

# Guard assumes control of Maryland campus

BALTIMORE AP — National Guardsmen took control of the University of Maryland campus Thursday, after three consecutive nights of violent student protest against the renewed bombing of North Vietnam.

After one false start in which a busload of guardsmen had to be recalled from the university grounds Democratic Gov. Marvin Mandel declared a state of emergency and ordered the soldiers onto the campus in force.

"I'm fed up with this violence and destruction of public and private property, and I fully intend to see that it ends," Mandel said earlier, blaming "a handful" of the university's 35,000 students for the disorders.

The campus had been reported fairly quiet in the hours before the guard took over. A noon anti-war rally failed to materialize, and students strolled to and from classes in muggy 80-degree temperatures.

Under Mandel's emergency decree, a 9 p.m. curfew was imposed on the campus proper and adjacent areas. The guard was ordered to limit access to the

campus to persons with official business, thus providing for the arrest and detention of anyone not having a legitimate reason for being there.

In New York City, anti-war activists defied a court order and blocked entrances to eight buildings on the Columbia University campus. Four other classroom buildings remained open.

Antioch College students took part in an attempt to block two of the five gates into Wright-Patterson Air Force Base at Fairborn, Ohio. More than 125 demonstrators were arrested.

The protest delayed many workers en route to their jobs at the air base. Traffic was diverted to three unimpeded gates. Estimates of the number of demonstrators ran as high as 500. The demonstration had been scheduled during an Antioch campus rally Tuesday.

In Maryland, Mandel issued an appeal to what he termed the university's 35,000 serious students.

"There is no justification or excuse for the irrational behavior

of a handful of students at the College Park campus for the last two days," he said.

In Amherst, Mass., 15 University of Massachusetts students held a sit-in at the ROTC building. They were identified as members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and the Women's Caucus.

Oberlin, Ohio, college president Robert Fuller headed a group of 50 students and faculty en route to Washington with 1,300 anti-war letters for presentation to Rep. Charles Mosher, R-Ohio.

The mayor of Ann Arbor, Mich., Robert Harris, University of Michigan Regent James Waters, and several professors were among 16 persons who offered to go to North Vietnam as "peace hostages to protect Vietnamese citizens and American prisoners of war from American bombing."

"We agree to spend at least two weeks each in North Vietnam," they said in a statement, "until bombing of that country stops and until all American military personnel and material are removed from Indochina."

## Earlier problems overcome

# Apollo 16 given go-ahead

SPACE CENTER, Houston AP — Two American astronauts landed safely on the moon Thursday night to begin an expedition that was temporarily threatened by a failure in the main engine of the Apollo 16 command ship, Casper.

"Orion is finally here, Houston," exclaimed Charles Duke Jr. moments after he and John Young achieved man's fifth landing on the moon and began a scientific exploration of a plateau high in the lunar mountains.

After a delay of almost six hours, Young and Duke guided their moon lander, Orion, in a long curving descent from orbit and brought it to rest among the Descartes Mountains.

Commander John Young's first words were: "We don't have to walk far to pick up rocks. We're among 'em."

They were the 9th and 10th Americans to make a lunar landing but the first to do so in a mountain region. They did not land precisely on target, but they were delighted about their final landing site.

"Hats off and a case of beer to Fido. Targeting just beautiful. You guys put us right in there. That was superb," Duke said.

The landing descent required that Young and Duke fly the lunar module from a different starting point in orbit than they had planned for due to the delay in start of the descent. Fido referred to the flight dynamics officer at Mission Control.

The third Apollo 16 astronaut, Thomas Mattingly II, remained in lunar orbit aboard the command ship.

The main rocket engine problem in his ship had been isolated in a back-up steering motor, and Mission Control ordered the moon landing delayed while the problem could be studied.

A go-ahead for the landing was given shortly before 7 p.m. EST, and Young and Duke began their powered descent to the moon's surface during their 16th lunar orbit.

The astronauts' planned first moon excursion was delayed until 11:30 a.m. EST. It was not immediately decided by Mission Control what other effect the late landing would have on the second and third surface excursions.

The problem caused the first delay or cancellation of a moon landing once such a mission was in progress since Apollo 13 when an explosion in an oxygen tank aborted the mission.

Young and Duke are scheduled to deploy an atomic science station near the landing site. They will also use an electric car to roam the surface in search of evidence of volcanoes thought to have convulsed the moon billions of years ago to form the bright, rugged mountains which cover most of the lunar surface.

Young and Duke ignited the powerful descent engine on their spindly-legged lander and began the dive toward the moon. Because of the delay and the rotation of the moon under the spacecraft, the landing site was 20,000 feet off the moon lander's path.

A powerful rocket firing corrected the problem, slowed the craft and sent it curving downward.

The astronauts were unable to see their landing site until, at 52,000 feet, they rotated the ship and glimpsed their target for the first time.

Young throttled the rocket engine to full power and began the final, almost vertical, ever slower descent.

The engine throbbed for 12 minutes, gently lowering the craft to a landing among billowing clouds of dust.

Mission Control studied the Apollo 16 problem and determined it was "an open circuit in the servo loop" or electronics circuit which controlled the back-up steering motor of the large rocket engine.

"We ran exhaustive tests on the control and structural aspects and everything looks okay," said Mission Control. "If you remember we ran similar tests on Apollo 9 when we had a similar problem."

Apollo 9 was a successful earth orbit mission using the Apollo lunar module and command ship.

Mattingly was preparing to fire Casper's main rocket when the steering problem was discovered.



WASHINGTON — President Nixon was urged Thursday to seek \$500 million a year in income tax credits for parents who make tuition payments to parochial and other nonpublic schools. This was a key feature in a 58-page report formally presented to Nixon by his four-member President's panel on Nonpublic Education. The group was set up under the chairmanship of Clarence Walton, president of Catholic University, as part of an effort to redeem a Nixon pledge to help save troubled parochial schools from potential extinction. Walton emerged from a meeting to express belief that the tax credit plan—which would directly reduce a taxpayer's annual levy—represents an idea "acceptable to the President."

SAN JOSE — Angela Davis' letters of love and political fervor to the late George Jackson were ruled admissible evidence at her murder-kidnap-conspiracy trial Thursday. Superior Court Judge Richard Arnason's ruling came after a two-day defense fight to keep jurors from reading the letters. The prosecutor has said the letters are so personal they will be "embarrassing" to Miss Davis when read in court. The judge's decision was crucial to the prosecution's case. Asst. Atty. Gen. Albert Harris Jr. said in his opening address to the jury that letters written by Miss Davis would clearly link her to an Aug. 7, 1970, Marin County Courthouse escape attempt which took four lives, including a judge's. Miss Davis, 28, a self-described Communist who formerly taught philosophy at UCLA, is accused of plotting the escape.

WASHINGTON — The Senate Judiciary Committee ended 2 days of rehearings into the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst to be attorney general Thursday. The last witness, presidential aide Peter M. Flanigan, firmly denied he attempted to fix anti-trust cases pending against ITT corporation last summer. At the end, committee chairman Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., said, "There was not one scintilla of evidence that Kleindienst did anything." He predicted the full Senate would give quick confirmation after the committee delivers its recommendation on the nomination next Thursday. One committee source said, however, separate reports would be filed recommending for and against confirmation. In an appearance Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., said was precedent-setting, Flanigan said he was merely helping out another hard-pressed public servant in arranging for a report the Justice Department said played a major role in the final ITT settlement.

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