BOMBING SUSPECT MENTIONED

Mayor in state unit for security reasons
by Dan Lee
see story

The man who was indicted yesterday in the U.S. District Court, 280 Federal Building, on charges of planning to bomb the Hart Grand Ballroom, is being transferred today for security reasons to Dayton's Federal Detention Center, according to an attorney for the defendant.

John Lach, 23, was taken to the Dayton Forensic Unit yesterday morning from Wood County Common Pleas Court, where he was arraigned in connection with a search warrant executed last Thursday by federal agents.

Jane Shriver, who was also arraigned in connection with the search warrant, was released to resume her position as a security guard at the University of Dayton.

Donaldson said he would guess the building code.

Also, he said the Code Enforcement Officer, a four-part series dealing with the concept of human equality, religious liberty, or education in civic responsibility, will be accepted.

Friday, April 17, 1987

MOURNING FOR THE DECEASED...

The city's tenants can help housing
City, tenants can help housing

Pugliese Great

The finalists are Elizabeth Allfather, associate professor of biological sciences; John Piper, associate professor of history; Jennifer M. Allfather, assistant professor of marketing; and Richard Weaver, professor of communication.

The awards are sponsored by the University of Dayton Alumni Association and the Alumni Association of the University of Dayton.

The awards will be announced Monday night.

Missiles

‘Spirit’ nominations sought

Word County commissioners are seeking nominations for "Spirit of ‘87" awards to recognize local citizens for service to their community.

Nominations forms have been sent to local officials throughout the county. Additional forms can be obtained from Donna Bean, assistant to the county commissioners' office in the county office building.

Local winners will be honored at a ceremony July 4, either at the county courthouse or at the University of Dayton.

USG posts to be announced

The winners of the Undergraduate Student Government Elections will be announced today during the spring quarter. The Student Senate will also announce its winners.

The winners will be announced at 3 p.m. in the Ohio Union, on the University of Dayton campus.

The deadline for receiving nomination forms is May 3.

Five finalists named

The finalists are Elizabeth Allfather, associate professor of biological sciences; John Piper, associate professor of history; Jennifer M. Allfather, assistant professor of marketing; and Richard Weaver, professor of communication.

The awards are sponsored by the University of Dayton Alumni Association and the Alumni Association of the University of Dayton.

The awards will be announced Monday night.

Missiles

‘Spirit’ nominations sought

Word County commissioners are seeking nominations for "Spirit of ‘87" awards to recognize local citizens for service to their community.

Nominations forms have been sent to local officials throughout the county. Additional forms can be obtained from Donna Bean, assistant to the county commissioners' office in the county office building.

Local winners will be honored at a ceremony July 4, either at the county courthouse or at the University of Dayton.

USG posts to be announced

The winners of the Undergraduate Student Government Elections will be announced today during the spring quarter. The Student Senate will also announce its winners.

The winners will be announced at 3 p.m. in the Ohio Union, on the University of Dayton campus.

The deadline for receiving nomination forms is May 3.
Know your rights

The past week's series on off-campus housing has brought a number of significant issues to light. Some of these problems can rarely be attributed to a single cause. It may be that a neighbor or a conjurer up visions of a great landlord conquering all, but obviously all landlords are not negligent. It is fortunate that the News weekly deals with those landlords, because the negligent ones are the exception to the rule. It will be a sad day when the News is forced to report.

All the stories indicated that student tenants are to blame for many problems. Off-campus problems can get out of hand, and depresses a property often results.

So, through a program of periodic inspections of rental properties, the BG News endeavors to have the landlords responsible for paying for such damages, but the landlord must see to it that the necessary repairs are made.

The problem, as Councilman Jim Davidson pointed out, is that students don't have their rights. Indeed, the difficulty of identifying rental problems is demonstrated in Wednesday's article, which reported that the attorney for Student Legal Services lived in an illegally rented garage apartment.

Another of the News' periodic inspections of rental properties would not be so cheap if insurance rates were not so high. It is fortunate that the News is able to be published without the necessary expenses to be justified in Bowling Green. But we do hope that landlords will understand that if the News reports rent problems, the landlords can expect to be forced to make the necessary repairs.

Yet another off-campus problem that the News has encountered is the difficulty of identifying who really knows who is at fault.

"But I can't stand to just see my kids of race, etc., or national origin.

"I'm so sorry to keep you. I was just trying to help you.

"I think I could do better than The Ballad Society.

"Well, Jack, I said, "what you want, you are the one that.

"I think I could do better than The Ballad Society.

"Yes, I can come up with a name fer the" comic books.

"But for Caroline, it does take time allowing for scheduling issues, which is natural. The seniors relaxed after the Mid-Airlight, "coaching problem" is the coach the responsibility and leadership to develop the lineup.

"Surely refer to him as John Kennedy, but for those of us who really knew him, he was John F. Kennedy.

"Anyway, Jack was really serious, "I want to help out with '60s Week," he told me before the Irregulars. "I've been the coach the responsibility and leadership to develop the lineup. This was not their fault but rather the coach the responsibility and leadership to develop the lineup.

"It was Ginsberg, by the way, "he asked. "What's this?"

"It was Ginsberg, by the way, "he asked. "What's this?"

"I think I could do better than The Ballad Society.

"I think I could do better than The Ballad Society.

"I think I could do better than The Ballad Society.

"I think I could do better than The Ballad Society.

"Yes, I can come up with a name fer the" comic books.

"But for Caroline, it does take time allowing for scheduling issues, which is natural. The seniors relaxed after the Mid-Airlight, "coaching problem" is the coach the responsibility and leadership to develop the lineup.

"Surely refer to him as John Kennedy, but for those of us who really knew him, he was John F. Kennedy.

"Anyway, Jack was really serious, "I want to help out with '60s Week," he told me before the Irregulars. "I've been the coach the responsibility and leadership to develop the lineup. This was not their fault but rather the coach the responsibility and leadership to develop the lineup.

"It was Ginsberg, by the way, "he asked. "What's this?"

"It was Ginsberg, by the way, "he asked. "What's this?"

"I think I could do better than The Ballad Society.

"I think I could do better than The Ballad Society.

"I think I could do better than The Ballad Society.

"I think I could do better than The Ballad Society.
Fewer students get partials

by Beth Thomas

Partial schedules were sent yesterday afternoon to 1,272 of 3,735 (34 percent) students who registered for fall semester 1987. When partials were regis-
tered for fall semester 1987 it was a part of "event, and not one of the biggest events of the year," Santigo said. "It's an important event in the University, because important courses haven't been exposed to them." In the opening ceremonies, Monday at noon in the Union, Mayor Bertrand Begals and University President Paul O'Neil will issue procla-

Hispanic week

Hispanic week scheduled

by journalism student

Partial schedules were sent yesterday afternoon to 1,272 of 3,735 (34 percent) students who registered for fall semester 1987. When partials were registered for fall semester 1987 it was a part of "event, and not one of the biggest events of the year," Santigo said. "It's an important event in the University, because important courses haven't been exposed to them." In the opening ceremonies, Monday at noon in the Union, Mayor Bertrand Begals and University President Paul O'Neil will issue procla-

Hispanic week

Hispanic week scheduled

by journalism student

Partial schedules were sent yesterday afternoon to 1,272 of 3,735 (34 percent) students who registered for fall semester 1987. When partials were registered for fall semester 1987 it was a part of "event, and not one of the biggest events of the year," Santigo said. "It's an important event in the University, because important courses haven't been exposed to them." In the opening ceremonies, Monday at noon in the Union, Mayor Bertrand Begals and University President Paul O'Neil will issue procla-

Hispanic week

Hispanic week scheduled

by journalism student

Partial schedules were sent yesterday afternoon to 1,272 of 3,735 (34 percent) students who registered for fall semester 1987. When partials were registered for fall semester 1987 it was a part of "event, and not one of the biggest events of the year," Santigo said. "It's an important event in the University, because important courses haven't been exposed to them." In the opening ceremonies, Monday at noon in the Union, Mayor Bertrand Begals and University President Paul O'Neil will issue procla-

Hispanic week

Hispanic week scheduled

by journalism student

Partial schedules were sent yesterday afternoon to 1,272 of 3,735 (34 percent) students who registered for fall semester 1987. When partials were registered for fall semester 1987 it was a part of "event, and not one of the biggest events of the year," Santigo said. "It's an important event in the University, because important courses haven't been exposed to them." In the opening ceremonies, Monday at noon in the Union, Mayor Bertrand Begals and University President Paul O'Neil will issue procla-

Hispanic week

Hispanic week scheduled

by journalism student

Partial schedules were sent yesterday afternoon to 1,272 of 3,735 (34 percent) students who registered for fall semester 1987. When partials were registered for fall semester 1987 it was a part of "event, and not one of the biggest events of the year," Santigo said. "It's an important event in the University, because important courses haven't been exposed to them." In the opening ceremonies, Monday at noon in the Union, Mayor Bertrand Begals and University President Paul O'Neil will issue procla-

Hispanic week

Hispanic week scheduled

by journalism student

Partial schedules were sent yesterday afternoon to 1,272 of 3,735 (34 percent) students who registered for fall semester 1987. When partials were registered for fall semester 1987 it was a part of "event, and not one of the biggest events of the year," Santigo said. "It's an important event in the University, because important courses haven't been exposed to them." In the opening ceremonies, Monday at noon in the Union, Mayor Bertrand Begals and University President Paul O'Neil will issue procla-

Hispanic week

Hispanic week scheduled

by journalism student

Partial schedules were sent yesterday afternoon to 1,272 of 3,735 (34 percent) students who registered for fall semester 1987. When partials were registered for fall semester 1987 it was a part of "event, and not one of the biggest events of the year," Santigo said. "It's an important event in the University, because important courses haven't been exposed to them." In the opening ceremonies, Monday at noon in the Union, Mayor Bertrand Begals and University President Paul O'Neil will issue procla-

Hispanic week

Hispanic week scheduled

by journalism student

Partial schedules were sent yesterday afternoon to 1,272 of 3,735 (34 percent) students who registered for fall semester 1987. When partials were registered for fall semester 1987 it was a part of "event, and not one of the biggest events of the year," Santigo said. "It's an important event in the University, because important courses haven't been exposed to them." In the opening ceremonies, Monday at noon in the Union, Mayor Bertrand Begals and University President Paul O'Neil will issue procla-

Hispanic week

Hispanic week scheduled

by journalism student

Partial schedules were sent yesterday afternoon to 1,272 of 3,735 (34 percent) students who registered for fall semester 1987. When partials were registered for fall semester 1987 it was a part of "event, and not one of the biggest events of the year," Santigo said. "It's an important event in the University, because important courses haven't been exposed to them." In the opening ceremonies, Monday at noon in the Union, Mayor Bertrand Begals and University President Paul O'Neil will issue procla-

Hispanic week

Hispanic week scheduled

by journalism student

Partial schedules were sent yesterday afternoon to 1,272 of 3,735 (34 percent) students who registered for fall semester 1987. When partials were registered for fall semester 1987 it was a part of "event, and not one of the biggest events of the year," Santigo said. "It's an important event in the University, because important courses haven't been exposed to them." In the opening ceremonies, Monday at noon in the Union, Mayor Bertrand Begals and University President Paul O'Neil will issue procla-

Hispanic week

Hispanic week scheduled

by journalism student

Partial schedules were sent yesterday afternoon to 1,272 of 3,735 (34 percent) students who registered for fall semester 1987. When partials were registered for fall semester 1987 it was a part of "event, and not one of the biggest events of the year," Santigo said. "It's an important event in the University, because important courses haven't been exposed to them." In the opening ceremonies, Monday at noon in the Union, Mayor Bertrand Begals and University President Paul O'Neil will issue procla-

Hispanic week

Hispanic week scheduled

by journalism student

Partial schedules were sent yesterday afternoon to 1,272 of 3,735 (34 percent) students who registered for fall semester 1987. When partials were registered for fall semester 1987 it was a part of "event, and not one of the biggest events of the year," Santigo said. "It's an important event in the University, because important courses haven't been exposed to them." In the opening ceremonies, Monday at noon in the Union, Mayor Bertrand Begals and University President Paul O'Neil will issue procla-

Hispanic week

Hispanic week scheduled

by journalism student

Partial schedules were sent yesterday afternoon to 1,272 of 3,735 (34 percent) students who registered for fall semester 1987. When partials were registered for fall semester 1987 it was a part of "event, and not one of the biggest events of the year," Santigo said. "It's an important event in the University, because important courses haven't been exposed to them." In the opening ceremonies, Monday at noon in the Union, Mayor Bertrand Begals and University President Paul O'Neil will issue procla-

Hispanic week

Hispanic week scheduled

by journalism student

Partial schedules were sent yesterday afternoon to 1,272 of 3,735 (34 percent) students who registered for fall semester 1987. When partials were registered for fall semester 1987 it was a part of "event, and not one of the biggest events of the year," Santigo said. "It's an important event in the University, because important courses haven't been exposed to them." In the opening ceremonies, Monday at noon in the Union, Mayor Bertrand Begals and University President Paul O'Neil will issue procla-

Bombing

Continued from page 1.

Continued from page 1.

Continued from page 1.

Continued from page 1.
WASHINGTON (AP) - A federal judge yesterday refused to grant a motion for Foreign News Inc., a San Francisco weekly, to release records it believes are linked by the presidentially appointed special counsel to the Iran-Contra affair that he wanted to see as early as possible. The court ruling said that if the records were clearly linked to the Iran-Contra affair, they would be use of the directive releasing the records. The court outlined the process for allowing the records to be reviewed by the government. The court ruled that the records were clearly linked to the Iran-Contra affair and therefore would be use of the directive releasing the records. The court outlined the process for allowing the records to be reviewed by the government.

WASHINGTON (AP) - Senate investigators believe are linked by the presidentially appointed special counsel to the Iran-Contra affair that he wanted to see as early as possible. The court ruling said that if the records were clearly linked to the Iran-Contra affair, they would be use of the directive releasing the records. The court outlined the process for allowing the records to be reviewed by the government. The court ruled that the records were clearly linked to the Iran-Contra affair and therefore would be use of the directive releasing the records. The court outlined the process for allowing the records to be reviewed by the government.

but忍不住 to accept.

News Briefs

"Brooklyl County" wins Pulitzer

The Pulitzer Prizes in investigative reporting went to the staff of the San Francisco Examiner and the Philadelphia Inquirer for their reporting on the Iran-Contra affair.

The Washington Post won three Pulitzers, including the Public Service Prize for its reporting on the Watergate scandal.

The New York Times won the award for feature writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Associated Press won the award for news photography for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Los Angeles Times won the award for arts writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Chicago Tribune won the award for national reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Houston Chronicle won the award for editorial writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Seattle Times won the award for investigative reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Philadelphia Inquirer won the award for local reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The San Francisco Examiner won the award for national reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The San Francisco Chronicle won the award for sports writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Los Angeles Times won the award for foreign reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The New York Times won the award for commentary for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Washington Post won the award for commentary for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Associated Press won the award for feature photography for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Los Angeles Times won the award for news photography for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Chicago Tribune won the award for arts writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Houston Chronicle won the award for editorial writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Seattle Times won the award for investigative reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Philadelphia Inquirer won the award for local reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The San Francisco Examiner won the award for national reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The San Francisco Chronicle won the award for sports writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Los Angeles Times won the award for foreign reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The New York Times won the award for commentary for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Washington Post won the award for commentary for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Associated Press won the award for feature photography for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Los Angeles Times won the award for news photography for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Chicago Tribune won the award for arts writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Houston Chronicle won the award for editorial writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Seattle Times won the award for investigative reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Philadelphia Inquirer won the award for local reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The San Francisco Examiner won the award for national reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The San Francisco Chronicle won the award for sports writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Los Angeles Times won the award for foreign reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The New York Times won the award for commentary for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Washington Post won the award for commentary for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Associated Press won the award for feature photography for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Los Angeles Times won the award for news photography for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Chicago Tribune won the award for arts writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Houston Chronicle won the award for editorial writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Seattle Times won the award for investigative reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Philadelphia Inquirer won the award for local reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The San Francisco Examiner won the award for national reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The San Francisco Chronicle won the award for sports writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Los Angeles Times won the award for foreign reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The New York Times won the award for commentary for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Washington Post won the award for commentary for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Associated Press won the award for feature photography for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Los Angeles Times won the award for news photography for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Chicago Tribune won the award for arts writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Houston Chronicle won the award for editorial writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Seattle Times won the award for investigative reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Philadelphia Inquirer won the award for local reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The San Francisco Examiner won the award for national reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The San Francisco Chronicle won the award for sports writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Los Angeles Times won the award for foreign reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The New York Times won the award for commentary for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Washington Post won the award for commentary for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Associated Press won the award for feature photography for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Los Angeles Times won the award for news photography for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Chicago Tribune won the award for arts writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Houston Chronicle won the award for editorial writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Seattle Times won the award for investigative reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Philadelphia Inquirer won the award for local reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The San Francisco Examiner won the award for national reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The San Francisco Chronicle won the award for sports writing for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Los Angeles Times won the award for foreign reporting for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The New York Times won the award for commentary for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Washington Post won the award for commentary for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.

The Associated Press won the award for feature photography for its coverage of the Iran-Contra affair.
**SPORTS**

**BASEBALL**

The handballers host Eastern Michigan today and tomorrow for a pair of doubleheaders at Warren Sterling Field. Both double-plays begin at 1 p.m.

**SOFTBALL**

Riding a four-game winning streak, the Falcons host the 15th best team in the nation for a double-header, Central Michigan at 3 p.m. today. Tomorrow Eastern Michigan invades for another double-dip at 1 p.m.

**TENNIS**

The women netters host two matches, Western Michigan today and Youngstown State tomorrow at O'Keefe Courts. The men travel to WMU today.

**OLAY**

The men see action through Easter, playing today, tomorrow and Sunday in the Kepler Invitational at Ohio State on the Scarlet course. Meanwhile, the women take to the Grey course in the Lady Buckeye Invitational.

---

**RELOCATION SALE!**

Opening at Woodland Mall May 2

**SAVE**

25% TO 75% ON SELECTED MERCHANDISE

J.C. Penney
DOWNTOWN BOWLING GREEN
Sale effective until May 1

---

**Soto may return**

CINCINNATI (AP) - Less than two weeks into the season, the Cincinnati Reds are confronted with their first roster problem as they consider their options for pitcher Mario Soto.

Soto was scheduled to pitch yesterday in an exhibition game against the Detroit Tigers at Riverfront Stadium. The right-hander is rehabilitating his shoulder from arthroscopic surgery performed last August to remove spurs.

A good outing would indicate Soto is nearly ready to come off the disabled list; he's eligible to be activated next Tuesday. It also would force the Reds to decide whether to make room on their 25-man roster.

The most likely candidate is rookie outfielder Leo Garcia, who has one hit in two official at-bats. Garcia is the Reds' sixth outfielder and, like outfielder Paul O'Neill, is used primarily as a pinch-hitter.
Activities in Nicaragua p.3
Those who have yet to return p.5
Memories of WWII p.6 & 10
Opinions on threat of nuclear war differ.

by Donna Scenna
Friday reporter

University students have mixed feelings concerning the possibility of a nuclear war. There are those who believe that a nuclear war is possible, perhaps inevitable, because countries other than the United States and the Soviet Union have access to the weapons.

"I think sometime during our lifetime we will see a nuclear weapon used against an adversary," said Matt Suhrer, senior Interpersonal and public communication major. "I think it will be initiated by a superpower," said Matt Suhrer, senior Interpersonal and public communication major.

Brad Bahr, senior marketing major, agrees. "The countries in the Middle East don't realize what a powerful weapon they have access to. I think a leader of one of those countries who lost his perspective might use the bomb."

Bill Munich, sophomore journalism major, views an event involving nuclear weapons as probable. "I think that there will be nuclear bombing, but I don't think there will be a full-scale nuclear war. I think if there was a nuclear war, it would be the last — there would be no chance for another one."

Lee Smith, senior public relations major, does not believe there will be such an event "because I think the risks are too great. There would be too much contamination for much life to exist."

Deb Whalen, senior public relations major, believes that the widespread availability of the weapons are a deterrent to their use "because once one side uses a nuclear weapon, any other nation that has the capability to use nuclear weapons will use them. The effects of nuclear weapons will affect everyone."

Karen Dicker, junior fashion merchandising major, agrees. "I don't think there will be a nuclear war because it would cause too much destruction. It would be like dropping a bomb on ourselves."

ROTC students to be future officers

by Barbara Symbolik
Friday staff reporter

At the University's Reserve Officers Training Corps headquarters, men and women are learning leadership and management training skills in order to become commissioned officers in the Army upon graduation.

Major Edward Maher, battalions-level officer, is responsible for commissioning future officers for the Army. Maher prepares juniors to go to advanced camps for more training and makes sure that everything that the colonel orders is carried out.

For the freshmen, known as MS1s in Army lingo, various classes are required which introduce national security and basic organization of the Army. The sophomores, or MS2s, are disciplined in the area of survival and military tactics. The juniors, MS3s, are introduced to what it is like to be a platoon leader and engage in small unit tactics.

Physical training, or PT, and leadership camps also prepare the students for everything. If you don't know what you're doing and try to wing it, everyone will know because they know the commands.

In addition to the classroom courses, the students in this program have the opportunity to participate in leadership labs where they receive training in rappelling, rifle marksmanship and land navigation. Weekend training exercises and leadership camps also prepare the ROTC students.
Nicaraguans yearn for stability

by Jenny Dannery
Friday reporter

Regardless of frequent contra bombings, there is strong spirit and hope for the future in the Nicaraguan people, according to Jerone Stephens, University professor of political science.

Stephens, who lived in Nicaragua two years ago to observe the Nicaraguan elections, said he returned with a different perspective than the "distorted" picture of the country he said is painted by President Reagan.

Stephens said he holds great respect for the progress the Sandinista government has made following the overthrow of the U.S.-backed Somoza government on July 19, 1979.

What stood out most to Stephens upon arrival was the Sandinista lack of emphasis on competition. Instead, they emphasize cooperation and caring, he said.

"They stress people helping each other. This is built into the whole Sandinista structure," Stephens said.

For example, they have a "Literacy Campaign" in which a few townspeople learn how to read and then teach others. This works well within the country because the people are concerned with each other, as well as themselves, Stephens said.

"You see in Nicaragua the future they say can't happen in this country — of cooperation and sharing to improve the human condition," Stephens said.

He said the Nicaraguan people are very proud of their children, and the respect is reciprocated by the children's desire to aid the revolution.

One evening, Stephens and the other observers attended a meeting of the Mothers of Heroes and Martyrs. The organization is a group of mothers and wives of men killed in the uprising against Somoza.

Stephens met one woman whose son was killed the previous night by contra guerillas. She told Stephens that the son was her fourth killed by the contras, he said.

"They are working hard to assert themselves. They are a people determined not to be turned into a client state," Stephens said.

"If we would leave them alone, they'd be fine," he said.

Prior to the revolution, Stephens said the Nicaraguan people were turned into beggars by U.S. imperialism and their leaders were turned into puppets to promote U.S. policy.

But under the Sandinistas, begging is discouraged. If someone is hungry, he or she is given food, he said. This demonstrates the Sandinistas' willingness to work together to remain independent.

Stephens saw two young children asking for money at a market. One of the storekeepers saw them and told them not to beg, but to go see the market manager who would give them food. It is clear they are a very proud people and take care of each other, Stephens said.

The only thing that small children will ask for are pencils for schoolwork, but the parents ask they be given through a school or church so that the pencils can be distributed fairly, he said.

"Because the children in Managua love baseball, but cannot use baseballs in the densely populated city, a man in Stephens' group brought tennis balls to give to the children, enabling them to play baseball in the city. He threw them out into the crowd of children and, just as all children, they scrambled for the balls."

After collecting and distributing the tennis balls fairly, the parents then came over to the bus, thanked the man, but asked him to not do that because it creates competition among the children.

Stephens found the people to be very friendly and open to discuss what was going on there, even though they knew he was a U.S. citizen, and that the United States supports the contras, he said. However, the contras can account for less than half of the billions already sent.

"The contras are puppets and mercenaries who are making a good living," Stephens said.

He said he believes Nicaragua is the only independent country in Central America, while El Salvador is a puppet of the United States.

It is documented in Inevitable Revolutions that the United States engineered Duarte's victory in the El Salvador elections, he said. In return, El Salvador is a client state for the United States in which they subordinate their national interests for the U.S., Stephens said.

"Duarte says himself that the United States calls the shots," Stephens said.

The United States has extracted the natural resources from Central American client states — Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador.

Central American goods, such as beef and fruit, come to the United States at a very low cost, rather than remaining in Central America to feed its people.

He said the United States gives $500 million annually to El Salvador.

The government indiscriminately bombs the population because they know the El Salvador rebels have support, he said.

The difference between the rebels in El Salvador and the rebels in Nicaragua Is that the insurgency in El Salvador is being carried out by Salvadoreans — not foreigners, not the United States and not the CIA. In Nicaragua, the leader of the rebels lives in Miami, Fla., Stephens said.

The leader of the contras is a former Somoza colonel.

"There is no indigenous group fighting in Nicaragua. The contras in Nicaragua were created, and are led and maintained by the U.S.," Stephens said. So, it is not what the majority of people in Nicaragua want, but what serves the United States, Stephens said.

There is no economic reason to justify U.S. intervention, according to Stephens. The contras' purpose is to kill the spirit of the independent Nicaraguan people, so surrounding client states cannot look at Nicaragua and feel they can become independent.

Stephens said the U.S. government gets around the Bolten amendment, which prohibits aid to foreign groups who are attempting to overthrow a government. Reagan simply ignores the amendment and sets additional money aside for the contras, he said. However, the contras can account for less than half of the billions already sent.

"The contras are puppets and mercenaries who are making a good living," Stephens said.

There is a historic culture behind the political turmoil in Nicaragua. The people are striving to realize their inherent culture, because the United States and Somoza would not let them have one, Stephens said. The way to repress a people is to take its culture away, he said.

---

ICE HORIZONS '87

April 24 & 25
7:30 p.m. Fri.
1:30 & 7:30 p.m. Sat.
GOOD TICKETS AVAILABLE
BGSU ICE ARENA
4-8 p.m. weekdays: 10-2 Sat.
Group ticket rates for Sat.
matinee

BGSU Skating club members
200 local skaters
Wayne & Natalie Seybold
Daniel Doran
352-4091 & 352-7295

Bowling Green State University Theatre Presents

William Shakespeare's

Othello

April 16-18, 23-25 & 8:00 pm
Eva Marie Saint Theatre

Guest Director,
Roger Robinson
will play the
lead role of
Othello.
Memorial honors dead war heroes

by Deanna Griffith
Friday reporter

Honoring the men who gave their lives in World War II to protect us here at home is precisely what the Bowling Green war memorial is doing. According to Royce Beaverson, Wood County Veterans Service Officer, the memorial contains "the names of Wood County Veterans of all the military sectors that were killed during World War II." The names are imprinted on the memorial as they were reported to the next of kin.

The idea for the memorial originated from the Gold Star Mothers in the 1950s. The members of this group were mothers who lost their sons in World War II. The group established a memorial commission to design a memorial to be dedicated to their lost sons and to all the Wood County casualties of World War II.

"The funding for the memorial came from individuals," according to Beaverson. "The county more or less completed the necessary funding."

The Gold Star Mothers initiated the whole program on adopting the memorial, but "the actual man hours came from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion and the Disabled American Veterans of Wood County," Beaverson said.

Beaverson also commented that "much of the initiation and preparation and putting the memorial together and technical work was voluntary."

The memorial was officially dedicated to the lost Wood County sons on April 30, 1950. The men were honored with parades and flag waving for giving their lives during the war to end all wars.
Remembering and hoping...

by Amy Kizer
Friday reporter

In 1973, the United States ended its official involvement in the Vietnam conflict with the signing of the Paris Peace Accords.
The American government said the war was over.
It wasn't.
More than 2,400 families still wait and wonder. Their husbands, fathers, brothers, uncles and cousins are still missing in action, unaccounted for after more than 10 years.
The U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency said it still receives first- and second-hand reports of live sightings of American captives in Indochina.
And still families wait - not knowing if their loved one is dead or alive. They said they know finding out about a death would be difficult, but at least they could rest. If just one serviceman could rest. If just one serviceman could rest.
Although her father wrote home every day, Sayers said her family did not receive a single letter, and no one knew what had happened to him. She said her mother kept in contact with the War Department and watched the events in Saigon on television.
Although Sayers was only in first grade at the time, she said she remembers her grandparents being at her house everyday and also remembers her mother crying "all the time."
"Although I really didn't understand what was going on," she said, "I was sad because my mom was sad."
After Saigon was freed, Sayers' dad was removed from the MIA list and is now a retired lieutenant colonel.

Bracelets signify soldiers MIA

by Kelly Rose
Friday staff reporter

The Vietnam War is over but 2,500 Americans still remain unaccounted for. For their families, the war has not ended. Keeping the issue of prisoners of war alive is important for the people who wear special bracelets in remembrance of the missing.

Task Force Omega, with headquarters in Iowa, manufactures metal bracelets with the name of a military serviceman, civilian or dependent who is unaccounted for. The bracelets also have inscribed on them the POW's branch of service, date of disappearance, location of disappearance and home state.

For the past nine years, Janet Schilling and her children have made the bracelets in conjunction with their small engraving business.
The idea originated in 1969 when a Concerned Parents group named VIVA (Voices In Vital America) began making bracelets with names of POWs engraved on them.

Four years later the interest in the bracelet faded, according to Schilling.
The Schilling family formed Task Force Omega and began manufacturing the bracelets to spread the message that Americans were still missing in action when "In 1978, we discovered we had a friend whose son was missing in Vietnam," Schilling said.
The goal of Task Force Omega is the return of all Americans, both alive and dead, according to Schilling.
She said her group has evidence that Americans are still in Vietnam from reports that filter to the United States from refugees and workers who have seen or heard of American POWs.
She added that her group has not received any help from the U.S. government. Schilling explained, "The government wants the issue to go away because it is embarrassing to find out they have left men in Vietnam."

People who want bracelets can send for them and even request a specific name of a POW, a specific state, branch of the service or the date they disappeared. Schilling said they have gotten letters from military personnel who want the names of men they fought with. She added her group receives about 20 orders a day for the bracelets.

For $4, anyone can send for a bracelet. Along with it comes a short poem and a list of everyone who is unaccounted for in Vietnam. The $4 donation is used to make the bracelets and any extra money is used to help support families and organizations to keep the POW issue alive according to Schilling.

When POWs are returned to the U.S., dead or alive, their name is marked off the list. Schilling said 128 people from Ohio are listed as missing in action.

Angle Picken, junior social work major from McComb, wears two bracelets. She said, "It's sad that so many people are still unaccounted for. It makes me think of the luxuries I have and the prisoners probably don't even have hot water or a decent place to sleep."

This year the University ROTC chapter ordered 72 bracelets for some of its members.
Lt. Col. Jon Bisher said the bracelets have become a national project of the ROTC. He said he hopes the campaign will keep the POW issue alive and give more political attention to the project.
Eventually Bisher and Schilling hope enough public pressure will be put on politicians and the Vietnamese government to bring every POW home.

Only when every American is accounted for will the goal of Task Force Omega be realized. Schilling explained, "Omega is the last letter of the Greek alphabet and we hope that our task force will be the last mission of Vietnam."
A civilian's and soldier's story

by Deborah Gottschalk

Friday/April 17, 1987

Hitler. Germany. Jews. Concentration camps. These are the things that are associated with World War II. What many people fail to realize is that the people of nearly every country in Europe were affected by the war. The small country of Belgium was no exception.

When World War II began, Rene Moyens, 26 and a Belgian citizen, was a soldier in the Belgian Carabiniers Army. In the spring of 1940, his troops were moved to the border of Holland. The men were instructed that if they heard gunshots, a sequence of four shots five times in a row, there was war.

"When we heard it we couldn't believe it," he said. Planes darkened the skies, and for the tiny country of Belgium, the war had begun.

The countryside was bombed for 13 hours straight, and afterwards "the people got crazy," he said. They were so frightened that half the hair on some people's heads turned white from fright.

With a Flemish accent Anna Moyens, Rene's wife, added, "When you never saw a bomb or a plane that drops bombs, you can't imagine what a feeling that is and a scare that it brings into you."

Belgium did not have the power to fight the Germans' assault. Within 18 days the Germans had taken control of the country and taken the soldiers captive.

After being captured, Rene was marched through Holland to the concentration camps in Germany. They marched during the day. To ensure that the bridges wouldn't be bombed, the Germans forced them to sleep on them at night.

The first night of the march, however, they slept in a church. It was bombed and many soldiers were killed. The survivors were marched into Germany.

During this time the citizens of Belgium were in a panic, Anna said. "All the people took up what they could and fled in cars, bicycles, wheelbarrows and horse-drawn carriages. Old and young, they were all trying to get away, they were going to France."

The people traveled in caravans and posted signs on the side of the road with messages to loved ones for whom they were searching.

While Rene sat in a concentration camp in Germany with little to eat and no knowledge of what was happening to his family and country, Anna was experiencing the war from an entirely different perspective.

At night she listened to radio broadcasts, keeping the windows completely closed so no light would reveal to the German planes that there was a village below.

Luckily, the Moyens lived on a farm and although all meat had to be delivered to the Germans, at least there were vegetables to eat.

Anna's experiences on the home front were as harrowing as some of the stories told by soldiers.

In the first days of the war, her mother was wounded by shrapnel as the two of them ran for safety and fell to the ground, barely escaping death.

Although Anna worked in a shoe factory in Alost, she could not go to work for fear that the factory would be bombed.

Emotionally it was a trying time. Her mother-in-law informed her that she had seen a sign that read, "Rene Moyens died here."

Anna refused to believe it, and set off to see a friend who lived close to Brussels. While there, her friend received a letter from her husband via the Red Cross.

"If my husband is alive I will have a letter," Anna said, and departed for home. When she arrived in Nieuwerkerken, she had two letters from Rene waiting for her, and she knew her husband was alive.

The following Sunday Anna went to church and learned that many prisoners had been released from German camps. Rene was on the truck that brought the soldiers home, and the two were reunited. But not for long.

Rene fled to Czechoslovakia because he had to work for the Germans. He was only supposed to be there for three months, but once he arrived he was not permitted to leave. Rene made false identification papers and returned home.

Realizing that the situation in Belgium was still unsafe, France was the next country he fled to. Lack of food caused him to change the date on his false papers, and go to Hamburg, Germany. He stayed there one year, until 1944, when England began bombing Germany.

Although he was afraid that he would be caught, Rene did not return to Germany. They were "bombing Germany to pieces," Anna said, and she encouraged Rene to remain at home. "Your life is more important than anything," she said.

It was in March 1944 that Anna had a son. The baby was another cause of worry. Once she "heard the plane coming and thought they were going to hit the roof." She leaned over her baby to protect. Luckily the plane passed her by.

"We were very well spared," she admits, but added that in the house of their neighbors a bomb killed both of the parents, leaving only the children alive.

In another instance, a friend of Anna's was captured for assisting the underground. The family was taken to a concentration camp, and the father and son were killed there. Anna's friend returned weighing only eighty pounds. "She had just about been alive, I don't know how," Anna said.

At one point after a bomb dropped, Anna opened the window and said to her husband, "This is the end of the world." She really thought it was. "The sky was filled with a reddish light - like fire. It was so scary," she said.

The war lasted five long years for the Belgian people. As Anna Moyens said, "You think there was never going to come an end ... when it first started you think you can only live a week, but we made it through five years - thank the Lord - and we are still alive today."
Protestors. Hippies, radicals, trouble makers. Maybe. Or maybe they are America at her best. A minister, a college professor and a proprietor all find economics at the root of war and think today’s policies are leading away from peace. They also think we all have an obligation to work for peace.

Karen Thompson is a United Christian Fellowship minister, mother, wife, and, most importantly, war orphan. Early in life she learned the pain of war with her father’s death in World War II. But it wasn’t until she left her small town and graduated from college that she combined her family’s deep sense of loss with the struggle of Vietnam and the causes of war.

In New York City she saw another America in the poverty of Spanish Harlem.

Thompson began to read economics. Volumes later, “I began to see that at the bottom, most war is based on economic injustice and greed,” Thompson said.

She delved into history and began to understand her father’s death. At the Vietnam memorial, Thompson thought of all the fathers and sons lost in the wars. Then she thought of the companies who profited from the wars. “I sat down in front of the big block stone with all of those names and I cried and cried,” Thompson said.

Her religious background requires that she work to make the world better. Thompson’s family values of independent thinking and belief in democratic participation lead Thompson to protest.

She wrote, taught at teach-ins, spoke out and marched. Thompson also worked and raised a family. To this day, she continues to combine religion, economies and a familial perspective to her work for peace.

Thompson’s work for peace continues with UCF. A headquarter for various peace organizations, UCF plans a peace library and student trips in the future.

Steven Ludd, associate professor of political science, agrees with Thompson. “Political dissent is as important to American democracy as going to war,” Ludd said. He began to protest during the Vietnam War.

His work is grounded in a strong belief in the Constitution. For him, the question was how to protest. “Do you knowingly violate the law as a form of dissent or do you find alternative means to express your disdain for government activities yet within the laws?” Ludd asked.

For him, however, the decision was more difficult. “It’s tough to be an attorney if you’ve been in jail or go to Canada,” Ludd said.

“Political dissent is as important to American democracy as going to war”

— Steven Ludd

While in law school he helped close his university to protest the invasion of Cambodia, Ludd said. He continued to protest with marches, dialogues and activities in Washington. After he lost his draft card in 1969, Ludd ended up in the civil affairs unit of the Army reserve. He continued his work as a legal counselor for draft resistance.

Ludd says work for peace is continuous. “It’s presumptuous to think that anyone has done anything for peace in a magical way. It’s everyday, trying to persuade people everyday,” Ludd said.

However, Ludd believes that current policies won’t lead to peace. “It’s mistaken to believe that peace can be achieved through what is called strength,” Ludd said. “Strength can come from the collective will of the people rather than armament.”

In Central America this means using the strength of the United States to help the region. “We’re doing the same thing we did in southeast Asia,” Ludd said. Instead of arms, the United States should contribute to economic growth, support medical facilities and fund education. “Then we wouldn’t have to worry about the ‘domino theory’,” Ludd said.

Today, Ludd works for peace in a variety of ways.

In addition to being an adviser and encouraging student leaders, he teaches the importance of political dissent daily as part of constitutional law.

Jack Lautermilch, owner of Jack’s Bakery, joined the ranks of protesters while a student at the University during the late ‘60s. Lautermilch believes that protesting is part of the American process.

“We did what our parents and schools taught us to do, analyze the problem down to its causes,” Lautermilch said. “We did that with war.”

They learned that war is economics. “Vietnam was not about the spread of Communism; it was two economic systems doing battle,” Lautermilch said. “It was the military-industrial complex,” Lautermilch said.

Like Ludd, Lautermilch is not optimistic about the possibilities of peace with the current status quo.

“There will be wars as long as there are arms merchants” because profit is a main cause of war, Lautermilch said.

“Vietnam was not about the spread of Communism; it was two economic systems doing battle”

— Jack Lautermilch

Also, the military itself is a factor. “They sell fear,” Lautermilch said. “As long as we let military people dictate when and how we’ll be safe, we’ll never be safe.”

Lautermilch sees reason rather than force as an alternative. “Solutions by force are temporary,” he said. “Now we have talks to arrange peace talks and we think we’re suc-cessful,” Lautermilch said.

“As long as we look to military people for safety and security, they are going to give us an answer based on violence.”

NEW PABLO’S
MEXICAN RESTAURANT & CANTINA
LIVE ENTERTAINMENT
Friday & Saturday Night
THE MOVERS
EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT
MAGIC BY THE AMAZING DORIAN
OPEN 11AM DAILY

892 South Main
353-7357
pow/mia continued from page 5

pearances in support of POWs.
The government issued 135 million postage stamps which stated "Have a Heart Hanoi."
Around the country, Americans wore special bracelets made by a UCLA student organization known as VIVA, Voices In Vital America. Each bracelet was inscribed with the name of a POW and his date of capture. VIVA members said the bracelets were to be worn until the prisoner was released.

Recently, two University organizations, the Falcon Wheelers and Arnold Air Society, participated in a Bike-A-Thon to raise money on behalf of MIAs and POWs.

During spring break, 10 cyclists and 2 drivers travelled to Washington D.C. as part of the philanthropy which will raise a minimum of $1,000 for the league, according to event chairman Jim Karlovec, a junior interpersonal and public communications major.

While in Washington, they also visited the Vietnam Memorial where they were joined by U.S. Rep. Douglas Applegate and some of their parents. During a short ceremony, they offered a prayer and laid a wreath at the base of the memorial.

The group decided to complete the Bike-A-Thon to promote knowledge of the MIAs and POWs, so people wouldn't forget, according to Karlovec.

As stated in the 1942 Missing Persons Act, a serviceman is subject to a status review after he has been missing for one year. At this time, he either retains his MIA status or is changed to a Killed In Action if there is conclusive evidence the man is dead or if a "sufficient" length of time has passed without news of the person. In the latter case, a "Presumptive Finding of Death" (PFD) is declared.

The Pentagon disclosed to the
Green berets teach and train

by Jenny Hudson
Friday reporter

Fighting soldiers from the sky Fearless men who jump and die Men who mean just what they say The brave men of the green beret Barry Saddler

The men who wear the green beret: U.S. soldiers whose elite reputation precedes them, yet who are still enshrouded by an aura of mystery, intrigue and secrecy. Although this is due in part to the media, the soldiers of the U.S. Army's Special Forces, nicknamed "Green Berets," must maintain somewhat of a lower profile concerning their operations, tactics and missions. This is because these are the soldiers who engage in covert and clandestine activities and whose primary war-time mission is unconventional or guerrilla warfare.

"In a way we're almost teachers," said Captain Jayko, a University graduate who has served the last seven years as a paratrooper, Army Ranger and Green Beret, and who is currently an active reserve with the 41st Special Forces Group (Airborne). "We are there to train, supply, organize and control indigenous forces.

Our mission, during war, would be to go to the countries that need and request our assistance and to train and organize resistance forces to be guerrilla fighters until they are capable of being a conventional force of their own," said Jayko.

Special Forces is just one of several military units that fall under the umbrella of the Special Operations Forces. Also included, according to Jayko, are the U.S. Army Rangers, Navy SEALs (Sea-Air-Land teams), the Air Force's First Special Operations Wing, Delta Force (a unit the Army refuses to acknowledge exists) and Task Force 160.

"Special Forces is actually broken down into teams," said Jayko. "The basic structure is the 'A-team' which has 12 people, that 12 being comprised of two officers and ten others who all specialize in one field, either medicine, weapons, intelligence, communications or demolition.

"Soldiers interested in joining SOF all go through their own school that gives them the training and education they need to operate," Jayko said. "To get into Special Forces, you must go through three weeks of airborne training at Airborne School at Ft. Benning, GA. Then, depending upon which position you're going to hold on the A-team, you go through a section of the school (at the JFK Special Warfare Center at Ft. Bragg, NC) to get your specialized training. All soldiers also receive training in weapons, hand-to-hand combat, survival and patrolling."

Those who become a member of the Special Forces are active not only during war, but also in peacetime as trainers and teachers to the armies and soldiers of many countries.

According to Jayko, "Every day of the year there are SF soldiers training the milita of other countries."

Jayko says the Special Forces have recently gained more media attention because the majority of conflicts in the world today are low-intensity, where there is no openly-declared war, but which covers everything from terrorist acts and hostage-taking to counter-insurgency. "In these conflicts there are things the U.S. still wants to influence and the best way to gain that influence is by using these SF teams," Jayko said.

Although their primary war mission is unconventional warfare, Special Forces also has other missions. One of these, Jayko said, is SICTA, or Strategic Intelligence Collection and Target Analysis. This is where teams go into occupied territory completely unsuspected by the U.S. Army for the duration of the war, he said. Their mission, using a specialized radio, is to relate what is going on behind enemy lines. "Their chance of surviving is contingent upon their never being detected," Jayko said.

Directed Action is one other mission of the Special Forces, and this includes commando-type raids, such as blowing up a power station behind enemy lines, said Jayko.

But the main task of the Special Forces still is that of educator, passing on highly-specialized training to those resisting a hostile force.

"Special Forces are force multipliers," Jayko said. "You can take 12 guys and they have the capabilities of training 500 indigenous personnel. This is more powerful in peacetime since then we can offer even more. Then we can strengthen other countries so they will be less likely to fall in the future."

Despite a recent wave of publicity focused on the Special Forces, mainly from legislators attempting to create a unified SOF command, the public might never start referring to them as such. To most, Special Forces will always be called the "Green Berets."

"The use of the term 'Green Berets' to denote Special Forces is an acknowledgment of the media's usage and widespread acceptance of the term by the American public," said retired ROTC Lt. Charles Simpson III, an assistant professor of HPR. "A green beret is a hat, while a member of the Special Forces is a highly motivated and trained expert in conventional and unconventional warfare who wears the green beret."
Two city officials recall WWII

by Dave Buehler
Friday reporter

While today's high school graduate may shout, "Where's the beach?" in reference to Daytona or Ft. Lauderdale, that phrase may bring to mind a beach like Normandy to a generation of men not so long ago.

They graduated to a future different than today's university student — one where the Navy or the Marine were some of the more viable career alternatives to joining the Army.

Two Bowling Green city officials faced that decision during World War II. Municipal Administrator Wes Hoffman served in the Air Force in the effort to drive the Japanese from China.

Fire Chief Jack Gonyer enlisted in the parachute Infantry because "It sounded exciting at the time," completing his tour of duty in the European theater of the war.

"The whole country was simply united behind the war effort. There wasn't this problem you had during Vietnam," Hoffman said. "Billy the Kid" after being greeted with the code word "democracy," it was time to pull the trigger.

"If they tell you they weren't scared, don't believe them... We were out there by ourselves. It was all hanging out," — Jack Gonyer

"You have to understand that World War II was different from Vietnam," Hoffman said. "The whole country was simply united behind the war effort. There wasn't this problem you had during Vietnam where a lot of people questioned whether we should even be involved in the thing."

Both men enlisted in 1942. Gonyer was 19 years old and Hoffman was 20.

After basic training and jump training, Gonyer found himself aboard the Santa Rosa, a South American luxury liner headed for Naples, Italy — with some 500 WACs (Women's Army Corps members) aboard.

"Soldiers actually fought over who got to be on guard duty," Gonyer said.

"When the Latin-American version of the Love Boat landed at Naples, though, the party was over. Gonyer began fighting as regular infantry outside the city, advancing with Gen. Patton's tank corps.

"Gonyer also parachuted into mountainous southern France after D-Day [June 6, 1944] in "one of the worst kept secrets of the war.""

He and fellow paratroopers jumped early in the morning while it was still dark, he said. "Everyone knew we were coming."

"After landing, he took a few steps in the darkness and fell 4 feet off an agricultural terrace, Gonyer said. He said the strange environment made everyone trigger-happy."

The paratroopers landed far apart from each other and what was in between them was unknown. "If a noise in the dark did not identify itself by saying "Billy the Kid" after being greeted with the code word "democracy," it was time to pull the trigger."

"If they tell you they weren't scared, don't believe them," Gonyer said of soldiers in battle.

Hoffman navigated a B-24 "Liberator" bomber during the war, bombing Japanese ships around Formosa and French Indochina. He said flying presented many dangers as he often had to navigate in bad weather through uncharted areas of the Himalayas.

Also, he said there were no large waves of American bombers over China as in the European theater, nor any fighter plane escorts. "We were out there by ourselves. It was all hanging out," he said.

What to do when attacked by agile Japanese fighter planes when in a cumbersome B-24? "Well, you shoot back — that's the first thing you do. Then you try to get the hell out of there," Hoffman said.

One time the turret atop his plane swung around and caught his microphone cord, pulling him out of his seat. When Hoffman got up, he found a bullet hole in the seat where his head had been.

As Gonyer said, death became "something you took for granted that may happen."
Platoon revives '60s tunes

In the mid-70s, movies like "American Graffiti" and "The Lords of Flatbush" and television programs like "Happy Days" established a trend that saw a great deal of 50s-oriented popular culture.

This trend continued until after the turn of the decade and eventually saw the revitalization of the cartoon character Betty Boop and a resurgence of interest in rockabilly in popular music.

Ten years later, interest in 50s icons has waned considerably. Instead, interest has shifted to that of the 60s. Perhaps the popularity of the film and subsequent soundtracks of "The Big Chill" and the television special celebrating the 25th anniversary of Motown Records were the first indications of this shift in the 80s.

There is a virtual psychedelic rever-
uision in college radio with bands like the Three O'Clock and Green on Red coming out of the garage recording music with heavy Bob Dylan and mid-period Beatles influences.

Even in popular music, bands like The B-52s are taking 60s-oriented textures and production techniques and reaching phenomenal success.

NBC has just recently installed "Rags to Riches" as a mid-season replacement in its Sunday evening lineup.

This is a program set in 1961 and utilizes the popular music of the period. In this context, it is very similar to the Broadway musicals of the time as the lyrics of these songs are changed to fit the situation of the show and are sung by the main characters.

The ratings for this program were initially outstanding, but have dwindled in the subsequent weeks.

The motion picture "Apocalypse Now" was the first film to deal with the war in Vietnam directly. It was seen as powerful and successful. Yet, it took eight years for the next film of similar content to be released. "Platoon" was awarded the best film Oscar for 1986 and is the only "must see" film currently in circulation.

"Platoon" will almost undoubtedly open the door for other Vietnam-oriented films and solidify the fledgling 60s nostalgia now growing.

On the soundtrack that accompanies the film, other than the original orchestral pieces, are classic 60s rock pieces that reached the pinnacle of their popularity during the war.

Naturally, they also relate to the action in the scenes in which they are used.

Included on the first side are songs like the ultimately tearful "Tracks of my Tears" by Smokey Robinson, The Doors' classic "Hello, I Love You," and the Lewis Carroll-influenced drug song "White Rabbit" by Jefferson Airplane.

Sixties contributions on the second side include the Aretha Franklin anthem "Respect," Otis Redding's "Dock of the Bay," and the passionate "When a Man Loves a Woman" by Percy Sledge.

Most of these songs could easily be on a "Greatest Hits of the 60s" record. Most certainly, the renewed popularity of these songs due to "Platoon" will result in an increased number of requests from listeners to popular radio stations. This will, in turn, bring about more 60s-type music being programmed on a regular basis.

The popularity of films such as "The Deer Hunter," "Apocalypse Now," and "Platoon" and the renewed interest in period music of the 60s, are a great indication of the switch and interest to all things 60s.

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Del. (AP) — An aging B-17 warbird that made bombing runs over Europe has had a number of identities since being restored for another journey — to a museum.

Like most World War II bombers, this one has "nose art" and a name of its own. It is adorned with a topless blonde tossing a carefree glance over her shoulder. To her right, musical notes decorate the legend Shoo Shoo Shoo Baby.

A row of 22 white bombs denoting combat missions completes the painting on the fuselage of the huge plane. Shoo Shoo Shoo Baby is being restored by the 512th Military Airlift Wing Reserve as a community service and maintenance training project.

The job began in 1978 and is expected to end by 1988.

Then the plane will go to the Air Force Museum at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton.

The plane was named after an Andrews Sisters' song, says its first pilot, retired Col. Paul McDuffee, 70, of Tampa, Fla. McDuffee, then a 27-year-old lieutenant, flew about 95 percent of its missions.

Shoo Shoo Baby — a third "Shoo" was added to the plane's name during the restoration — was retired in 1961, and the French donated it to the United States in 1972.

It went to the museum at Wright-Patterson and sat in disrepair until March 1978, when the reserve unit at Dover offered to restore it.

B-17s were dubbed Flying Fortresses because of their strength, all-metal construction, and size — they were about 75 feet long, had a wingspan of 103 feet and could carry up to 17,600 pounds of bombs.

Congratulations to the new officers of PHI KAPPA PSI

Vice President Scott Burner...
Corresponding Secretary Tim Walz...
Treasurer Bill Ziss...
Chaplain Neal Neroni...
Recording Secretary Joe Skutt...
Historian Bruce Dawson...
Messenger Mark Ciriello...
Sgt. at Arms Ken Ballway...

PASSPORT PHOTOS $8.95
kinko's
Great copies. Great people.
354-3977
POW/MIA continued from page 8

public that within one year after the official end of the war, all POWs would be given PFDs, as this had been standard procedure after past wars and allowed the Pentagon to clear its records, Martin said.

She said the league fought against this procedure, and some Washington officials then called league members "rumor-mongers, charlatans and profiteers," while others accused the League of wanting to keep the MIA/POW status so families could collect the service-men's pay.

President Gerald Ford insisted there were no live prisoners in Southeast Asia. He claimed dedication to gaining full account of all MIAs, but little new information about prisoners was gained during his term in office.

President Jimmy Carter appointed a commission whose members spent four days meeting with Vietnamese and Laotian officials. The Vietnamese said they held no American prisoners. The commission concluded the same.

From 1976 to 1980, only 50 MIAs were accounted for. The other families still waited.

In May 1981, two covert patrols were sent into Laos under the supervision of the CIA. A Pentagon report in January 1982 said the many reports of live prisoners "all suggest that Americans may be alive in Communist controlled Southeast Asia."

Since 1974, fewer than 200 bodies have been shipped back to the U.S. The MIA/POW campaign and the league's efforts still continue.

It all began on August 5, 1965, when Navy pilot Lt. Everett Alvarez Jr. became the first American POW in Southeast Asia. He was released nine years later. He has been accounted for. Others have not. And their families are still waiting — waiting for the war to end.
**THE ELLS & K**

Open to the public

Daily for Lunch & Open Friday May 8, 6:30-8:30
for Elks & Guests.

Please Call for Reservations
352-2149

200 Campbell Hill Rd., Bowling Green