

TOP of the NEWS

PARTLY CLOUDY, LITTLE CHANGE. Skies will be increasingly cloudy today...

INTELLIGENCE SHIP PLAN. The Nixon administration is considering the possibility of sending patrol ships off the coast of North Korea...

DISARMAMENT TALKS. The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield, wants Nixon to set a June target date for opening disarmament talks between the U.S. and Russia...

WAR CHIMES STILL CHIMES. War criminals can be prosecuted any time they are caught...

NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT. In addition to casting ballots for a referendum Sunday, French voters may decide whether Charles de Gaulle will stay on as their president or resign...

TAX REFORMS. The Nixon administration's tax reform plan appears to be aimed directly at the practices of the \$13 billion Ford Foundation...

ARGUMENTS OVER ARMs. A U.S. senator testifies that the Soviet SSS is not as big a threat as ARMs supporters have said it is...

CUBANS IN NOGALES. The 142 refugees seized while trying to slip into this country must be screened to determine if they will be allowed to remain here...

AMERICANS AS BOOK READERS. The latest Gallup survey shows book reading at the highest level it has been in the United States...

FROG HUNTING AT ITS BEST. Even though frogs are out-of-season in Louisiana, the game wardens had to find one for his governor...

EYE TRANSPLANT CASE. The world's first recipient of a fetal eye is reported in top condition and not at all perturbed by the fact that he now has one hand and one brown eye...

GENEROUS UNCLE SAM. The federal government poured \$1.6 billion into Arizona last year for such things as highways, welfare, Indians, and school lunches...

NEW INDUSTRY FOR NOGALES, SON. An electronics manufacturing plant expected to employ 250 persons is being established in Nogales, Son., as a sister plant to one in Singapore...

Explosion of 'wildcat organ' brought down two other helicopters, about nine miles south of the demilitarized zone that separates North and South Vietnam...

A fifth helicopter, a light observation craft, went down in the Mekong Delta near the Cambodian border without harm to anyone aboard.

Meanwhile, small-scale infantry actions continued throughout South Vietnam.

Two allied reports having killed 51 enemy in two engagements near the highlands of Quang Binh.

Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, the spooks said, the enemy fired rockets and mortars at eight allied positions.

Suppose the Young Revolutionaries Do Win?

By JAMES RESTON

NEW YORK — Let us suppose the student revolutionaries in America want all their specific demands, and the university presidents and faculties surrendered unconditionally. Where would we be?

The ROTC would be banished from the campuses along with the Dow Chemical Co., President Nixon, and probably John Perkins of Cornell. Black studies programs would be published in the autumn catalogue, and separate black directories would be introduced — both on the recommendations or control of the black students.

In addition, the students would have a powerful voice in the administration, the philosophy and the discipline of the university, and would then not only have a part of the action but would have the opportunity of not only spending but raising funds, selecting students, promoting, demoting, and firing faculty members, handling the alumni, the press, and other conveniences, and dealing in general with the really important problems of the young, including their own.

Who would be happy? What would the warriers of the SDS do if they were administering instead of demanding? Without the ROTC in the universities, the Pentagon would have to raise an officer corps isolated from the existing influence of typical young men and women in a natural American university atmosphere. It is fairly obvious what Congress and the Pentagon would do: They would create more male military academies with more discipline, and probably end up with precisely the militaristic atmosphere the SDS says it is opposing.

The opposition of the campus revolutionaries to the military draft is even more interesting. Suppose the draft were abolished and we went to a "voluntary" well-paid army. The chances are that we would create in the process a white military force of black mercenaries, and the social consequences of this would probably be quite different from the objective the SDS has in mind.

Giving the young black and white revolutionaries everything they say they want is appealing, and it is not at all clear what they would really want, including their own.

What would they demand and what the consequences would be, do they really want to take on the struggle of creating a new society, or do they want the excitement of protesting against the old society?

John Gardner, the former secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who is now in charge of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, said that he would like to see the young revolutionaries really understood when they called for the destruction of the present social system in America that, if they succeeded, the result would be chaos which is "supremely antithetical to any organized purpose, including the purposes of those who initiated the destruction."

There was one who would destroy the present social system, and that was the young revolutionaries themselves. They would have to be prepared to take on the struggle of creating a new society, or do they want the excitement of protesting against the old society?

There is a powerful argument for giving the students power. There is a tremendous argument for opposing the present level of military expenditures, and giving the Negroes a sense of dignity, even in isolation, if that's what they want. But do the young radicals really want to go through the agony of exercising power or merely the excitement of fighting for it? An educated man in one who really thinks about the consequences of his actions, and that is the interesting question. Suppose university presidents and faculties gave them everything they wanted. Would the SDS really deal with the hard questions, and would the rest of the country, after the politics of violence, tolerate them even if they tried?

What we are facing now on the campus, Gardner suggested, is the politics of division and provocation. "So to say, it's not to get mad and it's not to hate... that is today's fashion. Rage and hate is a good cause! Be vicious for virtue, self-indulgent for higher purposes, dishonest in the service of a higher morality..."

There is no doubt that today's revolutionaries are pursuing that goal with all the energy at his command. And that pursuit, he is wholly cynical in his manipulation of others. The rights of the majority are irrelevant to him. He has no interest in rational examination of the issues... He will devote troops to demand those in authority, destroying their dignity where possible. He will exploit the mass mood.

There is a powerful argument for giving the students power. There is a tremendous argument for opposing the present level of military expenditures, and giving the Negroes a sense of dignity, even in isolation, if that's what they want. But do the young radicals really want to go through the agony of exercising power or merely the excitement of fighting for it? An educated man in one who really thinks about the consequences of his actions, and that is the interesting question. Suppose university presidents and faculties gave them everything they wanted. Would the SDS really deal with the hard questions, and would the rest of the country, after the politics of violence, tolerate them even if they tried?

The Arizona Daily Star. An Independent Newspaper Printing The News Impartially. VOL. 128 NO. 114. TUCSON, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, APRIL 24 1969. SEVENY-FOUR PAGES.

Israeli Fortifications Cited U.N. Truce of '67 Scuttled By Egypt

CAIRO (AP) — An Egyptian government spokesman repudiated Wednesday the United Nations cease-fire of 1967 and declared it no longer binding in view of Israeli fortifications along the Suez Canal's east bank.

Mohamed Hassan El Zayyat, the spokesman, told a news conference that the world "cannot expect us to observe the cease-fire in the face of such fortifications."

Zayyat made the statement in a comment on the state of active warfare along the canal and an American appeal to all sides to obey the cease-fire.

"A cease-fire must be followed by something," Zayyat said, adding that the U.S. cease-fire of 1967 failed to mention anything about withdrawal, but had been adopted under emergency conditions "preventing something else."

He said that Egypt was prepared to observe a cease-fire for a month or two months but not for "99 years."

"This would mean accepting a new frontier for Israel," he said, adding that the fortifications along the Suez Canal indicated their intention to remain there indefinitely.

Israel asked the U.N. Security Council president to use his influence to get Egypt to adhere to the cease-fire.

At U.S. headquarters in New York, Israeli Ambassador Yehoshua Diskin disclosed he had sent a letter to Ambassador Padma Bahadur Khatry of Nepal, president of the council, affirming his desire that the cease-fire be observed scrupulously on the basis of complete reciprocity.

He added, "The government of Israel would appreciate it if your excellency could use your influence with the government of the United Arab Republic to abide effectively by the cease-fire."

Copter Crashes Take 19 Lives In S. Vietnam

SIXTEEN of the deaths occurred when two helicopters collided in flight 30 miles northwest of Saigon. Eight of the dead were Americans and the other eight Vietnamese.

Explosion of "wildcat organ" brought down two other helicopters, about nine miles south of the demilitarized zone that separates North and South Vietnam, the spokesman said. Three men were killed and fourteen were wounded in the crashes.

A fifth helicopter, a light observation craft, went down in the Mekong Delta near the Cambodian border without harm to anyone aboard.

Meanwhile, small-scale infantry actions continued throughout South Vietnam.

Two allied reports having killed 51 enemy in two engagements near the highlands of Quang Binh. No allied casualties were reported.

Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, the spooks said, the enemy fired rockets and mortars at eight allied positions. Thirty of the shells hit U.S. Army encampment on the outskirts of Tayinh, about 60 miles northwest of Saigon. Damage and casualties were said to be light.

Bus Bill Will Face Court Test Corbett Seeks Ruling On Constitutionality

TUCSON (AP) — The Tucson sponsored bus subsidy bill that barely slipped past several legislative roadblocks before final passage now faces a Supreme Court test of its constitutionality.

Gov. Jack Williams yesterday signed the bill into law but only after assurance from Mayor James N. Corbett Jr. that the city would seek a declaratory judgment on its constitutionality.

The bill, which expires Sept. 15, 1970, would allow the city to use \$150,000 in auto line taxes to keep the bus system now operated by Tucson Transit Co. alive.

It was begrudgingly approved by the state legislature as a stopgap measure to give legislators time to study city transportation needs in Arizona.

Williams said Atty. Gen. Gary Nelson had quickly examined the bill and reluctantly concluded that it probably conflicts with a section of the Arizona Constitution.

"This section says that 'no tax shall be levied or appropriation of public money made in aid of any church or private sectarian school or any public service corporation.'"

Nelson said the courts have defined transit companies as public service corporations.

City Atty. Dana DeLoach said yesterday he is confident the bill can be implemented in a constitutional manner.

Living Costs Balloon To 18-Year Record

WASHINGTON (AP) — Living costs rose eight-tenths of one per cent in March, the largest monthly increase in 18 years, the Labor Department reported Wednesday.

The March increase brought the government's Consumer Price Index to 124.4, meaning it cost \$124 last month for every \$100 worth of typical family goods and services in the 1957-58 period on which the index is based.

The bureau said the big March increase brought the total rise in living costs during the first quarter of 1969 to 3.1 per cent, the sharpest three-month jump since 1956.

When the verdict was read at 11:25 a.m., the slight 1969-4 defendant betrayed no emotion. He threw gum in his dark eyes flicked toward his lawyers and he heard his doom pronounced.

By 11:30, the seven-man jury had decided the seven-man woman jury rejected a defense plea for mercy. The alternative to the death penalty was life imprisonment, with parole possible but not likely after seven years.

There is no chance that Sirhan will be executed swiftly. Superior Court Judge Herbert V. Walker set May 14 to hear motions for a new trial. At that time, he can pronounce sentence or defer it.

At that time also, it is within the power of the 18-year-old judge to reduce Sirhan's sentence to life, but in 19 capital cases, he has never done so. Walker has exercised this prerogative only once.

There is an automatic appeal of a death sentence in the California courts.

After 11 hours and 45 minutes of deliberation that extended over three days, the jury sent word to the courtroom that it had reached a decision.

Nixon Seeking Crackdown On Nation's Crime

WASHINGTON — President Nixon proposed Wednesday a \$61 million attack on organized crime, focused largely on the illegal gambling operations of the Mafia.

In the first of four special messages to Congress on crime, Nixon described the Mafia's operations as "more secure than ever before."

He warned that its operations had "deeply penetrated broad segments of American life" and went on to propose six measures designed to arrest "the moral and legal subversion of our society" by organized crime.

Many of his suggestions originated in the Johnson administration. But taken as a whole, Nixon's proposals reflected a new and special emphasis on the federal government's role in cracking down on local crime, and if approved, they would expand the law enforcement powers of the national government into jurisdictions now largely policed by state and local authorities.

In this vein, the President proposed to set up 20 "federal racketeering field offices" — otherwise known as "strike forces" — in major metropolitan centers.

He also sought to establish a special federal-state racket squad in the southern district of New York to deal with the "heavy concentration of criminal elements in the nation's largest city."

Along the same lines, Nixon proposed two new pieces of legislation that would broaden the federal government's jurisdiction over organized crime in Arizona.

Rep. Morris K. Udall yesterday expressed approval of President Nixon's message on organized crime and remarked on its relevancy to Tucson and Arizona.

Udall said, "With a take of from \$20 billion to \$50 billion a year, organized crime has the resources to infiltrate legitimate business and to smother its legitimate activities in every part of the nation, including Tucson."

"Last fall when I spoke in Tucson I warned of the danger to our community and Arizona from the unscrupulous and, unfortunately, self-financed syndicate. Some of the events since then have underscored this threat."

Udall said he has requested the FBI, the organized Crime and Anti-Racketeering Section of the Justice Department, and other federal agencies to maintain strong opposition to organized crime in Arizona.

Udall also said he has urged consideration of establishing a federal "strike force" in Arizona, or at least including Arizona within the scope of a field office which might be established in Southern California.

The Arizona Daily Star. An Independent Newspaper Printing The News Impartially. VOL. 128 NO. 114. TUCSON, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, APRIL 24 1969. SEVENY-FOUR PAGES.

Israeli Fortifications Cited U.N. Truce of '67 Scuttled By Egypt

CAIRO (AP) — An Egyptian government spokesman repudiated Wednesday the United Nations cease-fire of 1967 and declared it no longer binding in view of Israeli fortifications along the Suez Canal's east bank.

Mohamed Hassan El Zayyat, the spokesman, told a news conference that the world "cannot expect us to observe the cease-fire in the face of such fortifications."

Zayyat made the statement in a comment on the state of active warfare along the canal and an American appeal to all sides to obey the cease-fire.

"A cease-fire must be followed by something," Zayyat said, adding that the U.S. cease-fire of 1967 failed to mention anything about withdrawal, but had been adopted under emergency conditions "preventing something else."

He said that Egypt was prepared to observe a cease-fire for a month or two months but not for "99 years."

"This would mean accepting a new frontier for Israel," he said, adding that the fortifications along the Suez Canal indicated their intention to remain there indefinitely.

Israel asked the U.N. Security Council president to use his influence to get Egypt to adhere to the cease-fire.

At U.S. headquarters in New York, Israeli Ambassador Yehoshua Diskin disclosed he had sent a letter to Ambassador Padma Bahadur Khatry of Nepal, president of the council, affirming his desire that the cease-fire be observed scrupulously on the basis of complete reciprocity.

He added, "The government of Israel would appreciate it if your excellency could use your influence with the government of the United Arab Republic to abide effectively by the cease-fire."

Copter Crashes Take 19 Lives In S. Vietnam

SIXTEEN of the deaths occurred when two helicopters collided in flight 30 miles northwest of Saigon. Eight of the dead were Americans and the other eight Vietnamese.

Explosion of "wildcat organ" brought down two other helicopters, about nine miles south of the demilitarized zone that separates North and South Vietnam, the spokesman said. Three men were killed and fourteen were wounded in the crashes.

A fifth helicopter, a light observation craft, went down in the Mekong Delta near the Cambodian border without harm to anyone aboard.

Meanwhile, small-scale infantry actions continued throughout South Vietnam.

Two allied reports having killed 51 enemy in two engagements near the highlands of Quang Binh. No allied casualties were reported.

Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, the spooks said, the enemy fired rockets and mortars at eight allied positions. Thirty of the shells hit U.S. Army encampment on the outskirts of Tayinh, about 60 miles northwest of Saigon. Damage and casualties were said to be light.

Bus Bill Will Face Court Test Corbett Seeks Ruling On Constitutionality

TUCSON (AP) — The Tucson sponsored bus subsidy bill that barely slipped past several legislative roadblocks before final passage now faces a Supreme Court test of its constitutionality.

Gov. Jack Williams yesterday signed the bill into law but only after assurance from Mayor James N. Corbett Jr. that the city would seek a declaratory judgment on its constitutionality.

The bill, which expires Sept. 15, 1970, would allow the city to use \$150,000 in auto line taxes to keep the bus system now operated by Tucson Transit Co. alive.

It was begrudgingly approved by the state legislature as a stopgap measure to give legislators time to study city transportation needs in Arizona.

Williams said Atty. Gen. Gary Nelson had quickly examined the bill and reluctantly concluded that it probably conflicts with a section of the Arizona Constitution.

"This section says that 'no tax shall be levied or appropriation of public money made in aid of any church or private sectarian school or any public service corporation.'"

Nelson said the courts have defined transit companies as public service corporations.

City Atty. Dana DeLoach said yesterday he is confident the bill can be implemented in a constitutional manner.

Living Costs Balloon To 18-Year Record

WASHINGTON (AP) — Living costs rose eight-tenths of one per cent in March, the largest monthly increase in 18 years, the Labor Department reported Wednesday.

The March increase brought the government's Consumer Price Index to 124.4, meaning it cost \$124 last month for every \$100 worth of typical family goods and services in the 1957-58 period on which the index is based.

The bureau said the big March increase brought the total rise in living costs during the first quarter of 1969 to 3.1 per cent, the sharpest three-month jump since 1956.

When the verdict was read at 11:25 a.m., the slight 1969-4 defendant betrayed no emotion. He threw gum in his dark eyes flicked toward his lawyers and he heard his doom pronounced.

By 11:30, the seven-man jury had decided the seven-man woman jury rejected a defense plea for mercy. The alternative to the death penalty was life imprisonment, with parole possible but not likely after seven years.

There is no chance that Sirhan will be executed swiftly. Superior Court Judge Herbert V. Walker set May 14 to hear motions for a new trial. At that time, he can pronounce sentence or defer it.

At that time also, it is within the power of the 18-year-old judge to reduce Sirhan's sentence to life, but in 19 capital cases, he has never done so. Walker has exercised this prerogative only once.

There is an automatic appeal of a death sentence in the California courts.

After 11 hours and 45 minutes of deliberation that extended over three days, the jury sent word to the courtroom that it had reached a decision.

Nixon Seeking Crackdown On Nation's Crime

WASHINGTON — President Nixon proposed Wednesday a \$61 million attack on organized crime, focused largely on the illegal gambling operations of the Mafia.

In the first of four special messages to Congress on crime, Nixon described the Mafia's operations as "more secure than ever before."

He warned that its operations had "deeply penetrated broad segments of American life" and went on to propose six measures designed to arrest "the moral and legal subversion of our society" by organized crime.

Many of his suggestions originated in the Johnson administration. But taken as a whole, Nixon's proposals reflected a new and special emphasis on the federal government's role in cracking down on local crime, and if approved, they would expand the law enforcement powers of the national government into jurisdictions now largely policed by state and local authorities.

In this vein, the President proposed to set up 20 "federal racketeering field offices" — otherwise known as "strike forces" — in major metropolitan centers.

He also sought to establish a special federal-state racket squad in the southern district of New York to deal with the "heavy concentration of criminal elements in the nation's largest city."

Along the same lines, Nixon proposed two new pieces of legislation that would broaden the federal government's jurisdiction over organized crime in Arizona.

Rep. Morris K. Udall yesterday expressed approval of President Nixon's message on organized crime and remarked on its relevancy to Tucson and Arizona.

Udall said, "With a take of from \$20 billion to \$50 billion a year, organized crime has the resources to infiltrate legitimate business and to smother its legitimate activities in every part of the nation, including Tucson."

"Last fall when I spoke in Tucson I warned of the danger to our community and Arizona from the unscrupulous and, unfortunately, self-financed syndicate. Some of the events since then have underscored this threat."

Udall said he has requested the FBI, the organized Crime and Anti-Racketeering Section of the Justice Department, and other federal agencies to maintain strong opposition to organized crime in Arizona.

Udall also said he has urged consideration of establishing a federal "strike force" in Arizona, or at least including Arizona within the scope of a field office which might be established in Southern California.

Local News Index. THE POT FUTURE: U.S. Bureau of Narcotics official feels there is definite relationship between marijuana and later addiction to heroin. He can't prove it, he says, but he "knows what he sees." Page 1B. CHORUS OPENING: The Tucson Chorus will open its concert season Saturday at 8 p.m. in the Sanctuary Auditorium of Temple Emanu-El. Page 1A.