

## Young Herd Does It: MU 15, Xavier 13

### Scores Touchdown On Final Play

By LOWELL CADE

Marshall University's Young Thundering Herd stunned Xavier, 15-13, here Saturday and it's doubtful any Marshall team ever won a bigger game or a more dramatic one.

The victory at Fairfield Stadium before an estimated record crowd of 13,000, including Gov. Arch A. Moore Jr., came just ten months and 11 days after the jetliner crash of Nov. 14, 1970 that dealt football at MU a staggering blow.

And so it is—time has not run out on Marshall football. And it did not run out Saturday. The winning touchdown came on the last play of the game, and it signaled just the beginning for the Young Herd.

Fleet Terry Gardner, a freshman fullback from Portsmouth, Ohio, took a screen pass for 13 yards and the score. Reggie Oliver, a sophomore quarterback from Tuscaloosa, Ala., threw it. The play is titled "213 bootleg screen." And it's one that Marshall fans will remember for a long, long time.

When the Herd lined up there were eight seconds on the scoreboard clock and by the time MU tackle Jack Crabtree cut down Xavier's Leo Burby the game was over. Burby, a defensive tackle, was the only man with a shot at the sprinting Gardner, and Crabtree, a sophomore from Tazewell, Va., laid him low.

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Pandemonium erupted—both on the AstroTurf field and in the refurbished Fairfield stands. There was no reason to try to restore order and attempt the extra point.

Oliver did not look the part of the neophyte making only his second varsity start as he directed his team 48 yards in 10 plays for the winning score. Including the winning toss, the 6-2, 190-pounder completed five of ten throws in a minute and 18 seconds. That's all the time that was left after George Jackson fielded John Phillips' punt at the Xavier 49 and returned it one yard.

Oliver dug himself a hole, though, missing three passes from the 48 before hitting Jerry Arrasmith for 11 yards and a first down at the 37. Then Reggie came right back with a sideline pattern to Kelly Sherwood for a carbon copy pickup to the 26.

The air game almost backfired on the next play, an attempt to tight end Tom Smyth, as the Musketeers' Stan Thompson had an interception in his hands but let it slip away.

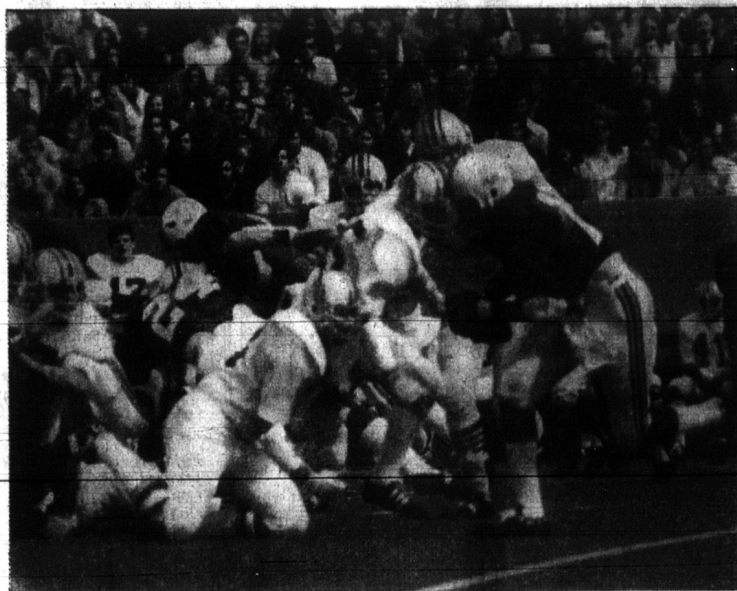
Oliver wasn't through with Smyth, though, clicking for an eight-yard gain before having an attempt to Arrasmith batted away by Musky linebacker Dick West. The clock stopped with 20 seconds showing.

On fourth-and-two, Oliver picked on Arrasmith again, this time over the middle for five yards and a first down at the 13. That set up the scoring pass to Gardner.

The winning play was inserted into the MU play book just this week. "Two-13 bootleg" was one of the few passes that went well last Saturday when Marshall opened with a 29-6 loss at Morehead. On the suggestion of receiver coach Red Dawson, a screen off similar play action was designed.

Oliver tied two records with the touchdown strike to Gardner, setting his passing totals for the day at 20-for-43. The 20 completions matched a record set at Oxford, Ohio, in 1969 by Bobby Harris against Miami. And his 43 attempts equaled Ted Shoebright's total of last September at Toledo.

For the day the air game of Oliver and (Turn To Page 17)



MARSHALL QUARTERBACK REGGIE OLIVER GETS SHORT YARDAGE ON A KEEPER PLAY

USA Staff Photography by Frank Allard

## Saturday Scores

West Virginia 16, Richmond 3  
Colorado 20, Ohio State 14  
Mississippi 34, Kentucky 20  
Ohio U. 37, Kent State 21  
Bowling Green 47, East Carolina 12  
Michigan 38, UCLA 9  
Notre Dame 8, Purdue 7  
Alabama 38, Florida 0

Penn State 44, Iowa 24  
Auburn 10, Tennessee 9  
Oklahoma 55, Pitt 29  
Nebraska 34, Texas A&M 7  
Northwestern 12, Syracuse 6  
Army 16, Georgia Tech 13  
Georgia 28, Clemson 0  
Duke 28, Virginia 0

## Justice Black Dies

WASHINGTON (AP)—With tributes to his 34 trend-setting years on the Supreme Court still echoing across America, former Justice Hugo L. Black died peacefully early Saturday.

Death came little more than a week after his retirement from the court, an event which prompted the outpouring of praise for a legal career that found its bedrock in the Bill of Rights.

A spokesman at Bethesda Naval Hospital said the 85-year-old jurist died at 1 a.m. of the effects of a stroke and inflammation of the arteries.

Black will be buried with simple honors at Arlington National Cemetery at 3 p.m. Tuesday, an hour after services at the Episcopal Washington Cathedral.

Black's death came while a longtime colleague, and frequent opponent, on the high bench lay in grave condition at another Washington hospital. Justice John M. Harlan, a leader of the court's conservatives, retired a few days after Black, and it was disclosed later that he is suffering from cancer.

The Clay County, Ala., shopkeeper's son had been a county lawyer, a member of the Ku Klux Klan, a county prosecutor, New Deal senator and a shaper of American Law.

## U.S. Jets Again Strike In North

SAIGON (AP)—American fighter-bombers struck for a fifth straight day in North Vietnam Saturday while enemy forces stepped up shelling attacks in South Vietnam.

The allied commands reported 13 rocket and mortar barrages against U.S. and South Vietnamese units and bases, including shelling of two air bases and a South Vietnamese task force headquarters at Da Nang in the north.

All the barrages were light, and no casualties or major damage were reported.

The South Vietnamese command reported Sunday that enemy raiders attacked a military dependents camp 22 miles northeast of Saigon and assaulted a nearby position of a government regional force company. Three civilians and a South Vietnamese soldier were killed in the first attack, with four civilians and two soldiers listed as wounded.

Five soldiers were reported wounded in the attack on the regional force unit. A spokesman said enemy casualties were not known in either engagement.

The air strike in North Vietnam was carried out by two F4 Phantom jets (Turn To Page 4, Col. 5, Sect. 1)

He carried with him a tumbrow copy of the Constitution and an unshakable belief that the Founding Fathers understood the English language, that they meant what they said.

"No law means no law," Black said with simplicity in describing his position that the First Amendment guarantees of freedom of the press, religion and speech were absolute.

His belief in constitutional absolutes led him to landmark opinions and to his most controversial decision—that banning government-sponsored prayer in the schools.

Black intended only to ban prayer written and imposed by government, saying "It is no part of the business or government to compose official prayers for any group of the American people to recite."

But this apparently did little to dampen the outcry that followed.

Most recently he made clear his position in concurring with the majority to allow publication of the Pentagon Papers. He found some of his colleagues ready to hold that the general provisions of the original Constitution somehow overshadowed the later, specific language of the Bill of Rights.

"I can imagine no greater perversion of history," Black declared.

President Nixon found that Black brought to the court "a mind that was brilliant and a character that was earnest and strong."

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said Black's death "removes from the scene one of the authentic legal philosophers of our time."

The man Nixon called "this noble American" was born Feb. 27, 1896, the youngest of a family of eight. He earned his law degree in 1906 and began to impress those with influence. After World War I service, he returned to prosper in

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## Briefs

From AP Dispatches

PORTLAND, Ore. — President Nixon met with leaders of opposing factions in the protracted West Coast dock strike Saturday and said they had agreed to try to reach settlement by the end of next week. The President said that union and management negotiators had agreed to resume conferences Monday. The strike, which began July 1, has shut down 24 West Coast ports, idling scores of ships and causing cargo loss in the millions.

PORTLAND, Ore. — President Nixon flew to the Northwest Saturday to promote a maritime strike settlement and abolish authority for World War II type detention camps in a gesture he linked with an historic meeting in Alaska Sunday with Emperor Hirohito of Japan. The President also is journeying to Alaska in a gesture of conciliation after a cable from the fired, former Secretary of Interior Walter J. Hickel. Nixon flew out of Washington in the morning.

TOKYO — Japanese radical students hurled a smoke bomb and broke into the Imperial Palace Saturday on the eve of Emperor Hirohito's departure on an 18-day European trip and a chat with President Nixon in Alaska. The militants, identified as Okinawans, injured three palace guards before they were taken into custody.

NEW YORK — Customs officials said Saturday their agents seized \$40 million worth of heroin and arrested three men on smuggling charges in one of the three largest heroin hauls ever made in New York.

MIAMI — Hurricane Ginger bogged down 600 miles east of Cape Kennedy Saturday and swimmers and surfers, ignoring warnings, flocked to the beaches to challenge the eight-foot waves she propelled onto Florida beaches.

QUEBEC — A parish priest said Saturday a mutilated body found in a wooded area of Galtimau Park was that of kidnapped Gilles Leblanc, 10, only son of a Hull grocer. The kidnappers demanded \$3,000 ransom. There had been two attempts to pay the money.

TOKYO — A Japanese newsman in China says Communist party chairman Mao Tse-tung "is in good health and the situation in Peking is normal," a newspaper here reported Sunday. In Hong Kong, a newspaper quoted a traveler arriving there from Red China as saying a purge of political opponents of Premier Chou En-lai was under way.

## Pentagon Papers: Saigon Politics

By TERENCE SMITH

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NEW YORK — A section of the Pentagon's study of the Vietnam War that focuses on U. S.-South Vietnamese political relations in the 1963-67 period concludes that, in seeking to apply political leverage to bring about a stable government in Saigon, "Everything we did went wrong."

The section, which was briefly touched on in the series on the Pentagon study in the New York Times, presents a detailed picture of a problem that still confronts the United States: how to influence the South Vietnamese government.

The 160-page section constitutes one volume in the 7,000-page history of the war, which was commissioned by Robert S. McNamara in 1967 when he was secretary of defense and was completed in 1968.

Entitled "U. S.-Gen Relations, 1963-67," the section shows that the Johnson administration grappled with many of the same problems that are bedeviling the Nixon administration, which has tried unsuccessfully to achieve at least the appearance of a contest in the presidential election scheduled for next Sunday.

While the current administration's policies and approaches to the problems may differ, the parallels with the past are striking.

This section of the Pentagon history, though containing no major revelations of fact, is one of the most analytical of the 47-volume history. The anonymous authors often express outspoken and pungently phrased opinions. Critical of much of the American policy of the 1963-1967 period, they come down hard on what they hold to be specific failures.

Other major points include the following:

• The United States prized governmental stability in Saigon above all else during

the period and pursued it, the study says, "like the Holy Grail." In the name of stability, the United States supported "one military strongman after another" because, in the final analysis, "It saw no alternative but to back them."

• The South Vietnamese leaders capitalized on that attitude, the study says, and repeatedly defied American wishes on the assumption "that the United States had concluded it had no choice but to go along."

• The U. S. military command in Saigon, particularly its chief, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, played what the study describes as "an important, mostly hidden role" in the political relations between the two governments during the period. As a result of close relations with the South Vietnamese military, the Command and Westmoreland assumed "a latent diplomatic role" by squelching coups and helping to

put down military challenges to the government.

• The U. S. failure to apply effective leverage on Saigon by withholding military or economic assistance is ascribed in the study to "an almost universal consensus among American officials that the Vietnamese were too sensitive for such pressures to work."

The Pentagon history was written by a group of 35 government and private specialists over a period of 18 months. The authors, who drew their material from the written records of the State and Defense Departments, lacked access to the White House file on the period and were prohibited from interviewing the principal decision-makers.

Last spring, most of the study, including the political section, was made available to the New York Times.

## Dollar Devaluation Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—The International Monetary Fund's top official Saturday urged devaluation of the dollar to clear the way for world agreement on money-exchange rates. The United States wants such an agreement but this far has declined to devalue the dollar.

Keynoting the annual IMF meeting, managing director Pierre-Paul Schweitzer suggested also an expanded use of "paper gold" or Special Drawing Rights as a reserve asset on which the value of other currencies would be based.

Schweitzer said at a news conference that the "present situation cannot possibly lead to a satisfactory system of exchange rates."

He referred to President Nixon's deci-

sion to cut the dollar loose from its tie with gold and impose a 10-per-cent change on imports.

The managing director thus placed much of the burden for resolving the international monetary impasse on the United States, saying he does not expect a solution without a "U.S. contribution."

By that, he said he meant a dollar devaluation in terms of its relationship with gold and Special Drawing Rights, the medium of exchange created in 1960 to provide more reserves for payments between countries.

The United States has rejected devaluing and, instead, President Nixon has said the import surcharge will remain until to

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## Official Hits Radicals In Speech Here

By JOHN RAYMOND

An official of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington Saturday hit at radical elements in the nation who are "broadcasting" the message that "America is sick."

Mrs. Margaret Leete, special assistant for congressional relations at HUD, made the comments in a talk before the final luncheon session of the West Virginia Federation of Republican Women convention here.

The GOP women had been in session since Friday with the Hotel Frederick as headquarters.

In her talk, "What's Right With America," Mrs. Leete hit at the radical elements who claim America has the dirtiest water, the sickest people and the ugliest landscape in the world.

Photograph page 4

"Pray tell me, who is broadcasting this message of disaster?"

"The 'Earth People' who marched upon Washington to ask President Nixon to clean up the earth? It cost the city of Washington \$275,000 to clean up the mess they left," she said.

Mrs. Leete said the marchers would have been of more service to the nation had they directed their energies to cleaning up the banks of the Potomac or if they had planted trees of flower beds.

The California Republican quoted Daniel Boorstin — author, Rhodes Scholar and director of the Smithsonian National Museum of History and Technology — in talking about the social life of the nation.

She related Boorstin's comments that the nation would have a bottom 20 per cent in the economic standard of people even if

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