

# The Daily Tar Heel

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## Viet peace expected 'within weeks'

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The United States announced Thursday that a Vietnam settlement could be signed "within a matter of weeks or less," ending the longest and one of the most agonizing wars in American history.

Dismissing Communist charges of dangerous stalling, White House advisor Henry A. Kissinger said Hanoi had been asked to join in one final negotiating session to resolve all remaining differences in the way of an immediate cease-fire.

The agreement already reached, disclosed by Hanoi and confirmed by Kissinger at a news briefing Thursday, calls for a total U.S. troop withdrawal and prisoner release within 60 days after the accord is signed.

President Nixon, in his first comment

on the proposed peace agreement with North Vietnam, said Thursday night that he was "confident" the war would be settled and it would be on terms providing "peace with honor."

Campaigning in a brief vote foray that included a stop in Ashland, Kentucky, Nixon told an airport crowd of about a thousand well-wishers: "I am confident that we shall succeed in achieving our objective which is peace with honor and not peace with surrender in Vietnam." He said some differences — presumably with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu — remained to be settled, but he was sure they could be worked out.

North Vietnam, in breakthrough concessions October 8 in Paris, dropped its demand for the overthrow of the Thieu regime in Saigon in favor of a three-part coalition government.

But it would leave its estimated 145,000 troops standing fast in the South, subject to later negotiations for their withdrawal. Hanoi is estimated to control territory containing only about two percent of South Vietnam's population.

"We believe that peace is at hand," Kissinger said. "They (the North Vietnamese) must know now that peace is in reach within a matter of weeks or less, dependent on when the meeting takes place."

Kissinger said there were only "six or seven very concrete issues that... can easily be settled" at a final meeting with the Communists, at a date and place of their choosing, before the agreement is signed.

Although Hanoi did not respond immediately, U.S. officials said they

expect the final negotiating session to be held within two weeks.

In Saigon, where it was past midnight on Friday when Kissinger spoke, his prediction of an imminent settlement was greeted with surprise and disbelief. Kissinger's remark that the United States "will not be deflected from an agreement when its provisions are right" was taken by one former Saigon government official to be a veiled threat at South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu.

"The Americans are telling Thieu he has to make peace," this official said.

In Paris, Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, the chief Viet Cong negotiator, said Thieu was "the real obstacle to peace" and was in no position to resist if the United States wants to sign a peace treaty. "It is clear that if peace is to be achieved, the United States must stop backing the present war-like ruling group in Saigon and Nguyen Van Thieu must resign," she said.

Kissinger himself said Saigon's views "deserve great respect," but he refused to say under questioning whether the United States would sign an agreement over Thieu's refusal.

"I see no point in addressing a hypothetical question which... we are confident will not arise," he said.

Kissinger briefed reporters at the White House less than 24 hours after North Vietnam — over U.S. objections in Paris — broadcast the complete terms of a nine-point agreement on settling the war and charged that the United States had broken a promise to sign the agreement in Paris on Tuesday, October 31.

Kissinger confirmed that such an agreement had been reached but denied that the United States was firmly committed to signing it next Tuesday or that it was deliberately delaying a settlement.

"We believe that what remains to be decided can be settled in one more negotiating session with the North Vietnamese negotiators, lasting not more than three or four days," said President Nixon's chief foreign policy advisor and special emissary to the peace talks. He left the date and place for the next meeting up to Hanoi.

Kissinger denied suggestions the war could have been settled much earlier. He said the "breakthrough" came only last October 8 in Paris, when the Communists agreed for the first time to a military settlement not tied directly to a political agreement.

## Another hour of freedom?

Eastern Daylight Savings Time ends at 2 a.m. Sunday morning. All women students living in residence halls who do not have self-limiting hours are to be in their rooms under lock and key at that time.

Those women students will then be able to watch "the authorities" turn the clocks back one hour as Eastern Standard Time (as opposed to Eastern Daylight) goes into effect.

It will then be 1 a.m. again. But, wait. Don't think you can go back outside. Because you won't be able to. "The authorities" won't let you. Tut, Tut.

## Peace agreement terms

● A ceasefire throughout South Vietnam to go into effect 24 hours after the agreement is signed. The understanding in Washington was that troops of South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong would stand fast in positions held at the time.

● The United States would halt all military activities, including bombing and mining of North Vietnam. There would be a total withdrawal of U.S. and allied forces, including military advisors, from South Vietnam within 60 days, to be accompanied by release of all prisoners of war.

● Neither side would ship troops or military equipment into South Vietnam, except for replacement of worn-out or damaged war supplies. U.S. officials said the agreement would not affect U.S. air bases in neighboring Thailand, or naval forces off the Vietnam coast.

● An "administrative structure" called the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord made up of government and neutral elements would be formed to "promote the implementation" of signed agreements between the Viet Cong and the Saigon government and to organize general elections under international supervision.

● "The United States is not committed to any political tendency or to any personality in South Vietnam, and it does not seek to impose a pro-American regime in Saigon." The two sides in South Vietnam will decide the question of the estimated 145,000 North Vietnamese troops remaining in the south, free of foreign interference, and will attempt to sign an agreement on this and other internal matters within three months after the ceasefire.

● "The reunification of Vietnam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means."

● Formation of a four-party joint military commission, a joint military commission of the two South Vietnamese parties, and—within 30 days of signing of an agreement—an "international commission of control and supervision and an international guarantee conference on Vietnam."

● The United States, North and South Vietnam and the Viet Cong would "undertake to refrain from using the territories of Laos and Cambodia to encroach on the sovereignty of other countries." All foreign troops would withdraw from Laos and Cambodia, which "shall settle their own affairs."

## ECOS Bike-A-Thon more than pedaling

by David Klinger  
Staff Writer

many of whom plan to participate in the ride.

With less than three days left before the ECOS Bike-A-Thon, Watson Morris, executive director of the regional environmental organization, has outlined some of the more important aspects the organization is trying to emphasize in Sunday's 22-mile bike ride.

The race starts at 9 a.m. and continues all day. Main check points are on Franklin Street across from the Post Office and the Duke Bell Tower.

The purposes of the Bike-A-Thon include:

● To publicize the environmental advantages of bicycling as an alternative to the automobile;

● To publicize the need for more and better facilities for safe and enjoyable cycling;

● To introduce cyclists to opportunities for recreational cycling in the countryside surrounding Chapel Hill and Durham, and

● To raise funds for ECOS, Inc., the North Carolina Heart Association and the National Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association.

The Bike-A-Thon will be patterned after many similar fund-raising events in the past in which entrants obtain sponsors in advance of the ride and raise a particular amount of money for each mile they complete.

Morris expects the Bike-A-Thon will attract considerable support from the UNC and Duke student communities. He said the event is receiving support from members of the Chapel Hill Bike Club,

In discussing the advantages of bicycle transportation, Morris, who commutes to the ECOS office in the Student Union every morning by bicycle, stated, "The bicycle is practically a perfect blend of technology and environmental advantages." He cited recent figures that indicate approximately 50 percent of the land area in most major cities is devoted in some way to the automobile — either in the form of roads, parking lots, garages or service stations.

According to Morris, the transportation problem remains one of this country's most formidable environmental questions. He advocates complete restructuring of the total transportation system.

As individual solutions that would help to ease some of the most pressing aspects of the transportation crisis, Morris continued, "We're going to have to go back to trains for transportation over 200 miles, and buses for trips around town and up to 200 miles. I would also like to see cycle commuting. Students are doing this now."

Morris brings a unique viewpoint to his subject, for he has been a resident in Chapel Hill either as a UNC student or as an official with ECOS for almost a decade.

He sold his automobile last April and turned instead to his bicycle because, in his words, "I realized it was theoretically possible to get along without a car in Chapel Hill." Morris has since calculated that operation of his car cost him more than \$800 each year.

## Equal to Tet offensive

# Heavy attacks reported

United Press International

SAIGON — Despite a possibly imminent cease-fire, fighting was reported Thursday in all four South Vietnamese military corps areas from Quang Tri in the north to the Mekong Delta in the south as Communist forces staged their greatest number of attacks since the 1968 Tet offensive.

The attacks, measured in a 24-hour period ending Thursday noon, came as presidential foreign affairs advisor Henry A. Kissinger told a news conference in Washington an agreement to end the war could be signed soon.

A Radio Hanoi broadcast monitored in Saigon said a cease-fire could be signed next Tuesday if President Nixon overrode the objections of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Despite the optimism, the Saigon high command said Communist attacks throughout South Vietnam were at their highest pitch since January and February, 1968.

The command said 113 shelling and ground attacks by the Communists were reported Wednesday and early Thursday. The previous high since 1968 was 110 attacks on June 13, two and-a-half months after the start of the current

offensive.

Communist ground fire shot down an American observation helicopter six miles northwest of Quang Ngai on the central coast, 318 miles north of Saigon, the U.S. command said. One American aboard the chopper was killed and the pilot wounded.

Around Saigon, Communist troops temporarily took control Wednesday of Phuoc Tho hamlet, 40 miles southeast of the capital. However, the Communists were forced to retreat by nightfall after South Vietnamese soldiers killed five, spokesmen said.

There were no official reports from the area 15 miles north of Saigon where

Communist forces have been leap-frogging from hamlet to hamlet since October 5 in an apparent effort to show military strength in the capital area.

UPI reporter Matt Franjola said the Communists took over yet another hamlet, Binh Lam, 100 miles to the southeast of Saigon on the lower coast. Franjola said the Communists told the villagers not to leave because a "critical period" was approaching.

The Communists left, however, after controlling Binh Lam for just seven and one-half hours. They suffered 41 killed during fighting, artillery barrages and airstrikes. Government troops suffered six dead and 14 wounded, Franjola said.

## Support promised

United Press International

IOWA CITY, IOWA — Senator George McGovern urged President Nixon Thursday to prevent South Vietnam's government from blocking a nine-point peace plan worked out between the United States and North Vietnam.

Responding quickly to the issue that ultimately could decide his chances for election, McGovern told University of Iowa students at a massive outdoor rally on the campus, "I hope peace will at long last return" to South Vietnam.

But he added, "I hope in all my heart President Nixon will not let General Nguyen Van Thieu stand in the way of the settlement of this war."

He said Nixon should tell the South Vietnamese President "General Thieu, you are not going to dictate any more

war for us."

McGovern addressed one of the largest crowds of his campaign in front of the old territorial capitol on the Iowa campus. Campus police estimated the crowd at 15,000. Students hung from windows surrounding the square and perched on upper story ledges, as they wildly cheered the Democratic presidential nominee.

The candidate said reports from North Vietnam, substantially confirmed in Washington, that an agreement for an end to the war had been negotiated "seem to have some substance."

Earlier in Detroit, McGovern told newsmen he had asked the White House to fill him in on the secret negotiations. He said in Detroit he had not had an opportunity to study Thursday morning's statement by presidential advisor Henry A. Kissinger in which Kissinger said the agreement could be signed "within a matter of weeks or less."

He said he had asked the White House to give Paul Warnke, one of his top foreign policy advisors and former assistant secretary of defense, a full briefing on the secret peace negotiations with North Vietnam.

McGovern said he was still "puzzled why we had not moved a settlement years ago." But he said, no matter what Nixon's motives are, he would support the settlement even if it comes on the eve of the election.

## Drexel aims for State Senate Pushes environment, human ecology

by Penny Muse  
Staff Writer

Dave Drexel is campaigning against waste — but not just environmental waste. Like most candidates, he's against that, but he's also against human waste.

"My main issue during this campaign has been teaching ecology — not just of our resources, but especially of our people," the 16th district candidate for the State Senate said. "I'm concerned with people in our mental and penal institutions. They are neglected and allowed to decay."

Saying education of the masses and more state funds are needed to remedy the situation, Drexel pointed out, "I've seen the dark rooms in places like O'Berry where children are confined to coffin-like cells."

State money should be used to develop community colleges and vocational training programs, he argued. "I have a plan and encouragement from people in industry who are willing to help."

Basically, Drexel's plan is one in which industry would furnish heavy machinery for the prison training program and community college professors would

instruct prisoners in night-time programs.

"I know prisoners would like it because I've conducted a personal experiment in my home county, Moore, with one inmate," Drexel said.

Environmental waste also bothers the Republican candidate, who is a member of the Moore County Environmental Protection Council. He believes the answer to the problem is not always found on the national or state level, but often on the local level. "Sure, we've got to enforce the laws on the books," he commented. "But we've also got to stop thinking big. Some of these problems can be best handled at their local level by local environmental commissions. This is your chance for change; your chance to fight waste and misuse of energy," Drexel tells his audiences.

His money for financing his projects will come from "making more people productive. I believe more people should pay taxes and not the same people pay more taxes," he said.

Two sectors of the population have a right to be dissatisfied, Drexel continued. "The young people and the wage earners are justified in believing no one has listened to them. They need a spokesman who isn't so close to the forest that he can't see the trees."



A lifelong Republican, Drexel said his membership in the Republican party is the only way "to turn around the course of events in the state and establish dialogue. "We need a two-party system in this state," he maintains.

There is no joint campaign effort between Drexel and the other Republican candidate, P.H. Craig. Drexel said, "We are both running our own campaigns."

Although he says he is merely campaigning for one of two seats and not against the Democratic incumbent, Bill Saunders, Drexel said, "Mr. Saunders hasn't had a new idea in 20 years."

As for the other Democratic candidate, Orange County lawyer A.B. Coleman, Drexel commented, "I've seen quite a bit of Lonnie. I like him as a person and could work with him as a legislator."

## Weather

TODAY: Cloudy; high in the mid 60s, low in the upper 40s; probability of precipitation 40 percent today, 70 percent tonight.



Halo

The soft gleam of sunlight can lend beauty to most anything nature produces. Even a simple dandelion is transformed into a glowing halo of light when one looks at it from ground level.

(Staff photo by Scott Stewart)