

POWs vital to pullout says Secretary of State

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State William Rogers predicted Wednesday that U.S. ground forces in Vietnam "are going to be out of there for all practical purposes in 1972." But he added that complete withdrawal hinges on the prisoner-of-war issue.

Rogers said, as other administration officials have, that South Vietnam has proved it can provide for its own security. But he added that the United States will continue economic aid to Saigon and provide air support for its military forces.

The secretary was interviewed on a special ABC television program.

On the matter of troop withdrawal and American prisoners he said:

"We have made a commitment that we will withdraw our troops from Vietnam eventually but we are not going to withdraw our troops until we feel we have done everything we can to provide an opportunity for the other side to release the prisoners of war.

"In other words we are going to insist that our troops remain there, at least to some degree, until we have made every possible effort to get the

prisoners of war back.

"In the process we want South Vietnam to determine its own future."

Rogers thus underscored the statement of President Nixon last Sunday tying the total withdrawal of U.S. forces to the release of American prisoners by North Vietnam.

The White House later said the President still considers South Vietnam's ability to determine its own future one of the two criteria for U.S. withdrawal. Rogers indicated that South Vietnam is close to this point already.

Rogers had these views on other points:

—India aid: The United States has stopped foreign aid for the moment and it is taking a good hard look before renewing it to India.

—Middle East: The U.S. is seeking to encourage Arab-Israeli negotiations to resume under Ambassador Gunnar Jarring's auspices and also to engage in close proximity discussions with the United States as a mediator, looking toward an opening of the Suez Canal.

The United States will supply arms to Israel to make sure they

can defend themselves, but not to the point where the U.S. encourages the initiation of hostilities.

—China: The mere fact of the Nixon visit to Peking "will be of tremendous importance to the world, and importance to our relations with Communist China."

Sales soar on concert albums as receipts aid Bangladesh

NEW YORK (AP) — The record of last summer's Bangladesh relief concert in New York is selling well despite some problems and could provide millions of dollars to help people in the war ravaged country.

The concert brought together former Beatles George Harrison and Ringo Star and other rock music stars as Bob Dylan and Ravi Shankar for two performances that sold out the 21,000 seats at Madison Square Garden. All performed free to raise

WASHINGTON — The Navy said Wednesday night about 500 gallons of water containing "a very small amount of radioactivity" accidentally was spilled into a Connecticut river last week while being transferred from an atomic-powered submarine to a tender. The announcement said "the discharge did not cause any danger to humans, marine life or to the environment."

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. — President Nixon gave a green light Wednesday to development of a \$5.5-billion space shuttle that will carry four men aloft like a rocket and, after an orbital flight of up to 30 days, return to earth like an airplane. Nixon conferred at the White House with James Fletcher, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and studied of a model of the strange vehicle which is expected to be ready for use before 1980.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremlion, standing glum and silent beside his lawyer, was sentenced Wednesday to three years in prison for lying to a federal grand jury. Gremlion was convicted on five counts of perjury. The sentence was for three years on each count, with the terms to be served concurrently.

money for Bengali refugees in India and the people of East Pakistan, now Bangladesh.

UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, received \$243,518 from the concert, but that will probably be overshadowed by the \$5 contribution that will come from the sale of each concert album.

A spokesman for the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, which will channel the money to the U.N. said the committee was told this week an initial contribution of \$4.5 million from album sales would be forthcoming soon from the record companies involved.

"That amount of money would make a great deal of difference in our efforts," said Perry Hanson, chief of Asian programs for UNICEF. "It would make possible a doubling of the

children we have reached."

Record company officials now talk of selling three million albums. That would mean \$15 million for UNICEF, twice the amount contributed last year by the U.S. Committee through its greeting card sales and other activities.

The performers at the concert billed as "George Harrison and Friends," were under contract to three record companies, Capitol Records, Columbia and Apple, the Beatles' firm.

Scheduled to appear in September, the album did not reach record stores until Christmas week, just after a ceasefire between India and West Pakistan. Harrison complained publicly in November that the recording firms were holding up its release.

Unlikely location

Angela Davis trial set

SAN JOSE, Calif.— "We have an identity problem here," remarked a county employee one morning last week. "I suppose that if I were in Australia or someplace and someone asked me where I was from, I'd probably say San Francisco—not San Jose."

It now appears that San Jose and surrounding Santa Clara county are destined to gain a new identity of sorts as the site of the Angela Davis murder, kidnaping and conspiracy trial.

The trial is scheduled to be held in courtroom no. 1 on the ground floor of the two-story, brown-brick county Criminal Legal Building. It is set to begin Jan. 31—nearly 18 months after the Marin County (Calif.) Civic Center incident in which Miss Davis is accused.

Officials here are not unmindful of the wide attention the trial is likely to receive.

"We're going to have to prove that a black militant communist can get a fair trial," said 39-year-old Dominic Cortese, a native of San Jose and Chairman of the county Board of Supervisors. "The eyes of the entire world are going to be focused on us as a result...it's not going to be just another ordinary case."

Elaborate preparations are being made here for the trial.

The Santa Clara County Superior Court has ordered security measures that may cost over 500,000 dollars—including 39 additional law officers (30 new deputies and nine more matrons), a remodeled jail facility providing a cell and workroom for the defendant, a closed-circuit television system, metal detectors, a courtroom

alarm system, a new jury assembly room, a rooftop lighting system, a portable spectator-searching facility and 16 new walkie-talkie radios.

Deputies received a special four-day training program on searching procedures, electronic communications, public relations and the use of firearms, metal detectors and chemical agents.

County officials were also grappling with the problem of how to accommodate spectators—including Miss Davis' family and supporters and representatives of some 51 news organizations that have applied for credentials—all in a courtroom with just 64 seats.

Santa Clara County, with a population of 1,064,714, is located about 50 miles south of San Francisco.

Despite its relative wealth—55 percent of its households earn over 10,000 dollars a year and its average household disposable income is 13,413 dollars annually, third-highest in the state—Santa Clara has been hit hard by aerospace cutbacks.

Census figures indicate about 84 percent of the population is white, 10 percent Spanish-surnamed, and slightly less than 2 percent black.

The few blacks living in the county is but one of several reasons cited by her supporters in their contention Ms. Davis will be unable to receive a fair trial in Santa Clara. Her attorneys, in requesting a change of venue from Marin County, had sought a transfer to San Francisco. But trial Judge Richard Arnason, assigned to the case from Contra Costa County, selected Santa Clara—in part

because of its relatively uncongested criminal court calendars—and was upheld later by the State Court of Appeal.

"We're very worried about the trial being here," said 26-year-old Robert Garcia, a member of the executive committee of the San Jose Angela Davis Defense Committee. "At best, Santa Clara was chosen as an administrative convenience. At worst, it was chosen for political reasons."

Meanwhile, Ms. Davis awaits trial in a six-by-eight-foot cell containing two bunks, a toilet and washbasin in the basement of the north county jail in Palo Alto.

In the 12 months of her confinement in California, she has written articles for publications such as Black Scholar, Ebony Magazine and the New York Times; assisted, as co-counsel in the preparation of her defense; and sought to continue work on her doctoral thesis, entitled "The Concept of Force in German Idealistic Philosophy (In particular, Kant)."

The uncounted volumes of mail she has received has come from all over the world—Germany, Chile and France—and are as varied as the four eight-cent stamps sent by a convict in Pennsylvania to a telegram received from Ulan Bator, Mongolia.

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