

UPI Roundup

Nixon expected to act on anti-bomb bill

WASHINGTON — Legislation to cut off funds for the bombing of Cambodia cleared Congress and was sent to President Nixon Tuesday as the House solidly rejected last-ditch efforts to give the administration more time in Indochina. The measure, barring the use of appropriated funds for U.S. military action "in, over or from off the shores of" Cambodia or Laos, won final approval in the Senate 81 to 11 and was dispatched to the White House. Senate leaders said they had assurances Nixon would decide this week whether to sign or veto it, eliminating the chance of a pocket veto while Congress is in a week's recess for Independence Day. Minutes after the Senate's action, the House voted 218 to 194 to write the same provision into a "veto proof" resolution to provide funds for all federal agencies when the new fiscal year begins July 1. Rep. George Mahon (D-Tex.) chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, delivered an emotionally-charged speech urging his colleagues not to "slap him (the President) in the face in the presence of the entire world." But Mahon was defeated 232-131 on approval to delay until Sept. 1 the effective date for cutting off funds. The continuing resolution now goes to the Senate, which is expected readily to adopt the antiwar restriction. The continuing resolution is a device to permit the government to stay in business after July 1 until regular appropriations bills are enacted.

Prisons don't work, House panel finds

WASHINGTON — The House Crime Committee reported Tuesday that Americans pay \$1.5 billion a year on prison systems, which fail to rehabilitate two of every three inmates. "After a century of prison reform," the committee said, "our country has a penal system that is a dismal failure." The committee recommended instructional aid in all prisons to help inmates prepare themselves for better jobs after release. It also proposed a national prison ombudsman to respond to prisoner grievances, state ombudsmen, and unified state corrections departments. In fiscal 1971, the report said, \$1.5 billion was spent to keep 400,000 prisoners in federal, state and local prisons. "And in return for their money the taxpayers are the victims of more and more felonies—80 per cent of which are committed by former offenders." The report on correctional institutions said the FBI estimates two of every three offenders released from prison are re-arrested within four years. In reference to the recent increase in prison disorders, the committee recommended that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration cut off federal funds to states which fail to show "that every prison and correctional facility has an up-to-date riot and disorder control plan."

FBI confirmation expected today

WASHINGTON — The Senate Judiciary Committee Tuesday approved Clarence M. Kelley to be FBI director. He would be the first permanent director since the death of J. Edgar Hoover more than a year ago. Full Senate endorsement was expected Wednesday. Committee sources said the Kansas City, Mo., police chief, who spent 21 years as an FBI agent, was approved unanimously at a closed session. Kelley promised the senators that any intelligence-gathering he undertakes will not violate the constitutional rights of individuals. He favored an oversight committee, recommended tenure for a director of about nine years, and questioned the economics of removing the FBI as Justice's law enforcement branch.

OEO head resigns

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. — President Nixon accepted the resignation of Howard Phillips as acting director of the Office of Economic Opportunity Tuesday and nominated another official of the antipoverty agency, Alvin Arnett, to take charge. Nixon's actions were announced here shortly after Phillips disclosed in Washington that he was quitting, effective Saturday. Both Phillips and a presidential spokesman made clear that the administration would proceed with plans to dismantle OEO, despite objections by a federal judge and members of Congress.

US loses on whale issue

LONDON — The United States today lost its battle to ban all catching and killing of whales for commercial purposes. The Technical Committee of the 14-nation International Whaling Commission approved the American proposal but it was voted down, 8-5 (with one abstention), by the full Commission.

Why let wind (well or ill) go to waste?

NEW YORK — A scientist says wind carries enough energy to provide half the country's electrical power. He is examining the possibility of building 100,000 windmills to make use of that energy. Frank Ron of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration facility in Cleveland said in an interview printed in the June issue of *Intellectual Digest*, "What we're doing now is designing windmills—or wind generators—that are efficient and operate at low cost. We plan to construct some for trial." When the wind is not blowing, he said power would have to be supplied by conventional means.

Viet cease-fire truer this time

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Saigon — A sharply declining level of violence in South Vietnam has led some ranking American officials to believe that what is called "cease-fire two" is working.

It is the official hope that a period of "relative tranquility" will now last at least for five more months through the period of monsoon rains.

October is the traditional beginning of the annual "infiltration cycle" from North Vietnam.

"That is when we may get some idea of Hanoi's new intentions in the South," one expert said.

While generally hopeful that the restated cease-fire negotiated in Paris by presidential adviser Henry Kissinger was taking hold more than its predecessor, officials openly admit that some trouble spots remain.

It is hoped that these will be

localized and will subside. The two most ominous areas are in the deep Mekong Delta province of Chuong Thien and in the central highland area between the provincial capital of Kontum and the Laos border.

American observers consider it significant, however, that these two locations are virtually the only visible flash-points at present.

Even the questionable South Vietnamese reports of overall cease-fire violations — which include many virtually insignificant happenings — show a sharp drop. The South Vietnamese command says that such incidents now being reported are running at a rate only half as high as those following the original cease-fire agreement last January.

The South Vietnamese claim that no tactical air strikes have been launched since the new cease-fire went into effect and

that artillery fire is also way down.

"There is still a good bit of elbowing around out in the country-side," one official said, "but both sides seem to be making a relatively sincere effort this time."

Officials also said that captured documents and intercepted radio messages indicated that all major communist troop units had received more or less strict orders from Hanoi to stop shooting.

Such orders evidently left local commanders with a great deal of latitude, officials said, and consequently localized incidents would probably be common. On the other hand, Hanoi has evidently made sure that no local commander would have the authority to launch anything of significant size — at least for the moment.

Cutoff of opium from Turkey mars medical practices

NEW YORK (UPI) — The federal government's effort to fight heroin addiction by paying Turkish farmers not to grow opium poppies has helped create a shortage of the pain-killers morphine and codeine in the United States, says an American Medical Association report.

The draft report, to be voted on during the AMA's convention this week, said if an adequate supply of opium is not restored, the shortage "will lead in the near future to the unavailability of drugs essential to good patient care." Morphine, codeine and heroin are derived from opium.

It urged the government to "take all measures necessary in the present emergency and in future years to insure that an ample supply of opium and its derivatives are made available to the medical profession."

Court upholds Hatch Act, okays use of food stamps

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The 1939 Hatch Act, which prohibits political activity by federal employees, was upheld by the Supreme Court Monday on grounds it does not discriminate on any particular point of view.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which initiated the test case on behalf of the National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO), six employees and six local political committees challenged the constitutionality of the language of the law.

"The restrictions so far imposed on federal employees are not aimed at particular groups or points of view, but apply equally to all partisan activities of the

type described," Justice Byron White said in the majority opinion.

Before ending its 1972-73 term and adjourning until September, the Court also:

— Unanimously struck down as unconstitutional a Mississippi state program of providing free textbooks to private academies created to avoid integration orders.

— Declared college students and members of communes are eligible for federal food stamps despite actions by Congress in 1971 to exclude them.

— Struck down New York and Connecticut statutes limiting the rights of aliens.

It's his word against Nixon's, says Dean

WASHINGTON (UPI) — John Dean III testified Tuesday that President Nixon has known about the Watergate cover-up scheme for nine months and did not tell the truth this spring in disavowing any involvement in the scandal.

The charges were the most serious yet in the former White House counsel's two full days of testimony before the Senate Watergate committee and a nationwide television audience.

"The truth will win out some day," Dean said as he neared 12 hours at the witness table. He will continue testifying today.

Sen. Joseph Montoya (D-N.M.) led Dean step by step through Nixon's words at press conferences and in statements in March, April and May.

Montoya quoted Nixon's April 17 statement that "I condemn any attempts to cover up this case, no matter who is involved," and then asked Dean, "Do you think he was telling the truth?"

Dean paused, then said, "No, sir."

His voice hoarse but unemotional, Dean testified that the White House used perjury, payoffs and power to shield high-level officials from justice.

"I was participating in the cover-up at the time," he said when asked why he didn't alert Nixon to shady activities by the White House staff.

"I was hopeful the President himself would step forward and tell of his involvement in some of these things," he answered when asked why he waited until April this year to tell authorities everything he knew.

Samuel Dash, the committee's chief counsel, ticked off the key points Dean made Monday about Nixon's alleged involvement in the scandal:

— That Nixon approved giving assurances of executive clemency to Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt Jr.

— That Nixon shrugged off Dean's admission of culpability in obstruction of justice.

— That Nixon told Dean there would be "no problem" in paying the conspirators as much as \$1 million to keep quiet and sat in on a discussion of "laundering money and secret drops."

— That Nixon "took no affirmative action to end the cover-up" after Dean told him all about it March

21 this year and about the criminal involvement of key Nixon aides.

— That Nixon made "specific plans" to hamper the Senate's Watergate inquiry and sought to pin the blame for the scandal on former Attorney General John Mitchell.

— That Nixon fired Dean as White House counsel April 30 after Dean began cooperating with authorities and implicated key Nixon aides Haldeman and John Ehrlichman.

"Is that a fair summary . . . in view of your long statement of the meetings you had with the President and the information you had with him?" Dash asked.

"Yes, sir, it is," Dean replied firmly.

He denied he was implicating the President in an effort to gain immunity from prosecution. And when Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) asked why people should believe the Dean story rather than Nixon's denial of involvement, he replied:

"Well, Senator, I have been asked to come up here and tell the truth. I've told it exactly the way I know it . . . You're asking me a public relations question, really, in a sense, why I would have greater credibility than the President of the United States — I'm telling you what I know. I'm telling it just as I know it."

Dean has been granted immunity from prosecution for what he tells the Senate committee. But federal prosecutors have refused to promise him he will not be prosecuted at all, and Dean is known to be a target of the Watergate grand jury that is expected to hand down several more indictments within a few weeks.

Nixon is in California. The Western White House said Monday there would be no comment on Dean's testimony.

One man who could corroborate parts of it — Mitchell, Nixon's campaign manager until two weeks after the Watergate arrests — was due to follow Dean as a witness on Thursday and was scheduled to be interviewed by the committee staff Tuesday night.

He, too, has denied any involvement in the Watergate bugging or its subsequent coverup — though friends report him "shaken and angry" by recent developments.