

UPI Roundup

Henry off to Moscow

WASHINGTON — Presidential foreign affairs specialist Henry Kissinger will fly to Moscow Thursday for four to five days of talks with Soviet officials on "matters of mutual interest," the White House announced yesterday. Kissinger is expected to make preliminary diplomatic soundings for the visit to Washington in late June of Soviet Party Leader Leonid Brezhnev. Soviet-American trade is expected to rank high among the topics Kissinger will take up with Soviet officials, in light of the Kremlin's assurances it will begin allowing Jews to emigrate to Israel without having to pay stiff exit taxes. Other items for discussion are further limitations on nuclear arms, proposed mutual troop reductions in Europe, improved trade relations between the two countries, and continuing efforts on various other fronts to further ease East-West tensions.

Willy fishing in Capitol

WASHINGTON — West German Chancellor Willy Brandt spent most of the day fishing and relaxing on Chesapeake Bay yesterday in advance of his meetings with President Nixon starting today. Brandt arrived quietly Sunday, two days in advance of his official schedule. Nixon, who spent the past four days at his Camp David, Md., retreat, is scheduled to welcome Brandt officially at 10 a.m. After an afternoon session with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the chancellor will be the guest of the President and Mrs. Nixon at a White House dinner. Brandt also is to confer with other high U.S. officials before ending his official visit Thursday morning.

Train with Cambodia ammo explodes

ROSEVILLE, Calif. — Southern Pacific officials and federal authorities Monday were investigating the possibility someone tampered with the ammunition train which blew up Saturday. R.D. Spence, Southern Pacific vice president in charge of operations, said the small seal on the sliding door of a boxcar, one of 21 making up the ammunition train, easily could have been removed. He said that in addition to SP, investigators for the Federal Transportation Safety Board were checking into possible tampering. The 250-pound bombs, loaded 336 to a boxcar and destined for use in Cambodia, did not have fuses. A military spokesman said they could have gone off only in "intense heat," making a fire aboard one boxcar the main point of interest for investigators. The five-hour series of blasts were felt 100 miles away. The state Capitol in Sacramento was closed to the public for the weekend because shock waves weakened the building's already fragile dome.

Second thoughts on porno films

AUSTIN, Tex. — A Texas House committee that wants to see the movies "Deep Throat" and "Last Tango in Paris" as part of its study of pornography fears the screening might be raided by vice squad officers. "If they show it, I want the concession for overcoats, hats and dark glasses," a lawmaker who was not invited said Friday. Democratic State Rep. Billy Williamson of Tyler prompted the request for the private showing with his bill that would let cities set up their own movie review boards to determine what pictures could be shown in their towns. Williamson says movies like "Deep Throat," a film which has already been confiscated in many cities in Texas as well as New York, may be released to drive-in theaters this summer. Minors could sit outside the fences and watch, he pointed out. State Rep. James Kaster, an El Paso Democrat, chairman of the Committee on Intergovernmental Affairs, said a private showing might conflict with open meeting provisions in House rules.

Nixon talks on Watergate

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Nixon said the Watergate affair already had "claimed far too much of my time and attention. . . I must now turn my full attention, and I will do so once again, to the larger duties of my office."

He suggested that reforms of the electoral process were in order. The government must deal with "ugly mob violence and other inexcusable campaign tactics," he said. He referred to actions to deal with "excesses or expected excesses of the other side" — an apparent reference to belief by the persons involved in the Watergate that they were gathering intelligence necessary to prevent a recurrence of the

1968 Chicago Democratic convention demonstrations.

"Two wrongs do not make a right," Nixon said.

During the speech he seemed plaintive and even humble, as he asked his audience to pray for him in his hour of trial.

After his speech Nixon unexpectedly walked into the White House press center after leaving the Oval Office and stepped up to the podium where news photographers took pictures. As the press gathered around, Nixon said in a poignant voice, "We've had our differences in the past and just continue to give me hell when you think I'm wrong."

"I hope I'm worthy of your trust," Nixon said.

Nixon wins extension of wage-price controls

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted Monday to extend President Nixon's wage-price control powers one year. The bill went to the House where it was expected to pass before the midnight deadline.

The measure — extending Nixon's discretionary powers to April 30, 1974 — passed the Senate by voice vote.

The Senate quickly defeated a move by Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.) to send the bill back to a conference committee with instructions to tack on a rent control amendment that previously had passed the Senate. Case acknowledged he did not have the votes to win, and

allowed his motion to die without asking for a roll call vote.

Nixon's discretionary power to fix wage and price controls was to expire at midnight Monday, and there were fears that any congressional failure to act would add confusion to Nixon's Phase III programs.

Without passage of the bill, Nixon's meat price ceiling and controls on health, construction and other industries would have expired until Congress finally acted.

Republicans originally refused to sign the conference committee report and vowed to kill the compromise bill on the floor because it included several unacceptable amendments. The chief objection was an amendment to make public the information major companies give the government to justify significant price increases.

However, the White House passed the word that the com-

promise bill was acceptable, and GOP opposition evaporated.

Four major amendments were added to the bill:

— The government would have to make public information submitted by companies worth \$250 million a year or more in business to justify price increases on major products of 10 per cent or more.

— Nixon would have authority to allocate petroleum products in an emergency. He could decide which distributors get petroleum products and how much they get, and could shift petroleum products to different parts of the country.

— The bill makes clear that Nixon may not use the act as an excuse to impound funds.

— Substandard earnings are redefined at \$3.50 an hour or less instead of the present \$2.75. Workers earning substandard wages are exempted from wage controls.

Administration tax plan has no loophole plug

WASHINGTON — The administration yesterday proposed a modest increase in the income taxes paid by wealthy citizens who benefit from tax "loopholes."

But Treasury Secretary George Schultz, presenting President Nixon's tax reform plans to the House Ways and Means Committee, did not advocate eliminating any of the tax preferences for high income earners.

Existing provisions which exempt some sources of income from taxation or tax them at lower rates are tax incentives vital to economic growth, Schultz said.

He proposed creation of a new one: a tax credit of up to 12 per cent for those who invest successfully in exploring for new domestic sources of oil and gas.

The White House plan, which would increase the taxes paid by the rich by an estimated \$800 million, fell far short of tax reforms proposed by liberals.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, for example, has advocated reforms which would extract \$18 billion from wealthy individuals and business. The AFL-CIO has called for \$29 billion worth of reforms.

Acting FBI chief quits EPA post

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Acting FBI director William Ruckelshaus resigned Monday as head of the Environmental Protection Agency and named Robert Fri to succeed him as acting administrator.

Fri, a career government employee, says he is not interested in becoming permanent director.

Ruckelshaus was named by President Nixon to head the nation's top law enforcement agency following the abrupt resignation Friday of L. Patrick Gray, III. Ruckelshaus said he was only taking the job temporarily.

A telegram was sent to Nixon Monday by top career officials at the FBI asking Nixon to consider a career man for the top job. The telegram was issued by the office of L.M. Walters, assistant director of the inspection division.

US might not assist North Viet rebuilding

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Secretary of State William Rogers raised the possibility Monday that the United States may drop its offer to help pay for reconstruction of North Vietnam.

Rogers promised the Senate Foreign Relations Committee once again that no aid "of any consequence" would be given to North Vietnam without congressional consent.

"And as you know, we've opened up the talks in Paris," he added. "It may be we won't have to ask for it at all."

Rogers' remark, which was not pursued by the committee, indicated the administration may be considering some other incentive to the North Vietnamese for peace in Indochina rather than postwar reconstruction, which has drawn overwhelming opposition in both houses of Congress.

Envoys from Hanoi and Washington reopened talks in Paris Sunday to review the Jan. 29 cease-fire agreement, which contains a provision for U.S. postwar assistance. The talks are preparatory to negotiations in May between White House envoy Henry Kissinger and North Vietnamese representative Le Duc Tho.

Rogers presented the committee a generally optimistic picture of the Indochina situation, while expressing concern over "the repeated and serious violations . . . by the Communist side."

Rogers handed the committee a 14-page constitutional justification for continued U.S. bombing in Cambodia, and

promised to come back later for a thorough discussion.

Members of the committee continued to assert that the bombing, which has reached a level of nearly 250 sorties a day, meant an unconstitutional commitment to the defense of the Lon Nol government in a civil war.

But Rogers insisted no commitment to the government had been made and no new congressional authority for the bombing was needed.

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