

Nixon announces peace pact

WASHINGTON UPI — President Nixon Tuesday night announced agreement on a Vietnam cease-fire to begin at 7 p.m. EST Saturday, and the return of all U.S. troops and prisoners of war from Vietnam within 60 days.

Nixon announced the end of America's tormenting, 12-year involvement in the war in a nationwide radio and television address from the White House after special negotiator Henry Kissinger concluded the agreement with North Vietnamese representatives in Paris earlier in the day.

Kissinger will make public details of the accord, achieved after four full years of formal and secret negotiations, today. Secretary of State William Rogers will sign the agreement in Paris on Saturday, along with foreign ministers of North and South Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

The President told the nation that the agreement would "end the war and bring peace with honor in Vietnam and in east Asia."

He added that the accord had the "full support" of South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu and his government, and that it met all the conditions for a peace settlement that Nixon laid down on May 8, including provision for South Vietnam to determine its own future.

Simultaneous announcements of the cease-fire were made by Thieu in Saigon and by the North Vietnamese foreign ministry in Hanoi.

Nixon did not mention either Laos or Cambodia by name but his statement that the agreement would bring peace "in Southeast Asia" seemed to include Vietnam's two neighboring nations.

If the 60-day timetable works, the remaining 23,700 U.S. troops in Vietnam will be withdrawn by March 28, as will the 587 Americans which the Defense Department says are held prisoner by the Vietnamese Communists.

Nixon said the Communists had promised "the fullest possible accounting" for U.S. servicemen missing in action. The Pentagon lists 1,335 Americans in this category.

Diplomatic sources said the United States already has begun alerting the governments of Indonesia, Canada, Poland and Hungary to be ready to dispatch troops into Vietnam immediately to serve as an international team to supervise the cease-fire as soon as it is established.

In his speech, Nixon defended the late President Lyndon Johnson, whose own futile search for peace forced him to end his political career, and said Johnson supported Nixon's negotiating position in a conversation between the two last Jan. 2.

The President defended his own secrecy in the last weeks of negotiations, when he and Kissinger came under critical fire for Kissinger's assertion last Oct. 26 that "peace is at hand."

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird said the Pentagon was ready to make arrangements for the return of

American POWs "as soon as possible after the formal signing of the agreement in Paris" on Saturday.

Nearly 6,000 doctors, nurses and psychiatrists were standing by to handle the prisoner release, with many destined for assignment at such probable release points as Vientiane, Laos.

Laird indicated there would be no reduction in present U.S. air and naval support forces in Southeast Asia until the last prisoner is safely returned.

Similarly, the President made clear that the United States would continue to aid the Saigon government militarily within the terms of the cease-fire agreement.

"Let us now build a peace of reconciliation," Nixon added, pledging the United States' readiness to make a "major effort" to achieve a reconciliation of all sides.

Nixon said the agreement was initiated in Paris by Kissinger and special adviser Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam at 12:30 p.m. Paris time, 6:30 a.m. EST, and will be formally signed at the International Conference Center—the Hotel Majestic—in the French capital at 7 p.m. EST Saturday.

Although Nixon gave no details in his 10-minute, late evening address, the basic draft agreement reached last October provided for accompanying cease-fires in Laos and Cambodia. It also called for creation of a National Council of Reconciliation and Concord—composed of representatives of the Saigon government, the Communists and neutralists—to make arrangements for future elections.

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EWEB discusses Trojan, wind power

By DREX HEIKES
Of the Emerald

The further construction of the Trojan nuclear plant without a full scale test of the emergency core cooling system was questioned by John Reynolds in the regular meeting of the Eugene Water and Electric Board Monday. The board also heard a presentation on "Wind Power as a Supplementary source of Electrical Energy for Oregon."

Reynolds' questioning of the safety of the Columbia River nuclear plant stemmed from a comment by A. K. Peterson, a representative of EWEB's independent engineering firm, Ford, Bacon, and Davis Inc., who was reporting to EWEB about the status of the Trojan plant. Peterson's remark concerned a series of six tests recently conducted by research engineers in Idaho. The tests were made on the emergency core cooling system of a scaled down nuclear plant. The emergency cooling system is designed to prevent core overheating in the event of a reactor malfunction.

In all six of the tests, the water coming in to cool the core was turned into steam at such a rate that the pressure created by its escape prevented the entry of any more cooling water. As a result, there was nothing to prevent the core from overheating. Should this ever happen to a full scale reactor, the core would overheat to the point that it would melt its way through the foundation of the plant and would begin burning its way down through the earth.

Peterson said that the test "had no real relationship with the Trojan project. They were not really indicative of what would happen in a plant of the Trojan design."

Reynolds asked Peterson if any tests had been made on a plant of the Trojan design.

"There have not been tests along the line of the Idaho tests that would apply to Trojan," said Peterson.

"When will tests of this nature be done?" asked Reynolds.

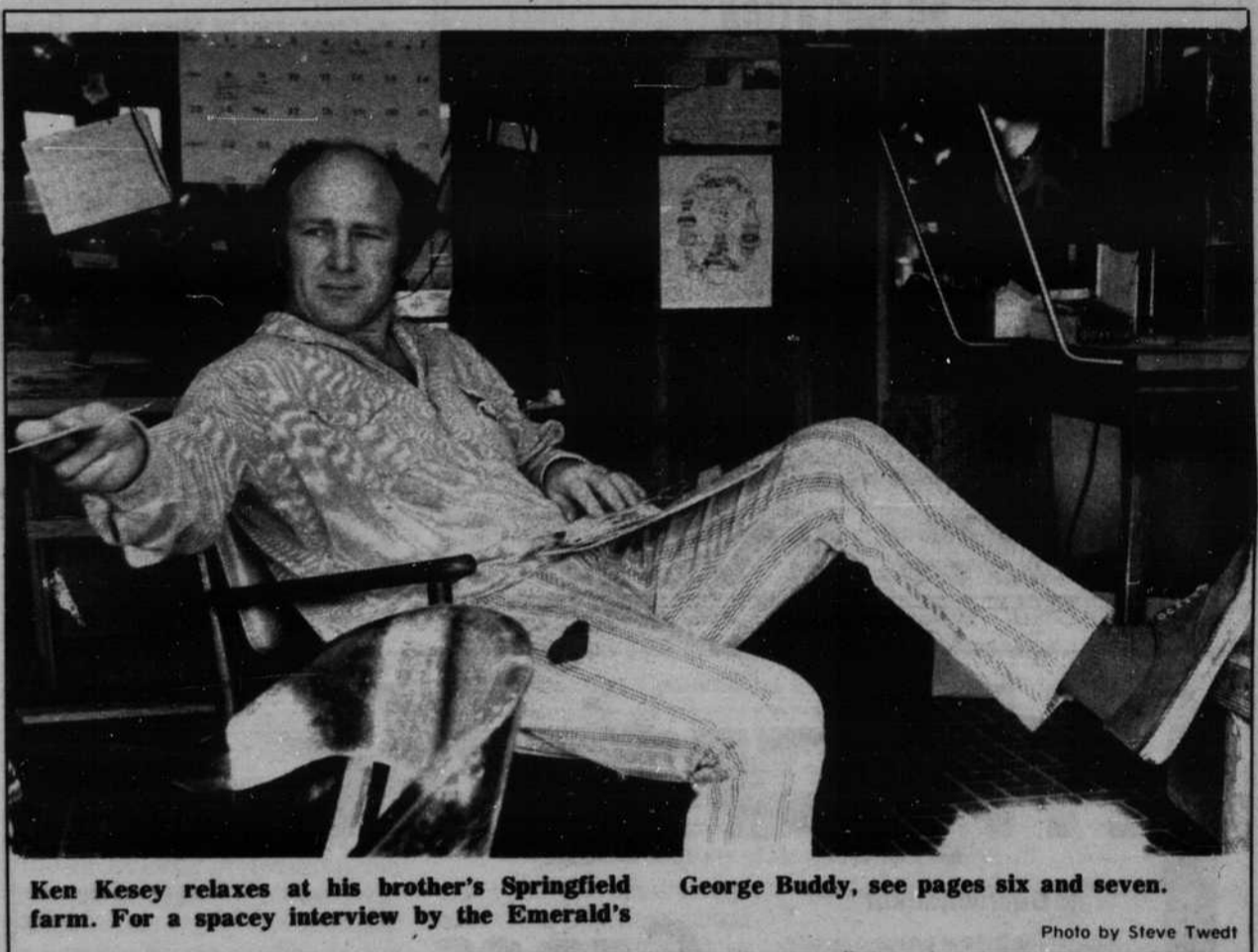
Peterson replied that he didn't know when they would be done, but did know "that the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) is planning tests like it in the future." Peterson went on to say that even though no complete tests have been made, numerous separate ones have been conducted on the system.

At this point Reynolds said, "you've been using the word system, but the fact is that we don't know exactly how a system will work until the entire system has been tested, as a system."

Peterson's response was that "if all possible precautions are made, it is not necessary to build a full scale plant. The AEC precautions have taken into account all possible mishaps." Peterson further explained the precautions taken by the AEC in establishing requirements for Emergency cooling systems. "Plants have to be designed to contain the worst possible situation, the worst possible temperature plus 20 degrees."

Peterson also told the board of the progress made in the project.

(Continued on Page 9)



Ken Kesey relaxes at his brother's Springfield farm. For a spacey interview by the Emerald's

George Buddy, see pages six and seven.

Photo by Steve Tweed

From clergy, civic leaders

Reaction to abortion ruling mixed

By DAVID HANSON
Of the Emerald

Monday's Supreme Court decision guaranteeing American women the right to have medical abortions during the first six months of pregnancy drew immediate reaction today from area civic and religious leaders.

Lee Johnson made a statement to the press saying that the Court decision will likely eliminate most restrictions on Oregon's already liberal abortion law.

Johnson listed four parts of the Oregon law which, he said, the decision apparently makes unconstitutional. They are: requirement of concurrence by two physicians; restriction of the right of abortion during the first three months of pregnancy to cases involving the mother's life or health; requirements that termination be performed in a hospital; and restrictions on residency.

Assistant Attorney General Michael Gillette said, "I suspect it will call for new enactment of abortion legislation." He cautioned that since the full text of the ruling has not been released yet, its implications concerning spouse approval and out-patient abortion services are still in question.

Gillette, who has been defending two abortion cases in state court, said it was his "informed surmise" that an abortion could be performed at a clinic such as the campus health center here in the near future.

Civic reaction to the ruling was mixed. Clearly the controversy surrounding the abortion issue did not abate with the ruling.

The Roman Catholic church, whose highest ranking American prelate called the decision "an unspeakable tragedy" Tuesday was in the same spirit of shock and anger here.

"We're really upset," said Father Cassian Lewinski of the Newman Center. "We can't justify abortion at any stage of the game. We're not taking into consideration the third party, the child. We're letting society make up our mind for us and giving it more and more of our individual responsibilities."

"I'm very proud," he said, "that here is one instance where the church has not waived at all."

Sister Katherine O'Neil was also shaken by the ruling. "I hope we realize that just because it's legal, that doesn't make it right. We're still responsible for the decision we make," she said.

Sacred Heart Hospital administration, Sister Fredrick Sullivan, declined to comment on the ruling's effect on that institution saying that an official policy statement will come after a thorough deliberation on the official text.

The decision came as a surprise to many civic leaders involved in the liberalization of abortion laws.

Attorney Charles Porter said he was pleased with the decision, but that it probably wouldn't affect a

(Continued on Page 8)