

On-Target Astronauts Walk Moon

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) — Two American astronauts made a bull's-eye landing on the moon today, raising their nation's flag and exploring its black, powdery surface for about four hours.

Before returning safely to their lunar ferry Intrepid, they set up five scientific instruments powered by the first nuclear generator on the moon. It was man's second quest for knowledge on that alien soil.

The moon walk was spoiled for earthlings when a camera transmitting the first color television pictures from the moon failed after 45 minutes.

Experts at the Manned Spacecraft Center here said it appeared the camera was accidentally pointed at the sun burning the sensitive image tube.

Charles (Pete) Conrad Jr. climbed back into the cabin at 10:28 a.m. EST after being on the surface 3 hours 44 minutes.

Alan L. Bean, his companion on this voyage of discovery, had reentered at 10:15 a.m., after an even three hours outside.

"We won't have any trouble sleeping tonight," Conrad reported.

These third and fourth humans to tread the moon were in good humor and wuse-cracked often as they explored the cratered world around them. Conrad's cackling became a familiar sound.

PERFECT LANDING

They steered their lunar ferry Intrepid to a perfect landing just 20 feet from the edge of their target crater at 4:54:29 a.m. Just 600 feet away rests an un-

manned Surveyor spacecraft that silt-landed on the slope of the crater 2 1/2 years ago.

They hope to walk to the Surveyor and retrieve parts of it during a second outside excursion scheduled to start at 12:32 a.m. tomorrow. They also hope to have the television camera repaired in time for the second walk. Experts on the ground were working on a solution.

The nuclear generator worked perfectly, and the instruments began sending data to earth as soon as the unit was turned on.

After collecting a few rock samples, raising the flag and deploying the nuclear-powered instruments, Conrad and Bean climbed back into Intrepid's cabin to rest for the second excursion tomorrow.

Before returning to the cabin they brushed off layers of the dark powder that clung to them. They said it was thicker than that found by the Apollo 11 astronauts in July.

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The moon walkers originally were to have stayed outside about 3 1/2 hours. With their oxygen supply holding well, Mission Control told them to remain out an extra half an hour and instructed them to collect samples from the rim of a nearby crater.

Conrad and Bean reported the dust in the Ocean of Storms was thicker and blacker than that in the Sea of Tranquility where the first moon explorers landed in July.

Commander Conrad's first words as he

placed his 13-inch boot in the soil were: "That may have been a small one for Neil, but that's a long one for me."

He referred jokingly to Neil Armstrong's first words last July when he became the first man to step on the moon: "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind."

The third member of the expedition, Richard F. Gordon Jr., orbited some 65 miles overhead, awaiting the return of his companions tomorrow after they complete 3 1/2 hours on the surface.

STRANGE MOUND

They were overjoyed at the landing spot, as they wondered at a variety of geological formations surrounding them.

The commander noted a strange-looking mound, and commented excitedly: "I've got to photograph this

thing. I can't imagine what it is. There's this big mound sticking up about 300 feet at the foot of a shallow crater on the right-hand edge of the head crater. This is fantastic."

He later reported it looked like a small volcanic formation.

Twice they used a hammer to solve minor problems.

When Bean had trouble driving a tube into the ground to collect a soil sample from beneath the surface, he pounded it with a hammer.

Later, a hammer was used to remove a canister containing the radioactive element, Plutonium-238, from a protective can.

If the canister had not come free, one of the major goals of the flight would have failed. Without the nuclear generator, the five scientific instruments would not work.

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SNOW
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THE PONTIAC PRESS

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1969

VOL. 127 — NO. 245 ★ ★ ★ ASSOCIATED PRESS —80 PAGES 10¢
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Senate War Critics Decry Pullout Pace

WASHINGTON (AP) — Several war critics on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee say the Nixon administration is on a withdrawal course from Vietnam, but the rate is too slow.

The senators, who gave their views after a closed meeting yesterday with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, had a similar session scheduled today with Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird.

Sens. J. W. Fulbright, D-Ark.; Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Albert Gore, D-Tenn., agreed after talking with Rogers that the withdrawal course is irreversible. They complained, however, the policy may involve leaving up to 250,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam for an indefinite period.

WOULDN'T GO FURTHER

Committee Chairman Fulbright said Rogers rejected repeated demands by members for further details on President Nixon's withdrawal plans and the secret timetable for turning the war over to the South Vietnamese.

Fulbright said the committee would

Sen. Williams Will Vote No on Haynsworth

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. John J. Williams, R-Del., dealt a blow today to administration hopes for confirmation of the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., by lining up with the opposition.

With a Senate vote due Friday, Haynsworth supporters had been buoyed by earlier developments.

Williams told the Senate that "one can discern a pattern which indicates that Judge Haynsworth is insensitive to the expected requirements of judicial ethics, especially the rule that requires judges to separate from active business connections and to avoid even the appearance of impropriety."

Supporters of Haynsworth's nomination had been hoping that Williams would vote for confirmation, and some had said privately that if he decided against them, it would be a severe—and possibly fatal—blow.

Announcements yesterday by two freshman senators brightened the outlook for the Haynsworth backers.

The Senate's newest member, Republican Ralph T. Smith of Illinois, said he had changed his mind and will support Haynsworth. Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, said he too will vote for confirmation.

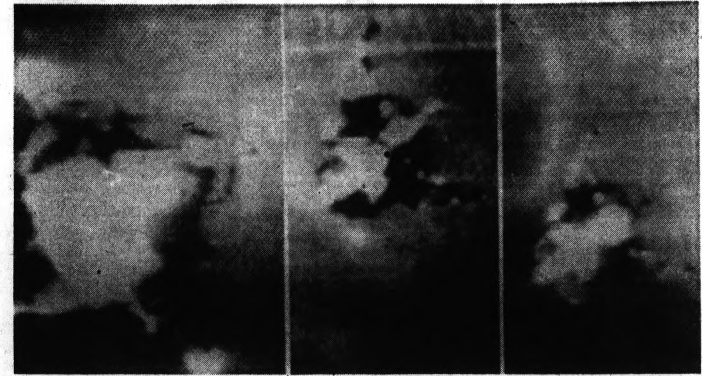
This came on the heels of word Monday from Sens. Winston L. Prouty, R-Vt., and William B. Spong, D-Va., that they would vote for Haynsworth.

MORE EXPECTED

Sen. Gordon Allott of Colorado, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, said "the way things are going" he expects more announcements backing Haynsworth before Friday's 1 p.m. vote.

Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield obtained agreement on the timing of the vote after Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., a leader of the opposition, withdrew a proposal for a showdown Thursday.

Williams' decision to vote against confirmation balanced an Associated Press survey with 41 senators supporting the nomination and 41 against. The other 18 remain publicly uncommitted.



HEADING FOR MOON—This series of pictures—taken from a telecast—shows the Apollo 12 lunar module Intrepid as it heads for man's second landing on the moon. The Intrepid is shown soon after the undocking maneuver (left) and other photos show it getting closer to the lunar surface.

Draft Lottery Plan Gets Senate's OK

From Our News Wires

WASHINGTON — The Senate gave final congressional approval today to President Nixon's draft lottery bill.

The measure was rushed to the floor and passed by voice vote after a perfunctory debate. It had already been passed by the House and now will go to Nixon for his signature.

The measure will pave the way for selection of 19-year-olds first, exposing each eligible man to the draft for only one year. At present, a man can be exposed to the draft for as long as six years.

Chairman John C. Stennis, D-Miss., of the Senate Armed Services Committee promised senators seeking broader draft reforms that his committee would begin hearings before Feb. 15 on more comprehensive proposals. But he could not promise such a bill would pass.

DEMAND A BARRIER

Demands by some senators, notably Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., for broader changes in draft law than simply removing the ban on a lottery, had threatened to block action on any change at all.

Kennedy agreed several days ago not to press for amendments on the floor provided that leaders would give assurance that hearings would be held

next year on more extensive draft reform.

Today the debate was brief, the attendance sparse, and the only opposition vote cast by Sen. Mike Mansfield-D-Mont., the Democratic leader.

Mansfield said he considers the draft system inequitable, and does not think the shift to random selection an adequate remedy.

ONLY ONE POINT

The initial reform step dealt with only one point in the current draft law: a three-year-old provision barring random selection of men for induction.

With repeal of that ban, the administration can shift to a lottery based system, probably on Feb. 1. As part of that change, the period of prime draft liability for young Americans is to be reduced to a single year: the year following a youth's 19th birthday, or the year after the expiration of his college deferment.

The lottery procedure would be used to establish the order of induction during that year.

The system will operate through a national drawing of the dates of the year.

Induction will then proceed on the basis of scrambled birthdays, with the sequence set by the lottery.

'Money Racket Corrupts Viets'

WASHINGTON (AP) — A billion-dollar currency manipulation racket with Indian moneychangers at the top and GI deserters at the bottom has corrupted some South Vietnamese officials, congressional investigators have been told.

The investigations committee, headed by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., also heard testimony yesterday that millions of dollars from the illegal operation end up in U.S. banks.

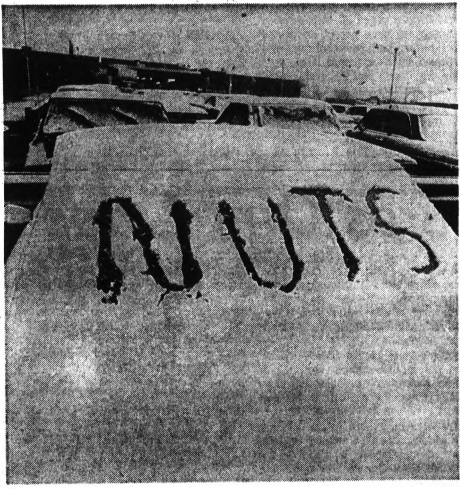
Robert Parker, an official at the U.S. embassy in Saigon, said the Indians "constitute a syndicate in the most criminal and sinister sense of the word."

The presence of this well-known group of Indian currency violators, operating openly, weakens the morale of more dedicated Vietnamese law enforcement officials, makes corruption seem easy and encourages others to share in the black market profits themselves," Parker said.

GIs TAKE PART

He said many GIs have dealt with the money dealers who give up to 240 South Vietnamese piasters for a dollar instead of the legal rate of 118-to-1.

American deserters often sell their citizenship and contacts in the U.S. military to the syndicate, Parker indicated.



THE EXACT SENTIMENTS—A four-letter word seems most appropriate after a two-day-long drizzle turned into a slushy snowstorm this morning in the Pontiac area. A total of one inch is expected through tonight.

Wintry Weather Blows Into Town

Wintry weather blew in this morning on 12-to-22-mile-an-hour northerly winds. The weatherman projects falling temperatures and around one inch of snow by late today.

Snow flurries and colder with a low of 15 to 20 is tonight's forecast.

Partly cloudy and cold with a chance of snow flurries and a high of 25 to 30 is the prediction for tomorrow.

CONTINUED COLD

Mostly cloudy and continued cold with

Church Tax Status at Stake

WASHINGTON (AP) — A lawyer's battle with New York tax collectors over a speck of backyard land on Staten Island was transformed today in the Supreme Court into an ominous economic threat to organized religion.

Frederick Walz, caused the high court to consider seriously for the first time whether the Constitution forbids states to exempt churches and synagogues from real estate taxes.

There's a lot riding on the outcome, besides constitutional theory.

Some \$79.5 billion in religious property could be opened to taxation — \$726-million worth in New York state alone — if Walz wins.

HELP FROM ACLU

Walz had help from the American Civil Liberties Union and Edward J. Ennis, an ACLU lawyer from New York City who represented Walz at today's hearing.

Arrayed against Walz were New York city and state, 36 other states, the National Council of Churches, the United States Catholic Conference and other major religious organizations.

J. Lee Rankin, corporation counsel of New York City and U.S. solicitor general from 1956 to 1961, asked the court to throw out Walz' claim that the First Amendment forbids an exemption from real estate taxes for buildings that are used entirely for religious purposes.

Walz began asserting this claim from the time he bought a 22-by-29-foot parcel in June 1967.

ASSESSED AT \$100

The property, assessed at \$100, has some trees and bushes but no buildings and no access to any street.

In a summons served on the city's tax commission, Walz registered his basic complaint: that by paying a \$5.24-a-year property tax he was being forced to indirectly support the churches and synagogues that are exempt from taxes.

The issue, obviously, is considerably more sophisticated.

The Supreme Court, on several occasions, has declared that "no tax in any amount, large or small, can be levied to support any religious activities or institutions, whatever they may be called, or whatever form they may adopt to teach or practice religion."

'NEUTRALITY REQUIRED'

But, at the same time, the court has said the First Amendment "requires the state to be a neutral in its relations with groups of religious believers and nonbelievers; it does not require, the state to be their adversary."

The first statement is taken as support of Walz' position: the second is taken by defenders of tax exemptions as authority and justification for continuing exemptions.

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