dominate our politics and our government."

A White House official who briefed reporters on Nixon's action denied that his veto was motivated by political considerations, but acknowledged that both GOP National Chairman Rogers C. B. Morton and Sen. John Tower, R-Tex., chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, urged the President to reject the bill.

Court Begins School Case

WASHINGTON—The Nixon administration, denying it was sounding a civil rights retreat, told the Supreme Court Monday it could find no constitutional requirement for racial balance in the nation's public schools.

But Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold suggested Congress might require this through legislation. He argued the government position in the opening round of two days of hearings on six school desegregation cases given top priority by the high court.

He urged the court to set the standard for the national objective of school desegregation but promptly added the government's contention that this standard should be only "to disestablish a dual school system and achieve a truly unitary system."

Episcopalians Admit Women

HOUSTON—The National Convention of the Episcopal Church opened the doors of the church's highest legislative body to women for the first time in its 181-year history.

Twenty-nine women deputies were seated to end the long tradition of male exclusiveness in the triennial conventions.

The convention will also consider women ordination.

Kidnapers Quarrel In Ransom Dispute

MONTREAL (UPI)—Two separatist commando cells holding a British diplomat and a Quebec cabinet minister quarreled Monday over the ransom they demand of the government for their release.

The Front De Liberation Du Quebec (FLQ), which earlier suspended death deadlines hanging over the two political hostages and named a representative to negotiate with the government, reinstated their threat to kill Pierre Laporte, provincial minister of labor and immigration. But no deadline was set.

They offered to free British Trade Commissioner James C. Cross on two conditions—but to kill Laporte unless four others were also complied with.

The two FLQ cells, each of which holds one hostage, operate without direct contact in classic guerrilla security fashion.

Each set different ransom conditions. The cells make their stands known



FBI Calls Bombings "Guerilla Warfare"

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—A high FBI official said Monday young radicals have formed underground commando units to wage guerrilla warfare against the U.S. government with sabotage, bombings, assassinations and kidnappings.

William C. Sullivan, top assistant to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, said that the Weatherman, splinter faction of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and other "anarchistic groups" plan to use this terrorist strategy to demoralize American society. Their goal, he said, is overthrow of the government.

The FBI has information that the radicals may try to kidnap U.S. government officials and foreign heads of state attending the 25th anniversary of the United Nations in New York this month, Sullivan said.

And he noted that participation of government officials in election campaigning this fall "increases their vulnerability to be seized as hostages by extremist groups."

Sullivan spoke to newspaper executives from all parts of the nation attending the 1970 UPI Editors and Publishers conference.

He said the Weatherman faction changed strategy after more than 270 members and followers were arrested in Chicago in October, 1969. At that time, several hundred young people went on a window-smashing rampage through the Loop in an attempt to create general disorder and draw police into battle with them. The action was the last of a series in major cities.

"They planned a small, tough paramilitary organization designed to carry out urban guerrilla warfare which would bring about a revolution against the government," Sullivan said.

"In early 1970, Weatherman leaders called for their members to go underground and form commando-type units. Weatherman members were to engage in strategic sabotage directed against military and police institutions using bombs, assassinations and some direct confrontation with the police."

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GIRL OF THE WEEK



Miss Elayne Glover, a Tri-Delt from Charlotte, is this week's Fireside girl. A senior, Elayne is majoring in Special Education. She is modeling a jumpsuit by Jeune Leigue, color plum/red, with red hat.

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