

TIMELESS

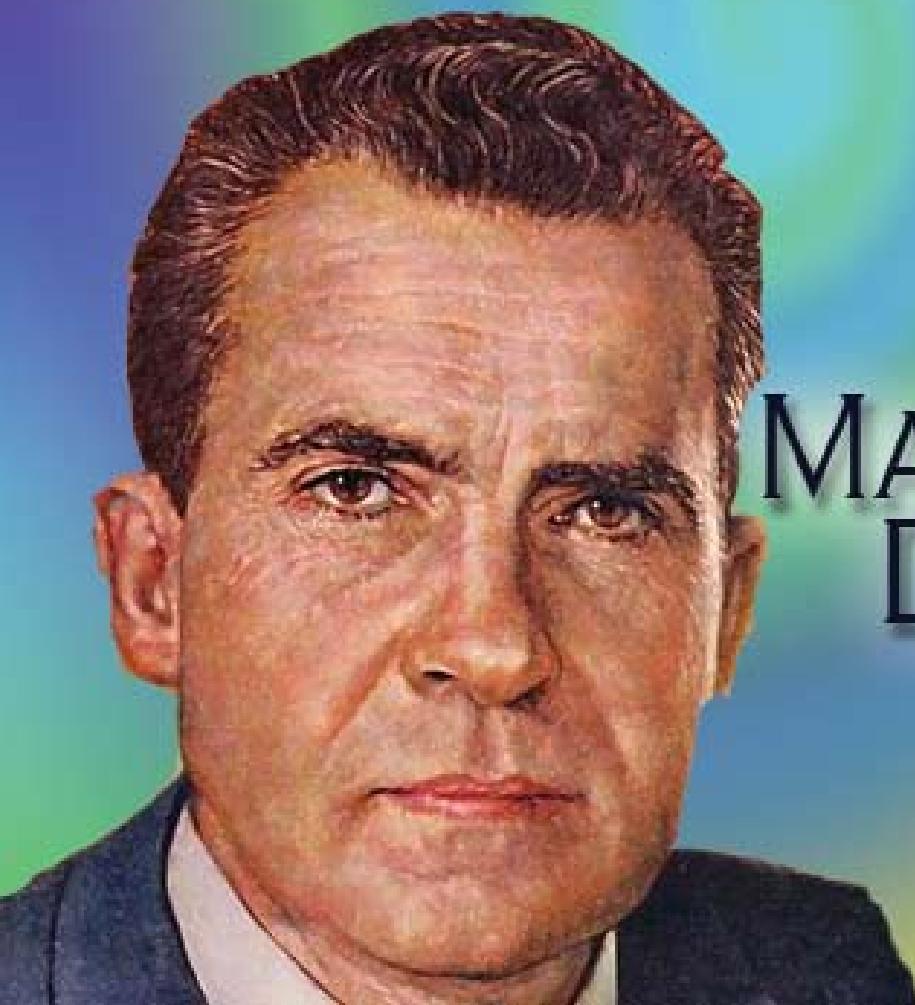
10 YEARS GONE...

Also Inside

A Decade in Review

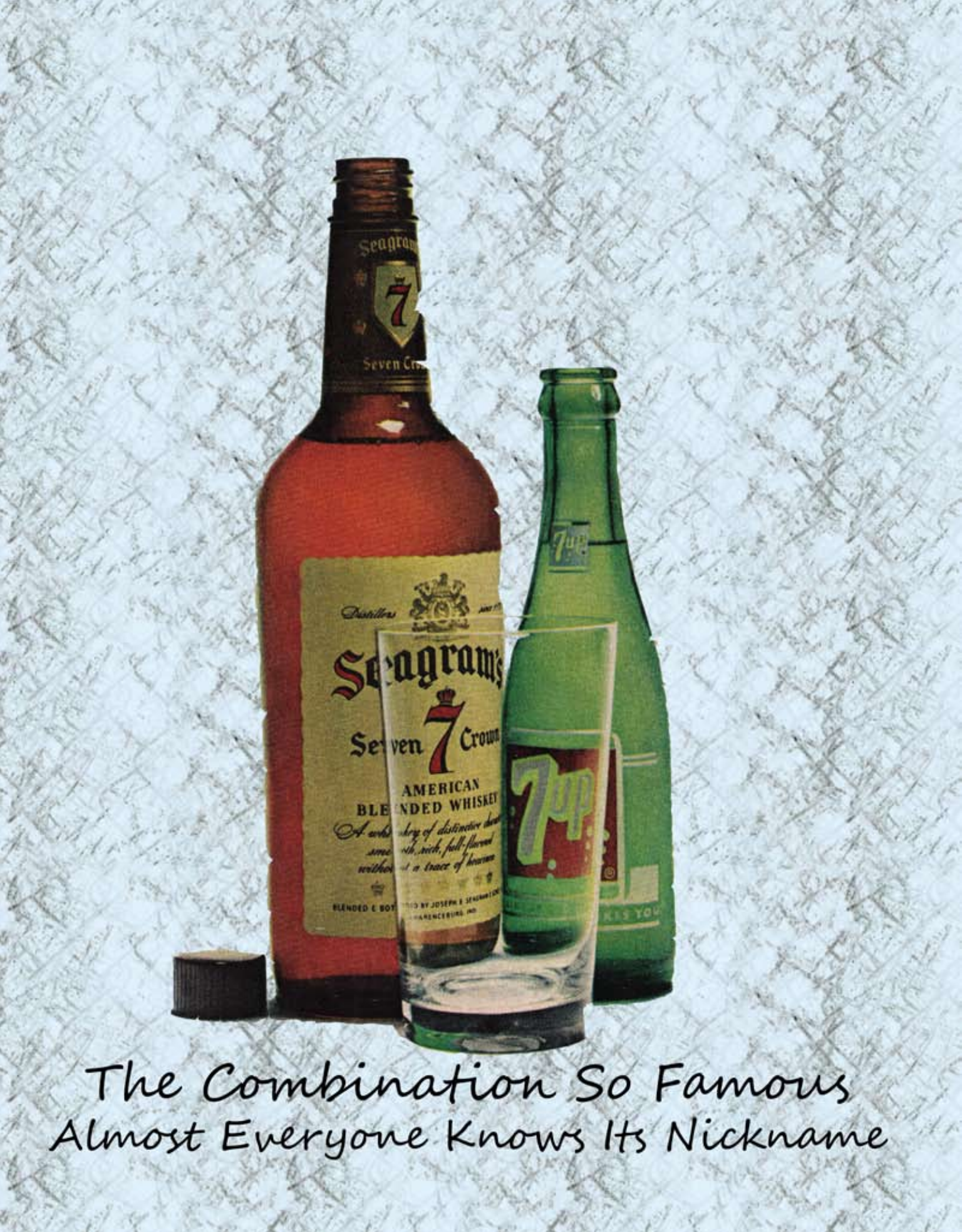
Iran Hostage Crisis

Watergate at a Glance

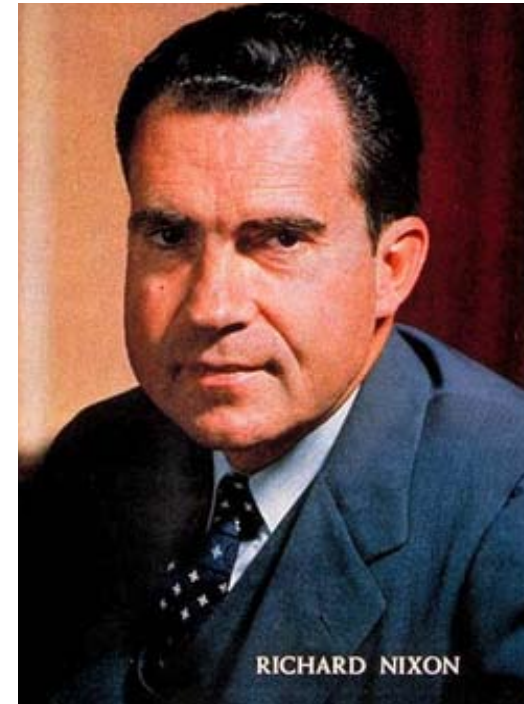


MAN OF THE DECADE

November 30, 1979



The Combination So Famous
Almost Everyone Knows Its Nickname



Man of the Decade

p. 12

In this Issue

- 10 A Decade in Review
- 17 Watergate at a Glance

National

- 4 Right to Die
- 4 Roe vs. Wade
- 18 Masacre at Kent State
- 16 Sears Tower
- 21 Kidnap Victim or Terrorist?

International

- 6 Israelis Rescue Hostages
- 18 Mass Suicide in Guyana

Art & Entertainment

- 5 Food Facts
- 7 Look Back at TV
- 9 Billboard Top Songs
- 9 Art in the 70's
- 19 Top Movies

Sports

- 4 Superbowls of the 70's

Just for Fun

- 19 Word Search

Breaking News

**Iranians seize US Embassy in Tehran
holding dozens hostage p. 5**

From the Editor

The 1970's had a powerful impact on the course of 20th Century. The decade began with Vietnam, long-haired hippies, and flower children and ended with disco dancing and *Saturday Night Fever*. From the lows of Watergate to the highs of the Bicentennial celebration, the 1970's changed the way Americans looked at themselves and their place in the world.

The First Right to Die Case

Fate of Karen Quinlan Decided by the New Jersey Supreme Court

By David Huston

The 1970s brought about the very first right to die case. On April 14, 1975, 21-year-old Karen Quinlan attended a friend’s party at a local bar, where she reportedly drank several gin and tonics after having taken several Valium. All of a sudden, Karen stopped breathing. An ambulance was called and mouth-to-mouth was performed. Once in the hospital, Karen was non-responsive and was placed on a respirator. Doctors determined that she was in a coma and later advised that she would remain in a persistent vegetative state due to extreme brain injury.

Once the family accepted that Karen was in a persistent

vegetative state and would not recover, they decided that Karen would not want to be kept alive by machines and artificial methods. They reached the decision to take Karen off the respirator and allow her to return to her “natural state.”

With the support of their priest and the Catholic Church, the family met with Karen’s doctors and officials at St. Claire’s Hospital on July 31, 1975. They requested that Karen be disconnected from the respirator. The hospital initially agreed, but then changed its mind, setting off an enormous legal battle.

The Quinlan family suddenly found themselves going to court

to ask permission for Karen to die with grace and dignity. A court-appointed guardian for Karen argued that the parents had no right to propose what amounted to euthanasia. The lower court ruled in favor of the hospital and ordered that Karen remain connected to the respirator.

The Quinlans appealed the decision and on March 31, 1976, the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that Karen be taken off the respirator. The hospital subsequently complied; however, Karen began breathing on her own. She is being kept alive in a nursing home with artificial nutrition and hydration. ■

Superbowls

The Decade of Dynasties

By AP (Affiliated Press)

The 1970’s was the decade of dynasties when it came to Superbowls. The Miami Dolphins won back-to-back victories in 1972 and 1973; the Dallas Cowboys went to the Superbowl a whopping 5 times, winning 2; and the Pittsburgh Steelers won an unprecedented 4 times!

- Superbowl V (1970): Baltimore 16–Dallas 13
Superbowl VI (1971): Dallas 24–Miami 3
Superbowl VII (1972): Miami 14–Washington 7
Superbowl VIII (1973): Miami 24–Minnesota 7
Superbowl IX (1974): Pittsburgh 16–Minnesota 6
Superbowl X (1975): Pittsburgh 21–Dallas 17
Superbowl XI (1976): Oakland 32–Minnesota 14
Superbowl XII (1977): Dallas 27–Denver 10
Superbowl XIII (1978): Pittsburgh 35–Dallas 31
Superbowl XIV (1979): Pittsburgh 31–LA Rams 19

Roe v. Wade

By AP (Affiliated Press)

On January 22, 1973, the US Supreme Court made its ruling in the landmark case, Roe v. Wade in which the Court ruled that any state law that allowed abortion only to save the life of the mother without any regard to the stage of the pregnancy violated the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Justice Blackmun delivered the opinion of the Court, in which Burger, Douglas, Brennan, Stewart, Marshall, and Powell joined.

Justices White and Rehnquist dissented. ■

Food Facts

While the original Wendy’s was opened in late 1969, the first franchise was sold in August of 1972.

Jelly Bellies, the world’s most famous jelly bean, were created in 1976. The original 8 flavors were lemon, very cherry, cream soda, tangerine, green apple, root beer, grape, and licorice.

Coca Cola released Mello Yello this year to compete with Mountain Dew.

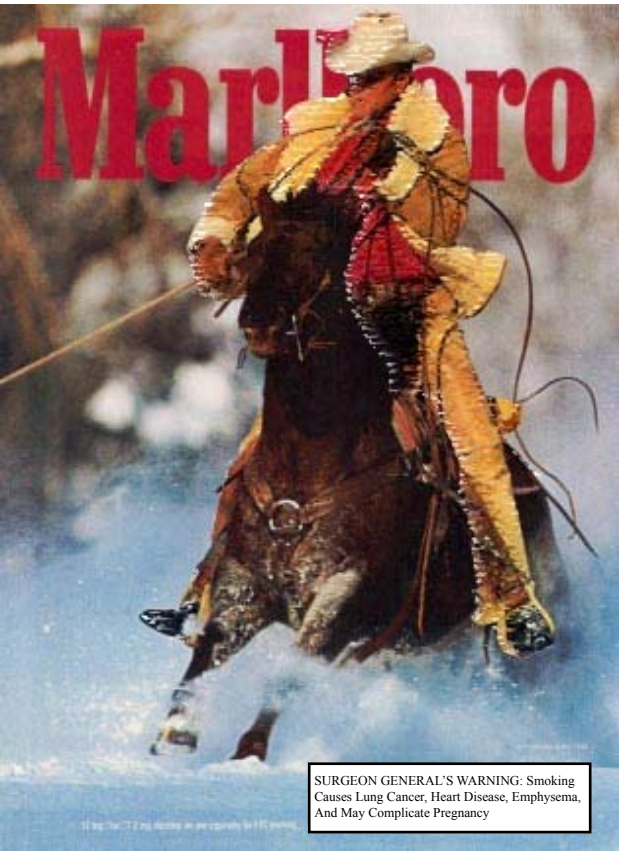
Last year, in 1978, Taco Bell was sold to PepsiCo.

On May 5, 1978, with a \$12,000 investment, the first Ben & Jerry’s ice cream parlor was opened in a renovated gas station in downtown Burlington, Vermont.

Billy Beer, released in 1977, was an attempt by President Carter’s brother, Billy, to capitalize on the presidency.



A 12-Pack of “Billy Beer”



US Embassy Seized

The Iran Hostage Crisis

By Jacob Reese

November 4, 1979—A crowd of about 500 Iranian students seized the US Embassy in Tehran, holding all of the occupants hostage. The students have demanded the extradition of the deposed Shah of Iran, who was in New York receiving cancer treatment.

On November 11, President Carter instituted an embargo on Iranian oil. On November 17, Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, announced that female, black, and non-US citizen hostages would be released, because they already suffered “the oppression of American society.”

Thirteen of the hostages were released on November 19 and 20, leaving 53 Americans (including two women and one African American) as hostages.

The Iran Hostage Crisis has begun. It remains to be seen what the administration’s response will be. ■



Israeli Rescue Mission

By Angelina Clark

On June 27, 1976, four terrorists forced an Air France Airbus to land in Uganda. They quickly demanded that Israel release 53 convicted terrorists. The hijackers freed the French crew and non-Jewish passengers, while retaining 105 Jewish and Israeli hostages. A 48-hour deadline was set before executions would begin.

The hijacking turned out to be a collaborative effort between the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), a branch of the PLO, and the Ugandan dictator, Idi Amin.

Faced with little choice, the Israeli government announced that

it would enter into negotiations. This bought them precious time to plan a seemingly impossible military option.

General Dan Shomron presented a plan to rescue the hostages. His plan was based on several advantages that the Israelis had over the terrorists. The Entebbe airport at which the hostages were being held was built by an Israeli construction firm, which was able to provide them with blueprints. Moreover, the released, non-Jewish hostages were able to describe the terrorists, their arms, and their positioning. Finally, the fact that no one expected the Israelis to take such

risks was the reason that the element of surprise was probably the biggest advantage that Israel held. The impossible was now deemed possible.

The aircraft carrying the soldiers took off at 1:20 pm on July 3 and landed at 11:01 pm. The heavily-armed soldiers freed the hostages in a lightning attack, killing all eight terrorists in the process.

Tragically, two hostages and the force commander were killed in the process; however, the mission struck a blow at international terrorism that would go down in history. ■

1776-1976

The country celebrates the bicentennial



July 4, 1976 marked the 200th Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The celebrating actually began in 1975 and continued throughout 1976, with parties and fireworks.

The US Mint created special quarters and the post office issued commemorative stamps.

A special Bicentennial Flag, with a white background and the official Bicentennial Star Emblem, was also displayed on flag poles throughout the US, usually to the left or below the American Flag.

The timing was perfect as this country needed to heal and reunite after the Vietnam War. ■

TV in the 1970s

TV in the 1970s can only be described as ground-breaking. While it began as the 1960s ended with shows like Marcus Welby, Here's Lucy, and My Three Sons, along came Archie Bunker and TV was changed forever.

All in the Family debuted in 1971 and never before had a situation comedy brought Americans face-to-face with such controversial themes as sexuality, race relations, and bigotry. By the end of its first season, All in the Family was the number 1 rated show with 60 million viewers.

1972 brought another groundbreaking TV show- M*A*S*H. Begun in the heat

of the Vietnam War, MASH was a comedy about the Korean War. As crazy as that sounds, it worked. The show used comedy and impish, obnoxious, and likeable characters to show the very real effects of war - the casualties.

"Hello. I'm Chevy Chase and you're not." Ground was once again broken with the introduction of Saturday Night Live in 1975. SNL was not like the variety shows of the 1960s. It took a satirical look at everything from the news and current events to politics and the politicians themselves. No one in the public eye was safe from being portrayed on SNL. In fact, some have said it was SNL's portrayal of President Ford that cost him the election in 1976.

The following year, Charlie's Angels, a show about 3, well-endowed and beautiful women working as private investigators began. Charlie's girls had all been

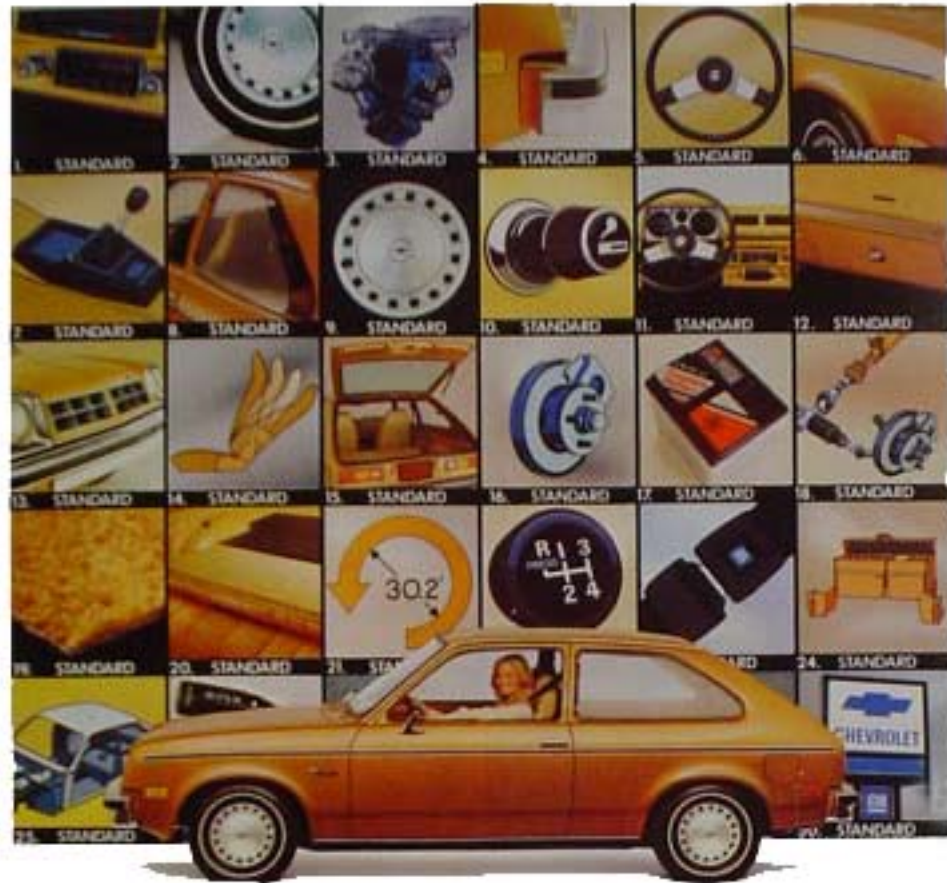


police women who had the stereotypical female cop jobs of the 1970s (metermaids and desk duty) who wanted a little more action. The show sent very mixed signals because while being tough, confident women, they also spent a lot of time in bikinis and skimpy outfits, using their looks and sexuality to catch the bad guys.

And then there was Three's Company which debuted in 1977. Three's Company was about two girls sharing an apartment with a guy, who had to pretend he was gay so that the landlord would allow it. Sexuality and skimpy outfits were the mainstay of this sitcom, and the topics of homosexuality and premarital sex were now fair game on TV.

Despite all of this ground-breaking, more traditional shows like The Brady Bunch, Room 222, The Partridge Family, and The Odd Couple ran through the mid-1970's. The likes of Mary Tyler Moore, Happy Days, and The Waltons were also incredibly popular, even into the late 1970's. Monday Night Football with Howard Cosell and Don Meredith debuted in 1970 and by 1972, more than 21% of the TVs in the US tuned in each week.

Gone were the days of Leave it to Beaver and Father Knows Best ... the 1970s ushered in a new era of TV. ■



Look. A lot more Chevette for
a lot less money.



SEE WHAT'S NEW TODAY IN A CHEVROLET

The Billboard Top Hits

1970

1. Bridge Over Troubled Water-Simon & Garfunkel
2. Close to You-Carpenters
3. American Woman-Guess Who
4. Raindrops Keep Fallin' on my Head-B.J. Thomas
5. War-Edwin Start

1971

1. Joy To The World - Three Dog Night
2. Maggie May - Rod Stewart
3. It's Too Late/I Feel the Earth Move-Carole King
4. One Bad Apple-Osmonds
5. How Can You Mend a Broken Heart-Bee Gees

1972

1. The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face-Roberta Flack
2. Alone Again (Naturally) - Gilbert O'Sullivan
3. American Pie-Don McLean
4. Without You-Nilsson
5. Candy Man-Sammy Davis, Jr.

1973

1. Tie a Yellow Ribbon-Tony Orlando & Dawn
2. Bad, Bad Leroy Brown-Jim Croce
3. Killing Me Softly-Roberta Flack
4. Let's Get It On-Marvin Gaye
5. My Love-Wings

1974

1. The Way We Were-Barbra Streisand
2. Seasons in the Sun-Terry Jacks
3. Love's Theme-Love Unlimited Orchestra
4. Come and Get Your Love-Redbone
5. Dancing Machine-Jackson 5

1975

1. Love Will Keep Us Together-Captain & Tennille
2. Rhinestone Cowboy-Glen Campbell
3. Philadelphia Freedom-Elton John
4. Before the Next Teardrop Falls-Freddy Fender
5. My Eyes Adored Your-Frankie Valli

1976

1. Silly Love Songs-Wings
2. Don't Go Breaking My Heart-Elton John/Kiki Dee
3. Disco Lady-Johnnie Taylor
4. December 1963 (Oh What a Night)-Four Seasons
5. Play that Funky Music-Wild Cherry

1977

1. Tonight's the Night-Rod Stewart
2. I Just Want to be Your Everything-Andy Gibb
3. Best of my Love-Emotions
4. Love Theme from 'A Star is Born'-Barbra Streisand
5. Angel in Your Arms-Hot

1978

1. Shadow Dancing-Andy Gibb
2. Night Fever-Bee Gees
3. You Light Up My Life-Debbie Boone
4. Stayin' Alive-Bee Gees
5. Kiss You All Over-Exile

1979

1. My Sharona-The Knack
2. Bad Girls-Donna Summer
3. Le Freak-Chic
4. Do Ya Think I'm Sexy-Rod Stewart
5. Reunited-Peaches & Herb

1970's Art

By Samantha Carney

Art in the 70's was dominated by a shift away from simple, primary forms in painting. There was no mainstream or major style and paintings were highly individualistic, ranging from the psychedelic to impressionistic to the soup can of Andy Warhol.



“I have a terrific new way to wash my hair. A shampoo with vitamins, minerals, protein and herbs.”



“I have a new formula for livelier, shinier, healthier-looking hair. Farrah Fawcett Shampoo. Faberge created it, and put in good things I believe in — things hair has naturally: vitamins, minerals and keratin, hair’s own protein. Plus garden herbs to leave your hair delicious-smelling. And soft cleansers — as gentle as the ones in fine complexion soaps — so you can shampoo as often as you shower. Try Farrah Fawcett Shampoo, and my new Creme Rinse/Conditioner, too. I’m sure you’ll find something beautiful happens to your hair.”



Fabergé introduces Farrah Fawcett Shampoo.

Something beautiful happens to your hair.

The 1970’s — A Decade in Review

<p>1970 National Guard opens fire killing four students at Kent State University</p> <p>Singer Janis Joplin dies</p> <p>Paul McCartney announces that the Beatles have disbanded</p> <p>Apollo 13 mission to moon abandoned; crew returned safely</p> <p>Jimi Hendrix dies of barbiturate overdose in London</p> <p>Concorde makes its first supersonic flight</p>	<p>1975 Teamster leader, Jimmy Hoffa, disappears</p> <p>Patty Hearst arrested by FBI</p> <p>Sara Jane Moore shoots at President Ford; misses</p> <p>OPEC increase oil prices 10%</p> <p>Unemployment reaches 8.9%, highest since 1941</p> <p>Sony Betamax introduced</p> <p>Disposable razor introduced</p> <p>Bill Gates and Paul Allen develop program for the Altair 8800</p>
<p>1971 Charles Manson and his cult members sentenced to death</p> <p>Supreme Court upholds busing for desegregation</p> <p>Nixon ends 21 year trade embargo with China</p> <p>26th Amendment is passed lowering voting age to 18</p> <p>Federal Express is started</p>	<p>1976 Patty Hearst found guilty of bank robbery</p> <p>Supreme Court allows removal of Karen Quinlan's life support systems</p> <p>Supreme Court rules capital punishment is constitutional</p> <p>US and Iran sign \$10 billion arms sale</p> <p>Jobs and Wasniek develop the Apple computer in a California garage</p> <p>Farrah Fawcett-Majors posters become a fad</p> <p>Israelis rescue hostages in Uganda</p>
<p>1972 Break-in at Democratic headquarters itn Watergate Towers, five caught</p> <p>Nixon wins by a landslide 47 million to 29 million, carrying all states except Massachusetts</p> <p>Washington Post connects Watergate with CREEP (Committee to Re-elect the President)</p> <p>Atari releases Pong</p>	<p>1977 Gary Gillmore faces firing squad, first US execution in 10 years</p> <p>Unemployment drops to 7%</p> <p>Inflation hits 11%</p> <p>Elvis Pressley dies</p>
<p>1973 US suspends all activity over Vietnam</p> <p>First Vietnam POW's released</p> <p>OPEC emposes oil embargo</p> <p>Last US combat troops leave Vietnam</p> <p>Syria and Egypt attack Israel on Yom Kippur</p> <p>Picasso dies at age 92</p> <p>Pet Rocks become a fad</p>	<p>1978 900 Jim Jones cult members die in murder/suicide in Guyana</p> <p>OPEC raises prices 14%</p> <p>Inflation hits 12.4%</p>
<p>1974 India announces it has A-bomb</p> <p>Patty Hearst is kidnapped by Symbionese Liberation Army</p> <p>Nixon is impeached; resigns</p> <p>President Ford pardons Nixon</p> <p>55 mile-per hour speed limit is enacted</p>	<p>1979 Accident at 3 Mile Island Nuclear Plant</p> <p>OPEC announces further oil price increase, 50% in one year</p> <p>Margaret Thatcher is elected first woman British Prime Minister</p> <p>Iran Hostage Crisis begins</p> <p>Inflation hits 13.3% and the prime rate is 15.75%</p>



Richard Nixon

Man of the Decade

By Blake Neuman

The 1970's decade has been full of change and surprises. From the leftover hippie, counterculture to the new disco fever, the nation has undergone an incredible transformation. Of these last ten years, one man has had a greater impact on the world than any other: The thirty-seventh President of the United States, Richard Nixon. Even though he left office in 1974, not even halfway through the decade, *Timeless* believes that the impact he had on the world and the US warrants labeling him our Man of the Decade.

Taking office in 1969, Nixon began to restructure America. He advocated "New Federalism" which was a system that would direct money away from the federal bureaucracy and funnel it to states

and cities. Nixon believed that this system of local control could respond to the needs of the American people in a far more efficient way.

This New Federalist system was applied to the desegregation of schools to great effect. At the start of the decade, 70% of black students in the South attended all black schools. While Nixon had been a supporter of civil rights both as a senator and as Vice President under Eisenhower, he knew if he were to issue some form of executive decree, he'd lose the Southern vote. He petitioned the courts on behalf of school districts seeking to delay busing while offering a practical New Federalist approach - locally controlled desegregation. Starting in Mississippi, and moving across the entire South, the Nixon

administration set up biracial state committees to plan and implement desegregation. His plan succeeded and by the end of the year 1970, only about 18% of black children in the south attended all black schools.

Nixon also did whatever he could to advance women in American society. He appointed them in his administration, created a Presidential Task Force on Women's Rights, asked the Justice Department to count sex discrimination as part of the Civil Rights Act, and ordered the Department of Labor to add sex discrimination to the Office of Federal Contract Compliance.

After the Earth Day demonstrations of 1970, Nixon pushed forward dozens of environmental proposals to Congress, such as the Clean

Air Act of 1970. Nixon also created the Department of Natural Resources and the Environmental Protection Agency.

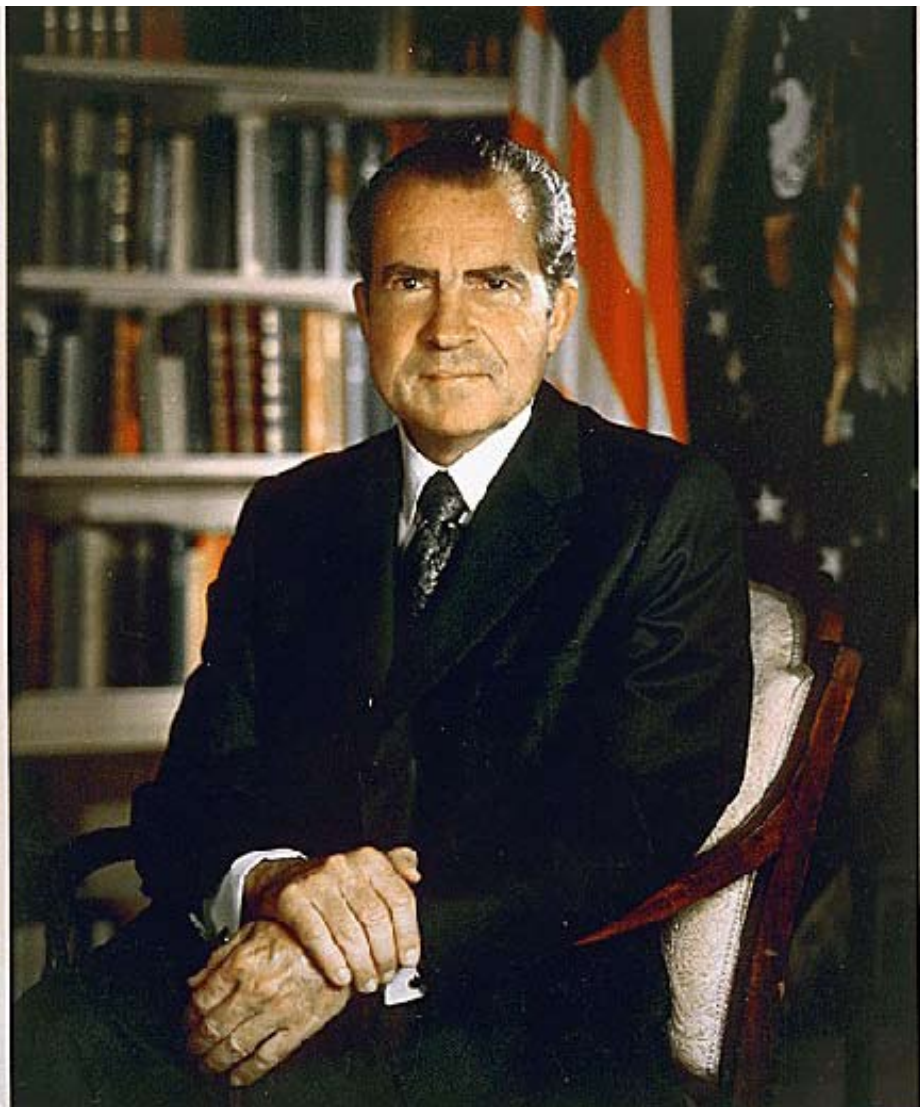
Nixon also became involved in worldwide events and politics. He envisioned a future where more cordial relations among the US, Soviet Union, China, Western Europe, and Japan would allow for profitable ventures for all concerned. Knowing that to accomplish this, the US would have to make some concessions of its own, he announced in July of 1969 the Nixon Doctrine which said the US would support democratic, third world nations by providing them with financial and military aid, but not troops.

Despite cordial overtones from the US to China, it wasn't

until April of 1971 that things started to turn in Nixon's favor. American ping-pong players traveled to China. The meeting of the American and Chinese athletes marked the first significant cultural exchange between the two nations since 1949. Nixon's "Ping-pong diplomacy" delighted Americans, and improved his chances of selling better relations with China to the average voter. Then in February of 1972, Nixon made a historic trip to China causing many countries that had previously fought the entry of China into the UN to change their stance.

The improving relationship between the US and China put pressure on the Soviet Union to do likewise. Nixon used this opportunity to address the topic of nuclear peace. Through Nixon's efforts, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks were made possible. Nixon proposed to the Soviets that the two nations establish "strategic parity" in nuclear weapons. In other words, if each side possessed enough weapons to guarantee the destruction of the other, neither would dare to start a war, and the peace would hold. The talks with the Soviets ultimately resulted in the SALT Treaty, which froze the number of ballistic missile launchers at their current level.

By the time of the 1972 presidential election, despite the unpopularity of the Vietnam



Richard Nixon's Presidential Portrait

War, Nixon's popularity was unrivaled. He won the election by an overwhelming majority, carrying 49 of the 50 states, with Massachusetts being the only state to vote for George McGovern.

Unfortunately, events were unfolding during this time that would ultimately destroy this president.

President Nixon inherited the Vietnam War. He very much wanted to end it as soon as

possible; however, he wanted to find "peace with honor" for America. On January 27, 1973, the Paris Peace Accords were signed. America's longest war, and its first defeat, was over. After the Americans were gone, however, the North Vietnamese continued their campaign against an unaided South Vietnam. Nixon had condemned South Vietnam to subjugation.

Nixon played a large part



*President Nixon's
Historical Visit to China
in February of 1972*

in the Yom Kippur War, which broke out in October of 1973 between Israel and an Arab coalition. Nixon was one of the few leaders to respond to Israel's call for assistance. He ordered an immediate air lift of American arms to the Israelis, allowing them to better fight back. By the time a treaty had been negotiated between the U.S. and the Soviets (allies of the arab coalition), Israel had cut deep into enemy lines. Nixon's support of Israel came with a price: The 1973 Oil Crisis. The crisis forced Nixon to sign the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act, authorizing price, production, allocation, and marketing controls.

At home, however, the Watergate scandal was heating up. The first report about the



Protesters in front of the White House calling for President Nixon's Impeachment

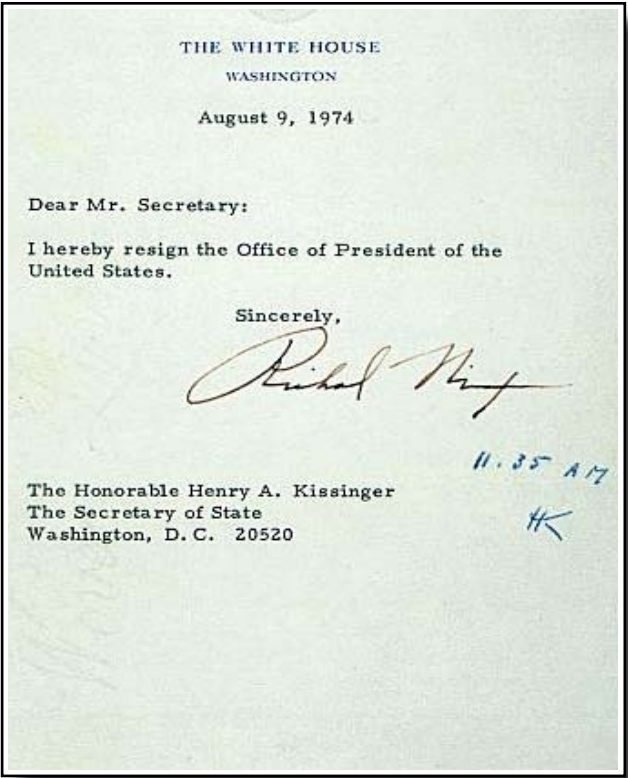
break-in at the Democratic National Committee's headquarters at the Watergate complex broke out on June 17, 1972. Most of newspapers dismissed the story, feeling it was insignificant. However, Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, reporters with the Washington Post, based on information from an informant known only as "Deep Throat" pursued the story. Eventually their reporting made it clear that the break-in had been orchestrated by high-ranking officials of the Nixon administration and the Committee to Re-elect the President ("CREEP").

Their series of articles uncovered the deep connection between the political misconducts

and CREEP, which led to Congressional hearings and the conviction of several White House aides. The discovery of White House tape recordings, took the scandal all the way to the top. In a recording made six days after the break-in, Nixon told White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman to tell the FBI, "Don't go any further into this case, period." That was it. The proverbial 'smoking gun.' They now had evidence that Nixon played a role in the



President Nixon delivering his resignation speech



President Nixon's Resignation Letter

conspiracy to conceal the White House's involvement.

In July of 1974, the House Judiciary Committee approved three articles of impeachment against President Nixon for obstruction of justice, misuse of powers and violation of his oath of office, and failure to comply with House subpoenas.

To avoid trial, on August 9, 1974, Richard Nixon resigned as President of the United States. A month later, on September 8, 1974, President Ford issued a full pardon for Nixon, feeling that a long, drawn-out trial would be bad for the country.

The good that was accomplished during Nixon's time in office is overshadowed by the disgrace of the Watergate scandal. America will never be the same, nor will Americans look on the office of the presidency the way they have in the past. There is no turning back or forgetting. ■

Watergate at a Glance

June 17, 1972: Five men are arrested in a break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate Hotel in Washington DC.

June 20, 1972: President Nixon and aide H.R. Haldeman discuss Watergate. Later, prosecutors find an 18-minute gap in tape of that conversation.

Sep 15, 1972: Seven men, including two former White House aides, are indicted in Watergate break-in.

Jan 11-30, 1973: Five of the men plead guilty to conspiracy, burglary, and wiretapping. Two stand trial and are convicted.

April 30, 1973: Haldeman and Nixon aide John D. Ehrlichman resign. White House aide John Dean is fired.

July 16, 1973: Testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee reveals that all of Nixon's White House conversations were taped.

July 24, 1973: The Supreme Court rules that Nixon must provide the tapes and documents subpoenaed by special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

Oct 20, 1973: Cox refuses to compromise on the tapes, and Nixon orders Attorney General Elliot Richardson to fire Cox. Richardson refuses and resigns in protest. Acting Attorney General Robert Bork fires Cox.

July 24, 1974: The Supreme Court rules Nixon must hand over the tapes.

July 27-30, 1974: House Judiciary Committee approves three articles of impeachment: obstruction of justice, misuse of powers and violation of his oath of office, and failure to comply with House subpoenas.

Aug 9, 1974: Nixon resigns.

Sep 8, 1974: President Ford pardons Nixon.

Kent State Massacre

On April 30, 1970, President Nixon announced during a televised speech to the nation that American forces had invaded Cambodia. Although Nixon stated in his speech that the invasion was a defensive response to the aggression of North Vietnamese into Cambodia and that this action was meant to quicken the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, many Americans saw this new invasion as an expansion or lengthening of the Vietnam War.

On May 2, 1970, during a protest near the ROTC building on campus, someone set fire to an abandoned building. The National Guard entered the campus and used tear gas to control the crowd.

During the evening of May 3, 1970, another protest rally was held on campus which was again dispersed by the National Guard.

All of these protests led up to the deadly interaction between Kent State students and the National Guard. On May 4, 1970, another student rally was scheduled for noon at the Commons on the Kent State campus. Before the rally began, the National Guard ordered those congregated to disperse. Since the students refused to leave, the National Guard attempted to use tear gas on the crowd.

Because of the shifting wind, the tear gas was ineffective at moving the crowd of students. The National Guard then advanced upon the crowd, with bayonets attached to their rifles. This scattered the crowd. But then, the National Guard began



shooting after some of the students began throwing rocks. More than 60 shots were fired and when the dust had settled, four students were dead and nine wounded.

A photo of a young woman kneeling over the body of a student killed appeared on front pages around the nation the following day. Seeing American troops firing on American students was shocking and led many otherwise patriotic citizens to rethink their views on the war. ■

By AP Affiliated Press

Tragedy in Guyana

Mass Suicide of Cult Members

By Jenny Smith



Hundreds of bodies discovered after mass suicide

Over 900 members, including nearly 300 children, of the Peoples Temple committed suicide by drinking cyanide-laced Kool-Aid on November 18, 1978.

The Peoples Temple, a cult run by Jim Jones, was started in California. Jones relocated the cult to Guyana in the summer of 1977 to apparently escape the scrutiny of the US media.

In November 1978, United States Congressman, Leo Ryan led reporters on a visit to Jonestown to investigate allegations of abuses there. The visit ended in the murders of Ryan and four others by cult members.

As a result of Ryan's visit and murder, Jones apparently concluded that his days were numbered and orchestrated the mass suicide that same day. ■

TOP MOVIES OF THE DECADE

1970

Love Story
M*A*S*H
Tora! Tora! Tora!
Airport
Chisum

1971

Billy Jack
Diamonds Are Forever
Carnal Knowledge
Bananas
The French Connection
Dirty Harry
Fiddler on the Roof

1972

The Godfather
The Poseidon Adventure
Malcolm X
Cabaret

1973

The Exorcist
The Sting
American Graffiti
The Way We Were
Serpico

1974

Blazing Saddles
The Towering Inferno
Young Frankenstein
The Godfather: Part II

1975

Jaws
The Rocky Horror
Picture Show
One Flew Over the
Cuckoo's Nest
Monty Python and
the Holy Grail

1976

Rocky
King Kong
A Star is Born
All the President's Men
The Bad News Bears

1977

Star Wars
Saturday Night Fever
Close Encounters of
the Third Kind
Smokey and the Bandit
Annie Hall
Oh, God!

1978

Grease
Animal House
Halloween
The Deer Hunter

1979

Kramer vs. Kramer
The Amityville Horror
The Muppet Movie
10
Alien
The China Syndrome

Academy Awards for Best Picture

- 1970 Patton
- 1971 The French Connection
- 1972 The Godfather
- 1973 The Sting
- 1974 The Godfather Part II
- 1975 One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest
- 1976 Rocky
- 1977 Annie Hall
- 1978 The Deer Hunter
- 1979 Kramer vs. Kramer

WORD SEARCH

R	J	S	Y	H	T	A	B	B	A	S	K	C	A	L	B	R	E	S	L
E	A	N	K	T	R	N	W	N	I	S	H	T	I	M	S	O	R	E	A
V	A	J	E	S	L	E	G	N	A	S	E	I	L	R	A	H	C	S	E
E	T	T	I	P	A	T	T	Y	H	E	A	R	S	T	A	S	I	I	S
F	Y	Y	H	M	E	E	G	Y	T	H	E	E	X	O	R	C	I	S	T
T	X	E	A	T	J	A	E	T	T	C	E	X	T	O	Y	A	E	I	N
H	M	S	T	H	A	O	S	Q	R	G	S	T	N	E	A	G	O	R	P
G	H	R	T	T	H	A	N	O	E	U	T	R	R	E	T	C	A	C	E
I	V	A	J	Y	R	U	W	E	I	A	E	C	M	Y	S	E	G	E	N
N	D	W	P	S	S	K	B	T	S	F	E	H	T	I	X	T	T	G	J
Y	Y	R	S	O	N	O	X	I	N	E	L	E	D	W	M	A	I	S	I
A	R	A	Y	O	L	W	L	I	E	J	E	R	S	O	T	G	X	O	S
D	I	T	K	Y	A	L	G	A	U	R	R	I	R	S	A	R	E	H	X
R	P	S	J	M	P	N	O	V	Y	N	S	I	T	E	R	E	A	N	B
U	W	E	A	V	I	G	K	Q	B	E	O	N	V	I	E	T	N	A	M
T	Q	A	S	R	X	H	R	W	E	L	E	O	T	A	M	A	A	R	L
A	T	H	E	W	H	O	H	S	E	K	A	L	M	I	W	W	U	I	S
S	A	W	A	T	L	E	R	E	N	G	I	E	R	O	F	G	A	U	A
D	O	T	S	I	M	R	E	K	N	U	B	E	I	H	C	R	A	L	Y
T	M	E	V	I	L	T	H	G	I	N	Y	A	D	R	U	T	A	S	T

Aerosmith, Apollo, Archie Bunker, Bee Gees, Black Sabbath, Charlies Angels, Disco, Foreigner, Iran Hostage Crisis, Jaws, Jim Jones, Kent State, Mash, Nixon, Patty Hearst, Saturday Night Fever, Saturday Night Live, Star Wars, Steelers, The Exorcist, The Who, Towering Inferno, Vietnam, Watergate



Sears Tower becomes Tallest Building in the World

By AP Affiliated Press

On May 3, 1973, Chicago's Sears Tower became the world's tallest building. Ironworkers bolted the last steel girder into place atop the 100-story, 1,454-foot structure. While the tower would not be completed for about another year, it was on this date that it was dubbed the world's tallest building.



Kidnap Victim or Terrorist?

The Story of Patty Hearst

By Andrew Croal

Patricia Hearst, the granddaughter of publishing magnate, William Randolph Hearst, was a college student in Berkeley, California when she was kidnapped in February of 1974 by a neorevolutionary group calling themselves the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA).

According to Hearst, she was held in a locked closet for the first two months of her ordeal, blindfolded for most of the time, and subjected to ongoing physical and sexual abuse by her kidnappers. She was told that she might die at any time, forced to record taped messages to her family under threat of further abuse, and continuously fed SLA propaganda about how the SLA was oppressed by capitalists such as her father. As a result she believed that she fell victim to 'Stockholm Syndrome,' a psychological state in which the victim of a kidnapping develops a dependence on their captors, identifying with their cause.

On April 3, two months after her abduction, Hearst released a tape recording denouncing her family and claiming to be a full-fledged member of the SLA, insisting that she wished to be known henceforth by her guerrilla name, 'Tania.'

Then, on April 15, Hearst was photographed during the commission of an armed

robbery of the Hibernia Bank in Hollywood. She was pictured holding an assault rifle. The gang escaped with \$10,000. On April 24th Hearst released another tape admitting her part in the robbery and discounting media claims of brainwashing as ridiculous. The FBI now issued a warrant for her arrest.



A month later, on May 16th, Hearst was implicated in another robbery. This time, while sitting alone in an SLA van outside a sporting goods shop in Inglewood, Los Angeles, she fired on the shop assistant to prevent fellow SLA members, Emily and Bill Harris, from being arrested for shoplifting. The next day, the Los Angeles police tracked the SLA gang to an apartment on East 54th Street. A gun battle ensued, and six members of the gang, including their leader, were killed. Luckily for Hearst, she was not in the house that day. She actually watched the attack from a motel room in Anaheim, California, along with the Harrises, whom she had rescued the previous day.

Hearst released yet another tape on 7th June, eulogizing her fallen comrades, and vowing that she would continue their fight. Along with the Harrises, she made arrangements to recruit

new members from within the radical student movements based in Berkeley. Over the next few months they announced that they had allied themselves with the New World Liberation Front.

Hearst was eventually arrested in San Francisco on September 18, 1975. She was charged with armed robbery. Her parents hired prominent defense attorney, F. Lee Bailey, to defend her.

The trial lasted more than two months. Despite Bailey hiring some of the best psychological experts to argue the case for the 'Stockholm Syndrome' as described by Hearst, the jury (like many Americans) appeared unconvinced. They returned a guilty verdict on March 20, 1976.

Hearst received the maximum sentence: 25 years for the robbery, and an additional 10 years for the use of a firearm in the commission of the robbery. A later judicial review of the trial resulted in the reduction of Hearst's jail sentence to seven years.

Then, on February 1, 1979, less than two years into her jail sentence, President Jimmy Carter commuted Hearst's jail sentence, and she was released under strict parole conditions. It is likely that the American public will forever remain divided on whether Patty Hearst was a victim, or willing participant, in the crimes of which she was convicted. ■



8 reasons why this particular Scotch is dry.

(The taste no two people describe alike
and yet everybody agrees is great)

- 1) We're talking about White Horse Scotch and even experts are intrigued when asked to define its crackling dryness. To some, it's a subtle flavor—light on the palate, yet pleasing to the taste. To others, "DRY" smacks of authenticity, smoothness, quenchability, bouquet.
- 2) Dryness is built into White Horse from the very beginning. In the selection of grains. The way the barley grains are dried over peat fires, touched with just the slightest whister of its magic.
- 3) As many as 30 different Scotch whiskies are used to make White Horse dry (after slow melloing in sherry casks). And White Horse always draws on the same prize whiskies from its own stocks. Hence, you get uniform flavor. Identical quality.
- 4) Unlike Scotches which are shipped to this county in bulk, every drop of White Horse is bottled in Scotland. The difference is subtle and it concerns water—a highly important factor in determining quality and flavor.
- 5) The water used to help make White Horse comes only from soft, rippling streams that flow from the Highlands through ancient moors and glens. These same waters nourish the fields of Scottish grain which give White Horse its being and personality.
- 6) Dry White Horse is the offspring for 200 years of Scottish tradition and experience. Dates back to the original White Horse Cellar in Edinburg, Scotland. To live up to uncompromising standards of dryness, every bottle of White Horse is numbered and registered right at the distillery.
- 7) Since White Horse drying is there from the start—not added—you taste it most when you taste it straight. But you still can't miss it, however you like it . . . with water or soda, on the rocks or even in a sour. That clean, crisp dry taste never fades or "waters out."
- 8) Not one quality but a happy combination makes White Horse dry. Tradition. Care. Pride. When you taste White Horse, sip it thoughtfully because you are drinking Scotland's finest. A truly great Scotch whisky. Delightfully dry. And delightfully Scotch.

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White Horse/the dry Scotch



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cigarette to taste. That's right!

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