

# World / national news

## Nixon plans to withdraw more troops from Vietnam

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. (AP)—President Nixon told the nation Monday night he plans to withdraw 150,000 additional U.S. troops from South Vietnam by May 1971—and might order further withdrawals if there were progress on the negotiating front.

In a live television-radio address from the Western White House here, Nixon said: "The decision I have announced tonight means that we finally have in sight the peace we are seeking. We can now say with confidence that pacification is succeeding."

### South Vietnamization

"We can say with confidence that the South Vietnamese can develop the capability for their own defense. We can say with confidence that all American combat forces can and will be withdrawn."

While the 150,000 withdrawal goal was triple any previous pull-out figure, it will be stretched over a much longer time span. However, a White House official who declined to be identified by name said the new withdrawal target would mean the return to the United States of uninformed men at approximately the same rate as in recent months.

By May 1971, the official said, the authorized U.S. troop ceiling in South Vietnam would stand at 284,000, compared with a peak of 549,500 early in 1969.

### Pace of withdrawal

Nixon said "The timing and pace of these new withdrawals within the overall schedule will be determined by our best judgment of the current military and diplomatic situation."

The anonymous official emphasized, however, that the 150,000 target is irreversible under any foreseeable circumstances.

The chief executive said his decision "has the approval of the government of South Vietnam" but he did not claim it fully satisfied U.S. commanders in the

field or the joint chiefs of staff. He merely said that the field commanders have been consulted.

While promising that "we shall withdraw more than 150,000 over the next year if we make progress on the negotiating front," Nixon said he "must report with regret that no progress has taken place" in the quest for a negotiated settlement.

The chief executive told his audience that the United States

government has noted with interest a statement last week by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik "concerning a possible new Geneva conference on Indochina."

The President said "we do not yet know the full implications of this statement" but declared it was in the spirit of letters Nixon wrote on April 7 to all nations—including Communist China—which signed the 1962 Geneva Accord.

## Carswell in senate race

MIAMI (AP)—Judge Harrold Carswell announced Monday he will run for the U.S. Senate, which two weeks ago rejected his nomination as an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Florida Lt. Gov. Ray Osborne made the announcement at a news conference attended by

Carswell, his wife Virginia, Gov. Claude Kirk and U.S. Sen. Ed Gurney, R-Fla., and other top party leaders.

Osborne, who entered the Senate race several months ago, said he was withdrawing in favor of the Tallahassee judge.

Carswell said he had just resigned from the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals to seek the seat being vacated by retiring U.S. Sen. Spessard Holland, a Democrat.

"The Republican party today offers the best chance for the conservative government that our people want," Carswell told the packed news conference at a Miami hotel.

"It is the same sort of devotion to duty that inspired me through 17 years as a prosecutor that has led me to run in the Senate race," he said.

Carswell and his party left the conference immediately after the brief announcement, refusing to elaborate.

On April 8, the U.S. Senate voted 51-45 against Carswell's nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Democrats seeking the seat are Fred Schultz, speaker of the Florida House of Delegates, and State Sens. Lawton Chiles and Robert Haverfield.

## Tension in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia—A neck and neck race for the presidency of Colombia confronted this country Monday with its gravest political crisis in 20 years.

Ex-dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, battling the official candidate, Misael Pastrana Borrero, vote for vote for the nation's top post, declared himself the winner before the official verdict was in.

Rojas warned that refusal of the government to name him victor might trigger disorders in Colombia.

As tension mounted, President Carlos Lleras Restrepo said in a nationwide broadcast that he would hand over his four-year office to the officially declared winner.

### Wrong direction

## Agnew leads charge

By D.J.R. BRUCKNER  
The Los Angeles Times

Among his other crusades, Vice President Agnew has been waging one recently against the conduct of universities. For some reason best known to his political advisors, he has concentrated this campaign on the Midwest. Last month in Chicago he suggested that universities are declining in excellence, and last Monday in Des Moines he said a "new socialism" is filling the universities with unqualified students.

His Des Moines speech featured a personal attack on University of Michigan President Robben Fleming. Early this month, after a student strike, the university agreed that, by 1973, 10 per cent of the 32,000 students at the Ann Arbor campus will be Black. The agreement echoes the 1966 agreement to increase Black enrollment at UC Berkeley, although it is more specific.

## Opinion

Agnew whipped up racial passions throughout the Midwest by calling the agreement at Michigan a "callow retreat from reality" and a "surrender." His language, and his dwelling on personalities, is unfortunately reminiscent of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy's bitter attacks against some university chiefs in the early 1950s.

What Agnew wants, he says, is a system that will find and promote a "natural aristocracy" of bright people. "College," the Vice President said, "at one time considered a privilege, is considered to be a right today—and is less valued because of that."

Taken together with President Nixon's proposal for student aid and his emphasis on developing more community colleges, the Agnew speeches extend the definition of what appears to be an administration determination to restructure education, an effort which appears to be not very well thought out.

A lot of turmoil in the universities is imposed on them by the whole society. A college degree is neither a right nor a privilege to the young now, it is a necessity; which is why militant Blacks seek enrollment quotas, and why it is insensitive for Agnew to suggest that what they really need is remedial education someplace else.

Many students go to college now not because they want to learn in the traditional sense, but because they want to succeed in the world, and the world uses the degree as the only ticket to the rat race. These students are easily radicalized and naturally unhappy, and they cannot be expected to accept the older values of education or even the authority of the universities. But it is as impertinent and dangerous for a conservative government that the universities, by exclusive admissions and programs, reform the values of society as it is for radicals to demand that the universities reform and rebuild the cities.

The great state universities have a special place in the social, as well as the intellectual growth of the nation. Some have equalled the best private institutions as centers of excellence; but, from their beginnings, they have been social equalizers as well as promoters of social change.

In the past 25 years it is these state universities which have taken in most of the huge new generation of students. Their responsibilities are no longer easily defined; they have to respond not solely to legislatures and power structures as in the past, but to the whole population. They are troubled not because they are mediocre—indeed, in the face of demands made on them, they remain almost miraculously excellent—but because they are becoming so much more important all the time to more people.

And, one suspects, the higher education programs of the Nixon Administration will only increase the pressure of numbers on these universities, despite Agnew's hankering after a new aristocracy. The universities, like all the rest of us, probably do need higher standards and new organization, but these changes must come from within. Any attempt to compose them from outside can only result in further unrest—and lower standards.

## News roundup

From AP Reports

NEW YORK—Defense Secretary Melvin Laird declared Monday that the United States can go only so far toward fostering an arms limitation pact with Russia, in view of the Soviet Union's "increased weapon deployments." "We are literally at the edge of prudent risk," Laird said, in again rejecting arguments that this nation should unilaterally hold up the impending deployment of multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles—MIRVs—and the Safeguard ABM missile system.

★ ★ ★

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—Walter Reuther said Monday the United Auto Workers will demand big wage hikes this year from the "poor little rich men" who run the nation's auto industry. Reuther, president of the union, said that President Nixon and big business—not workers' wage demands—were responsible for inflation and unemployment.

★ ★ ★

DETROIT—Chrysler Corp., first of the auto firms to report first-quarter finances, said Monday it lost \$29.4 million in that period, compared with net earnings of \$48 million in the same three months last year. Chrysler's report reflected what the firm called generally lower consumer demand for automotive products in the United States and Canada.

★ ★ ★

MIAMI, Fla.—Alpha 66, a militant Cuban exile organization, said Monday it had landed men on the beaches of Cuba in an effort to reach the mountains and start a guerrilla war in the same spot where Fidel Castro's revolution began. A spokesman for the Miami based group, involved in past raids on Cuba, said several invading forces had landed on Cuban shores during recent days.

## FLY NAVY

Officer Information Team  
NO OBLIGATIONS

APRIL 20-24

Erb Memorial Union

9:00 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Qualification Tests Will Be Given

Available Monday Thru Friday

## McCartney



HIS FIRST SOLO L.P.  
Reg. \$5.98 Now \$3.49

THE  
SUN SHOP

on campus

Next to the Dairy Queen