UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/2/73

VOA:

South Vietnamese President Thieu will be in California today for talks with President Nixon. The two presidents will meet Monday and Tuesday. Then President Thieu will fly to Washington to meet with U.S. Government officials and newsmen. The South Vietnamese President emphasized that the purpose of the trip is to strengthen the peace in Vietnam. He will thank the American people for their efforts in bringing peace to his country. President Thieu also told the press that he will never ask the U.S. to send ground troops to South Vietnam. But he said that his country will still need American air support if North Vietnam makes a major offensive.

Defense Secretary Richardson says that the use of American air power in Cambodia will end as soon as North Vietnam observes the Vietnam peace agreement there in full. Mr. Richardson said that fighting in Cambodia is done by well organized guerrillas assisted by North Vietnamese troops. The American Defense Secretary also said that North Vietnam is sending men and supplies into South Vietnam in clear violation of the cease fire agreement. He said that if Hanoi continues the violations the U.S. might be forced to act. He said possible action might include mining North Vietnamese ports or bombing North Vietnam. Secretary Richardson expressed confidence that the South Vietnamese army can defend against North Vietnamese attacks for a long time. But that the U.S. believes that it is in the interest of North Vietnam to seek a peaceful solution to the Indochina problem. The Defense Secretary spoke on nationwide television.

Cambodia - 13 government soldiers have been injured in a communist attack on the provincial capital of Kompong Thom. American bombers have made more raids in support of Cambodia troops.

In South Vietnam Communist forces have made a fierce attack on a government military camp 90 kilometers north of Saigon. The South Vietnamese command said four government soldiers were wounded. The base has been surrounded by communist forces since late February. Smaller clahses between government and communist troops are reported, one only 20 kilometers from Saigon.

California - the final group of American POWs has arrived in the U.S. One freed prisoner, Captain Robert White will stay in the Philippines for medical tests. The Viet Cong released him Sunday. His name was not included on the list of prisoners given American officials in Paris.

In North Vietnam Hanoi radio has denied charges by released American prisoners that they were tortured. The broadcast said that the men made the accusations in an attempt to slander the Vietnamese people.

OUR NEWS ROUNDUP IS VERY SHORT BECAUSE OF POOR RADIO RECEPTION.

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SUMMARY OF U.S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEVELOPMENTS--MARCH, 1973

(UNDATED) -- The twelve-year military involvement of the United States in Vietnam ended March 29 with the departure of the last American troops and prisoners of war. U.S. personnel assigned to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission were to be withdrawn March 31. A few days earlier, the United States welcomed the decision of Canada to remain on the International Commission of Control and Supervision -- with Indonesia, Poland and Hungary--fo at least another 90 days.

In a radio-television address to the American people on March 29, President Nixon said "the day we have all worked and prayed for has come...the 17 million people of South Vietnam have the right to choose their own government without outside interference. Because of our program of vietnamization, they have the strength to defend that right. We have prevented the imposition of a communist government by force on South Vietnam."

President Nixon said "there are still some problem areas. The provisions of the Agreement requiring an accounting for all missing in action in Indochina, and the provisions prohibiting infiltration from North Vietnam, have not been complied with. We have and will continue to comply with the Agreement. We shall insist that North Vietnam comply with the Agreement. The leaders of North Vietnam should have no doubt as to the consequences if they fail to comply with the Agreement."

On March 21, a Defense Department spokesman had estimated that North Vietnam had infiltrated 36,000 troops, 300 tanks and other military supplies into South Vietnam since the signing of the Ceasefire-Agreement January 27.

Fighting continued in Cambodia. A White House spokesman said: "Communist forces are conducting offensive operations and the U.S. is responding to a request for assistance by providing some air support." The spokesman, Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler, noted that article 20 of the Paris Ceasefire Agreement calls for the withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. "They have not withdrawn, he said. "When there is an effective ceasefire in Cambodia the U.S. will adhere to that ceasefire agreement."

A "Final Act" was signed March 2 in Paris by twelve foreign ministers attending an International Conference on Vietnam. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who signed for the United States, said he was convinced that the Conference had enhanced the prospects for peace in Indochina. Of nine articles in the document, one pledges strict respect for the territorial integrity of Vietnam, as well as the right of the people of South Vietnam to self-determination. Article eight says the parties to the document acknowledge the commitment to respect the independence and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia.

A few days later, Secretary Rogers told the House Foreign Affairs Commitee he was satisfied that Moscow and Peking "have decided that the war in Indochina should end and I think they will do their part to achieve that result.."

At the time of the "Final Act" signing, Secretary Rogers also said he had reason to think international aid for the reconstruction of Vietnam would be forthcoming.

President Nixon predicted that considerable opposition in Congress to economic aid for North Vietnam would be overcome and that reconstruction assistance for Hanoi would be approved eventually, as it was for Germany and Japan after the Second World War. Mr. Nixon promised that such assistance would not be drawn from cutbacks in domestic social programs but would be absorbed by the existing National Security Budget.

At a press conference, Defense Secretary Elliot L. Richardson warned that unless there is a stable peace in Southeast Asia, there will be no money available from the defense budget for reconstruction of North Vietna. He explained that current defense funds earmarked for Southeast Asia are designed to maintain military self-sufficiency as envisaged by the Nixon Doctrine, including the retention of an appropriate U.S. military presence with air units in Thailand and naval units in Vietnamese waters.

A Senate Democratic Party conference on March 16 adopted a resolution calling for a substantial reduction of U.S. forces overseas within six months. The White House said such a move "makes no sense at all" at a time when negotiations with Warsaw Pact nations on mutual and balanced force reductions were to begin. A State Department spokesman said the proposed force reductions "could easily slow the pace of accommodation in Korea and would almost certainly have an unsettling effect on Japan."

Defense Secretary Richardson told a Senate committee that now is not the time to reduce the strength of American armed forces. Describing the ceasefire in Vietnam and Laos as "very fragile" and pointing out that fighting continues in Cambodia, Mr. Richardson said that "clearly, a long and extremely difficult period of negotiations lies before us in building the structure for a generation of peace." Mr. Richardson sought congressional support for President Nixon's request for 85,000 million dollars to maintain U.S. defense forces in the fiscal year beginning in July.

Mr. Richardson called the U.S. security relationship with Japan "of continuing major importance" in the Pacific. He added:

"In Korea," he said, "our assistance and continued military presence have contributed to the creation of an environment in which the Republic of Korea has been able to enter negotiations with the North Koreans from a position of confidence and strength...However, the presence of some U.S. forces in the Republic of Korea will remain imperative."

"In the longer term" Mr. Richardson said, "effective security in Asia will depend in large measure upon the developing interrelationships among the four major powers whose interests converge in the region--Japan, China, the Soviet Union and the United States."

Admiral Thomas Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of staff, in an appearance before a Senate subcommittee, urged Congress, in appropriating money for national security, to consider carefully the United States military posture in relation to that of the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China. "We should concern ourselves primarily with military capabilities rather than intentions," he said, noting that the latter can always change far more quickly than the former.

There were these other highlights during March:

U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

President Nixon announced that David Bruce, a distinguished diplomat, would come out of retirement to head the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking which will open about May 1. A Chinese Liaison Office --headed by Huang Cen, former Ambassador to France -- will open in Washington on a date yet to be determined. President Nixon called Mr. Bruce--who has been ambassador to France, West Germany and the United Kingdom and has held other high posts under four presidents during the past quarter-century--a man of "great stature." U.S. China experts--who praised the appointment-- noted that at 75 Mr. Bruce is about the same age as Premier Chou-En-Lai and only a few years younger than Chairman Mao. Mr. Bruce does not speak Chinese but he will head a staff of Chinese language experts, including Alfred S. Jenkins, Director of People's Republic of China and Mongolian Affairs at the Department of State, and John Holdridge, a member of the National Security Council. Both men accompanied President Nixon on his trip to Peking. An advance party led by Mr. Jenkins was scheduled to arrive in Peking on April 5.

GODLEY TO STATE DEPARTMENT

President Nixon nominated G. McMurtrie Godley, Ambassador to Laos, as Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs to succeed Marshall Green who was named Ambassador to Australia.

TRAGEDY IN SUDAN

The new United States Ambassador to Sudan, Cleo A. Noel, and the departing Chargé d'Affairs, George C. Moore, were kidnapped and murdered by Arab terrorists, who also killed a Belgian diplomat. The killers were arrested and will go on trial in the Sudan. President Nixon said "this tragic event underscores once again the need for all nations to take a firm stand against the menace of international terrorism."

MIDEAST TALKS

In Washington, President Nixon met with Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir. A White House spokesman said the President expects no immediate solution to the Mideast problem but that Washington will do what it can "to contribute to a peaceful outcome in the area." (Late in February Mr. Nixon had met with Jordan's King Hussein and Egyptian emissary Hafiz Ismail."

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND MONETARY MATTERS

President Nixon's International Economic Report was submitted to Congress late in March. It stated that in multilateral trade negotiations to be held later this year (congressional approval of U.S. Government participation is being requested by the Administration)"we will...propose that tariffs be substantially reduced in phases...We also seek legislation to be able to lower or raise tariff and other barriers...to ensure that...American goods will have fair and equitable access to foreign markets."

The report said the multilateral approach to assistance for developing nations "encouraged further progress over the last year toward a more equitable sharing of the economic assistance burden. In April, 1972, for example, Japan--the largest contributor to the Asian Development Bank--indicated that it would further increase its contributions to the Bank's special fund." However, the report (and assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green in an appearance before a Senate subcommittee March 28) emphasized the continuing need for adequate U.S. assistance on a bi-lateral basis.

"In the special category of East-West trade," the President's report said, "we intend to move forward in promoting economic normalization with communist countries."

The Joint Economic Committee of the Congress welcomed the report and said the President's requests would be given prompt consideration. The Committee also called for a meeting of the top political leaders of the major trading nations to give impetus to international monetary and trade reform.

The Committee of Twenty--charged with working out details of international monetary reform--met at the International Monetary Fund headquarters in Washington during the week of March 26.

Observers said the meeting indicated a growing convergence of views. One of the delegates was Japan's Finance Minister Aichi, who also met with President Nixon at the White House. Mr. Nixon chose the occasion to invite Prime Minister Tanaka to visit the United States at a mutually convenient time, probably this summer.

In testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, Under Secretary of the Treasury Paul Volcker noted that the realignment of international currency exchange reates should generate a new and welcome flow of foreign capital investment into the United States.

At month's end, in a radio-TV address to the nation, President Nixon said he had moved to increase imports of meat from overseas, by suspending tariffs, to help bring down current high prices later this year.

PANAMA CANAL

The United States cast its third veto in United Nations history against a Security Council resolution that urged the prompt conclusion of a new Panama Canal treaty. The U.S. spokesman argued that the resolution interfered with on-going U.S. Panamanian negotiations on the furutre status of the Waterway. U.S. Ambassador John Scali said the governments of the U.S. and Panama "are negotiating to work out new arrangements to meet the just aspirations of Panama and the legitimate interests of the United States... and to protect the interests of world commerce transiting the Canal."

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA

0700-0900:	16 Meters 17735 KC	1800-2300:	19 Meters 15155 KC
	19 Meters 15210 KC		25 Meters 11715 KC
	25 Meters 11760 KC		31 Meters 9760 KC

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/3/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Incensed housewives across the nation launched a boycott of meat in protest against high prices. The impact of the April Fools' week boycott has already been felt, with packing houses laying off employes. More than 1,000 workers have been laid off at meat packing firms in the Iowa-Nebraska area. California packers laid off some employes and sent other on mandatory vacations.

The Supreme Court refused to review a lower court ruling that has halted construction of a multi-million dollar oil pipeline through Alaska. The high court rejected appeals by the Federal Government, the State of Alaska, and a pipeline company from a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals barring the Interior Department from issuing a permit for the 798-mile pipeline. The appeals court said the width of the right-of-way exceeds the 50-foot limit in the 1920 Mineral Leasing Act.

Senator Sam Ervin of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate's Special Watergate Committee, rejected a White House offer to let presidential aides confer informally with the Committee rather than under oath. They are not "nobility and royalty" and should testify openly like other people, Senator Ervin said Monday.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield said he will support efforts to cut off funds for bombing of Cambodia. Washington Star-News reported Mansfield said President has no legitimate reason to continue bombing which he added, is obviously intended to prop up the Lon Nol government. Senater said first opportunity Senate will have to deny funds for the bombing will be State Department authorization bill, due to come before Foreign Relations Committee in April.

A rare but devastating tornado hit the Washington suburb of Fairfax, Virginia, Sunday afternoon. No one was killed but 32 persons were injured. Two shopping centers were demolished and some garden apartments were severely damaged.

Over the weekend, tornadoes killed eight persons and injured about 500 others in Georgia and South Carolina. Damage could run as high as several hundred million dollars.

The last group of former P.O.W.'s from Vietnam arrived at Travis Air Force Base in California where they were greeted by a cheering crowd of 6,500. Meanwhile, at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines the last remaining American ex P.O.W. still outside the U.S. was undergoing the medical checks that have paved the way home for 595 prisoners before him.

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AROUND THE WORLD:

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin arrived in Stockholm to start an official five day visit that Swedish officials described as "routine." The 69-year-old Kremlin leader broke into a broad smile as he walked down the ramp from his jetliner to shake hands with Premier Olof Palme.

Also in Stockholm, the Immigration Office announced Sunday that Sweden will no longer give refuge to U.S. Armed Forces deserters or draft resisters. But it said Americans already in Sweden can stay. A spokesman said the action was taken because the U.S. draft resisters no longer face being assigned to duty in a war zone.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat flew to Libya for talks with Libyan leader Muhamar Qadhafi and other officials in Tripoli. Egyptian officials gave no specific reason for the visit, which political sources in Cairo said was expected to last one or two days.

Israeli officials announced that West German Chancellor Willy Brandt is coming to Israel on June 7. The announcement said Mr. Brandt will confer with Israeli leaders and tour the nation with his wife for three days.

In Saigon the government said it would boycott the two-party military commission until communist forces end the siege of the Le Chan Ranger base 60 miles north of Saigon. A military spokesman said the government has proposed that it and the Viet Cong send a team of officers to the encircled camp to "solve the problem."

In Cambodia, American fighter jets blasted advancing communist lines on embattled Highway Two, but succeeded only in covering the retreat of government forces as communist troops stormed into a town only 20 miles south of Phnom Penh.

Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts arrived in Phnom Penh for a three day investigation of how American aid could help rebuild war-torn Cambodia. Senator Brook also said he would probe into the effect of heavy American bombing raids of the past few weeks.

In Manila, the Supreme Court upheld President Marcos' martial law action proclaiming the ratification of a new Constitution which vests him with broad executive and legislative powers.

In Canberra, a government spokesman said Cuba wants to establish diplomatic relations with Australia. The Australian government is still studying the question, he said. The spokesman added that the Cubans also were seeking further trade with Australia, and wanted to establish a mission in Sydney or Melbourne.

Recent business conference on Taiwan, attended by 23 American businessmen, has resulted in announcement of 117 million dollars in export sales by U.S. companies to date and a potential of 200 million dollars in additional American sales U.S. Commerce Department reported April 2.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages: 30 INDUS 936.18 OFF 14.83
20 TRANSP 197.69 OFF 2.44
15 UTILS 107.97 OFF 0.03
65 STOCKS 297.39 OFF 3.71
VOLUMES: 10,640,000 SHARES.

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NIXON, THIEU DISCUSS POSTWAR RELATIONS

San Clemente, California, April 2: President Nixon hopes his two days of talks with South Vietnam's President Thieu will provide "great steps forward in building the lasting peace" that Americans and South Vietnamese "fought together for."

Mr. Nixon welcomed Mr. Thieu to the Western White House April 2, for the opening of talks designed to establish the postwar relationship between Washington and Saigon, with the assertion that peace in Vietnam "can contribute to lasting peace in the world.

He noted that the American withdrawal of troops from South Vietnam came about after the South Vietnamese have achieved "the strength to defend their own independence and their right to choose their own government in the years ahead."
Both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Thieu recalled their meeting at Midway Island in 1969, with Mr. Thieu noting they had "laid down together the foundation for a promising solution to the Vietnam conflict that came to be known as ...vietnamization.

(Vietnamization was the process of equipping and training the South Vietnamese armed forces to replace departing Americans. The first American troops were withdrawn from South Vietnam following the Midway meeting.)

The success of vietnamization, Mr. Thieu indicated was shown by the fact that while 300,000 U.S. troops remain in Europe to "bloster, the defense, South Vietnam thanks to your help..was able to repel an all-out communist invasion last year, at a time when American ground troops had been withdrawn."

White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler told newsmen April 2:

The two Presidents opened their conference with a discussion "of the general situation in Indochina," placing particular stress on Vietnam. He said they discussed events in Vietnam since the ceasefire and since the Paris Agreement was signed.

"They both stressed the importance of implementing the Agreement on Vietnam of January 27, 1973," Mr. Ziegler said, and "expressed the hope that this Agreement would be observed by the other side."

Mr. Ziegler said the two leaders "reaffirmed the strong, friendly ties between the United States and South Vietnam and discussed the development of relations" in the postwar and post-agreement period. He characterized the tone of the opening session as friendly and cordial.

Mr. Ziegler said there was "substantial discussion" of continuing U.S. economic and development assistance to South Vietnam. While underlining the general nature of the first meeting, he added that "if there was a focus on any one area, it would likely have been on economic assistance."

He said the two men would at some point discuss "in depth and in detail," President Nixon's expressions of concern about North Vietnamese infiltration of men and supplies into South Vietnam and the continued presence of North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

While saying he could not assess the situation in Vietnam for another government, Mr. Zigelr said it is Washington's "observation that the South Vietnamese are entering this period in a spirit of good will and with a desire to see the Agreement work." He added that the United States is scrupulously adhering to the Agreement's provisions, and repeated the White House hope and expectation" that all parties will respect them.

Mr. Ziegler said the United States "is pleased at the rapid progress" South Vietnam's forces have made in preparing their own defense, adding that the South Vietnamese air forces "have progressed substantially in the past year."

On a related topic, Mr. Ziegler was questioned about weekend remarks by Defense Secretary Richardson, implying that President Nixon might order the bombing of North Vietnam or the mining of its harbors if peace agreement violations continued.

He noted that the United States insists on "scrupulous implementation of the Paris Agreement and would view any violation with serious concern."

But, he pointed out, Mr. Richardson was replying to a hypothetical question posed to him during a television panel show. "It would serve no useful purpose," Mr. Ziegler added, to "speculate on a U.S. response to hypothetical developments. Our objective is to adhere to the Agreement and to use every influence we have to see to it that all parties adhere to it."

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CAMBODIA AND U.S. TERMED INFORMAL ALLIES

Washington, April 2 -- Cambodia and the United States are allied "in the sense that the Cambodians have been fighting the common enemy for the past three years," the State Department says, even though the two countries are not formal allies in the sense of any treaty commitments.

John King, State Department spokesman, told questioners April 2 "there is...what you could call an alliance of interests" between the United States and Cambodia.

Asked if the State Department agreed with a statement April 1 by Defense Secretary Richardson that U.S. bombing in Cambodia is crucial to the Lon Nol government's ability to survive the communist offensive, Mr. King said he was not in a position "to make military judgments."

Mr. King pointed out to newsmen that the Cambodia government "has offered the other side a ceasefire unilaterally. The other side has not responded. The Cambodian government, for its part, has requested assistance which we are providing."

The State Department spokesman read the following prepared statement:

"There is no alliance with Cambodia, and beyond the general matter that we give assistance to that government to preserve its territorial integrity and neutrality, there is I suppose what you could call an alliance of interests.

The United States considers the Khmer Republic a neutral nation, and we have on a number of occasions affirmed our support for the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of that nation.

By definition, therefcre, one cannot consider the Khmer Republic as an ally in the sense that here is a treaty or an agreement binding the policies of the two states together.

One can consider the Khmer Republic an ally in the sense that Cambodians have been fighting the common enemy for the past three years, and we, of course, have been giving them significant material assistance in support of that effort".

Discussing Cambodia on a nationwide television program April 1, Defense Secretary Richardson told questioning newsmen that the objective of the United States is to support the Cambodian government in its effort to bring about a ceasefire.

"It seems to me," Mr. Richardson said, "that in the light of what the United States has been doing over many years, including recent years in Cambodia, that we can rest on the proposition that this is in effect a follow-up in a small and limited way of what we were doing before the ceasefire agreements went into effect."

If the agreements had not been signed, the Defense Secretary pointed out, the United States "certainly would have been continuing to do this."

The issue of U.S. activity in Cambodia "should be phrased in terms of the effort to achieve a ceasefire rather than to prevent a communist takeover," Mr. Richardson asserted.

"The question of what is done and how it is done, of course, is subject to agreements with respect to bringing the fighting to an end and which would contemplate for Cambodia as well as for Laos and for South Vietnam, the election of a government, or the selection of a cabinet that could take over from there," he said.

Mr. Richardson noted that the agreements between the United States and North Vietnam provide for a ceasefire extending to all of Indochina, which, of course, includes Cambodia.

He said "our objective now is the fulfillment of the terms of those agreements."

"The other side has only to carry out its obligations and U.S. support, (of Cambodia), because it is only air support, can cease," Mr. Ricahrdson concluded.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/4/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

The nationwide boycott of meat to protest high prices appears to be working. Reports from New York's five boroughs and surrounding suburbs indicated that the boycott was strongest in middle income and wealthy communities, where it was reported more than 80 percent effective. The pattern was less clear in low-income sections. The New York boycott has produced a side effect: fish prices doubled at the Fulton Fish Market.

In Washington, Safeway Stores laid off 50 of their 300 meat cutters over the weekend because of declining demand. Giant Food Stores laid off part-time meat cutters. Some price declines were reported in Washington stores and elsewhere in the country.

There were anti-boycott actions in some cities. In Rochester, Minn., farmers bought up the entire meat supply in one supermarket. In Davenport, Wash., more than 100 farmers' wives bought up 4,500 pounds of beef as a counter boycott gesture.

The President of the National Farmers Union, Tony Dechant, said in a statement the meat price ceilings announced by President Nixon last week will "inevitably put the livestock producer again face to face with bankruptcy." Officials of the National Livestock Feeders Association said that many producers face possible losses, or at best, a chance to break even on cattle which were in feedlots or fattening, when President Nixon's order was announced.

Senator Edmund Muskie charged that President Nixon had abused his White House power by attempting to establish one-man rule "over the budget, over inflation, and over the Watergate hearing." We in Congress," he said, "distrust, as all Americans distrust, any president who would suggest that only he knows what is best for America."

The Oregon House of Representatives passed a bill giving reporters virtually unqualified protection against having to reveal sources of information. Governor Tom Mccall, a former newsman, is expected to sign the bill.

Ninety percent of Hawaii's public school teachers are on strike for higher wages -- the first statewide school teachers trike in U.S. history.

Missouri and Illinois National Guardsmen and other volunteers continued sandbagging operations in an effort to contain the swollen Mississippi River, which drove hundreds of persons from their homes Monday.

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ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

The Saigon Command reported that government troops repelled a communist attack on an outpost north of Saigon. The Viet Cong claimed they have shot down six South Vietnamese fighter-bombers at the base since March 23.

In Cambodia, Communist forces launched a series of fierce new attacks in the outlying provinces and government field commanders reported the situation was "critical" in several areas, especially the provincial capital of Takeo, 55 miles south of Phnom Penh. U.S. B-52 bombers continued their raids on communist positions.

In Paris, South Vietnam's representative accused the Viet Cong of provoking military incidents in Vietnam to wreck talks on their country's political future. The Viet Cong warned that an increase in American aid to South Vietnam could start the Vietnam war all over again.

In Paris, President Pompidou announced he would propose a revision of the French Constitution to reduce the presidential term. He did not specify by how many years the term should be cut.

In Geneva, the United States and the Soviet Union held the 18th meeting in their new round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The next meeting was set for April 6.

The Soviet Union has informed Pakistan that it will respect a new 50-mile limit on fishing operations off the coast of Pakistan.

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RICHARDSON SAYS U.S. AIR POWER TO STAY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

(By Frank H. Kuest)

Washington, April 3--Defense Secretary Richardson believes President Nixon has the residual authority to seek compliance of the cease-fire agreement in Indochina.

As congressional hearings on the proposed fiscal year 1974 Defense Budget shifted from the Senate to the House, Secretary Richardson told questioners April 3 he would not rule out the possibility of the United States resuming air strikes in support of South Vietnam if the communists were to launch a new full-scale offensive.

Asked about U.S. air strikes in Cambodia, Mr. Richardson, commented:

"If the President had authority to order air strikes up until the signing of the Paris Agreement, he has the authority now to participate in actions to seek compliance with that agreement."

The Defense Secretary appeared before the Defense Subcommittee of the House of Representatives' Appropriations Committee.

In the meantime, another government official who was testifying on another matter before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was asked about the justification for bombing in Cambodia. This official, Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., Acting Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, replied the "justification really rests on two points."

First, he said, the situation in South Vietnam "could be affected by instabilities and by the presence of North Vietnamese troops still in Cambodia." U.S. failure "to give air support to the Cambodian armed forces and to the legitimate government of Cambodia could have a dilatory effect on the achievement of an actual cease-fire in South Vietnam," he stated.

Secondly, he said, "we believe continued support of the Cambodian Government will in fact induce a cease-fire that unfortunately has not yet taken place."

The rationale for the Camboaidn bombing, Mr. Hummel asserted, is similar to the recent situation in Laos. He pointed out that for three weeks before the cease-fire was signed in Laos in February, "we supported the Royal Lao Government's requests for air strikes" against communist forces. Those U.S. air strikes, he said, helped make possible the cease-fire that finally took place in Laos.

Secretary Richardson told the House Subcommittee that South Vietnam has the capability to defend against a new offensive by North Vietnam. But, he added, he hoped the cease-fire will be stabilized during the next year even though a chronic low level of fighting may continue.

Saying the United States intends to maintain its air power based in Southeast Asia, the Defense Secretary noted that North Vietnam continues to infiltrate troops and supplies into South Vietnam.

"If they (the communists) should move again, the United States would have to consider the re-introduction of air support for South Vietnam," he testified.

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, also testified before the House unit. Both men presented lengthy statements which were identical to the defense posture reports given to the Senate Armed Services Committee on March 28.

Asked his view on Cambodia, Admiral Moorer testified that it is in the U.S. national interest to achieve a cease-fire there. A communist takeover in Cambodia would enhance their capability of destabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia, he maintained.

Subcommittee Chairman George Mahon, veteran democratic legislator from Texas, asked the 85,000 million dollar question to open the House hearings:

"Why does peace cost more than war?"

He was referring to the fact that the 85,000 million dollars that the Administration is asking Congress to appropriate for Defense for fiscal 1974 would be approximately 4,000 million dollars more than was appropriated for the current (1973) budget.

He cited the end of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, a greater degree of understanding with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China with the universal approval of the American people, the Nixon Doctrine requiring a greater share of the defense burden to be shouldered by allies and the preliminary agreement with the Soviet Union Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) as factors that should result in decreased defense expenditures.

Mr. Richardson replied that while the United States is at peace for the first time in ten years, the "peace dividend" has been re-invested in expanded programs in the human resources field and that inflation has added to the cost of defense manpower, goods and services. He pointed out that 56 percent of the total defense budget now goes for pay to military and civilian personnel.

He also pointed out that during the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, the modernization of the armed forces and their equipment had been substantially deferred and that more money now would be going into research and development to replace aging and obsolescent equipment.

Mr. Richardson then said that while it is true that the U.S. has normalized relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, nevertheless the United States cannot afford to let down its guard while they increase their force levels and military capability.

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NIXON PROMISES PEACE-BUILDING AID TO SOUTH VIETNAM

(By Alexander M. Sullivan)

San Clemente, California, April 3--President Nixon, assuring President Thieu that "we stand with you" in building peace, concluded his two days of talks with the South Vietnamese leader with a pledge to provide "adequate and substantial economic assistance" for Saigon.

"We have been allies in a long and difficult war," Mr. Nixon declared April 3. "Now you can be sure we stand with you as we continue to work together to build a lasting peace."

Mr. Nixon's remarks came as Mr. Thieu left the Western White House to continue his official visit to the United States, with stops in San Diego, Washington and the Ranch of former President Johnson in Texas.

President Nixon expressed hope that the "program of peace" the two countries have been working for would be "a way of the future" not only for South Vietnam, but for "all of the countries of Indochina."

The two leaders acknowledged, in a communique, that progress is being made "toward military and political settlements in South Vietnam," but they "viewed with great concern," the infiltration of "sizeable numbers" of men and military equipment from North Vietnam into South Vietnam.

The communique said the two leaders considered that "actions which would threaten the basis of the (Paris) Agreement would call for appropriately vigrous reactions." Mr. Nixon said that the United States "views violations of any provision of the agreement with great and continuing concern."

Both Presidents also agreed that there could be lasting peace in Vietnam only if there is peace in the neighboring countries. Accordingly they expressed their earnest interest in the achievement of a satisfactory implementation of the cease-fire agreement reached in Laos on February 21. They expressed their grave concern at the fact that Article 20 of of the Agreement which calls for the unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from Laos and Cambodia has not been carried out. They agreed that this article should be quickly implemented.

In assessing the prospects for peace throughout Indochina the two Presidents stressed the need for vigilance on the part of the governments in the Indochinese states against the possibility of renewed communist agression after the departure of United States ground forces from South Vietnam. They stressed the fact that this vigilance will require the continued political, economic and military strength of the governments and nations menaced by any renewal of this aggressive threat Because of their limited resources, the nations of the region will require external assistance to preserve the necessary social and economic stability for peaceful development.

In this context the two Presidents agreed that in order to attain the stated economic goals as quickly as possible, the Republic of Vietnam will need greater external economic assistance in the initial years of the post war era.

In the communique, both countries expressed hope that implementation of the Paris Agreement "would permit normalization of relations with all countries of Southeast Asia" and agreed that "this step and a regional reconstruction program will increase the prospects of lasting peace in the area."

President Nixon discussed with his guest the future security of South Vietnam in the context of the Nixon Doctrine, which holds that the United States will provide economic and military supply assistance, but not manpower, where it regards such help in its national interest.

Mr. Nixon pointed out that South Vietnam's assumption "of the full manpower requirement for its own defense" is fully in keeping with the Nixon Doctrine.

The President asserted that the United States, in accord with its constitutional processes, "expected to continue...to supply the Republic of Vietnam with the material means for its defense."

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/5/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

The White House describes as "completely unfounded" a radio news report that a shot was fired at President Nixon in San Clemente.

The report, carried April 4 by a New York City radio station, gave no details. It claimed the shot had been fired within the last 48 hours, but gave no location other than the city of San Clemente.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald Warren described the report as "completely unfounded." Asked if the report could have been an exageration of some event, he replied the report was "completely without foundation." Asked if there had been a "security incident" of any sort involving the President, he said there had not been.

The April Fools' week boycott sliced into meat sales across the country for the fourth day Wednesday, but so far showed little headway in its main objective of reducing the high costs of meat. Meat sales were down 40 to 50 percent in stores in Dallas, New Orleans, and Pittsburgh. In a wire service survey of 30 other cities, declines of 10 to 20 percent were reported. There was no drop in sales in such cities as Honolulu, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Oklahoma City, and Springfield, Ill.

In Chicago, a Canadian Government official denied that Canada's recently-announced policy of reducing its vulnerability to U.S. economic and cultural influence was anti-American and said it was "in the best interest of both countries.' External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp told the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations that the new policy could actually improve U.S.-Canadian relations by quelling "the protectionist forces which are abroad today."

Work crews began piling sandbags on levees along New Orleans' famed French Quarter to stop the floodwaters of the Mississippi River, which already have covered seven million acres of land from Illinois to Louisiana. Sixteen deaths have been linked to the flooding of the nation's greatest river as a result of heavy rains recently.

In Nogales, Ariz., pediatricians reported progress in the battle against the most common fatal disease among children--cancer. A panel of researchers said new treatment methods are producing significant long-term survival rates for youngsters with acute lymphocytic leukemia, Hodgkin's Disease, Wilms' Tumor, and other bone and tissue cancers. Scientists told the American Cancer Society's 15th science writers' seminar that neither leukemia nor Hodgkin's Desease were still inevitably fatal diseases.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu was the guest of honor Tuesday night at a dinner given by Governor and Mrs. Ronald Reagan in Beverely Hills, Calif. Other guests at the dinner included former American prisoners of war.

In Los Angeles, a collection of famous paintings belonging to the late Edward G. Robinson was sold at a probate court sale for 5,125,000 dollars.

AROUND THE WORLD:

In London, the Foreign Office said Iceland has accepted Britain's offer to resume high-leveltalks seeking an armistice in their codfish war. In the talks, representatives of each government will try to set quotas British trawlers will be allowed to take from the disputed waters around Iceland.

Also in London, the police bomb squad was investigating the latest explosion in a postal sorting office in the center of the city. The blast Tuesday rocked the premises of the Paddington sorting office and sent 100 workers fleeing for their lives. But no one was injured.

In Paris, the office of Prime Minister Pierre Messmer confirmed that it had received a letter seeking political asylum in France for Eldrige Cleaver, a former leader of the Black Panther Movement in the U.S. The letter was from Cleaver's French lawyer. The one-time Black Panther Information Minister has been living outside the U.S. since 1968, following revocation of his parole by California authorities.

Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny and President Urho Kekkonen of Finland met in Helsinki for talks believed to concern trade and cultural issues of mutual interest. President Podgorny arrived in Helsinki Tuesday for a five-day visit, marking the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish pact of friendship, cooperation, and assistance.

The last known American prisoner of war flew home Tuesday. Army Captain Robert T. White, 32, of Newport News, VA., the 597th U.S. P.O.W. released by the communists, became the last American prisoner to leave Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines.

In Saigon, for the second consecutive day South Vietnamese delegates to a meeting of the joint military commission walked out because the communists refused to discuss "seriously" post-truce fighting at Tong Le Chan. The government has a Ranger base at Tong Le Chan which recently has been hit by an average of 200 rounds of communist shellfire a day.

Dow Jones closing stock averages:

30 INDUS 925.05 OFF 2.70
20 TRANS 194.33 OFF 1.12
15 UTILS 106.66 OFF 0.57
65 STOCKS 293.47 OFF 1.18
VOLUME 11,890,000 SHARES.

U.S. GROUND TROOPS TO STAY OUT OF VIETNAM, RICHARDSON STATES

(By Frank H. Kuest)

Washington, April 4--Secretary of Defense Richardson has ruled out any possibility of the United States sending ground combat forces into South Vietnam even if the communists should launch a massive new offensive in violation of the cease-fire agreement.

The civilian Defense chief made this point April 4 while testifying for the second day on the proposed 85,000 million dollar Defense Budget for Fiscal 1974 before the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. Congress appropriates the money, and has constitutional authority to grant the amount it deems necessary.

The question of ground troops was raised following Mr. Richardson's testimony on April 3 that the United States would consider the re-introduction of air strikes in Vietnam if the communists flagrantly violated the ceasefire.

On April 4, in response to committee members' questions, Mr. Richardson stated that the United States would not reintroduce ground troops in Vietnam.

As the U.S. air strikes against communist forces in Cambodia continued at the request of the Cambodian government, Secretary Richardson was asked by reporters if secret negotiations were being conducted to bring an end to the fighting there.

Declining to comment on such reports, he stated:

"We are pursuing every means available to us to achieve a cease-fire in Cambodia.

He had earlier testified that President Nixon has residual authority to continue air strikes in Cambodia as a means of seeking communist compliance with the cease-fire agreement to bring peace to all of Indochina.

Meanwhile, other U.S. officials pointed out that communist forces have interdicted all of the main supply routes, and the Mekong River route into Phnom Penh, Cambodia's capital. They added, however, that this same situation had prevailad from time to time in the past.

The official said they could not overlook the fact that April 13, the Cambodian New Year, might be an opportune time for the enemy to launch a "high point of military activity" against Phnom Penh.

They said that as of April 4 the city itself was quiet and that there were no plans to evacuate any Americans.

The fighting south of Phnom Penh, U.S. officials said, is largely a result of North Vietnamese forces protecting their corridors into the South Vietnamese Delta.

They expressed opinion the activity in Cambodia is still a battle over communications lines, although they felt it would be risky to discount the possibility of a direct attack on Phnom Penh.

All U.S. troops have been withdrawn from South Vietnam in accord with the Paris Peace Agreement of January 27.

American war planes are based in Thailand and Guam and units of the Seventh Fleet are operating in the South China Sea off Vietnam.

Mr. Richardson told reporters that the fighting in Cambodia must end, otherwise the peace objective in Indochina would be endangered.

Asked if the United States would provide ground troops in addition to air support for Cambodia, he replied, "no!"

After being reassured that the United States is not considering sending ground troops back to Vietnam, the Subcommittee turned its attention to the arms race.

Representative George H. Mahon, Democrat from Texas and Chairman of the Subcommittee, asked the Defense Secretary why if the United States now was a nuclear capability of destroying the Earth several times, Congress is being asked to provide money to make such weapons even more potent.

He replied that only when parity is achieved by the present two nuclear superpowers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- will there be sufficient deterrent not only to end the arms race but insure the world against a nuclear holocuast.

The Secretary contended that the United States presently maintains technological superiority in nuclear weaponry but that this could slide into inferiority if the United States abondons technological research research and development.

He said the current second round of Strategic Arms Limitation talks (S.A.L.T) between the United States and Soviet Union aims at achieving parity for both sides.

Under questioning, Mr. Richardson testified that S.A.L.T. Two could be the answer to what one subcommittee member described as "the apparent never-ending cycle of the arms race."

"We have no choice but to seek improvement of our weapons systems," Richardson replied to a query. "Acknowledgement of our inferiority would encourage adversaries."

He added that the removal of the nuclear threat could be achieved only through hard-headed negotiations with the Soviet Union.

"We must always negotiate from a position of strength," the Defense chief asserted.

He said he felt that unilateral force reductions by the United States would only invite trouble rather than stabilize the world situation.

NEW ENERGY AND TRADE POLICIES DUE SOON, NIXON AIDE SAYS

(By John J. Harter)

Washington, April 4--President Nixon will soon recommend specific measures to the Congress which might reduce U.S. dependence on foreign energy supplies, Presidential Advisor Peter M. Flanigan told a Congressional Committee on April 4.

Mr. Flanigan, reporting as the executive Director of the Council on international Economic Policy, told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives that growing fueld imports in recent years represented "a factor, but not the major factor, in the swing" from surplus to deficit in the United States balance of payments.

The United States, as the world's largest consumer of energy, imported about 5,000 million dollars worth of petroleum in 1972, up by about 2,000 million dollars over the 1971 level. If appropriate corrective actions are not initiated soon, Mr. Flanigan said, U.S. dependence on foreign energy sources would increase "enormously" over the next few years.

"However, we believe government policies can be adopted which will limit our future dependence on imports in this area," he said.

Mr. Flanigan declined to give specific indications of what new energy policies may be adopted. He said all relevant issues are being studied by the Administration, and he did not with to speculate as to decisions yet to be taken. However, he said President Nixon will present to the Congress, within a few weeks, a broad-ranging set of inter-related recommendations designed to ameliorate the balance of payments and other aspects of projected energy problems.

Mr. Falanigan said a "massive shift" occurred in the U.S. trade account between 1970 and 1972, as total imports increased 40 per cent, while exports increased by only 15 per cent. The Administration's objective over the next few years, he said, will be to reverse these figures, so that exports will increase by 40 percent, while imports increase by only 15 per cent. This would bring a swing in the trade account of approximately 9,000 million dollars, which would put the United States into equilibrium in its total balance of payments -- which includes such items as tourist spending foreign aid, and military expenditures abroad as well as trade.

In addition to increased fuel supplies, the United States has been importing more consumer goods, more manufactured goods, and more raw materials.

"The combvination of a relatively successful fight against inflation and responses to our initiatives in the monetary area have again made us competitive on a cost basis," Mr. Flanigan said. Accordingly, he did not consider the swing he suggested unrealistic.

Mr. Flanigan believes progress during the Committee of 20 meeting in Washington last week "offers hope that we shall soon have the outline of reform in the monetary system along the lines suggested by Treasury Secretary Shultz last September."

From 1965 to 1969, U.S. labor costs per unit of output rose more rapidly than unit labor costs of other important developed countries, tending to reduce the competitiveness of U.S. exports. Since 1969, and particularly since 1971, U.S. unit labor costs have risen more slowly than comparable costs of the other trading partners of the United States.

Mr. Flanigan considers the relationship of the U.S. manufacturing costs to those of other developed countries to be "at least as favorable" now as in 1965.

Mr. Flanigan acknowledged that monetary developments alone, "which have helped improve the price competitiveness" of U.S. goods, are not enough. To increase U.S. exports, he said, the United States needs "access where access is denied by restrictive trade practices" of other countries. He identified the variable levy of the European Economic Community, which seriously impedes U.S. agricultural exports, and Japanese quotas, among these practices.

He said the Administration's Trade Bill, anticipating the multilateral trade negotiations scheduled to begin in Tokyo in September, will be designed to improve access by U.S. exports in world markets, and "a more fair and equitable trading system." Mr. Flanigan said that "no final decisions" regarding the content of the Trade Bill have yet been made, but he was certain the Administration would wish adequate authority "to get a fair shake for the products of American workers, farmers, and businessmen."

In response to questions, Mr. Flanigan also made the following points:

--Authority to grant most-favored nation treatment to the U.S.S.R. would strengthen the capacity of that country to export consumer goods and manufactured goods to the United States, which in turn will provide it the foreign exchange necessary to assure its continued importation of U.S. agricultural products;

--In addition, the granting of most-favored nation treatment to the Soviet Union would "signify a broader relationship" of political significance, likely to have considerable impact on continuing detente;

--Although U.S. private investment in the developing countries has increased in recent years, it has grown more slowly than private investment in the developed countries because of the higher risks which increasigly characterize such investment; and

--The Administration's Trade Bill will definitely contain a request for authority to extend generalized preferences to the developing countries, and the Amministration intends to extend such preferences to the developing countries as soon as it is able to do so.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/6/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

South Vietnamese President Thieu told a group of U.S. Congressmen that his country is returning to a normal political life and that he hopes elections will take place soon. After the meeting the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Carl Albert, said Congress probably will view favorably requests for economic aid for South Vietnam. Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott said he is sure the Senate will react favorably. Later President Thieu met with World Bank President Robert McNamara on aid for South Vietnam.

In a Washington press club luncheon, the South Vietnamese leader said his country can now defend itself against any form of aggression from North Vietnam. He said he will never ask American troops to come back to Vietnam, at the same time President Thieu expressed concern over Cambodia. And he said of the communist takeover there, it would mean a new war in Vietnam and possibly Thailand. Police kept demonstrators away from the National Press Club building, but protestors used amplifiers to call accusations that the Thieu government has imprisoned political opponents.

The U.S. Senate has voted overwhelmingly to bar U.S. aid for the reconstruction of North Vietnam without explicit congressional approval. The 88 to 3 vote was not a clear cut test on the President proposed aid program, but it did indicate that aid to Hanoi faces major congressional opposition. Majority Leader Mansfield demanded an end to the bombing in Cambodia as a price of his support for aid to either North or South Vietnam or other countries in Indochina.

South Vietnam says communist forces have launched a major attack in each of the country's four military regions. Military command in Saigon said almost 200 government troops were killed wounded or captured over a two-day period and some of the heaviest fighting since the ceasefire was announced more than nine weeks ago. Saigon reports quote military sources as saying the stepped up fighting may be a communist test of government defenses against the planned major offensive. In Washington, the Defense Department said there are no indications of any such communist offensive. The Department added though, that there are more cease fire violations that the U.S. would like to see.

Fighting continues throughout Cambodia where communist forces partially control all main approaches to the capital of Phnom Penh. Dispatches from the capital say the supply of fuel and other essentials is dwindling. In Washington, Defense Secretary Richardson has said an air lift to supply Phnom Penh is always possible but only if the situation becomes serious enough.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

Acting FBI Director, Patrick Gray, has asked President Nixon to withdraw his nomination as permanent chief of the Bureau. The White House has agreed. Mr. Gray's confirmation hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee had becomed bogged down with charges of impropriety on the part of FBI in the involved investigation of the Watergate political espionage case. Mr. Gray said he asked that his name be withdrawn because of his conviction that the FBI deserves permanent leadership as soon as possible. There is no word on who will be named to fill the post.

An advance party of American officials headed by China expert Alfred Jenkins is in Peking to open the U.S. Liaison Office in the People's Republic of China. The group was greeted on arrival by China's protocol chief Han Chu who will be the deputy head of Peking's Liaison Office in Washington.

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U.S. DEFENSE CHIEF URGES COMMUNISTS TO HONOR CEASEFIRE

(by Blythe F. Finke)

New York, April 5 -- Reconstruction of Indochina, including North Vietnam, only makes sense when there is full compliance with the Ceasefire Agreement, says U.S. Defense Secretary Ellict Richardson.

The prolonged fighting in Cambodia and the continued infiltration of North Vietnamese supplies into South Vietnam in violation of that agreement only hinders such compliance, Secretary Richardson told a news conference in New York City April 5.

He emphasized that all avenues have been used to protest breaches of the ceasefire: "President Nixon has called attention to them more than once."

With sufficient manpower and adequate training, he said, South Vietnam can now cope with any emergency. All "they need is the will and determination and morale, and I think President Thieu is indicative of the fact they have it."

The South Vietnamese army is a "better army than ever before; a better army than last year, than the year before. We think they should be able to handle almost anything" that the communist can throw at them.

He cautioned, however, that if a problem did develop that put them in jeopardy it would "leave the door open to the possibility that we might again have to give them our support."

Mr. Richardson said he did not believe the present North Vietnamese buildup would develop to the point where the South Vietnamese could not handle it by themselves.

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NIXON FAVORS ALASKA OIL PIPELINE

San Clemente, California, April 5 -- President Nixon believes construction of a trans-Alaska oil pipeline is "vital" to the national interest.

The proposed pipeline would tap Alaska's north slope oil deposits, and eventually carry two million barrels of crude oil daily to the Alaskan port of Valdez, where it would be loaded on tankers for shipment to the Northwestern United States.

Construction of the pipeline has been halted by court battles over its impact on the environment, and by a court ruling that right-of-way requirements would exceed the limit imposed by the 1920 National Resource Lands Act. That act imposes a limit of 25 feet (7.5 meters) on either side of a pipeline.

Interior Secretary Rogers Morton, whose agency would be in charge of pipeline development, conferred with Mr. Nixon at the Western White House April 5 on the impasse. He told newsmen later the President "wants me to go all-out, working with Congress and other agencies of Government involved, in pursuing the construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline which he feels is vital to the national interest."

Legislation is pending in Congress to provide the Secretary with flexibility in granting right of way permits up to as much as several hundred feet. The Supreme Court April 1 left standing a lower court ruling blocking the construction of the pipeline.

Mr. Morton discussed with newsmen the disadvantages he sees in alternate proposals for trans-Canada pipeline. He indicated the Canadian government has not pressed the alternate plan, and voiced opinion the requirement of 51 percent Canadian ownership would present financing difficulties for Canada.

He estimated the cost of a trans-Canada line at 10,000 million dollars, as opposed to 3,000 million dollars for the trans-Alaska line. The Alaska line would be some 700 miles (1120 kilometers) long; the Canadian route four times as long.

"When you analyze the problem," Secretary Morton said, "the Canadian route is not a viable alternative. Someday there may be a real need for a Canadian route and a Canadian line as well as an American line, but that day is not now--time is of the essence to the solution."

Noting that the United States is already importing a substantial amount of oil -- as much as 25 percent of its consumption -- Mr. Morton said the north slope oil would have a "tremendous impact" on the nation's balance of international trade.

In 1972, the United States imported 1,700 million barrels of oil at a cost of some 6,000 million dollars in balance of payments outflows. By 1980, it expects to import 4,000 million barrels at a balance of payments cost of 16,000 million dollars. Alaskan oil could reduce the import demand by some 700 million barrels by 1985.

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'FOOD FOR PEACE' PROGRAM STILL VITAL, U.S. OFFICIAL SAYS

Washington, April 5 -- The coordinator of America's PL-480 "Food for Peace" Program has told Congress that "for the foreseeable future, the Food for Peace Program can continue to play a vital role in providing food requirements for the developing world on concessional terms."

In a 20,000-word report to a Senate Agriculture sub-Committee, Irwin R. Hedges of the Agency for International Development outlined past programs and future prospects in Indonesia, South Korea, the Philippines and other countries.

Mr. Hedges noted that "the green revolution" took hold in many Asian countries in the late 1960's, temporarily easing food shortages. But he said that "while the gap was reduced, it has not been eliminated and may grown again in the future if there is a lag in agricultural development and if population increases are not brought under control."

"Indonesia continues to have large requirements for concessional aid, including food imports," Mr. Hedges said. He said U.S. aid is made available through the multilateral framework of the intergovernment group in Indonesia.

In South Korea in 1974, Mr. Hedges said, AID resources and local currency proceeds from "Food for Peace" sales will primarily support agricultural and population programs. He noted Korea's "impressive economic progress" of the past decade and added that during Korea's second five-year plan, from 1967 to 1971, Food for Peace "played a key role" in freeing Korean resources for industrial development and export promotion.

Mr. Hedges said the balance of payments situation in the Philippines "will continue to be critical over the next several years and only minimal improvements can be projected. PL-480 Title I (authorizing credit sales in dollars or dollar-convertible currencies) can continue to alleviate the tightness in the balance of payments and at the same time contribute to sustained economic growth.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

0700-0900:	16 Meters 17735 KC	1800-2300:	19 Meters 15155 KC
	19 Meters 15210 KC		25 Meters 11715 KC
	25 Meters 11760 KC		31 Meters 9760 KC

1830-1900 and
2130-2300: 190 Meters 1580 KC Medium Wave

2100-2300: 263 Meters 1140 KC Medium Wave

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/9/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau says that downing of a Vietnam truce commission helicopter in which one Canadian died will not affect Canada's participation in the peace keeping group. All nine persons aboard were killed when the helicopter was shot down over communist-controlled territory in South Vietnam, just below the demilitarized zone. Indonesian and Hungarian peace observers died in the crash along with two Viet Cong liaison officers. The crew members, two Americans and a Filipino were also killed. A companion helicopter carrying ten persons managed to land safely. Both aircraft were clearly marked with the white stripes of the truce commission. The Viet Cong expressed deep regret over the incident. But a Viet Cong spokesman said the helicopters had strayed from their assigned course. The International Control and Supervisory Commission will hold a special meeting in Saigon Monday to hear a report on the incident from a senior Viet Cong official.

At least five cargo ships have survivded communist ambushes on the Mekong River and sailed into the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh. Reports say at least one ship of the 19 vessel convoy was sunk. The others turned back for South Vietnam under heavy communist fire, apparently reforming for another try on Monday. Access to Phnom Penh by road and river has been blockaded now for two weeks.

Meanwhile U.S. Vice Chief of Staff General Haig is en route to Bangkok, the first stop on a tour to assess the South East Asian situation for President Nixon. A White House spokesman announcing General Haig's depature repeated American concern over the heavy fighting in Cambodia and continued cease fire violations in South Vietnam.

South Vietnamese President Thieu says he is confident that there will be eventually peace in Vietnam but he added a communist take over in Cambodia would pose a great threat to his country. Speaking on a TV interview, taped in Washington before he flew Rome, President Thieu said South Vietnam could defend itself against any North Vietnamese offensive if his air force receives modern equipment. The South Vietnamese President said the best way to guarantee peace in Indochina is for the Soviet Union and China to limit their aid to North Vietnam. He said he believed Moscow and Peking did play a role in persuading North Vietnam to sign the Paris Accord. Mr. Thieu said he could not be specific on how much longer American economic aid would be needed. But he stressed that South Vietnam wants to become self sufficient as soon as possible.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

U.S. Senator Edward Brooke says Congress will not approve funds for reconstruction aid in Laos unless more efforts are made to locate Americans missing in action. The Senator in Bangkok, after a tour in Indochina said Pathet Lao representative in Vientiane told him that the 9 Americans returned were the only U.S. prisoners held in Laos. American records show 318 military men and 6 civilians captured or missing in Laos.

Pablo Picasso has died of a heart attack in his home near Nice in southern France. He was 91.

AMERICAN INVESTMENT GROUP TALKS WITH LAO LEADERS

Vientiane, April 6 -- A privately financed American Economic Survey Mission visited Laos for two days April 5 and 6 under the sponsorship of the South East Asia Transportation and Communications Organization (SEATAC) to investigate private investment possibilities in the Kingdom.

The group of businessmen had extensive discussions with Lao Government officials, including Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma. Minister of Finance Sisouk Na Champassak, Minister of Transportation and Public works Ngon Sananikone.

The American group, led by Dr. Russel O'Neal, President of Bendix Corporation, will prepare a report on their findings in Laos and circulate it throughout the American industrial community. Any decisions of investment in Laos will be made my indivual American corporations.

Dr. O'Neal said in a press conference that members of the group will be glad to act as "ambassadors of good will" for Laos after their return to the United States, he said he and his colleagues believe that Laos has the opportunity to develop in almost any desired direction.

Dr. O'Neal said economic assistance, whether private or government-provided, should be organized on a multilateral basis to insure continued Lao neutrality, not only in political but also in economic matters.

The group left Laos April 6 to continue its survey in Malaysia and Indonesia.

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U. S. TRADE PROPOSALS TO INCLUDE GENERALIZED PREFERENCES

Washington, -- President Nixon's proposed trade bill, expected to be sent to Congress this week, will include a long-promised request for authority to grant generalized trade preferences to developing nations, Secretary of State William P. Rogers told the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) third regular General Assembly April 6.

Generalized trade preferences are of vital concern to developing nations if they are to export at increasing levels to the industrialized countries. Mr. Nixon pledged to seek authority for such preferences in a speech in October 1969, and it had been repeated many times by Administration spokesmen in OAS meetings but always with the provision that it would come at the appropriate time; that is, when there was hope for passage.

The generalized trade preferences, lowering or eliminating tariff barriers on imports from developing nations, would apply not only to Latin American nations but to the developing countries throughout the world.

Mr. Rogers also enlisted the cooperation of the Latin American nations in upcoming trade and international monetary reform negotiations, pointing out that the U.S. and its fellow members of the hemispheric organization had many goals in common in both fields.

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NATIONS DISCRIMINATING AGAINST U.S. WILL NOT GET PREFERENCES

Washington, -- The United States does not expect to extend preferences to "developing countries which discriminate against U.S. in favor of import from other industrialized countries," The State Department informed Congress last week.

The Nixon Administration is expected to request congressional authority to extend generalized preferences to the developing countries, at the same time that it requests authority to enter into a major round of trade negotiations due to begin later this year.

"However, we fail to see the justification for the discriminatory trade aspects of reverse preferences, which could lead to the creation of closed North-South trading blocs," said Deputy Under Secretary on State William J. Casey.

Testifying on April 5 before two Subcommittees of the House of Representatives, Mr. Casey said the developed countries share a common task in seeking to facilitate expanded trade of the developing countries. "Clearly we must seek a common solution to this problem, which will work to the benefit of the developing countries," he said.

Mr. Casey emphasized that the United States "viewed with considerable and specific misgiving the increasing proliferation of the community's preferential trading arrangements with those developing countries of Africa and the Mediteranean." He believed these arrangements should "in the longer run be absorbed in generalized preferences."

In response to questions, Mr. Casey explained that the enlargement of the community through the accession of the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland increased the disadvantages to U.S. exports inherent in these arrangements.

Mr. Casey anticipated detailed discussion of the relevant issues with representatives of the community over the coming months, and hoped the prospects for their resolution would be clarified by September.

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NIXON STREAMLINES NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL STAFF

San Clemente, California, April 6--President Nixon is streamlining the staff of the National Security Council, the White House agency charged with coordinating foreign policy data and options for the Chief Executive.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler told newsmen April 6 the "new organizational pattern reflects a streamlining of the Security Council staff and a recognition of the top policy level of the positions" cited.

Mr. Nixon appointed to the top positions, all reporting to Dr. Henry Kissinger, the president's National Security Affairs adviser:

-- Brigadier General Brent Scowcroft, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Chief Deputy to Dr. Kissinger, and in effect, chief administrative officer of the NSC staff. He succeeds General Alexander M. Haig.

-- Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Deputy Assistant to the President for NSC operations, a new post.

-- Richard T. Kennedy, Deputy Assistant to the President for NSC planning, a new title.

-- Charles A. Cooper, Deputy Assistant to the President for international economic affairs on the NSC staff, a new position.

-- Philip A. Odeen, Director of program analysis on the NSC.

Mr. Ziegler said all five deputies would be on the "same level," but acknowledged that General Scowcroft "would have somewhat a more unique position" among the five due to the fact that he will be "the immediate deputy" to Dr. Kissinger.

In addition to those changes, the President announced his intention to nominate the NSC's top European expert, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, to be Undersecretary of the Treausry, a role, Mr. Ziegler said, in which he would deal heavily in East-West trade matters and other foreign economic matters.

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Sonnenfeldt would maintain "a close relationship with the NSC staff in the coming months."

White House officials said the NSC changes, in addition to streamlining the chief White House foreign policy clearing house, would also free Dr. Kissinger of some daily routine, allowing him to concentrate more heavily on the creative aspect of foreign policy development.

The National Security Council is composed of the President, the Vice President, the Secretaries of State and Defense, and the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning. It has a professional staff of 50. It gathers foreign policy information and recommendation from such departments as State, Defense, Treasury and Commerce. It presents foreign policy options to the President. When asked, it makes its own recommendations through Dr. Kissinger, on what course should be followed.

Mr. Ziegler said a replacement for Mr. Sonnenfeldt would be named in due course, but added the replacement will not become a sixth top policy aide.

General Scowcroft has been Military Assistant to the President since February, 1972. He has been acting as Dr. Kissinger's deputy since January. He will retain his post as Military Assistant until a replacement is named.

Mr. Eagleburger, who served as Executive Assistant to Dr. Kissinger from November 1968 to August 1969, is presently acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

Mr. Kennedy, a retired U.S. Army officer, has been director of NSC planning and coordination since the middle of 1969.

Mr. Ziegler said the President was naming Mr. Cooper to the new international economic post in recognition of the heavy impact of economic issues on the conduct of foreign policy.

Mr. Cooper is Minister-Counsellor for Economic Affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Saigon.

White House officials described speculative news stories of a month ago as inaccurate in suggesting that a reorganization of the NSC staff would place great emphasis on European matters. The officials noted that "appropriate stress" has always been placed on European matters within the Nixon Administration, adding that that kind of attention to European affairs would continue.

They added, however, that President Nixon himself has indicated the great importance of relations with Europe, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Common Market. They recalled his comment that 1973 would be the "year of Europe."

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

0700-0900:	16 Meters 17735 KC	1800-2300:	19 Meters 15155 KC
	19 Meters 15210 KC		25 Meters 11715 KC
	25 Meters 11760 KC		31 Meters 9760 KC

1830-1900 and
2130-2300: 190 Meters 1580 KC Medium Wave

2100-2300: 263 Meters 1140 KC Medium Wave

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/10/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND ARCUND THE UNITED STATES:

In a request to Congress for supplemental appropriations for Fiscal 1973, President seeks 1.5 million dollars to establish the Liaison Office in Peking.

House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills said Americans should not expect any major tax cuts this year. He also said any significant revenue gain through tax reform was practically nonexistent as any money-raising measures would probably be offset by tax credits of some kind.

Meat markets across the nation now are required to display ceiling prices for beef, pork, lamb and other red meat products. Internal Revenue Service agents will enforce the rules which went into effect Monday.

Patrick Gorman, chief executive officer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, asked President Nixon to fire Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz. He charged Butz with "attempting to set farmer against consumer, consumer against labor, labor against the farmer."

Former White House aide Charles Colson took and passed a lie detector test in an effort to prove he had no advance knowledge of last year's Watergate bugging conspiracy, his lawyer reports.

The confrontation of Wounded Knee remained deadlocked over the disarmament procedures of the militant Indians occupying the Pine Ridge, South Dakota, reservation village. The Federal Government's chief negotiator said a final solution of the occupation would not come unless the Indians laid down their arms and allowed U.S. marshals and FBI agents to enter the village.

The Mississippi reached its highest level (50.2 feet) in three decades at Vicksburg, Miss., and was still rising as evacuation of low-lying areas along the river continued.

INDOCHINA DEVELOPMENTS:

Two more helicopters -- one assigned to the Joint Military Commission and the other to the International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS) -- were fired on over the Mekong Delta Monday. One of them was hit and made a forced landing in Viet Cong controlled territory. There were no immediate reports of casualties.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

Canada's chief delegate to the ICCS, Michel Gauvin, said the Commission was not prepared to risk the lives of its officers unless it was given adequate assurances for their safety. He described the Commission's record to date as "rather dismal."

Three supply ships, with U.S. warplanes flying air cover, edged up the Mekong River toward Phnom Penh Monday under a gauntlet of communist small arms and machinegun fire. They were part of a 19-ship convoy which first started on Sunday to break the communist stranglehold on the Cambodian capital.

In Vientiane, General Alexander Haig, who was sent by President Nixon to Indochina to evaluate the tense military situation there, conferred with Laotian Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma. He left Vientiane for Phnom Penh.

In Paris, French officials said France expects to normalize its relations with North and South Vietnam.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

Pope Paul received President Nguyen Van Thieu in audience Monday. A communique later said the Pope called President Thieu's attention to the fate of political prisoners alleged to be held by South Vietnam and its communist opponents, and underlined the responsibilities of South Vietnam's leaders in achieving true national reconciliation.

Arab guerrillas tried to hijack an El Al Israeli airliner at Nicosia Airport and threw bombs at the residence of the Israeli Ambassador inside the city. First reports said three Cypriot police guards were killed at the airport and a number of persons were injured by the bomb explosion which damaged the Ambassador's residence.

A British businessman, Francis Victor Brimicombe, director of a tobacco company, was kidnapped by three men and a woman on a street near his home outside Buenos Aires -- the 25th kidnap victim this year of leftwingers.

In New Delhi, Deputy Foreign Minister Surendra Pal Singh assured parliament that India will restore peace in Sinkkim where a revolt has broken out against the King and his American-born Queen.

The West German Embassy in Peking announced that the Chinese government had pardoned a West German -- Heinrich Roehreke, sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in 1969 as an alleged spy for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:
30 INDUS 974.47 UP 16.40
20 TRANSP 199.28 UP 3.98
15 UTILS 107.14 UP 0.64
65 STOCKS 299.73 UP 4.84
VOLUME: 13,740,000 SHARES.

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U.S. REACTS SHARPLY TO ATTACK ON PEACE-KEEPING COPIER

Washington, April 9 -- The United States has reacted sharply to an attack by communist forces in South Vietnam on a helicopter used by the International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS) to monitor the Vietnam ceasefire agreement. Nine persons were killed in the attack.

At the White House, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren said April 9 that "we view extremely seriously the armed attack on clearly marked ICCS helicopters."

State Department Spokesman John King called the attack "a totally callous flouting of the Peace Agreement by the communist parties."

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (Viet Cong) said the helicopter was downed in the northern section of South Vietnam in an area where communist forces operate. The Viet Cong identified the dead as four members of the ICCS -- a Canadian, an Indonesian and two Hungarians -- two Viet Cong officials, two American civilian pilots and a Filipino crewman.

A Viet Cong statement, which expressed regret for the incident, said the helicopter met an accident April 7 while on a peacekeeping mission. The Control Commission officials were to plan for establishment of an ICCS base to keep watch on movement of supplies to communist forces as provided for in the Paris Peace Agreement.

A second Control Commission helicopter, the Viet Cong said, landed safely near the crash site. Additionally, new reports from South Vietnam April 9 said another ICCS helicopter and one used by the Joint Military Commission were fired on by communist forces in the Mekong Delta.

The Control Commission, composed of Canada, Poland, Hungary and Indonesia, was established by the Paris Peace Agreement and endorsed by the 12-nation conference on Vietnam. It is designed to investigate charges of ceasefire violations, and to monitor such replacement of military equipment as is permitted by the Agreement.

The Agreement permits each side to replace, on a piece-for-piece basis, used-up or worn-out military equipment, using designated checkpoints to do so.

Mr. Warren, asked if the United States is considering the use of aircraft to fly protective cover for ICCS helicpters, told newsmen he "would hesitate to speculate on that question." He said he wanted "to give you our view of the situation," and referred newsmen to spokesmen for the Control Commission in Saigon for more detailed comment on the incidents.

Mr. King said the United States deeply regretted the loss of life "of individuals working in the cause of peace in Vietnam. We can only condemn the incident as a totally callous flouting of the Peace Agreement by the communist parties ... Perhaps the tragic results of this violation will finally persuade the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the compelling need to abide by the terms of the Agreement."

He added that the State Department had noted the Viet Cong statement of regret.

Mr. King said he had no comment on the Canadian Government's reaction to the incident. Prime Minister Trudeau said the death of the Canadian official would not lead Canada to end its participation on the ICCS. But External Affairs Minister Sharp said the incident raised the question of whether the entire ICCS group should be withdrawn.

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NIXON STRESSES A NEW U.S. DESIRE FOR ARMS CONTROL

Washington, April 9 -- President Nixon says agreements with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms control testify to his Administration's determination to "move away from the dangers and burdens of unrestrained arms competition and toward a stable and constructive international relationship."

In sending Congress the 12th annual report of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency on April 9, the President said he was rededicating his Administration "to the goal of bringing the instruments of warfare under effective and verifiable control."

Mr. Nixon said much has been accomplished, but "much remains to be done." He called 1972, the year covered by the report, "the most rewarding" in the Agency's history.

Mr. Nixon pointed out that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union "resulted not in concessions by the two parties, one to the other, but in mutual arrangements to insure mutual security."

For the first time, he said, Washington and Moscow took "substantial steps in concert to reduce the threat of nuclear war." The agreements signed at Moscow last May limit permanently the deployment of defensive nuclear weapons systems, and place a ceiling on deployment of offensive systems for five years.

As Mr. Nixon noted, the second phase of the arms talks now under way is concentrating "on achieving a definitive treaty "permanently limiting offensive weapons.

The President pointed to "continued progress" in other areas of arms control during 1972.

He noted that positive planning has begun for the conference on mutual and balanced force reduction in Central Europe, some four years after the initial proposal by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Convention banning biological weapons -- which calls for destruction of existing stockyiles -- was opened for signature last April, Mr. Nixon said.

He asserted that "patient and careful examination" was given problems associated with control of chemical warfare at the conference of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva.

Nations adhering to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the President said, have grown to 76 and negotiations on safeguard arrangments "have paved the way for ratification by key European countries."

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THIEU SAYS U.S. AID NEEDED FOR VN DEVELOPMENT

Washington, April 9 -- President Nguen Van Thieu of South Vietnam told an American television and radio audience on April 8 that "adequate and substantial" U.S. aid now will help shorten the period of time his country needs to become economically self-sufficient.

Speaking on CBS's Sunday program "Face the Nation", President Thieu pointed to South Vietnam's abundant national resources and to its available pool of skilled manpower as an indication of the country's ability to develop rapidly. He expressed confidence that South Vietnam could develop "faster than any other country in Southeast Asia." While he would not predict the length of time required, he hoped the period of aid would be "shorter than any aid you have given to other countries since World War II." He said the need for reconstruction and development in South Vietnam was great.

Answering questions put to him by three correspondents - George Herman and Marvin Kalb of CBS News and Peter Arnett of the Associated Press - President Thieu covered a wide range of topics relating to South Vietnam's external and internal problems.

He said he did not consider North Vietnamese air power as a factor in any future military operations against the South, and he emphasized that given the means the South Vietnamese air force could cope with any large-sclae offensive the North might mount. However, he said he saw little chances of such an offensive unless the Soviet Union or Mainland China should decide to improve the war-making potential of North Vietnam. He indicated some confidence that the Soviets and the communists Chinese had agreed with the United States that the situation called for restraint on all sides.

President Thieu saw considerable danger to South Vietnam in the current military development in Cambodia. He said he thought a communist take-over in that country would place a sanctuary at the disposal of North Vietnam from which the communists could strike more conveniantly at the South. He said he thought he discerned in this situation a change in communist strategy which had failed to take the South by direct invasion from the North. Nevertheless, he emphasized that so long as the military capabilities of the communists are not strengthened by either the Soviets or the communist Chinese, South Vietnam is fully capable of defending itself from attacks from this quarter with the forces it now has.

On the question of a political solution to the Vietnam problem, President Thieu saw the demobilization of North Vietnamese troops presently in the South as a prime factor leading to such a solution. As for the prospects for holding a general election in the South, this, he said, depends upon the good will of the communist side. He said that as far as he was concerned, the quicker an election is held the better. He pointed out that everyone would be permitted to participate in such an election regardless of political creeds.

Acknowledging that there has been criticism of his leadership, President Thieu said he "accepted" such criticism but preferred to let time be the judge of his performance. He observed that his opponents were free to express themselves, but noted that thus far there is "no real third force" in South Vietnam. If one can be built, he said, there would be no objection on his part.

Finally, the South Vietnamese President said that the end of the current fighting in Vietnam cannot be predicted. He asserted that communist stubbornness both in the violation of the cease-fire agreement and in their attitudes in the Paris talks seemed to him to be an attempt to buy time in anticipation of another military offensive. He called attention to South Vietnam's unwilligness to take what he called "responsive action" in the face of communist provocations. He said South Vietnam desired to abide by the terms of the Agreement and to demonstrate its will to peace "first".

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

0700-0900: 16 Meters 17735 KC
19 Meters 15210 KC
25 Meters 11760 KC

1800-2300: 19 Meters 15155 KC
25 Meters 11715 KC
31 Meters 9760 KC

1830-1900 and
2130-2300: 190 Meters 1580 KC Medium Wave

2100-2300: 263 Meters 1140 KC Medium Wave

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ETIN ข่าวสาม NEWS BULLETIN ข่าวสาม NEWS BULLETIN ข่า

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/11/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

A blizzard continued to rage in northeastern Missouri, central and eastern Iowa, southeastern Minnesota, northwestern Illinois, and southern Wisconsin. Wind gusts up to 40 miles an hour piled falling snow into deep drifts, making travel impossible. Up to a foot of snow was reported in some areas. It was the worst spring snowstorm in Midwestern history.

The Administration proposed to raise the federal minimum wage from 1.60 to 2.50 dollars over a three-year period. This is more than Administration backers in Congress have sought, but less than some democrats have asked. Labor Secretary Peter Brennan presented the Administration proposal before a House Labor Subcommittee.

In Washington, an Indian spokesman warned that the militants who occupied the trading post of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, for over five weeks would fight on if the Federal Government failed to abide by its agreement to pull out federal marshals in return for the Indians' surrender of their arms. The Indians want to bring their chiefs to meet President Nixon and discuss grievances.

The President's Consumer Affairs Adviser said an indefinite meat boycott would be a "disaster." Mrs. Virginia Knauer gave her view of the meat protest Monday before a Senate subcommittee studying food price increases. "It would be disastrous if the boycott were continued indefinitely so that food supplies are endangered," Mrs. Knauer said.

In a speech at Charlotte, North Carolina, Senator George McGovern charged that the Administration has neglected Vietnam veterans. He proposed a new G.I. bill of rights to provide those men with assistance equal to that given World War Two veterans.

The United Nations refused comment on a New York Times story stating that the world organization has told the Viet Cong they cannot open a "liaison office" at U.N. Headquarters, but a spokesman acknowledged that the matter has been discussed with PRG representatives in Paris.

Asked if U.N. officials have been in contact with the U.S. Government on the question of visas for Viet Cong representatives in New York, the spokesman said he did not "know of such a contact at the moment."

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

AROUND THE WORLD:

South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu arrived in Bonn from London to call on West German President Gustav Heinemann. While in London he was assured by Prime Minister Edward Heath that Britain intends to help with the reconstruction of South Vietnam.

In Geneva, American and Soviet delegations met for one hour and 40 minutes in the American Mission Tuesday, continuing their current round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The next meeting will be held at the Soviet Mission on April 12.

Israeli commandos attacked Arab guerrilla targets in Beirut and killed three top Arab guerrilla leaders in their apartments. An Israeli spokesman said the raids came in retaliation for attacks in Nicosia Monday by Arab guerrillas on an El Al jetliner and the home of the Israeli ambassador in Cyprus.

In Nicosia, police were placed on full alert status to guard against violence such as the attack on the Israeli ambassador's home. Police launched an islandwide search for the Arab guerrillas involved in the attack.

In Saigon, the International Commission of Control and Supervision said it is halting all of its helicopter flights indefinitely, apparently because of a helicopter downed Saturday over teoritory controlled by communists. Nine men, two of them Americans, died in the crash.

Phnom Penh remained in the gip of a supply crisis Tuesday after only three more ships from a large convoy succeeded in struggling up the Mekong River to the beleaguered capital. The three latest arrivals berthed Monday night, bringing to eight the total number of vessels which have slipped through after more than 48 hours of continued efforts to beat the communist blockade.

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1830-1900 and
2130-2300: 190 Meters 1580 KC Medium Wave

2100-2300: 263 Meters 1140 KC Medium Wave

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U.S. WILL CONTINUE ACTIVE ASIAN ROLE SAYS NIXON

Washington, April 10 -- President Nixon says the United States will "continue to play an active and constructive role in Asia and the Pacific" following its withdrawal from Vietnam.

The President convened that assurance to Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew April 10, Deputy Press Secretary Warren told newsmen.

Mr. Lee conferred with the President for 75 minutes. He is on a private visit to the United States, and has been delivering a series of lectures on international affairs.

Mr. Warren said the meeting provided Mr. Nixon an opportunity to exchange views with Mr. Lee on the current situation in Asia and on other international matters of mutual interst.

The two men discussed the current situation in Asia. Mr. Warren said, and the role other countries in Asia could play in contributing to regional stability and to the reconstruction of Indochina.

"The President assured the Prime Minister Mr. Warren said, "that the United States will continue to play an active and constructive role in Asia and the Pacific area.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Lee last met in November of 1970, when the Prime Minister was on a previous private visit to the United States.

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NIXON TELEVISION STATEMENT ON THE TRADE BILL

Washington, April 10 -- President Nixon recorded a one-minute statement on his proposed trade legislation to be broadcast to the American People at the same time he sent the proposal to the U.S. Congress April 10.

Following is the text of the statement:

"The trade bill I am sending to the Congress today can mean more jobs and better jobs for American workmen.

It can help American consumers get more for their money.

It can help us expand our trade, and thus expand prosperity in America.

And most importantly, these proposals can help us reduce international tensions and strengthen the structure of peace in the world."

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CAMBODIA COMMUNISTS DEPEND ON OUTSIDE SUPPLIES: RICHARDSON

Washington, April 10 -- U.S. Defense Secretary Richardson says communist forces fighting in Cambodia are dependent for supplies on Hanoi, Moscow and Peking.

Without this assistance, he adds, the fighting in Cambodia could not continue.

"The key to continuation of any sustained combat operation is always logistical support," Mr. Richardson told inquiring newsmen following a meeting with the House of Representatives Armed Service Committee.

In this instance, he added, logistical support is moving through Laos down the Ho Chi Minh Trail into Cambodia.

The supplies, he said, are not being produced in North Vietnam but in the Soviet Union and mainland China.

These countries, Mr. Richardson said, "could unquestionably exercise their influence to stop the fighting.

Asked to indentify the enemy in Cambodia, he noted that the North Vietnamese are responsible for logistical support to the Khmer Rouge and "other forces" operating in that country. He said there are North Vietnamese guerrilla forces operating in Cambodia.

Their objective, he said, is to choke off supply lines to Phnom Penh. The communist forces do not appear to be massing for a large-scale attack on the city and he expressed doubts about their ability to carry out such an attack.

At the Defense Department, spokesman Jerry Friedheim told newsmen April 10 that the United States has begun airlifting gasoline and other petroleum products from Thailand to Phnom Penh. He added that since July 1972 the United States has been averaging ten C-130 flights daily from Thailand to Phnom Penh to provide military supplies for Cambodia as authorized by the Congress under the Military Assistance Program.

The U.S. objective in Cambodia, Mr. Richardson said, is implementation of the ceasefire agreements that apply specificaly to that country.

The continued presence of the North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia is in violation of that agreement, he added. If the North Vietnamese activities stop, "the indigenous forces could not c ontinue," he said.

Asked to assess the situation in South Vietnam, the Secretary said that although it "fluctuates from day to day," the "over-all trend" in violations of the January 27 ceasefire has been "somewhat down."

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CAPSULE SUMMARY OF TRADE REFORM ACT OF 1973

Washington, April 10 -- Following is the text of a capsule summary of President Nixon's proposed Trade Reform Bill, released April 10 by the Office of the President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations:

THE BILL PROVIDES:

New five-year tariff authority for upcoming multi-lateral trade negotiations, including the authority to reduce or increase tariffs over time without limits.

-- Advance authority to negotiate reciprocal reductions of reeognized trade barriers in the customs area, and new authority to negotiate removal of other non-tariff barriers subject to a congressional veto procedure.

-- Liberalized criteria for temporary import relief to ease adjustments to competition from imports.

-- Liberalized access to worker adjustment assistance, administered by the Labor Department, adopting from companion legislation minimum levels for unemployment insurance benefits.

Expanded authority to retaliate against unfair as well as illegal foreign restrictions or discrimination against U.S. exports.

-- Authority to temporarily impose or reduce import restrictions for balance of payments reasons, and to reduce import restrictions to restrain inflation.

-- Provisions allowing the negotiation of agreements providing most-favored-nation treatment for import from communist countries, with national security and other safeguards and subject to a congressional veto.

-- Duty-free preferential import treatment for eligible (primarily manufactured or semin-manufactured) imports from eligible "beneficiary" developing countries as part of the United States participation in a generalized reference scheme with other indistrialized countries.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/12/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

President Nixon, in a message to Congress, said he would soon submit two bills -- a Retirement Benefits Tax Act and an employee Benefits Protection Act -- designed to brighten "the retirement picture for America's working men and women." He said his proposals are a refinement of pension reform legislation submitted to Congress in December 1971, and are base on completed Government studies on the pension question and information derived from congressional hearings on pension reform.

Senator Hubert Humphrey called on President Nixon to "clear the air" of the Watergate affairs by ordering the guilty parties to tell what they know about the bugging incident.

Another Senator, Barry Goldwater, said the Republican Party may be seriously hurt in the next election and could lose the White House in 1976 unless President Nixon deals quickly with the Watergate case.

Senator Gaylord Nelson called for a presidentially appointed national energy council to spearhead federal drive for conservation and development of energy. He also told another audience in Burlington, Wisconsin, that the pollution crisis and the energy crisis were "merely different sides to the same coin and both must be dealt with together."

Battelle Memorial Institute, one of the nation's "top research institutes, announced it will employ inflation dollars of its own money in a five-year program to find other uses for coal and ease the energy crisis.

The Mississippi River, measuring at 50.3 feet Wednesday, the highest level in 30 years, thundered past Vicksburg, Miss., spilling over into the lowlands north of the city: Vicksburg, which is situated on a high bluff, escaped flooding. Officials expect the river will rise to 51.4 feet by Thursday.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

Fighting surged in the Mekong Delta southwest of Saigon with two heavy communist attacks reported in the province of Chuong Thien.

In Phnom Penh, wives and children of foreign diplomats were being evacuated as the communist blockade continued. Presidential envoy General Alexander Haig left Phnom Penh for Washington at the end of a brief fact-finding trip to assess the Indochina situation for President Nixon.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

China freed a West German technician, who was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in 1969 for spying for the United States. He crossed over to Hong Kong Wednesday.

The Lebanese cabinet offered to resign Tuesday night after government ministers held an emergency session to discuss the pre-dawn, multi-pronged Israeli raids in Beirut. Meanwhile, the Israeli Chief of Staff, lieutenant General David Elazar, warned Lebanon to take stronger action to curb Arab guerrilla activities based on its territory or risk the threat of more attacks.

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, addressing the national congress of his Social Democratic Party in Hanover, reaffirmed his Government's policy of friendship with the United States and rejected demands by young party radicals for a withdrawal of U.S. troops from West Germany.

In Frankfurt, the city's prosecutor-general, Horst Gauff, announced that Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, definitely died in Berlin on May 2, 1945 and that the criminal case against him had been closed.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:

30 INDUS	967.41	UP 6.92
20 TRANSP	200.91	UP 0.47
15 UTILS	108.86	UP 0.54
65 STOCKS	304.86	UP 1.72
VOLUME	14,890,000	

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FORCES IN CAMBODIA AND VIOLATIONS CONTINUE IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Saigon, April 11 -- Reported North Vietnamese military activity in Cambodia and open communist violations within South Vietnam are raising grave doubts about the seriousness of communist respect for the cease-fire agreement.

At least three North Vietnamese People's Army regiments are known to have taken up positions in Cambodia opposite the South Vietnamese district capital of Hong Ngu in Kien Phong province, despite the requirement under the cease-fire agreement that foreign troops must end all military activities in Cambodia and Laos and totally withdraw.

In South Vietnam, a helicopter of the International Commission for Control and Supervision of the cease-fire agreement was shot down over communist-held territory in Quang Tri province on April 7, killing nine persons, four of them officials of the ICCS who were on their way to establish a base to observe the movement of supplies to communist forces in the South.

The helicopter incident was characterized as "a totally callous flouting of the peace agreement by the communist parties" by a State Department spokesman in Washington, while in Saigon Canada's chief delegate to the ICCS - Ambassador Michel Gauvin - placed the blame squarely on the communists. Ambassador Gauvin in a Saigon Lions Club speech this week charged that the Viet Cong have made little or no effort to impress upon their followers the "importance of adhering" to the cease-fire agreement.

Similarly, the North Vietnamese appear to have made little or no effort to implement the provisions of the agreement in Cambodia. In fact, far from withdrawing, North Vietnamese troops hitherto stationed in South Vietnam are moving back and forth across the border, jeopardizing both countries.

The three North Vietnamese regiments near Hong Ngu - the 207th, the 4th, and the 272nd - are believed by informed sources to be planning another attempt to seize the area, perhaps in coordination with current North Vietnamese army efforts to halt all river traffic to Phnom Penh. The last attempt occurred on January 28, the day the cease-fire took effect. It was repulsed. Since that time, rather than withdraw their troops in keeping with article 20 of the Agreement, North Vietnam has reinforced the units in that area and as recently as March 18 launched another unsuccessful attack against the area. These forces were driven back into Cambodia by the South Vietnamese.

Article 20 of the Cease-Fire Agreement provides that "foreign troops shall put an end to all military activities in Cambodia and Laos, totally withdraw from and refrain from reintroducing into these two countries troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war material."

Observers say that the continued presence of North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia can only be interpreted as a violation of that agreement. Last week, during his Washington visit, South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu warned that a communist take-over in Cambodia would place not only South Vietnam but other countries of Indochina as well in danger of renewed war.

He maintained that having failed to topple South Vietnam by an invasion from the North the North Vietnamese communists try to accomplish this by turning Cambodia into a sanctuary from which they might more easily penetrate South Vietnam. The activities of Hanoi in Cambodia seem to bear this out, informed observers say.

The downing of the ICCS helicopter in South Vietnam is considered as further evidence of communist bad faith in observing the Agreement. The ICCS has been encountering difficulties with the communist parties since they first began to deploy their teams at the various control points specified by the Agreement. In February, both the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong members of the Joint Military Commission in the Delta area refused to participate in an investigation of an artillery shelling of an ICCS site near the Cambodian border in which six South Vietnamese school children, two teachers, a civilian and a GVN soldier were killed.

Canadian Ambassador Gauvin talked of the situation in his Saigon speech. He pointed out that on several occasions since the ICCS came into being, the Viet Cong members of the Joint Military Commission denounced reports of investigations of alleged cease-fire violations as "biased and unobjective".

The mission of the ICCS is to investigate charges of cease-fire violations and to monitor such replacement of military equipment as is permitted by the Agreement.

Ambassador Gauvin explained that the Republic of Vietnam has designated three points where it is willing to receive replacements for military eqipment that is used up or worn out, and the ICCS has stationed teams at these points to monitor shipments.

The communists, on the other hand, he said, have not yet notified the ICCS of points of entry through which they propose to monitor shipments.

With respect to the investigation of cease-fire violations Ambassador Gauvin said it was decided to deploy seven regional teams throughout South Vietnam, with some 26 sub-regional teams woring under them. All of these teams, he recalled, were to have been in place by February 27.

However, he emphasized, several proposed team sites "still remain vacact because they are either in control of the communists or are in constested areas." In addition, he said, the ICCS has been asked to investigate continued fighting at the Tong Le Chan outpost in Binh Long province on two occasions, the last on March 21. But no investigation has been undertaken because no security has been guaranteed for the ICCS teams.

Ambassador Gauvin said both contesting parties have been asked to adopt a policy which would permit investigations, but noted that while the GVN has agreed, "the other side" has not.

The Canadian diplomat said that in the case of the downed helicopter in Quang Tri province over the past week-end, the ICCS had received pre-flight assurance from Viet Cong representatives that it would be safe for the aircraft to take off.

He said Canada will continue as a member of the ICCS for the undertaken commitment, but added that his country is beginning to have its doubts about the usefulness of the Commission's purpose.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

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31 Meters 9760 KC

1830-1900 and
2130-2300: 190 Meters 1580 KC Medium Wave

2100-2300: 263 Meters 1140 KC Medium Wave

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ETIN ข่าวสาม NEWS BULLETIN ข่าวสาม NEWS BULLETIN ข่าว

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/16/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

A number of supply ships slipped through the communist blockade of the Mekong River to the isolated Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, with cargoes of food and fuel. At least one vessel was set on fire. Dispatches from Saigon say a small contingent of South Vietnamese soldiers reportedly made a brief crossing into Cambodia to rescue the crew of the burning vessel. However these reports could not be confirmed.

Meanwhile U.S. aircraft continued to pound communist positions near Phnom Penh. The strikes reportedly forced the communists to abandon position along the 27 kilometers stretch of Highway One. The communist forces continue to control the remainder of the highway, all the way to the South Vietnamese border. Reuter News Agency reports about 12,000 communist troops are only about one day's journey from Phnom Penh.

Two American civilian pilots who survived in one of the two unarmed truce commission helicopters shot down a week ago, have rejected Viet Cong claims that both aircraft had strayed from the flight plan. All nine persons aboard the other helicopter were killed including 6 members of the ICCS. The pilots told newsmen in Saigon that there was no way they could have been as far off course as the Viet Cong claimed. The Viet Cong's saying the helicopters strayed into a dangerous area.

Meanwhile Indonesia Defense Minister says his government will condemn the helicopter crashes if it is shown to be a deliberate act. One Indonesian died in the crash.

South Vietnam has denied a Viet Cong charge it is using aircraft with peace commission markings. A government spokesman called the communist charge an attempt to attract attention from the loss of the peace commission aircraft.

The New China News Agency says that Hong Chu, who will be Deputy Chief of Peking's Liaison Office in the United States has left with two other officials for his post in Washington. The three were seen off by assistant Foriegn Minister and Alfred Jenkins, Deputy Chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking.

Singapore Prime Minister says that despite the fighting in Cambodia, the real action in Indochina is in South Vietnam. In an interview on American TV, he stressed that the United States disengaged from South Vietnam in an honorable way. But he said he could not predict the chances for a lasting peace. Prime Minister Lee said indiginous communist movements in Thailand and the rest of South East Asia have small chances of success no matter what happens in South Vietnam. On Sino-Soviet relations, the Singapore Prime Minister said the Peoples Republic of China is preoccupied with the threat of a pre-empting necular attack by the Soviet Union and has good reason to be.

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President Nixon says he will visit several European countries in the second half of this year. Mr. Nixon said he will meet with French President Pompidou before his European trip. The time and place of that meeting is now being determined. The meeting with President Pompidou is one of a series of talks with European leaders. Italian Prime Minister Andretti will fly to Washington on Monday. West German Chancellor Brandt is coming in May. And the Soviet leader Brezhnev is expected to visit this summer. Britain's Prime Minister Heath was in Washington earlier this year.

Argentine urban guerrillas have blown up a military aircraft and damaged three civilian planes in a raid on an airport near Buenos Aires. Police said there were no injuries in the raid. The guerrillas identified themselves as members of the People's Revolutionary Army.

The official death toll from Saturday's earthquake in northern rural area of Costa Rica has risen to 16. 11 persons in one family were killed by a landslide. Hundreds of homes in the Central American republic were destroyed by the tremor which moved large masses of earth. Rescue workers fear the death toll could go as high as 50, with more than 100 persons injured.

The co-pilot of the Libyan airliner shot down six weeks ago over Israeli-occupied Sinai, said he knew the jets signaling the airliner to land were Israeli. Previous reports had indicated the pilot believed the planes were Egyptian MIGS. Makadi, a Libyan, said the French pilot had intended to land and he lowered his landing gear. But for an unknown reason the pilot changed his mind at the last moment. Mr. Makadi spoke to newsmen as he was leaving Israel for Athens where he plans to recuperate from injuries sustained when the airliner crashed.

Senator J. William Fulbright called on the Administration to take a strong stand to persuade Israel to reach a Middle East peace settlement. Speaking in a TV interview the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee called recent Arab - Israeli violence very dangerous, and he said the U.S. should use its influence to bring about a political settlement along the lines of the 1967 U.N. Resolution. Senator Fulbright feels the U.S. bears a great share of the responsibility for the continuation of hostilities in the Middle East. He said Israel cannot act without U.S. support. He said efforts by the Nixon Administration to bring about a settlement in the Middle East had been undermined by the Senate, which, he said, overwhelmingly supports Israel.

The British army expressed its deep regret over the wounding of a Catholic teenager and his sister during a confrontation with a sniper in the Northern Ireland capital city of Belfast. An army spokesman said the youths were probably shot by mistake by soldiers patroling the catholic Andersons Town district, a stronghold of the Irish Republican Army.

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2130-2300: 190 Meters 1580 KC Medium Wave

2100-2300: 263 Meters 1140 KC Medium Wave

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U.S. SAYS END OF CAMBODIAN FIGHTING IS UP TO COMMUNISTS

Washington, April 13 -- The White House says the U.S. desire "in terms of Cambodia is to see an end to the fighting," and stresses "the end can come if communist forces so choose."

White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler pointed out to newsmen again April 13 that communist forces in Cambodia are carrying out an offensive, even though the Lon Nol government attempted to unilaterally end the fighting more than two months ago. The United States is carrying out air operations in Cambodia at the request of that government, Mr. Ziegler said.

When the Vietnam Peace Agreement was made public in January, President Nixon's National Security Aide, Dr. Henry Kissinger, told newsmen the United States firmly expected a formal ceasefire in Laos to follow the South Vietnam ceasefire.

While noting the Cambodian situation was more complex because of the number of factions involved, he said Washington expected a de facto ceasefire to come about within the 60-day period provided for withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam and return of prisoners of war by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong. That period ended in March.

Questions about the U.S. position on Cambodia were posed at the White House April 13 in the wake of general Alexander Haig's return from a trip to Southeast Asia, and news reports quoting Republican Senator Mark Htfield as suggesting there are secret U.S. commitments to Cambodia.

Mr. Ziegler declared "there are no secret understandings" with Cambodia, adding "every understanding we have has been stated."

He said Washington's position with regard to Cambodia is unchaged.

General Haig reported to President Nixon April 12 on his journey to South Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand and Laos. The White House gave no details on their meeting. General Haig, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, formerly was Dr. Kissinger's top deputy.

Mr. Ziegler said the General s report would be incorporated into the continuing review of events in the Southeast Asia area. He said again that "the way for (this situation) to be solved would be for the communist forces to abide by the ceasefire proclaimed by the Lon Nol government and for the North Vietnamese to abide by Article 20 of the (Paris) Agreement."

Article 20 calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Laos and Cambodia.

Mr. Ziegler said he was not prepared to assess what role North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia are playing.

Asked if President Nixon contemplates further military moves in Cambodia, he recalled his statement last week that Washington has no plans to reintroduce its forces into Indochina.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/17/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

U.S. planes have begun bombing in Laos again at the request of the Lao government. The U.S. command in the Pacific said the attacks were made by B-52s and fighter bombers. The U.S. had halted bombing attacks in Laos when the Lao cease fire went into effect last February. The Defense Department warned earlier Monday that bombing might be started again. This followed a big North Vietnamese attack on Lao government troops south of the Plain of Jars. A spokesman said North Vietnamese troops supported by tanks took the town of Tha Vieng in a major violation of the cease fire. Earlier in Vientiane Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma said he would have to ask for U.S. air support if North Vietnamese cease fire violations continued.

Reports say South Vietnamese troops have completed a third day of defensive operations in Cambodia just inside the border with South Vietnam. Other South Vietnamese troops have begun a drive against North Vietnamese forces who entered South Vietnamese from Cambodia in the same general border area.

Thailand - delegates to the Minister's conference of the ASEAN say they are troubled over the continued fighting in Indochina. The delegate from Singapore said the war has ended but other conflicts still continue in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. The Thai representative said that Thailand is especially concerned about Cambodia. The Philippine Foreign Secretary said the nations involved agreed to a cease fire but are not honoring it. He later told UPI that the U.S. will become a third rate power if it gives up its bases in Southeast Asia.

Washington - a planning group from the Peoples Republic of China will arrive Tuesday to prepare for the opening of the Chinese Liaison Office in the U.S. The group will stay in a hotel in Washington until it finds offices and housing. An American planning group is already in Peking preparing for the opening of the U.S. Liaison Office. Both the American and Chinese offices are expected to open in early May. The plane that carried the planning group from Peking also took a 55-member delegation to Tokyo. The Chinese group is the largest to vist Japan since diplomatic relations wereestablished last year. The leader of the delegation will meet with Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka and Foreign Minister Ohira later this week.

Cambodia - refugee experts say a growing number of refugees in Cambodia are threatened by leprosy and death by hunger. One expert told a Senate committee that the food problem in Cambodia could be extremely serious by as early as the middle of June. Another said leprosy is a growing problem in Cambodia. He said that during a recent visit he saw one refugee women with active leprosy who was caring for 20 children.

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At the United Nations Egypt asked the Security Council to place "a ban on military and financial supplies to Israel" in response to the raids into Beirut and what it called Israel's continued failure to comply with U.N. warnings on its conduct toward Lebanon.

"The least the Security Council could do now," Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed El-Zayyat told the Council April 16, "is to call upon all member states, including and especially...the United States of America, to interrupt their economic assistance and their military supplies to Israel."

Yosef Tekoah, Israel's Ambassador to the U.N., later told the Council there was "not a glimmer of light, understanding or peace" in Mr. El-Zayyat's speech.

Stock prices nosed lower as investors sat on the sidelines waiting to see Washington's moves to combat inflation. Trading was sluggish on the New York Stock Exchange. Declines outnumbered advances -- 836 to 564 -- among the 1,743 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:
30 INDUS 956.73 OFF 2.63
20 TRANSP 197.77 OFF 2.05
15 UTILS 108.96 OFF 0.19
65 STOCKS 301.74 OFF 1.33
VOLUME: 11,350,000 SHARES

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NIXON TO TOUR EUROPE LATE THIS YEAR

Washington, April 16-- President Nixon's tour of Europe later this year will take him to Great Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and other U.S. friends on the continent, but not to any Eastern European country.

Mr. Nixon told newsmen April 16 he would visit "the big four" nations of Western Europe and our other friends," but he specifically ruled out a stop in any of the Eastern European nations. He had been quoted the day before as saying that his European trip would take place this fall, not in early summer, as some printed speculation had insisted.

The President told newsmen he did not expect to pin down exact dates for the trip until September, but he laughed and added, "you'll have plenty of time to get your shots."

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald Warren told newsmen later that the trip to Europe "would probably be the first one" of the President's second term. Mr. Nixon earlier held out the possibility that he might make an overseas trip in late spring or early summer, citing recommendations from his advisers that he visit Europe, Latin America, Africa and Japan.

Despite persistent speculation in newspapers that Soviet Communist Party leader Brezhnev will make his expected trip to Washington in late June, Mr. Warren told questioners no date for that visit has been set. Mr. Brezhnev accepted Mr. Nixon s invitation to visit last May during the Moscow summit conference, but no date was announced.

The President has proclaimed 1973 the "Year of Europe," indicating even greater emphasis on the continuing process of consultation between Washington and its European partners. The United States is involved in preparations for the conference on European security, negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe, strategic arms limitations, and comprehensive trade negotiations.

Mr. Nixon met with British Prime Minister Heath at the White House February 1 and 2, and will confer with Italian Prime Minister Andreotti April 17 and 18. West German Chancellor Brandt is scheduled to confer with Mr. Nixon May 1 and 2.

The President revealed the general timing of his European visit while chatting with newsmen who had been invited to a White House worship service April 15. He said at that time he expected to meet French President Pompidou in Washington sometime in advance of the European visit.

Mr. Nixon told of his plans to visit Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy April 16 in a brief chat with reporters as he was leaving a meeting of the Building Trade Council of Industrial Organizations), the nation's largest labor federation. In that conversation, he ruled out an Eastern European stop.

Since becoming President in 1969, Mr. Nixon has visited two installations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organizations, in Brussels and Naples, and has visited Belgium, France, West Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia and the Vatican.

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PRESIDENT RESTATES OPPOSITION TO UNILATERAL FORCE CUT

Washington, April 16 -- President Nixon maintains that the United States must keep its defenses strong in order to obtain agreement with the Communist Bloc for mutual reduction of forces.

Negotiations are scheduled later this year.

Mr. Nixon contends that if the United States reduces its forces unilaterally before then, as some congressmen favor, the other side will not make a deal. He has expressed his feeling on a number of occasions.

The President restated his belief April 16 to 4,000 labor leaders, all members of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO). The group is holding its convention in Washington.

To reduce forces unilaterally, Mr. Nixon told the unionists, would be "cutting off the legs of the President before he ever got there." He said communist leaders are strong and realistic and, "unless you have got something they want, they are not going to give something that you want."

The President thanked the labor leaders for their staunch support of what he called his many difficult decisions in the Vietnam war. Thanks to that support, he said, the United States succeeded in getting its forces out of Vietnam and getting its prisoners back.

"A strong United States is not a threat to the peace of the world," the President asserted. "The United States is the great guardian of peace and freedom in the world. There is no other country that is going to do it if we aren't."

Mr. Nixon received frequent applause from the labor leaders on the subject of defense spending. The reaction was more restrained when he defended his decision to cut various welfare programs in the domestic side of the budget.

"It is no pleasure to veto a spending bill," he said. "After all, it isn't my money. It's yours."

But Mr. Nixon said, his responsibility as President is to see that federal spending is kept at a level that does not raise taxes and does not raise prices "and does not have the effect of contributing to what could be a very, very sharp inflations."

He said if the budget for fiscal year 1974, starting this July, is enacted by Congress above his proposed total -- 269,000 million dollars -- it will mean higher taxes, higher prices, or possibly higher unemployment.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/18/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

President Nixon has held a special news conference to say that there are new developments in the investivation of the Watergate political espionage case. He said "I can report today that there have been major developments in the case concerning which it would be improper to be more specific now, except to say that real progress has been made in finding the truth. If any person in the Executive Branch or in Government is indicted by the grand jury my policy will be to immediately suspend him. If he is convicted he will of course be automatically discharged." President Nixon condemned any attempt to cover up information in the case and said that no member of the Administration, past or present should be given immunity from prosecution. He also said White House aides will appear voluntarily before a Senate investigating committee to answer all proper questions under oath. Seven men, some with former ties to the Government and other connected with the Committee to re-elect the President have been convicted in the eavesdropping case of the Watergate headquarters of the Democratic Party in Washington last year.

Heavy fighting is reported in southern Cambodia where forces have overrun one town and threatened two others. The old resort town of Kep on the southern coast was abandoned after several weeks of communist attacks and street fighting was reported in Tram Kak southwest of Phnom Penh. The situation there is described as critical. More fighting is also reported around the provincial capital of Takeo. American aircraft are continuing to bomb suspected communist positions in Cambodia and government forces are said to have cleared the west bank of the Mekong river from Phnom Penh to Chroi Dang. U.S. planes including B-52s also struck communist positions in Laos for the second straight day at the request of the Lao government.

In Washington, the State Department has rejected a North Vietnamese protest note over the bombing of Laos and Cambodia. The spokesman said it was repetition of the allegations to which the U.S. has already responded. The note was given to the America Embassy in Paris.

At the White House, a spokesman said there are no present plans for Dr. Kissinger to go to Paris to discuss the situation in Indochina with the North Vietnamese. Commenting on Paris reports on that possibility however the spokesman said he would not rule out any appropriate steps Dr. Kissinger might take.

The latest U.S. air strikes in Cambodia and Laos have been criticized in the Congress. Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said that renewed bombing endangers the Vietnam cease fire and he said the U.S. is becoming involved in another civil war. Republic Minority leader Hugh Scott called the bombing regrettable but said it results from the failure of North Vietnam to live up to the peace agreement. Republican Senator Mark Hatfield charged that the Administration is laying the foundation for renewing the bombing of North Vietnam and he called for a complete examination of the Administration's plans. Senator John Pastori called the bombing tragic and he said Senator George McGovern warned that it would lead to more American pilots becoming prisoners of war. Senater William Fulbright also called the bombing unwise but said he knows of no way to force the President to stop.

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The French news agency reports from Phnom Penh that the Cambodian government has resigned. The report has not yet been officially confirmed, however, other reports from the Cambodian capital say that Marshal Lon Nol would remain president and meet with senior officials Tuesday to discuss a broad government reorganization. Meanwhile the French agency said the present Cambodian cabinet will continue to conduct daily business until a new government is formed.

The annual meeting of ASEAN has gone into closed door session after a briefing by Thailand authorities on the military situation in Indochina.

In Tokyo, Mainland China participating for the first time in an annual meeting of the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, demanded that Taiwan be expelled from the Asian Development Bank. The Executive Secretary Oun Young replied that although the bank was created on ECAFE's recommendation it was still an autonomous organization.

Defense Secretary Richardson has announced plans for sharp reduction of American military personnel and bases in the U.S. Mr. Richardson said the reductions are being made to modernize American strategic forces and cut defense costs. 274 military bases will be closed or reduced in size, eliminating nearly 43,000 jobs. The Navy's fleet of aircraft carriers will be reduced, the Air Force will take 45 of its heavy B-52's bombers out of operation and the Army will cut its personnel by 41,000 to 800,000 men by the end of next year. Realignment of overseas military bases is also under consideration, but Mr. Richardson said that there will be no abrupt reductions abroad. Political leaders and business in the areas affected reacted sharply. They say the economic impact will be too extensive and reductions should be made in overseas base instead.

The U.S. has asked the U.N. Security Council to condem all forms of violence and terror in the Middle East. Britain condemned both Israeli and Palestinian terrorists. Lebanon says it is the victim of Israeli aggression while Israel says its raids will stop if Lebanon drives Arab terrorists from its soil.

In Washington, the House Senate Conference Committee has agree to extend for another year President Nixon's authority to control wages and prices. A few Republicans have refused to sign the Conference report and vowed to defeat the bill when it comes up for vote. That vote is expected to come on April 30 the day President Nixon s present wage and price control powers expire. Meanwhile the Senate Appropriations Committee has proposed cuts totaling one and a half thousand million dollars in President Nixon's budget. The committee proposed reduced spending for d defense, foreign aid, housing, space and military construction. It suggested instead that domestic social spending be increased.

The People's Republic of China and Western Union International of America have agreed to the Installation of the first direct communications link between the U.S. and Mainland China.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/19/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

Intensive political discussions are reported under way in Phnom Penh on formation on a more broadly based Cambodian government. They follow President Lon Nol's announcement on Wednesday that Premier Hong Tung Hok and his cabinet has resigned to permit changes in the government. The Reuters News Agency reports from Phnom Penh that approaches had been made to opposition leaders about their joining the government in the hope of making it more acceptable to dissident and communist elements in Cambodia. Cambodia is the only country in Indochina without a formal ceasefire. Continued fighting is reported around the southern provincial capital of Takeo and the Village of Tram Kak. Communist forces earlier overran the old resort city of Kep on the southern coast. American aircraft again bombed suspected communist positions in Cambodia.

In South Vietnam government troops are reported making progress in trying to clear the banks of the Mekong River to the Cambodia border. However, reports say the South Vietnamese are facing strong North Vietnamese resistance and that communist reinforcements have crossed the border from Cambodia to join the battle. Meanwhile South Vietnam and Viet Cong negotiators made no progress in another meeting near Paris on South Vietnam's political future. There are to meet again next Wednesday.

An advance party from the People's Republic of China has arrived in Washington to set up Peking's first official mission in the U.S. capital. The mission will be known as a Liaison Office and will have less than diplomatic status. But President Nixon is expected to sign into law a measure granting its members full diplomatic privileges. A small group of Americans is already in Peking making arrangement for a similar Liaison Office.

Foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) say regional stability is the collective responsibility of all the nations in the area. The ministers ended the 3-day annual mee ing in Thailand with a call for a wider conference to include 5 non-members, North and South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Burma. The foreign ministers described the military situation in Cambodia and Laos as grave and said members of the Association should increase their efforts to help promote a lasting peace in Indochina. To this end the conferees established a coordinating committee for the post-war reconstruction of Indochina.

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NIXON URGES VARIETY OF MEASURES TO BOOST ENERGY PRODUCTION

(by John Uhler)

Washington, April 18 -- President Nixon has stepped up his two-year-old campaign to increase domestic energy supplies and make the United States less dependent on imports of fuels.

Mr. Nixon announced on April 18 that he was lifting all tariffs and quotas on imported oil -- replacing them with import license-fees-- and asking Congress to increase funds for research and development of new energy sources. He asked all Americans to conserve energy to avoid shortages of gasoline in the summer and fuel oil in the winter.

"We must face up to the possibility of occasional energy shortages and some increases in energy prices," the President said in his lengthy message to Congress. "Clearly we are facing a vitally important energy challenge. If present trends continue, we could face a genuine energy crisis."

The President in an executive order formed a special committee on energy composed of Foreign Policy Adviser Henry Kissinger, Treasury Secretary George Shultz, and Adviser John Ehrlichman. Mr. Shultz told a Washington news conference that Mr. Nixon's new policies can help us avoid a potential crisis."

In 1971 President Nixon submitted a series of energy proposals to Congress including legislation to create a Department of Natural Resources. Congress failed to act on that and other affiliated measures, so Mr. Nixon is trying again.

"In the 22 months since I submitted that message," Mr. Nixon reminded Congress, "America's energy research and development efforts have been expanded by 50 percent."

In the international sphere, the President noted that 'the United States...joined with the other 22-member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to produce a comprehensive report on long-term problems and to develop an agreement for sharing oil in times of acute shortages." He said he had directed government agencies to move rapidly to develop futher programs of international cooperation in dealing with energy problems.

He stressed that U.S.-Soviet join research will take place in magnetohydrodynamics, a method of generating electricity, and information will be exchanged on fission, fusion, the generation of electricity, transmission, and pollution control technology. "These efforts should be a model for joint research efforts with other countries," Mr. Nixon said.

The White House said that U.S. representatives meet regularly with officials from Australia, Canada, Japan and Western Europe to discuss energy matters.

Among the April 18 proposals made by Mr. Nison were:

-- Early construction of the trans-Alaskan pipeline, which will be able to carry two million barrels of oil a day.

-- Triple by 1979 the amount of government-owned offshore lands available for leasing to oil and gas companies.

-- Removal of price controls of new gas at wellheads to stimulate greater domestic exploration and production, but with authority to impose ceilings if prices rise too high.

-- Use more coal because more than half the world's total reserves of coal are located within the United States;" postpone some pollution control but still protect health and safety.

-- Continually save energy by "turning out lights, tuning up automobiles, reducing the use of air conditioning and heating, and purchasing products which use energy efficiently."

-- Speeding approval for construction and siting of nuclear plants, which now require several years for completion.

Mr. Nixon asked Congress to appropriate more research and development funds in these areas:

-- Shale oil, of which the United States has 600,000 million barrels in the ground.

-- Geothermal areas, where hot steam has been used to generate electricity equal to that needed by one-third of the city of San Francisco.

-- Nuclear power, including the breeder reactor, which is expected to supply more than one-half the electricity used by the United States by the year 2000.

-- Solar energy, which "holds great promise as a potentially limitless source of clean energy."

Mr. Nixon also insisted that deep-water ports should be built off the coasts of the United States to handle "supertankers" bringing oil and other imported fuels from other nations.

"The need for action is urgent, Mr. Nixon said. "I hope the Congress will act with dispatch on the proposal I am submitting."

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/20/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

Secretary of State Rogers says the Nixon Administration will not ask Congress to provide economic aid to North Vietnam unless it fully implements the Paris Peace Agreement. Secretary Rogers' warning came as the U.S. suspended its economic talks with Hanoi in Paris and its mine sweeping operations in North Vietnam's rivers and harbors. A State Department spokesman said the U.S. negotiator of the economic talks, Maurice Williams, is returning to Washington for consultation. The spokesman said no date has been set for his return, and he added that it is safe to assume that no progress can be made in his absence. A Defense Department spokesman in announcing earlier the halt to mine sweeping operations, charged the North Vietnam continues to violate the cease fires in South Vietnam and Laos and the Cambodian government unilateral cease fire. And he said the North Vietnamese are still sending supplies to South Vietnam. The Defense Department spokesman also said the U.S. cannot make a firm judgement on a news report that Hanoi has withdrawn one army division from South Vietnam and maybe in the process of pulling out two others. The American spokesman said there is evidence of movement of North Vietnamese forces in several directions.

Heavy fighting has broken out only 17 kilometers from the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh. Field reports say fresh troops were rushed from the city to reinforce government defenders. Fighting also continues around the encircled provincial capital of Takeo. Meanwhile, Cambodian President Lon Nol met with three prominent opposition leaders in his effort to form a more broadly based government. Dispatches say the opposition leaders pose a number of conditions for joining a new political council. Negotiations are still under way. One council objective would be ceasefire negotiations with the communists. Phnom Penh radio says that Gen. Lon Non brother and chief advisor to President Lon Nol will travel to the U.S. on a special mission. No details were given except that he expects to see President Nixon.

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

President Nixon sent Congress a 2.5 billion dollar a year program designed to let towns and cities meet their own community problems without the federal control that has been frustrating to local governments. Called the "Better Communities Act" the program was the first of the revenue sharing proposals which President Nixon plans to submit to Congress this year. It would scrap seven federal grant programs including urban renewal; model cities; neighborhood facilities, water antipollution funds; open space and historic preservation; rehabilitation loans and public facility loans.

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The Commerce Department reported that the U.S. economy, as measured by the gross national product, rose at an annual rate of 14.3 percent -- 440.6 billion dollars -- in the first quarter, a rate unmatched since the inflation-plagued Korean war years. The increase was attributed to sharp rise in prices, a hefty six percent, higher than in the previous quarter.

The Washington Post reported that the Soviet Union has officially notified President Nixon that is has "suspended its education tax on persons seeking to emigrate to other countries. But Senators Henry Jackson and Jacob Javits said they are not satisfied with a suspension of the exit fees and insist that Moscow repeal the tax altogether as prior condition for passage of "Most Favored Nation" trade legislation for the Soviets.

The Senate has started its Easter recess without coming to final grips with the wage-price controls issue, and scheduled a showdown on that subject or April 30.

A ten-man advance party of Chinese diplomats headed by Han Hsu arrived from Peking Wednesday to make preparations for the opening of a Liaison Office in Washington. They were welcomed at the airport by Arthur Hummel, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, and John Holdridge, a member of the White House National Security Council.

Attorney General Richard Kleindienst announced he has disqualified himself from any further Watergate bugging investigation because it involves with persons "with whom I have had personal and professional relationships."

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

West Germany and Yugoslavia announced they would settle the 28-year old problem of indemnification for World War Two damage to Yugoslavia by way of long-term cooperation in the economic and other fields. A joint communique at the end of a four-day official visit by West Germany Chancellor Willy Brandt said the form of cooperation will be determined in future talks. Both sides also agreed to strengthen cooperation in preventing terrorism.

Poland paid homage Thursday to the Jews of the Warsaw Ghetto in simple ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of the uprising by some 1,000 Jews against the Germans during World War Two. A wreath was laid at a granite memorial erected where the Ghetto once stood.

President Ferdinand Marcos told newsmen that all military and economic agreements between the Philippines and the United States would be renegotiated because of the changing world situation. He said studies are being undertaken on the matter.

Israel's Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General David Elazar, said a number of French built Mirage interceptors had reached Egypt from Libya and charged that they would strengthen the Egyptian Air Force for a possible war. France denied that Mirages have been transferred to Egypt in violation of the terms of the sales contract between France and Libya.

Mexican President Luis Echeverria arrived in Peking Thursday to begin a six-day visit to China -- the first Latin American head of state to visit that country since the communist takeover in 1949.

Actress Shirley MacLaine and 11 other American women arrived in Hong Kong en route to China to study the political, cultural and social role of Chinese women.

Dow Jones closing stock averages:

30 INDUS	963.35	UP	5.04
20 TRANSP	196.61	OFF	0.08
15 UTILS	109.25	UP	0.03
65 STOCKS	302.69	UP	0.94

VOLUME: 14,560,000 SHARES.

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ROGERS REVIEW U.S. ASIAN POLICY

Washington, April 19 -- Secretary of State William P. Rogers, in his annual foreign policy report presented to Congress April 19, said 1972 "has been a year of extraordinary progress toward peace in Asia."

"In 1973," Mr. Rogers said, we will be initiating new negotiations and developing new relationships which could determine the political-economic structure of the world for the remainder of this century.

Among the "still difficult problems and issues for the future" Secretary Rogers report cited:

"The implementation of the peace settlement in Vietnam and the undertaking of an effective program of reconstruction throughout Indochina;

The need to dampen down externally supported insurgency throughout Southeast Asia;

"The search for widening areas of cooperation and agreement with the People's Republic of China;

"The necessity of working out more balanced economic relationships with Japan;

"The persistent problems in many nations of East Asia caused by poverty, overpopulation, underdevelopment, corruption and subversion."

In an introductory comment to the Report--which is global in scope--Secretary Rogers said "we can take special pride in the accomplishments of last year that are enabling us to complete the transition from the concerns of the past to the construction of a new and more peaceful international environment." Two of four examples he cited dealt with Asia:

"The profound transformation the United States brought about during 1972 in our relations with the People's Republic of China is opening new opportunities for an Asia at peace;

"The Paris Agreement on Vietnam is bringing an end to this country's longest war. Though it is yet imperfectly observed, a cease-fire has been established in Vietnam and Laos. And a framework for a peaceful environment in Indo-China has been established."

"We are turning our energies," Secretary Rogers said, "to the task of helping to build what hopefully will be Asia's first period of peace in forty years into a network of stability based on commitments to mutual non-interference, with the ultimate aim of bringing about cooperation among all of Asia's peoples."

Secretary Rogers said that although a certain unsettled period is to be expected in the immediate aftermath of a cease-fire in Vietnam, "to date we are not satisfied with the implementation of the Agreement. We are conspicuously carrying out the provisions of the settlement," he said, "and we expect others to do the same."

"We look forward to a more constructive relationship with North Vietnam," Mr. Rogers said, but neither this--nor economic assistance--will be possible unless the Vietnam Agreement is fully carried out.

"America's role in Asia must remain strong and active," Secretary Rogers said. "Continued American engagement in Asia is mandated not only by the volume of our current economic and political interests.".

(He noted that U.S.-Asian trade now equals 85 percent of U.S. trade with Western Europe) -- "by the need to prevent a recurrence of the conditions that brought America into warfare in Asia three times within one generation."

The Secretary of State told Congress that with the cessation of the war in Southeast Asia and the improvement of relations with China and the Soviet Union, economic policy will be "particularly prominent" in 1973.

"As a matter of urgency," Mr. Rogers said, "we will be seeking to improve the ability of American workers and businessmen to compete in world markets and to restructure the international economic system so that the unprecedented growth of the world economy of recent years can be extended into the future."

"Obstructive trade barriers continue to distort the smooth and equitable growth of world trade," the Secretary said. "Changes are particularly necessary to make our access to Japanese markets more equivalent to their access to ours."

Secretary Rogers said the United States welcomed Japan's "intention to lower tariffs and to promote import and capital liberalization, its decision to permit the yen to appreciate in the exchange market, and its stated desire to achieve an external equilibrium within the next two or three years.

Secretary Rogers turned his attention to developing countries, saying the U.S. intends to employ its economic policies "more comprehensively than in the past to support the efforts" of these countries "to accelerate their per capita rate of economic growth beyond current levels.

He said the United States and other developed nations must collectively seek to narrow the disparities between rich and poor nations "lest North-South dissension replace the receding East-West conflict."

Secretary Rogers said "a substantially higher level of world-wide coordination and cooperation is required among Japan, Canada, Western Europe, Australia, New Zealand and the United States if we are to solve common trade and monetary problems, continue the rapid expansion of the world's economy and assist the growth of the developing world."

The Rogers Report examined major trends in Asia and other world areas, then summarized U.S. policy and relations on a country-by-country basis. Under the heading "Toward a Lessening of Tensions," the Report said detente "is strikingly evident" in East Asia not only in the Indochina peace settlements and in China's new relationships with several countries but in the North-South Korean talks, "in the interest being shown by Japan and the USSR in working out a formal end to their hostilities in the Second World War, and in the effort of the Southeast Asian nations to establish long-term security for the region."

"Although tension persists on the Sino-Soviet border," the Report continued, the four major powers--China, Japan, the USSR and the United States--whose interests uniquely come together in the East Asia, have taken a number of steps to increase the atmosphere of detente."

The Rogers Report noted that the Nixon Doctrine, "while of universal application, had its beginnings in Asia in 1969 and remains a basic element of our policy there. In essence, it seeks to build a cooperative relationship between the United States and the countries of East Asia in which all share commensurately the burdens and responsibilities of peace and security."

The Nixon Doctrine "has had a high degree of success," the Report said. "It has provided the United States with the means to readjust the level of its involvement and responsibilities in Asia to one which better fits our interests and capabilities in the seventies but with no weakening of our commitments. At the same time it has encouraged a greater degree of self-reliance among many of the East Asians and has provided a strong impetus to the development of regional cooperation."

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ROGERS SEES 1973 AS 'YEAR OF BUILDING'

(by Marie H. Koenig)

Washington, April 19 -- Secretary of State Rogers, in his third annual report to the Congress, focuses on 1973 as a "year of building," when U.S. foreign policy will concentrate on forging the dramatic breakthroughs of 1972 into a "durable structure of peace."

Mr. Rogers emphasizes in the report that the momentum achieved in relaxing world tensions in 1972 -- the improved U.S. relationship with Peking, new cooperative efforts with Moscow, the defusing of Berlin as a "flashpoint" of Europe's dangers and the negotiations toward ending the Vietnam war -- must not be allowed to dissipate.

"It is now commonplace to hear that there are no more dramatic accomplishments possible in foreign affairs. I do not agree," Mr. Rogers said in the report made public April 19.

"1973 can be a dramatic year -- not in breaking old patterns but in building new ones, a year when we begin to erect the framework for a generation of peace," the Secretary asserted.

Mr. Rogers set forth nine major priorities for the year and dealt with them at length:

-- "First, we will cooperate with Europeans, Eastern and Western, in what we hope will be a decisive lowering of barriers to Europe's sense of unity." America will try to enhance "mutual security through strategic arms limitations and mutual and balanced force reductions and to free the flow of people and ideas throughout the continent."

-- Second, U.S. energies will focus on helping build "Asia's first period of peace in 40 years into a network of stability." This will be "based on commitments to mutual non-interference, with the ultimate aim of bringing about cooperation among all of Asia's peoples."

A "pressing objective" in this respect is to solidify peace in Indochina. "Although a certain unsettled period is to be expected in the immediate aftermath of a ceasefire, to date we are not satisfied with implementation of the (Vietnam) agreement."

-- Third, in the Middle East, "the only remaining area of chronic conflict ... where no negotiations are in progress," America will "acively encourage the parties to initiate, during 1973, a genuine negotiating process."

-- Fourth, Washington will strive to deepen "our community of interest" with Latin American nations on global and hemispheric issues," supporting...the expanding role so many Latin American states are assuming in world affairs."

-- Fifth, priority will be given to "accelerating the growth in trade and investment with Africa. There will be "no dilution" of U.S. support for "self-determination in those parts of Africa which have not yet had the opportunity to choose their own future."

-- Sixth, "as a matter of urgency," steps will be taken to "restore our international economic position and to reach agreement on principles to govern and expanding international trade and monetary system."

-- Seventh, more than ever U.S. economic policies will "support the efforts of developing countries to accelerate their per capita rate of economic growth beyond current levels."

-- Eighth, America will seek to "strengthen the economic and political relationship among the world's industrialized, democratic countries" in associations "more global in scope and more regular in nature than..previously."

-- Ninth, "special attention" will be given to preliminary United Nations agreement on a global law of the sea "that will transform the oceans from an area of growing conflict into a source of growing wealth and cooperation."

The report deals with U.S. foreign relations on a regional and a country-by-country basis.

In a section entitled "Toward a More Prosperous World." international economic policy, economic development assistance and population programs are covered.

Security aspects of foreign policy, arms control and disarmament, the U.S.-Soviet Union Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and international terrorism are examined in another section.

The United Nations, international law, science and technology and cultural exchanges are also scrutinized. There is global chronology of important world events in 1972.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/23/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

The South Vietnamese Military Command reported heavy fighting Sunday along the Mekong River close to the Cambodian border. The communists have used their positions along the river to ambush convoys of supplies heading toward the beleagured capital of Phnom Penh. In Cambodia sharp fighting was reported near Phnom Penh, as communist troops attempted to penetrate the city's defensive perimeter. Details are not immediately available.

Christians around the world celebrated the resurection of Jesus Christ in Easter Sunday church services and traditional parades. At Vatican, Pope Paul appealed for peace in the Middle East, Northern Ireland, and Indochina. The Pontiff told a crowd of 100,000 persons gathered in St. Peter's Square that hopes for peace in Indochina remain fragile and that peace in the Middle East does not reign. And he described the situation in Northern Ireland as an intolerable affront to humanity. In Jerusalem thousands of pilgrims trecked to the holy places including the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Israeli police tightened security as a precaution against Arab guerrilla attacks, but there were no incidents. Easter this year coincided with the Jewish feast of Passaver which commemorates the escape of the Jews from their bondage in ancient Egypt.

French and Israeli officials have issued conflicting statements concerning the transfer of French-built Mirage jets from Libya to Egypt. An Israeli government statement said Foreign Minister Eban called in the French Ambassador Sunday and handed over what was described as most authoritative information to date on the aircraft transfer. But in Paris, French Foreign Ministry officials said Israel had not turned over any documents or proof to sustain its charge. According to terms of sale of the planes by France to Libya they cannot be sent to any Arab state directely involved in the conflict with Israel. France which refused to deliver Mirages to Israel said that conditions remain in effect.

Egyptian Foreign Minister said the forthcoming U.N. Security Council review of the Middle East situation should clarify the issues and should point to some way out of the impass and he told interviewers on a U.S. TV program that the review must also make clear whether the U.N. basic peace resolution on the Middle East remains in effect. He spoke a day after the Security Council adopted a resolution condemning Israeli attacks on Lebanon as well as acts of terrorism. In Lebanon, the Foreign Ministry welcomed the condemnation of Israel's attacks and noted the Security Council reaffirmed the Lebanese-Israeli armistice of 1949 to which Lebanon adheres. Israeli Foreign Minister Eban was criticial of the Council but he conceded that it at least censured Arab terrorism, indirectly.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

Press reports say the Grand Jury investigating the Watergate political evesdropping case is looking into the role if any of Chief White House aide H.L. Haldeman. Testimony to the Grand Jury reportedly indicates that $350,000 in Republican Party funds was secretly turned over to a key Haldeman assistant. Meanwhile the latest Gallup Poll shows 83% of Americans are now aware of the Watergate case. Only 52% were aware of it during the presidential campaign last October. And about 1/3 of those now surveyed think the Watergate case reveals corruption in the Nixon Administration. The New York Times reports Vice President advisors are urging him to disassociate himself as strongly as possible from Watergate. The advisors reportedly are trying to protect Mr. Agnew's chances for the presidency in 1976.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Rush is in Teheran for talks with Iranian officials after visits to India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Before leaving New Delhi for Teheran, Mr. Rush said the U.S. and India are moving towards a better mutual understanding. Soviet Finance Minister has left Teheran after a lengthy visit; he was received by the Shan, and held talks with the Prime Minister, Finance Minister and other top officials.

Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai and Mexican President Echevarria have signed a series of agreements covering trade, culture and science. No details of the agreements have been announced.

An estimated 15,000 Roman Catholics have held peaceful demonstrations and parades in Belfast, Northern Ireland. Their activities marked the anniversary of the 1916 Easter uprising in Dublin by the Irish Republican Army. Thousands of British troops and Ulster militiamen were mobilized to guard against possible violence in the province. The only serious trouble occurred early on Sunday in Londonderry where bombs hit several bars and stores. Eight persons were injured but none seriously. The Irish Republic observed the Easter uprising with official ceremonies in Dublin attended by IRA veterans.

West German Chancellor Brandt says American military presence in Europe is vitally important for the NATO alliance and he expressed confidence that there will be no substantial cutback of U.S. troops in Europe in the near future. Mr. Brandt who is scheduled to visit Washington in ten days for talks with President Nixon, made the comment in an interview with an American magazine. The Chancellor discounted reports of growing anit-Americanism in West Germany and said he was not denying what he called certain deplorable incidents here and there, but he said their importance has been exaggerated in Europe. On possible reunification of the two Germanies, Mr. Brandt said he thought such an event would eventually take place but he said he did not see it before the next generation.

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AN EDITORIAL STATEMENT REFLECTING THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S VIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN VIETNAM

The Vietnam Agreement is in trouble, and Washington is underscoring American concern in various ways, including explicit representation to Hanoi regarding North Vietnamese obstructionism, and violation of the agreement. As Secretary of State Rogers remarked, "the agreement was intended to end military warfare in favor of political action." "We did not sign the agreement," said Mr. Rogers, "with the thought that North Vietnam could act as it wished once our troops were withdrawn. And yet, since the agreement was signed in Paris, Hanoi has sent 400 tanks into

South Vietnam, 300 artillery pieces, and nearly 30,000 tons of ammunition and other supplies. Over 7,000 trucks have crossed the demilitarized zone into South Vietnam. More than 30,000 North Vietnamese soldiers are known to have moved through Laos and Cambodia into South Vietnam since the January 27th ceasefire.

All of this activity was clandestine, and is illegal under the agreement. At the same time, Hanoi has obstructed and subverted the inspection and supervisory work of the Four Party Joint Military Commission created under the agreements. Communist units continue military offensives throughout South Vietnam in obvious attempts to open up new supply routes and expand their control a total disregard of ceasefire provisions. Meanwhile the North Vietnamese government has accused the United States of bad faith in carrying out its obligations under the Paris accords. This is an ill-disguised attempt by Hanoi to divert attention from numerous and extremely serious violations of the cease fire. The United States has decided to suspend, temporarily, its mine-clearing operations in North Vietnamese waters and has broken off talks in Paris regarding possible American reconstruction aid to Hanoi. Minesweeping operations will resume when the Democratic Republic of Vietnam begins to act in compliance with its obligations under the Paris agreement. And it is clear there is no intention of asking Congress to authorize money for reconstruction and rehabilitation in North Vietnam unless the peace agreement is fully implemented. It is still America's firm intention to make the Paris agreements a success which means strict compliance on all counts by all sides.

That was an editorial statement on the Voice of America reflecting the American government's view of developments in Vietnam.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

0700-0900: 16 Meters 17735 KC
19 Meters 15210 KC
25 Meters 11760 KC

1800-2300: 19 Meters 15155 KC
25 Meters 11715 KC
31 Meters 9760 KC

1830-1900 and
2130-2300: 190 Meters 1580 KC Medium Wave

2100-2300: 263 Meters 1140 KC Medium Wave

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ETIN ข่าวสาม NEWS BULLETIN ข่าวสาม NEWS BULLETIN ข่า

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/24/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

The Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide whether the federal government is required to provide general welfare assistance to all Indians or only those living on reservations. It will hear arguments next fall or winter on the appeal of Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton from a May 31 ruling by a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that Congress meant all Indians to be eligible for such benefits.

The Supreme Court also:

-- Agreed to decide whether refusal of employment to aliens violates the 1964 civil rights act.

-- Agreed to review local school board policies in Ohio and Virginia requiring women teachers to stop work midway through pregnancy.

-- Declined to determine under what circumstances a defendant can withdraw his guilty plea.

-- Agreed to decide whether members of Congress violate the constitution by holding commissions in the military reserves.

The President has signed a bill extending to the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China and its members, the same privileges and immunities given to diplomatic missions in the United States.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association opens its 87th annual meeting in New York Monday, with 1,000 publishers and editors from the United States and Canada attending.

The rampaging floodwaters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries have chased more people from their homes. Some 3,800 residents of one Illinois County alone were removed from flooded areas Monday. Rivers watchers said the worst is yet to come when the Mississippi is expected to crest at a record 42.5 feet.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

Soviet Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev met in Moscow Monday with seven members of the Senate Commerce Committee and told them the U.S.S.R. wanted long-term trade ties with the United States. Foreign Minister Gromyko and Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay S. Patolichev sat in at the talks held in the Kremlin.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

A group of 100 Moscow Jews urged American Jewish leaders to view with the utmost caution recent Soviet assurances that the education tax on would-be emigrants has been suspended. In a signed message, they called on American Jews to remember tragic past mistakes and added: "our fate has not improved...we fear reprisals...."

In Rome, Italian officials maintained strict silence Monday in a report that Italy had proposed the building of a new Suez Canal as the basis of a secret Middle East peace plan. The Rome daily Il Messaggero reported Sunday that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt was expected to announce agreement on the building of the new canal within the next 60 days.

Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Yasuhiro Nakasone said in Tokyo Monday Japan will shortly work out its plans for trade and capital liberalization for presentation to the United States during bilateral trade talks to be held in Washington early next month. He said the plans would open most Japanese industries, including computer manufacturing, to 100 percent foreign subsidiaries within three years.

The Saigon government said truce violations dipped Monday to the lowest total in the eleven weeks of the Vietnam Ceasefire but communist forces were pressing closer to Hue and there was more fighting along the Mekong River where convoys assemble for a trip to Phnom Penh.

Field reports from Cambodia meanwhile said heavy fighting continued on the southern front below Phnom Penh. American F4 Phantom bombers from Thailand supported Cambodian ground units, the reports said.

A wire service reported that two newsmen from the Columbia Broadcasting System -- Correspondent Ed Bradley and Australian Cameraman Norman Lloyd -- were wounded in a communist mortar barrage near the Cambodia capital.

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2130-2300: 190 Meters 1580 KC Medium Wave

2100-2300: 263 Meters 1140 KC Medium Wave

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SEARCH FOR 'PEACE WITH HONOR' IN INDOCHINA

(by Barry Brown)

Washington, April 23 -- President Nixon has repeatedly expressed his conviction that the Paris Agreement designed to end the war in Indochina represent "Peace with Honor". What may be the American reaction now that it appears that the promised peace might not materialize, because the government in Hanoi seems determined not to honor the solemn obligations it freely accepted in the accords signed on January 27?

An initial answer to that question has been provided through the delivery of a formal U.S. note, detailing North Vietnamese violations of the Paris Agreements, to the 12 other nations that were parties to the subsequent International Conference on Vietnam in Paris in February. In other words, the diplomatic approach is preferred, because the United States' interest is emphatically not in getting involved militarily in Indochina once again, but is rather in obtaining a lasting peace there by achieving strict adherence to the Paris provisions.

Apart from the diplomatic initiative, the actions the United States itself has taken to express its concern over Hanoi's attitude toward the peace settlement emphasize the same point. These are the temporary suspension of mine-sweeping operations in North Vietnam. Far from representing clandestine departures from the Paris agreements on the American side, these steps have been taken openly, consistent with the fundamental principles of international law, in an effort to induce Hanoi to live up to its own obligations.

In refusing to follow that course, the North Vietnamese have used a familiar communist tactic -- accusing the adversary of what you yourself are doing. The American note is a response to a North Vietnamese note containing completely unfounded charges that the United States and South Vietnam are violating the Paris agreements. In order to blow away that smokescreen, it has been necessary to amass facts and figures and specify times and places to show that Hanoi has been continuing the infiltration of men and military equipment into South Vietnam ever since January 27. This clandestine and considerable military build-up has been accompanied by continued fighting, despite the cease-fire, to increase the territories under North Vietnamese and Vietcong control. And these violations of specific provisions of the Paris accords, finally, have involved obstruction and subversion of the international machinery intended to supervise the peace.

But in presenting its massive evidence on these points to the nations underwriting the Paris agreements, the American purpose is not simply to engage in a futile exchange of charges and countercharges. The larger hope is that these other nations will recognize their own interest in upholding the principle of the sanctity of international agreements, which is the keystone of the entire international order. In this connection, it may be noted that the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China are among the nations represented at the Paris conference and are thus among the recipients of the American note. As Secretary of Defense Richardson recently remarked: "Hanoi...is dependent on Moscow and Peking, and I think the key to the situation may very well lie there."

But whatever the means, the end the United States has in view remains "Peace with Honor" -- a peace that can be made lasting throughout Indochina, if all concerned will honor the terms of the Paris agreements. Once Hanoi shows signs of moving in that direction, the United States will be quite prepared to resume its mine-clearing and continue its discussions of possible reconstruction aid. And if the international community will exert its influence insisting on full compliance with the January 27 accords, the cause of world peace itself will be well served.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/25/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Tornadoes skipped through Texas and Oklahoma Monday night and early Tuesday and rivers bulged over their banks in the Ohio, lower Mississippi, and lower Missouri valleys. The Mississippi River pushed its extended girth downstream, producing record crests which inundated thousands of acres of land, forced thousands of persons from their homes, and covered roads and bridges.

The second ranking Democrat in the Senate said he wants President Nixon to fire all White House staff members involved in the Watergate affair and appoint a special prosecutor to handle the case. Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, the Democratic Whip, said the President should act quickly.

In a speech at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Republican National Chairman George Bush said the Watergate affair won't hurt his party at the polls. Mr. Bush said the political process itself will be the loser, charging that the Democrats will try to exploit what he called the "grubby Watergate affair."

Only 7.2 percent of former servicemen who were identified as drug users in Vietnam still have the habit, the chief of the Pentagon's drug control program reports. Dr. Richard Wilbur, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health, reported the statistic Monday and confessed it surprised him. He said he was taught in medical school that anyone who tried heroin was "totally and perpetually hooked."

AROUND THE WORLD:

The dollar firmed in Europe after the long Easter weekend. Gold moved up 15 cents to 90,90 dollars on London's free market but dealers said "the market has been very quiet." London foreign exchange dealers said the forward movement of the dollar was the result of a one-quater of one percent increase in the prime interest rates by some New York banks.

In Geneva, Sweden and Pakistan have put forward detailed ideas of what the Disarmament Conference should discuss this summer when it holds informal meetings with experts to discuss questions linked to the banning of underground nuclear weapons tests. The Conference is expected to hold its final meeting of the spring session, April 26, on the date on which these informal meetings will begin.

Egypt's Minister of War Gen. Ahmad Ismail said Monday Cairo was preparing "in all fields" for battle with Israel -- a battle he said will definitely take place," the Middle East News Agency MENA reported.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

In Manila, President Ferdinand E. Marcos said his government is fighting a rebel force in the Southern Philippines estimated at about 20,000 men equipped with modern arms supplied by foreign sources. Mr. Marcos declined to reply directly when asked about the involvement of foreign powers in the conflict.

The Foreign Ministry in Tokyo said a plan for Emperor Hirohito to visit the United States this year has been abandoned. The decision follows pressure from opposition parties who claimed an imperial visit would be used by the government for political purposes, something which contravenes Japan's post-war constitution.

China is making preparations to sign the protocol banning nuclear weapons in Latin America, a Sino-Mexican communique issued in Peking disclosed Tuesday. The communique was signed by visiting Mexican President Luis Echeverria and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, the official New China News Agency reported.

INDOCHINA DEVELOPMENTS:

More post-truce fighting was reported in South Vietnam, but Saigon and the Viet Cong agreed to release five hundred political prisoners in the first break in their long deadlock over political prisoners of war.

In Cambodia, U.S. warplanes in some of their heaviest raids of the renewed bombing campaign struck just south of Phnom Penh to clear the way for expected government counterattacks against communist troops.

Volume picked up on the late session sell-off on the New York Stock Exchange. Prices plummeted. The decline was accelerated by a report that the U.S. had accused North Vietnam of "inexcusable violations" of the truce agreements. Analysts said, however, the decline was not caused by the U.S. accusations alone. "It just broke as buyers continue to step away and sellers remain nervous," one seasoned observer said. Declining issues overwhelmed advances, 1,128 to 317, among the 1,778 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Averages:
30 INDUS 970.77 OFF 14.60
15 UTILS 108.35 OFF 0.64
20 TRANS X-188.68 OFF 6.07
65 STOCKS 295.11 OFF 5.28
VOLUME: 13,830,000 SHARES.

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U.S. CHARGES HANOI WITH SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF PEACE AGREEMENT

(by Marie H. Koenig)

Washington, April 24 -- The United States, charging Hanoi with "most serious" violations of the Vietnam Peace Agreement, says more than 30,000 North Vietnamese troops have continued moving through Laos and Cambodia into South Vietnam" since the January 28 ceasefire.

In addition to this illegal buildup, the United States says, Hanoi has "employed these and other forces" under its command to attack South Vietnamese hamlets, villages and military posts in "unequivocal violation" of the peace pact.

The U.S. charges are contained in a note dated April 20th that was circulated to eleven of the 12 other parties to the International Conference on Vietnam that met in Paris in February and March.

The note was released by the State Department April 24. It "rejects as utterly groundless the accusations" made by Hanoi in a note it circulated to Conference members April 16.

The United States said the Hanoi document was an "ill-disguised attempt...to divert attention away from its own numerous and extremely serious" ceasefire violations.

State Department Spokesman John King told newsmen April 24 the 29-point U.S. note was not sent to the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong) because "we just did not think it was necessary. "It was given" to the North Vietnamese, "and that should cover it," he said.

The American note said the United States was ready to resume mine clearance operations in North Vietnamese waters as soon as Hanoi "begins to act in compliance with its obligations under the Agreement."

This assurance, contained in Point 28, said the suspension last week of mine clearing was "justified as a response" to the communists' "numerous material breaches of the Agreement."

It emphasized, as had the State Department previously, that "in accordance with the rule of international law...a material breach of an international agreement by one party entitles the other party to suspend operations of the agreement in whole or in part."

The United States said it had overwhelming evidence of continued "illegal movement of equipment and supplies out of North Vietnam into or through Laos and Cambodia and into South Vietnam for use" against the "legitimate governments of those countries."

The North Vietnamese supplies illegally reaching South Vietnam include over 400 tanks and armored vehicles and 300 artillery pieces, the United States said.

It said that from January 28 until April 18 over 27,000 short tons of military supplies had been moved from North Vietnam through the demilitarized zone into South Vietnam.

The United States cited these other violations:

-- A North Vietnamese attempt to build a "clandestine supply highway" from Laos into the central coastal regions of South Vietnam.

-- North Vietnamese tactics to "stall and obstruct" truce observance teams.

-- A "total military offensive" being waged in Cambodia by the North Vietnamese and Cambodian forces under their control.

Regarding North Vietnamese activities in Cambodia, Mr. King repeated a State Department assertion that Cambodian insurgents are receiving combat support and control from Hanoi's forces.

Mr. King said elements of the North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia which are estimated at 25,000 to 35,000 are "combat forces... targeted against Cambodian government and military installations."

Asked if Washington was considering calling for the reconvening of the 13-party Paris Conference to deal with the Indochina situation, Mr. King replied:

"Let's just wait and see.... I am just not going to try to presage further developments."

Members of the International Conference on Vietnam are North Vietnam, the Viet Cong, the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, South Vietnam, Indonesia, Poland, Hungary, Canada, Britain, France, the United States and the Secretary General of the United Nations.

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ROGERS SAY U.S. MUST AND WILL CONTINUE ACTIVE WORLD ROLE

(by Richard L. Carl)

New York, April 24 -- U.S. Secretary of State Rogers has urged Americans not to turn away from an active role in world affairs at a time when U.S. initiatives have achieved success in considerably improving the international outlook.

"Neglect and isolation are apt to flourish in the pleasant climate of detente," Mr. Rogers cautioned April 23. He said it would be "folly" for the United States "to reverse the direction of our foreign policy over the past quater century by turning inward" -- by unilaterally reducing overseas forces, reducing defense aid to allies, or erecting barriers to international trade.

"To remain prosperous the United States must remain economically engaged with the rest of the world," the Secretary of State declared in a speech to the Overseas Press Club of New York. "To build the stable and peaceful world we all want, the United States must maintain its political and defense commitments," he stressed.

The Nixon Administration, he said, will continue to seek improvement in U.S. relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. It will continue to work for peace and stability in Indochina by full implementation of the Paris agreement. And it will continue to work for the maintenance of the ceasefire and the start of negotiations in the Middle East.

But he emphasized the United States is "determined not to upset the developing balance by unilaterally reducing its strength." Despite recent progress, he pointed out, "fundamental differences" remain in international relations -- "the dramatic progress that has been made in recent years is not irreversible."

Mr. Rogers was particularly emphatic in rejecting proposals to reduce the U.S. role in Europe at the present time.

"If there was ever a time not to withdraw our forces unilaterally from Europe," he said, "surely it is now -- at a time when there are beginning negotiations with the Warsaw Pact nations on mutual reduction of forces." A unilateral U.S. cut, he said, "would destroy all prospects for a successful negotiation on mutual reduction."

It is therefore important for the United States to maintain its strength in Europe, he said, "and we fully intend to do so."

He also termed it "particularly important to reassure Japan about the continuing validity" of U.S. security arrangements with that country. "American withdrawal from Asia," he said, "could well lead Japan to consider new security arrangements, major rearmament and even nuclearization, a course it prefers not to pursue."

The "essential emphasis" of U.S. policy in building the peace in Asia, Secretary Rogers noted, "is to increase the responsibility of Asian nations, small as well as large, to defend themselves.

"All our allies have accepted this approach as the correct one. Our security program is designed to achieve it, therefore, we are opposed to substantial cuts in American security assistance," he said.

The fact is, he explained, the United States has significantly reduced its defense forces in the past decade, even while the Soviet Union and China were increasing theirs. The United States reduced its defense capabilities by about one-third in that period, he noted, and its military forces "are at their lowest level since 1951."

The United States has been able to reduce its military force, he said, "not by wishful thinking about our adversaries nor by abandoning commitments to our allies" but "by making concrete progress toward a more stable world -- by building the strength of its allies and reducing tensions among the major powers -- and by reducing our military strength in a manner commensurate with these reduced tensions."

But, he warned, "further substantial force reductions now could lead to miscalculation and even upset the new relationships that have been so "carefully developed."

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

0700-0900:	16 Meters 17735 KC	1800-2300:	19 Meters 15155 KC
	19 Meters 15210 KC		25 Meters 11715 KC
	25 Meters 11760 KC		31 Meters 9760 KC

1830-1900 and
2130-2300: 190 Meters 1580 KC Medium Wave

2100-2300: 263 Meters 1140 KC Medium Wave

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/26/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

Sun Oil Co., one of the nation's largest oil firms, announced it will immediately begin rationing gasoline supplies for dealers, distributors, and commercial customery. It attributed the action to a shortage of crude oil.

Chairman Robert Timm of the Civil Aeronautics Board has told major U.S. airlines to prepare a plan of action to meet possible fuel shortages such as that experienced last summer.

Dr. Dean Burk, Biochemist and Chief of the Cytochemistry Section of the National Cancer Institute, said many cancer treatment drugs approved by the government are largely ineffectual animals. He mentioned specifically the drug "Laetrile."

Former Gop National Chairman Senator Robert Dole says President Nixon owes it to the party, and to the Presidency itself, to fire every White House aide even remotely implicated in the Watergate scandal. The blame, he said, belongs to a "small group" of the president's men who "came into politics at the top" -- but not the President himself. Refuting a statement by Senator Edward W. Brooke who said it was "inconceivable" that the President had no knowledge of the Watergate plot, Senator Dole said: "I think it's conceivable that he didn't know about it. I don't think he did."

Former Attorney General John Mitchell voluntarily testified Tuesday before a New York Federal Grand Jury investigating a secret 200,000 dollar cash contribution to a Nixon re-election fund reportedly linked to the Watergate case. He told newsmen later: "I answered all questions fully, freely and frankly."

Also in New York, Nathaniel Samuels, former Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, has accepted the Chairmanship of the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce. The Council, composed of leading American businessmen, seeks to promote international economic growth through cooperation and private enterprise.

A band of 100 Oglala Sioux led by Tribal Chairman Dick Wilson has demanded the right to prevent anybody, including government workers, from entering the hamlet of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, FBI agents and U.S. marshals rejected the demand.

The Mississippi and its tributaries flowed southward at record flood levels Wednesday, leaving thousands homeless along 1,400 miles of submerged valleys from Iowa to Louisiana. The Mississippi was expected to reach 43.5 feet -- 13 and a half feet over flood stage -- at St. Louis Thursday.

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The Saigon government proposed Wednesday general elections with Viet Cong participation August 26 to settle South Vietnam's political future -- provided the North Vietnamese first totally withdraw from South Vietnam. The Viet Cong immediately rejected the plan as "merely an artificial maneuver."

In Vienna, the 11-nation organization of petroleum exporting countries demanded western companies to pay "full compensation" to bear the 10 percent devaluation of the U.S. dollar. It also asked for price guarantees "to avoid future loopholes." The companies rejected the demands.

In Teheran, visiting U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush said the United States wojld not be blackmailed into changing its Middle East policy, including support of Israel, by Arab threats to cut off oil supplies.

Labor unions in Japan called a 72-hour general transporation strike for Thursday, one day ahead of schedule. A commuter revolt against a slowdown by railroad workers Tuesday led to bloody rioting at dozens of stations.

Dow Jones closing stock averages:

30 INDUS	930.54	OFF	10.5
20 TRANSP	183.65	OFF	5.03
15 UTILS	108.18	OFF	3.93
65 STOCKS	291.18	OFF	3.93

VOLUME: 15,960,000 SHARES.

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U.S. - NORTH VIETNAM PARIS TALKS

The U.S. State Department said American and North Vietnamese diplomats are going back to Paris as part of a U.S. effort to bring the whole Vietnam Peace Agreement back into effective force.

A State Department spokesman said, "this week's meeting between Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Sullivan and North Vietnam's Vice Foreign Minister Thuch should be taken in the context of an earnest serious effort by the United States to restore the agreement in all its provisions to what was envisioned when the agreement was negotiated and signed. The spokesman reminded newsmen that the United States has laid out in recent days the serious violations of the Peace Agreement by the North Vietnamese.

The spokesman was asked if the United States had initiated the talks in Paris because the communists may be planning an offensive in the near future. The spokesman said he "obviously hopes they are not planning an offensive". Other U.S. officials said, "the United States will be guided by what the North Vietnamese do on the ground as well as what they say in Paris." The officials added that "actions speak at least as loudly as words."

The State Department was also asked if the talks in Paris would concentrate on that article of the Vietnam Agreement which deals with Laos and Cambodia. The spokesman replied, "we cannot speculate on the agenda of the talks," but he repeated that "the United States has never considered one provision of the Agreement more important than another, that the Agreement should be observed as a whole, and that there should be selective violation."

Asked if the United States intended to call for a reconvening of the International Conference on Vietnam, the spokesman said, "the United States still believes the most effective way to secure the integrity of the agreement is through direct communication with North Vietnam. He said obviously the talks between Ambassador Sullivan and Mr. Thuch, followed up by those between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, underscore this U.S. objective.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

4/27/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AECUND THE UNITED STATES:

The Commerce Department reported that high exports in March helped shave the U.S. trade deficit last month to 52.6 million dollars, the lowest level since September 1971. The March exports were 5,379.5 million dollars and imports were 5,432 million dollars. The deficit for the first three months of 1973 is 832.6 million dollars, based on imports of 16.25 billion dollars and exports of 15.42 billion.

The Defense Department said 39.539 tons of bombs were dropped on Indochina during March -- most of them on Cambodia.

A new study, made by the human resources research organization of Alexandria, Va., shows that volunteer soldiers are more likely to go AWOL than draftees and predicts this may spell trouble for the all-volunteer army.

Columnist Jack Anderson wrote Thursday that White House lawyer John Dean gave federal prosecutors information two weeks ago suggesting that both H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman knew in advance of the Watergate bugging. The columnist said Dean "made accusations" against the two top presidential assistants after being confronted by Ehrlichman with allegations that Dean knew of the bugging and then tried to cover it up. Anderson also said Dean made accusations about former Attorney General John Mitchell and Jeb Magruder, Deputy Director of the 1972 Nixon Re-election Committee, and that Magruder was called in by the prosecutors and told of the Dean charges. "This broke down Magruder who also confessed his role in the consppyzcy," Anderson wrote.

The Washington Post reported that former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird has turned down a request from President Nixon to take over the top White House administrative post with mandate to clean house in the wake of the Watergate scandal. The White House denied any job offer to Laird. Meanwhile, the Grand Jury resumed deliberations Thursday under greatly tightened security and John Dean was expected to testify.

The Washington Post also reported that Devan Shumway, a spokesman for the Nixon Re-election Committee, has confirmed that a public response poll conducted last May by Metromedia TV station WTTG in Washington on the mining of Haiphong Harbor was rigged by members of the committee. The Post quoted Shumway as saying campaign workers sent in about 2,000 favorable responses and James Dooley, former head of the mail room at the campaign headquarters, said employees there sent in at least 4,000 responses, all agreeing with the President.

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The Oklahoma Senate approved 38-4 a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

The Atomic Energy Commission detonated the 250th underground nuclear explosion since the 1963 U.S.-USSR agreement to ban tests in the atmosphere.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

Cambodia's President Lon Nol has reacted sharply to communist shelling of Phnom Penh airport early Thursday which killed at least 20 people and injured more than 50. In a broadcast to the nation, Lon Nol also flatly denied Hanoi claim that communists have captured the provincial capital of Takeo. Meanwhile the Cambodian military command says the communists are using toxic gas in current fighting along Highway One south of the Cambodian capital. Across the border the South Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong are scheduled to begin the long delayed exchange of civilian prisoners on Friday. South Vietnam plans to free 200 captives at Loc Ninh north of Saigon. They will be the first of some 750 prisoners the government will release over the next few days. The Viet Cong in return say they will free 637 civilians this weekend at a number of locations throughout South Vietnam. The Vietnam peace agreement calls for the release of all civilian prisoners held by both sides by April 28.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William Sullivan is in Paris for talks Friday with North Vietnamese officials on ways to insure strict compliance with the Vietnam peace agreement. He and North Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach are to prepare a list of proposals which will be taken up by Dr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho in Paris next month.

Earlier in Texas, Defense Secretary Richardson said the U.S. will not exclude the possibility of bombing North Vietnam to end serious communist cease fire violations. However, he ruled out the introduction of American ground troops into South Vietnam.

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2100-2300: 263 Meters 1140 KC Medium Wave

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U.S., JAPAN AGREE ON DESIRABILITY OF NIXON VISIT

Washington, April 26 -- The White House says the United States and Japan are agreed in principle on the desirability of President Nixon visiting Japan, but have not decided on the timing.

A similar response came from the State Department April 26 after the New York Times said the Japanese Government had no plans to invite Mr. Nixon "any time soon."

The newspaper attributed the comment to Foreign Minister Ohira. It said he had met with several American correspondents April 25.

Asked about the item, White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler told newsmen he was not prepared to comment "on that subject on the basis of an isolated press report."

But he recalled Mr. Nixon's expressed interest in visiting Japan, and said the two governments had determined in principle that such a visit would be desirable. "As yet," he added, "no dates have been determined."

The New York Times report came a day after the Japanese Government announced Emperor Hirohito would not visit the United States this year. It said Mr. Ohira told the correspondents that if Mr. Nixon "expresses his specific wish to visit Japan and notifies us accordingly, we will be most happy to welcome him." Citing the "constant dialogue" between Tokyo and Washington, Mr. Ohira was reported to have said that such matters need not be handled with "excessive formality."

State Department Spokesman Charles Bray said "there is some question in our minds as to the accuracy" of the New York Times report.

"The situation, as I understand it is that the President has expressed his interest in visiting Japan. Both governments have agreed on the desirability of arranging such a visit at a mutually convenient time."

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

A.

4/30/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

U.S. jets have resumed strikes against communist positions in Cambodia after a one day bombing halt. The latest strikes were carried out along the Mekong River within several kilometers of Phnom Penh. On the ground, heavy fighting was reported around the provincial capital of Takeo, south of Phnom Penh.

In South Vietnam, only light fighting was reported. Meanwhile, South Vietnamese President Thieu has urged the Communists to end the fighting and to work toward a rapid political settlement.

The South Vietnamese leader issued the call on the eve of the largest exchange of Viet Cong and South Vietnamese civilian prisoners of war. Saigon says it will release 400 civilian prisoners to the Viet Cong today. The Saigon government is expected to receive about 300 such prisoners. The two sides have agreed to exchange more than 1300 civilian prisoners altogether.

U.S. and Hanoi officials met for 5 1/2 hours in Paris yesterday to discuss measures to end violations of the 3-month old cease fire agreement. Another meeting has been scheduled for today. Emerging from Sunday's meeting, Hanoi's delegate, Vice Foreign Minister Thack, said all points of the cease fire agreement were discussed. The American representative, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William Sullivan did not comment on the discussion. The U.S. considers the Sullivan-Thack talks preliminary to higher level meetings next month between Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger and Hanoi's Le Duc Tho. However, the North Vietnamese mission to Paris said that for the time being there is no plan for such a meeting. The White House says it has a written commitment from Hanoi to follow-up the preliminary meetings with higher level talks in mid-May.

U.S. Republican Senator Charles Percy says he will introduce a Resolution today calling on President Nixon to appoint a special prosecutor of impeccable integrity to investigate the Watergate case. Senator Percy told TV interviewers that Mr. Nixon should purge his Administration of anyone having a role in planning or covering up about the bugging of Democratic Headquarters. The Washington Post reported Sunday that two high-level White House officials say top-advisers, H.R. Haldemann and John Ehrlichman engineered the cover-up. Vice President Agnew says if the Watergate matter is left unresolved, the Republician Party will be hurt in next year's Congressional election. As for the 1976 Presidential election, Mr. Agnew told the U.S. News and World Report magazine he has not decided whether to run. "If I do," he said, "I can win."

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

In America's Midwest, the Mississippi is surpassing the highest flood level in its recorded history. Although the water is beginning to recede around St. Louis, Misscuri, the battle against the flood continues north and south of the city. More than 8 million hectares of land are inundated between the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. An estimated one thousand million dollars have been lost so far in property damage and the loss of livestock and crops. Ten lives were lost. Around the clock relief efforts are underway for the thousands of people who were forced to flee from their homes. Meanwhile new storms are reported moving into the area, dampening any hope for early relief from the flood.

Officials in Roseville, California say there is still danger that more railroad box cars carrying tons of bombs will explode. Firemen are on the scene trying to extinguish the blaze resulting from a five hour series of blasts on Saturday. Blasts which were felt more than 150 kilometers away. But the immediate danger is declared over. Thousands of families who had to evacuate their homes were permitted to return. The explosions caused 50 injuries and some buildings were destroyed. The cause of the blast has not yet been determined.

A top Nixon Administration official has hinted that there may soon be a tightening of President Nixon's voluntary Phase III economic controls. Roy Ash, Director of the White House Office of Management and Budget says,however, that the need for stronger controls will depend on what Congress does today.. President Nixon's wage price control powers expire at midnight Monday and Congress is expected to vote before then on whether to extend the powers for another year. Mr. Ash said that the Administration is concerned about inflation, but he believes cutting federal spending is a better remedy than raising taxes. In a separate interview, automobile executive Henry Ford said this has been a good business year. The outlook for the nation's economy is excellent. Mr. Ford said he is opposed to price controls but that it is possible this may become necessary.

West German Chancellor Willi Brandt has arrived in Washington for a four-day visit, and he said he is looking forward to his talks which were being held during what he called a particularly favorable moment in regard to international political developments. He did not elaborate. The talks are expected to include the American proposal for a new Atlantic partnership. The proposal was advanced by American Presidential Adviser Kissinger last week, and later welcomed by the West German Government. Chancellor Brandt also expressed his nation's sympathy for victims of flooding in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

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STRONG AMERICA BEST GUARANTEE OF WORLD PEACE: NIXON

Meridian; Mississippi, April 27 -- President Nixon says a "strong America is the world's best guarantee of peace.

Speaking at the Meridian Naval Air Station April 27, the President said the prospects for peace "are bright, provided the United States stays strong, and...we meet our responsibilities as a world power."

Mr. Nixon's remarks came at the dedication of an educational facility at the Air Station named for Senator John Stennis of Mississippi, a longtime personal friend. Mr. Stennis is Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The President repeated his often-stated desire for a reduction in the burden of arms costs on the world, but he again noted that such a reduction cannot be unilateral.

"The world applauded the arms limitation agreement we negotiated with the Soviet Union last year," Mr. Nixon pointed out, but he added it would never have been achieved had advocates of unilateral arms reduction prevailed.

"In the world in which we live," Mr. Nixon asserted, "you can only negotiate something you want from somebody else if the other individual nation or leader has something that he wants to get from you."

The President repeated earlier pleas that no U.S. President be sent to a bargaining table as head of "the second strongest nation in the world."

The United States, Mr. Nixon said, has a responsibility to be "the world leader" because "no other free nation has the strength, no other has the will" to do so.

"If we abdicate that responsibility," he added, "our children will grow up in a world in which there will be neither peace nor freedom."

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CHINA ON THE WORLD STAGE

(by Barrett McGurn)

Washington, April 27 -- The opening of government Liaison Offices in Peking and Washington in early May represent the crossing of a major diplomatic watershed.

It will not mean that all ideological points at issue between the People's Republic of China and the United States have been resolved. They have not been. What it will signify is that the two powers, both of them nuclear, have agreed that it is better to confer than to run the risk of accidental collision. It is more advisable to seek areas of cooperation, even limited ones, than to stand aside in angry isolation.

The Liaison Bureaus will be modest affairs, only about 30 persons in each. In the American case two-thirds of the 30 will be support personnel, not substantive officers. Employees on the two staffs will have diplomatic status but their offices will not be full-fledged embassies.

Even so, with all the limitations, the inauguration will mark a major point in the massive change in world relationships. It proffers hope for a more stable and peaceful world balance.

Differing motives may have inspired the two countries, but on several basic questions each agrees: no one nation should dominate the Asian continent, and world powers such as the United States and the government of Peking ought to have "normal" relations.

In the view of Eugene V. Rostow, a Yale University professor, and former occupant of the number three position in the Department of State, a major motivating consideration for Peking has been the presence of 50 Soviet divisions in Siberia. No nation other than the United States, he believes Chinese leaders have reasoned, would have the military force to dissuade Moscow should the Sino-Soviet frictions of recent years reach the flash point.

If that is a central consideration of Peking it is counterbalanced by American insistence that better relations with China do not threaten any other nation and that one set of friendships do not exclude others.

The American emphasis, as President Nixon pointed out in his foreign policy report to Congress two years ago, is a different one. It is the conviction that "international order cannot be secure if one of the major powers remains largely outside it and hostile toward it."

Mr. Nixon added:

"In this decade...there will be no more important challenge than that of drawing the People's Republic of China into a constructive relationship with the world community and particularly with the rest of Asia."

Since Mr. Nixon spoke , Peking has taken a seat in the United Nations and has expanded its network of diplomatic relations to include more than 70 nations, but until now no permanent on-the-scene link between the capitals of Mainland China and of the United States has existed.

The elements of "international order" to which President Nixon referred are numerous. One is in the area of arms control. Important understandings on strategic arms limitations which have been worked between the United States and the Soviet Union cannot be adequate until the People's Republic of China, fifth among the countries of the world to obtain the atomic weapon, countersigns them. Efforts to establish a "law of the sea" regulating the use of the world's oceans, and pacts against aerial hijackings, are other aspects of international community life which will remain defective until the Peking government takes part.

A mere opening of Liaison Offices offers no assurance that there will be quick agreement on the open issues, but it does imply that substantial progress has been made in eliminating sources of friction. Peking no longer believes itself in danger of an attack from the United States. The People's Republic of China has been relieved of that fear during the past four years as the number of American troops along its periphery has declined from 840,000 to 240,000 with all troops out of Vietnam and many American soldiers removed from Korea, Japan, and the Philippines. While the shift has been reassuring to Peking, any uneasiness it might have caused among America's Western Pacific allies has been offset by their understanding that the pulldowns have made a permanent American presence in the West Pacific more easily supportable.

The opening of the two contact offices implies that Peking no longer believes the United States seeks to "contain" the People's Republic. The latter has reason instead to believe that Washington considers it logical and desirable that so vast a nation, embodying a fifth of humanity, should play its own important and legitimate role in Asia and on the world stage.

These are limited beginnings but they are real.

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U.S. SEES TRADE AS A MEANS OF EAST-WEST COMPROMISE

Athens, Georgia, April 27 -- The United States is actively encouraging trade with the communist nations as an important instrument of moving East-West relations from conflict to compromise and cooperation.

U.S. Under Secretary of State William Casey said April 27 that the U.S. objective is to encourage stable, consumer-oriented societies in the communist nations, integrated into the international economic community.

In a speech at the University of Georgia, Mr. Casey said the United States has already normalized relations with Yugoslavia and Poland. In a "whirlwind" of negotiations, he said, great progress has been made toward normalizing relations with the Soviet Union, as well as Romania. Normalization with Hungary Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Albania, East Germany and Mongolia is somewhere ahead, not too far we hope."

Trade with Mainland China has also "sprung to life," Mr. Casey said. It is expected to double in 1973. He predicted that both nations could develop a mutual interest in developing China's natural resources, saying, "this is a field in which U.S. firms have a comparative advantage."

Although Japan and Western Europe have a head start over the United States in such trade, Mr. Casey said the United States is moving to catch up.

There are problems, he conceded. For example, communist state banks, by dealing from a monopoly position and suppressing information about their existing foreign debt, can often obtain credit at terms they might not otherwise. Mr. Casey said the U.S. government will increasingly share its knowledge of communist state borrowing practices with private enterprise. "In the long run," he said, "disclosure of financial information will ensure stable and orderly financial markets and work to the common advantage of state and private business."

The U.S. government has loaned about 1,000 million dollars to Poland, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and Romania, and has negotiated a 750 million dollar credit to the Soviet Union.

The U.S. wants to encourage private U.S. financing in communist countries by seeking a repeal of the Johnson Default Act of 1934, which now restricts private lending there.

But all loans, private and public, Mr. Casey said, will be granted on a "business-like basis. Economic criteria must predominate."

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

B

4/30/73

PRESIDENT NIXON ANNOUNCES THE RESIGNATIONS OF TOP AIDES IN THE WATERGATE INCIDENT

WASHINGTON, April 30 -- President Richard Nixon addressed the American people on radio and television Monday night on the Watergate incident.

The President announced that he had accepted the resignations of Attorney General Richard Kleindienst and three top aides, H.R. Haldeman, Chief of the White House staff, an associate of some twenty years standing John D. Ehrlichman, Assistant for Domestic Affairs, an associate of some thirteen years standing, and White House Counsel John Dean.

The President said the integrity of the White House has been questioned. And he went on to relate his news of the Watergate incident as it dates back in the months preceding this week's reports.

Last June, following his trip to Moscow, he was attempting to get some rest. He said he heard news reports of the Watergate incident. The President said he was appalled. He immediately launched an investigation at that time and was told there were no staff involvements. He relied on these reports until major new developments emerged following March 21st investigations he launched himself.

The President said he wanted to be fair, but public integrity had to take top priority over personal friendships and concerns. Staff changes had to be made.

The President emphasized the legal processes, so important, must be protected at all costs for the citizens of this country. He said to aid Mr. Richardson carry out his orders, he, Mr. Richardson, could employ a supervisory prosecutor to aid in bringing out the truth in the Watergate case.

The President went on to say that 1972 to him was a pivotal year to find peace. Political matters were then delegated to others while he worked on trying to end the war.

He said that in any organization, the man at the top really is responsible and must assume the responsibility of what happens at the political level.

He gave his pledge to end the Watergate affair and to

prevent such future occurrences. The judicial must move ahead, Mr. Nixon said, The Watergate was brought to this point by a dedicated judge, referring to John J. Sirica, and to the vigorous free press, as he put it. He then expressed his confidence in the Attorney General Designate, Elliot Richardson, to work out the Watergate affair to the satisfaction of the American people.

Mr. Nixon said work must go on...May 1, for example, a meeting with Chancellor Willi Brandt. The work must go on for mutual and balanced troop reductions in Europe. And work must go on here in the United States to fight such things as inflation.

Mr. Nixon outlined his second term goals. Peace for our children. Full opportunity. Employment for those people in this country who can work. And aid for those in this country who cannot. He called for a feeling of civility among people of all walks and all stages of life. We must maintain the integrity of the White House and reform our political process, ridding it of some of the mob violence, he said. Mr. Nixon called for campaign reforms. He said campaign excesses must be eliminated. The lesson is clear. The end must not justify the means. He called on the people to work for new standards, free of all of these excesses in our political process. The appointment of Mr. Richardson as Attorney General and William Ruckelshaus as temporary head of the FBI perhaps indicate the President's desire to place men with strong legal backgrounds in these positions.

Mr. Richardson as a U.S. Attorney for the State of Massachusetts once conducted a widespread, successful investigation of highway frauds, and initiated a drive against organized crime in that state.

Mr. Ruckleshaus is also a lawyer, and has been praised for his work with the Environmental Protection Agency.

Again Mr. Nixon, in announcing the resignation of Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman, emphasized that the resignations of his two closest aides should not be interpreted as evidence of wrong doing on their part.

Mr. Richardson will begin investigating the Watergate case as soon as he is confirmed by the Senate.

Republicans and Democrats have welcomed the resignations of the three White House assistants. And leaders of both parties called for immediate steps to make all the facts on the Watergate case clear.

Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger will leave for Moscow Thursday for talks with Soviet leaders. The White House said Dr. Kissinger will spend about five days discussing questions of common interest. These include the situation in Indochina, and the coming visit to Washington of Soviet Communist Party Chief Brezhnev. No date for that visit has been set.

In Moscow, the Soviet Party newspaper Pravda described President Nixon's visit to Moscow last May as a turning point in Soviet-American relations. Pravda said the Soviet Union will develop these ties by working peacefully with the U.S. Pravda also said there is a need for a European security conference and it called for an understanding on a balanced East-West reduction of forces. But the Communist Party newspaper said the Soviet Union must remain on guard against imperialist policies and reactionary ideas.

Secretary of State Rogers says he is hopeful that the Vietnam cease-fire will bring peace to Indochina, but he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the U.S. remains greatly concerned over repeated communist violations of the cease-fire. Secretary Rogers said the fighting in South Vietnam is the lightest it has been since the cease-fire. And he said the two sides are exchanging prisoners and discussing the political future. Mr. Rogers also told the Senate committee that the President's power to continue the bombing in Cambodia is based on the President's constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief and the Vietnam Cease-fire Agreement. He said the conflicts in Laos and Cambodia are so closely connected with Vietnam that they are considered part of the same fighting.

In Paris, the U.S. and North Vietnam completed the final day of talks on ways to make sure that the Vietnam agreement is fully honored. Both chief negotiators will leave today to report to their governments. The American negotiator, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William Sullivan, said the two sides completed the tasks they attempted. The North Vietnamese official, Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Cao Thach, said any decision on a meeting between Dr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho would be announced later. And he said the differences between the U.S. and Hanoi can be settled.

Cambodia - A military spokesman says the situation has improved around Phnom Penh and the southern provincial capital of Takeo. He said Cambodian forces are now searching for communist troops across the river from the capital. Last week, the Communists occupied several villages in the area.

President Lon Nol's brother and closest advisor, General Lon Non, has left Phnom Penh for visits to France and the U.S. Earlier, new orders were announced giving Cambodia's new High Political Council the power to run the government.

ROGERS CITES BASIS FOR U.S. BOMBING IN CAMBODIA

IPS Diplomatic Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 30 -- The Nixon Administration has presented to Congress a document that cites the Vietnam Peace Agreement and the U.S. Constitution as the legal authority for continued U.S. air strikes in Cambodia.

Secretary of State Rogers placed the 13-page document into the record April 30 at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing. It is entitled "Presidential Authority to Continue United States Air Combat Operations in Cambodia."

Article Two of the U.S. Constitution provides that the President "Shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States."

Article 20 of the Peace Agreement requires the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cambodia and Laos.

"This Article (20)," the document says, "is of central importance as it has long been apparent that the conflicts in Laos and Cambodia are closely related to the conflict in Vietnam, and, in fact, are so inter-related as to be considered parts of a single conflict."

When the Vietnam peace pact was concluded last January, the document notes, America "made clear to the North Vietnamese that the armed forces of the Khmer Government (Cambodia) would suspend all offensive operations and that the United States aircraft supporting them would do likewise."

"We stated," the document presented to the Committee said, "that if the other side reciprocated, a de facto cease-fire would thereby be brought into force in Cambodia."

However, the document added, "We also stated that if the communist forces carried out attacks, government forces and the United States Air Force would have to take necessary counter measures, and that, in that event, we would continue to carry out air strikes --- until such time as a cease-fire could be brought into effect."

"These statements were based on our conviction that it was essential....that compliance with Article 20 of the (Peace) Agreement would have to be reciprocal," the document said.

Secretary Rogers told the Senators, "We obviously would prefer that steps such as the combat air support in Cambodia were unnecessary."

"However," he said, "we did not sign the Vietnam Agreement with the thought that North Vietnam could act in clear violation of the Agreement once our troops (in South Vietnam) were withdrawn."

He called for "full implementation of the Agreement -- including the provision on withdrawal of foreign forces from Laos and Cambodia."

Continued North Vietnamese violation of Article 20, the Secretary said, "threatens to vitiate the premise of the Vietnam Agreement and thereby imperils an important element of the emerging structure of peace in Asia and elsewhere."

"But," Mr. Rogers said, "we remain convinced that the Vietnam Agreement provides the framework upon which a lasting peace can be accomplished in Indochina."

Pledging America "will continue to do everything we can" to achieve that end, the Secretary cited U.S.-North Vietnamese

preliminary talks currently underway in Paris between U.S. Deputy Secretary of State William Sullivan and Hanoi's Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

If those sessions "go well," a meeting will be held "at a later date" between Henry Kissinger, White House National Security Advisor, and Le Duc Tho of the Hanoi Politburo, Mr. Rogers said.

Senator Stuart Symington , Democrat of Missouri, told Mr.Rogers he did not "see why" what happens in Cambodia"has any real basic affect on the security of the United States."

Mr.Symington was not convinced that U.S. air strikes in Cambodia could be justified "on the basis of Article 20" and said he hoped "you stop it as soon as you can."

Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright debated with Mr. Rogers the question of whether the fighting in Cambodia was in fact a civil war.

"Is it a civil war or not?" Senator Fulbright asked.

Mr. Rogers replied, "Certainly there are Khmer elements involved in the other side opposing the (Cambodian) Government... also it is undoubtedly clear there are a large number of enemy troops present in Cambodia from (North) Vietnam, and that changes the character of the war appreciably."

The Secretary of State said support for the Cambodian insurgents comes from Hanoi, and that the "only foreign forces" there are from North Vietnam. "So in that respect it is not a civil war."

Mr. Rogers added: "I am just giving the facts, and I think anybody can call it what he wants to."

The record crest of the Mississippi River picked up speed Monday as it surged down river, assaulting already strained dikes and levees and threatening to engulf the countryside along its banks. Damage estimates soared past the 500 million dollar mark in the seven Mississippi Valley states, and Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana have yet to feel the full fury of the rampaging river.

Diplomatic sources in Tripoli said the Libyan Government has banned entry to all foreigners except those with Arabic-language passports. The sources said Libyan officials turned back hundreds of foreigners who arrived over the weekend with American or European passports, including some resident oil company employees with valid visas.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/2/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Following the President's nationwide radio-TV address Monday night, one Republican Senator, William Saxbe of Ohio, said: "I am very sympathetic with his position of trying to get things done with the difficulties he has. But I don't know any more about the Watergate than I did."

Assistant Senate Democratic Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia urged the appointment of a special prosecutor immediately "to avoid any suspicion of a whitewash." Senator Byrd added, "the administration must not investigate itself."

In Topeka, Kansas, the 1936 Republican Presidential Nominee said the Watergate affair shows that President Nixon has been betrayed "by stupid malefactors." Alfred M. Landon added that he did not know of anything in American history "of the sweep and scope of this Watergate scandal."

At Cape Kennedy, a federal mediator will try late this week to bring both sides together in an attempt to settle a strike that could delay the scheduled May 14 launch of the Skylab Space Station. There have been no negotiations since last Thursday between 130 striking tracking station workers and the Bendix Field Engineering Corp., their employer.

At Wounded Knee, South Dakota, a new wave of uncertainty hung over the embattled hamlet as Indian militants prepared to bury their dead. Talks between federal negotiators and Indian leaders were stalled until completion of funeral services for two men slain in gun battles at Wounded Knee.

A team of 34 gymnasts from the People's Republic of China is scheduled to arrive in United States on May 18, according to the National Committee on U.S.-China relations. The gymnasts will perform at Madison Square Garden on May 21, Philadelphia May 23, Seattle June 4. They will perform in Tucson and Denver also, but dates are not set yet.

In Roseville, Calif., the FBI and federal railroad officials probed the possibility that a saboteur touched off a chain reaction explosion of a munitions train which damaged nearly 700 homes and left 10 million dollars in destruction. "It's a possibility," one federal official said when asked if the weekend devastation could have been deliverately set off.

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AROUND THE WORLD:

Soviet Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev opened May Day celebrations in Moscow with a pledge to seek better relations with the United States. Leaders reviewed a parade by more than one million of their fellow citizens. Mr. Brezhnev made no direct mention of the People's Republic of China.

The Soviet News Agency Tass announced that Mr. Brezhnev and Chile's President Salvador Allende have been awarded Lenin International Peace prizes.

Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir said she hoped the Egyptians for their own sake will not carry out their present threats of war. Replying to students' questions at a gathering in Jerusalem, Mrs. Meir said a war would be a pity for Egyptian youth who would be sent into battle, since President Anwar Sadat must know he cannot obtain the results he seeks.

In Cairo, President Anwar Sadat said that American peace plans for the Middle East were deceptive and cautioned Soviet leaders against accepting them. Mr. Sadat did not announce any measures to break the Middle East deadlock, but reaffirmed his earlier declarations that a state of "total confrontation" against Israel has started.

In South Vietnam, saboteurs blew up a freight train about 25 miles east of Saigon and government troops killed 13 communists in fighting in the central highlands.

In Cambodia, U.S. Air Force Phantom jets resumed bombing raids around Phnom Penh after a one-day respite, striking targets about five miles east of the capital. The heavy U.S. air activity was a follow-up to a Monday drive by 1,500 government troops that routed communist forces from a three-miles stretch of the Mekong River's east bank.

The Senate approved a resolution Tuesday calling on President Nixon to appoint, with Senate confirmation, a special prosecution to take over the Watergate investigation. Reps. John B. Anderson, Chairman of the House Republican Conference, and Robert H. Michel, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, introduced a similar "sense of the house" resolution. Neither resolution would be binding on the President.

Prices on the New York Stock exchange leveled off but remained lower after making a sharp recovery from early losses. Trading was only moderate.

Dow Jones closing stock averages:

30 INDUS	921.21	OFF	0.22
20 TRANSP	183.30	OFF	0.89
15 UTILS	107.27	UP	0.07
65 STOCKS	288.96	OFF	0.34

VOLUME: 15,380.000 SHARES.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/4/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

AROUND THE NATION:

A Senate resolution urging appointment of a special Watergate prosecutor -- which reportedly infuriated President Nixon -- was technically on the books today. But some Republican Senators want it known that the resolution reflects "the sense of only five Senators." Five Senators passed the resolution by voice. A move for reconsideration failed. The resolution stands but is not binding on the President.

Senator George McGovern has commented as follows on the Watergate affair: "I take no satisfaction from this bad affair. Indeed, since the election last November, I have repeatedly refused such inquiries about Watergate. And I take no joy today from the President's difficulties. With him, I hope they will be resolved so that he and we fight in the future on other, better issues."

Martha Mitchell, wife of former Attorney General John Mitchell, was subpoenaed to give sworn testimony about the Watergate affair Thursday in New York City. The testimony is in connection with a civil suit filed by the Democratic National Committee after the Watergate break-in.

The Nation faces the prospect of a serious gasoline shortage this summer and the government might have to set up priorities for allocating fuel, a treasury official told a subcommittee of the House-Senate Joint Economic Committee. He said the country is using 47 million barrels of gasoline a week and producing only 43 million barrels.

President Nixon will confer in Iceland with French President Pompidou May 31 and June 1.

AROUND THE WORLD:

In South Vietnam, a government spokesman said communist troops attacked government positions on highway one near the Binh Dinh Border on the central coast. The spokesman reported 116 more communist violations of the cease-fire in the 24-hours ending at noon Thursday.

Dispatches from Cambodia say two government battalions have disappeared following a battle with communist forces about forty kilometers southeast of Phnom Penh. The dispatches say the Cambodians, at least 500 men, may have been overwhelmed by toxic gas, although there was no indication of what kind of gas may have been used.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:

30	INDUS	954.67	UP 1.3
20	TRANS	188.28	UP 3.09
15	UTILS	108.38	UP 0.47
65	STOCKS	295.91	UP 3.86

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

TEXT: NIXON RADIO STATEMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY REPORT

Washington, May 3 -- Following is the text of a statement by President Nixon on his Foreign Policy Report.

The year 1972 was a time of more dramatic progress toward a lasting peace in the world than any other year since the end of World War Two. But as encouraging as that progress was, we cannot rest on our laurels now.

1973 and the years to come will test whether America will go forward into a new era of international relations, or whether we will go backward into preoccupation with ourselves, thus allowing the world to slip back into its age-old patterns of conflict.

If we meet this test, the rewards can be great. If we do not, a priceless opportunity may be tragically lost.

It is against this background of hope and danger that I have today submitted to the Congress my Fourth Annual Report on United States Foreign Policy. Tonight I want to share with you some highlights of that report.

Since the time of my last Foreign Policy Review 15 months ago, we have witneseed historic achievements on a number of fronts. After more than two decades of hostility and isolation, we have begun an entirely new relationship with the People's Republic of China when I visited Peking last year.

Travel, exchanges and trade between our two countries are accelerating. This month we shall open Liaison Offices in each other's capitals, headed by distinguished senor diplomats.

The United States and the Soviet Union have taken a decisive turn away from the confrontation of the past quarter century. At our meeting last May, the Soviet leaders and I established a set of basic principles to govern our relations.

We signed a series of cooperative agreements and we laid the foundation for major increases in trade. Most importantly, we reached an unprecedented agreement limiting the nuclear arsenals that have haunted the world for a generation.

In the early months of 1973, intensive negotiations and a decisive military policy brought us at last to a just settlement of the long and costly war in Vietnam we achieved our fundamental objectives -- a ceasefire, the return of our prisoners, a commitment to account for those missing in action, the honorable withdrawal of our forces, and the right of the people of South Vietnam to determine their own political future.

But the peace in Vietnam and the parallel peace in Laos remain fragile because of North Vietnam's continued violations of the peace agreement. A ceasefire still has not been reached in Cambodia. We earnestly hope these problems can be solved at the conference table. We will not turn our back on our friends and allies while Hanoi makes a mockery of its promise to help keep the peace.

During recent months, with less fanfare than in negotiations with our adversaries, but with no less dedication, we have also been working closely with our Atlantic and Pacific partners. In addition, we have moved toward major reform of the international economic system, although the process of readjustment is still marked by crises.

We have continued to share more responsibilities with our friends under the Nixon Doctrine. In sum, recalling the challenges we faced and the goals we set at the outset of this administration, all Americans can take satisfaction in the record of the recent past.

But our progress in the early 1970's has been more marked in reducing tensions than in restructuring partnerships. That is why we must make 1973 not only the "Year of Europe," as some have called it, but also the year of renewal for all of America's alliances and friendships.

In this spirit, we shall cooperate with our European friends to forge even stronger partnerships, cemented by a new articulation of the goals we share.

There will be the closest collaboration on such major issues as the mutual and balanced reduction of forces in Europe, the European Security Conference, and the current round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. Before the end of the year, I will visit our Atlantic allies.

We shall also continue to attach the highest priority to our relations with our major Pacific ally, Japan. Prime Minister Tanaka will visit the United States this summer for talks on this subject.

We shall work with all concerned nations to create a stable monetary system and to promote freer trade. To make this possible, I again urge the Congress to pass promptly the crucial trade legislation I submitted last month.

We are also seeking in 1973 to further the positive momentum in our relations with the Soviet Union. I look forward to welcoming the Soviet leadership to this country later in the year.

Dr. Kissinger leaves tonight for Moscow to prepare for that visit. New U.S.-Soviet talks are already underway aiming for further agreements on controlling nuclear weapons.

We shall also continue this year to build our promising new relationship with the People's Republic of China.

We shall pay particular attention to our neighbors in this hemisphere. Secretary Rogers is soon to embark on a trip to Latin America, and I look forward to a similar journey myself during my second term.

We shall do our part with others to reduce tensions and increase opportunity in such areas as the Middle East, South Asia and Africa.

We shall continue building new partnerships of shared responsibilities with all our friends around the globe. Approval of the Foreign Aid Bill which I sent to the Congress this week will be funadmental to this effort.

Our policy in the world for the next four years can be summarized quite simply:

Where peace is newly planted, we shall work to make it thrive. Where bridges have been built, we shall work to make them stronger. Where friendships have endured, we shall work to make them grow.

We shall keep America strong, involved in the world, meeting the responsibilities which no other free nation is able to meet in building a structure of peace.

I said upon taking office more than four years ago that a nation could aspire to no higher honor than the title of Peacemaker. America has done much to earn that title since then. Let us resolve to do still more in the years ahead.

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BUNKER CALLS ON COMMUNISTS TO HEED PARIS TERMS

(by Thomas R. Elliston)

Saigon, May 3 -- America's Ambassador to South Vietnam, Ellsworth T. Bunker, is convinced that the Paris Cease-Fire Agreement provides "all concerned with an equitable and honorable method" to achieve peace in Vietnam.

At the same time, he has warned both North Vietnam and the "Provisional Revolutionary Government" that the United States does not regard the agreement as "just a scrap of paper," but rather a document that can prove effective if its terms are carried out.

In a farwell speech before Saigon's American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bunker pointed out that both President Nixon and President Thieu "have repeatedly made clear our determination to adhere meticulously to its provisions."

He said South Vietnam and the United States did not sign the agreement merely to get prisoners of war released.

"We did not go through the difficult and, indeed, excruciating process to negotiations at Paris or sign the agreement with the thought that North Vietnam could behave as it wished once our troops were withdrawn," he said.

Mr. Bunker, who is ending six years as the United States' chief envoy to South Vietnam, said his country intends to help the Indochinese peoples rebuild their economies and "enjoy the fruits of peace." However, he added, "if the communists will not join us in fairly observing the agreement we shall proceed with the reconstruction of non-communist Indochina."

In Washington earlier this week President Nixon sent to Congress a proposed Foreign Aid Program that included a request for funds for aid to the noncommunist Indochinese nations. No funds were asked for North Vietnam.

Mr. Bunker pointed out that South Vietnam, although preoccupied with the war, had made considerable progress in establishing a viable government and economy. An outstanding example, he said, is the progress of the Land Reform Program. He told his audience:

"By the third anniversary of the Land-To-The-Tiller Law, a little over a month ago, the government achieved its goal of distributing nearly two-and-a-half million acres (approximately 1.3 million hectares) to landless farmers." He added that it had accomplished this task "in a peaceful, non-violent way, reconciling the landowners through fair and substantial compensation." This process, he said, has shown the people of Vietnam that revolutionary social change can be brought about by a noncommunist government and that the government of South Vietnam is a "positive force for the creation of a stable and just society."

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KISSINGER BRIEFING

Washington, May 3 -- Following is an excerpt from a press briefing by Dr. Henry Kissinger on President Nixon's foreign policy report:

Q: Doctor, how do you assess the prospects for a real peace in Southeast Asia?

Dr. Kissinger: I think the record should show that it took until the third question to reach Southeast Asia.

Q: It is topic "A".

Dr. Kissinger: First of all, one has to ask oneself what is meant by "real peace." If one means a consciousness of tranquility, if one means that the parties to the conflict in Southeast Asia will live henceforth with a consciousness of reconciliation, then I would say that that day is very far off.

The essence of the settlement was that the military issues were settled in some detail, at least in the document and the political issues were left to further evolution. The political issues were not solved; they were left to hopefully a political rather than a military contest.

The parties that had fought for 25 years did not suddenly give up their differences. Therefore, the issue in Southeast Asia is not whether a consciousness of harmony can be brought about or the absence of tension but whether the political evolution that will inevitably occur take place essentially in peaceful forms or at least without large-scale conflict.

We have stated repeatedly that we are disappointed at the way the agreement has been implemented.....

We are not pessimistic about the long-term prospects in the negotiations that we are conducting with the North Vietnamese. We are approaching them with the attitude that the difficulties can be ameliorated, if not solved, and that one should look at this as an evolutionary process rather than a final settlement.

Q: Dr. Kissinger, how much progress is actually being made in both Cambodia and Laos toward a political settlement within these countries?

Dr. Kissinger: Just to give myself some possibility of avoiding some questions later, I must point out that this is not exactly related to the subject of this press conference, which is to explain the report.

The situation in Laos and Cambodia differs in the sense that in Laos -- they are similar in one respect. Article 20 of the agreement provides for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and for an end to the use of Laos and Cambodia as bases against any neighboring country.

In this sense, the obligation is clear and unambiguous and obviously is not being fulfilled. There is a difference, however, in the sense that in Laos there exists a cease-fire agreement between the Laotian parties.

We are not formally a part of that agreement and this is why the agreement provides that within a fixed time period after a political settlement, which in turn was supposed to come 30 days after the cease-fire agreement, all foreign forces should be withdrawn.

This is not, strictly speaking, in accordance with article 20 with makes no prior conditions to the withdrawal of foreign forces.

If this agreement is implemented among the parties, then a definite deadline will exist for the withdrawal of all foreign forces. Up to now, the political agreement has not been achieved.... ...in Laos would be for the ouside countries to encourage a conclusion of the political negotiations, which would automatically produce a deadline for the withdrawal of foreign forces. This, in turn, would achieve one of our principal objectives as far as Laos in concerned.

Q: How much progress has been made in that respect?

Dr. Kissinger: Our judgment is that enough progress has been made so that a settlement could be achieved rapidly if it were wanted by both sides. The obstacle to a settlement right now is the reluctance, I would think, to withdraw troops rather than the conditions of the settlement. If a decision were made to have a settlment, it could come fairly rapidly.

Q: Dr. Kissinger ---

Dr. Kissinger: I am not finished yet with Cambodia. In Cambodia, for a variety of reasons, including the fact that the forces opposing the government were divided among various factions, some of which were receiving their support from different capitals, it did not prove as feasible to arrange a global negotiation as it turned out to be in Laos.

However, we believe that some of the same process that operated in Laos can be applied also in Cambodia, particularly now as all the opposing forces claim to be rallied under one central direction and that the government in Phnom Penh has broadened its base.

We are not too pessimistic that over a period of weeks, maybe some months, some cease-fire negotiations could start. Cambodia is somewhat behind Laos in this process. What form these negotiation would take, we would leave to the parties.

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English Broadcast of the Voice of America

The following VOA scheduled for the Far East and Pacific will be effective from May 6, 1973:

English

2200-2400 GMT to Southeast Asia		1100-1600 GMT to Southeast Asia	
25 Meter Band	11760 KHZ	19 Meter Band	15345 KHZ
			15210 KHZ
31 Meter Band	954 - KHZ		15155 KHZ
49 Meter Band	6185 KHZ	25 Meter Band	11715 KHZ
		31 Meter Band	9760 KHZ
		190 Meters	& 1580 KHZ
		1130-1200 & 1430-1600 GMT	

LAO: 1200-1300 GMT

19 Meter Band	15250 KHZ
25 Meter Band	11930 KHZ
31 Meter Band	9630 KHZ
190 Meters	1580 KHZ

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/7/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

The two sides in the Vietnam conflict are accusing each other of continued serious violations of the Paris peace agreement. North Vietnam has asked participants in the International Conference on Vietnam to condemn what it says are systematic violations by South Vietnam and the U.S. And in Saigon the South Vietnamese military command says the communists violated the cease fire 149 times in a 24-hour period ending mid-day Sunday. These included shelling attacks on government positions near Hué. A helicopter carrying members of the ICCS was fired upon as it flew over a communist held area of the Mekong Delta. The craft was not damaged. Lack of security guarantees for the Commission's helicopters had delayed for a week an exchange of civilian prisoners by South Vietnam and the Viet Cong. South Vietnam says it will begin releasing more than 600 prisoners at Quang Tri on Monday. The Viet Cong have not said when or where it will free its next group of civilians.

In Cambodia, American air strikes were called in to protect a large supply convoy on its way to Phnom Penh on the Mekong river. The convoy docked for several hours about 50 kilometers from the Cambodian capital while the American planes hit communists positions on the river banks.

Moscow dispatches say U.S. Presidential Advisor Henry Kissinger held another round of talks with Soviet Party Chief Brezhnev. There are no details on the talks which began Saturday at a country house northwest of Moscow. Dr. Kissinger said earlier he will discuss U.S. Soviet relations and agenda for the Washington visit of Party Chief Brezhnev and the situation in Indochina.

U.S. diplomat David Bruce is flying westward to take up his duties as American envoy to the People's Republic of China. He goes first to Hong Kong for five-days, before proceeding to Peking. Before leaving Washington Sunday morning, Mr. Bruce expressed enthusiasm and high hopes for his mission. Mr. Bruce is accompanied by his wife and five diplomatic aides. Mr. Bruce was called out of retirement to head the first diplomatic mission to the People's Republic of China in more than 20 years. Mr. Bruce if 75 years old.

The Lebanon's Prime Minister says meetings are continuing in an effort to find a permanent solution to the conflict between Lebanon and the Palestinian guerrillas. The Prime Minister has been conferring with guerrilla leaders and special envoys from other Arab states. He said his aim is to gain security and peace for all residents while preserving Lebanon sovereignty. Arab guerrillas early Sunday attacked a post on the northern border of Syria and abducted 11 Lebanese border police and customs agents. The government in a communique hours later said its forces resisted the attack and the kidnapped men have been returned. The incident and a rocket attack on a government office were the only events to mar the weekend calm throughout Lebanon.

USAID DISTRIBUITON: B&F

Mexico has met all ransom demands made by the guerrillas who kidnapped U.S. Consul General Hardy two days ago but the guerrillas are reported to have made new demands. The Mexican government flew 30 alleged political prisoners to Cuba and their arrival in Havana was confirmed on TV by Cuba's Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City. It was to have been the last condition for the release for Mr. Hardy in Guadalajara.

Senator John Tunny says Congress not the Nixon Administration should select an independent investigator for the Watergate scandal. He told TV interviewers the American people would not trust a prosecutor appointed by anyone connected with the White House. Sen. Edward Gurney agrees on the need for an independent investigation but says there is no reason the selection should be taken out of White House hands. Republican Senators will introduce a resolution on Monday calling on acting Attorney General Richardson to make such an appointment. President Nixon also asked Mr. Richardson to chose an outside prosecutor if he sees fit but no decision has been announced. Since his speech last Monday, President Nixon has not commented on Watergate and spent the weekend in seculation on Grand Key Island in the Bahamas.

Defense Attorneys in the Pentagon Papers trial say they will ask the Federal court to order a dismissal of the case because of what they call White House impropriety. The defense has claimed the White House attempted to bribe the trial judge when a presidential aide offered him the position of director of the FBI.

Israeli Premier told a U.S. TV audience that if Egyptian President carries out what she called his threats to renew fighting, his country will be the heaviest loser. She said Israel s armed forces are ready for any renewal of fighting with Egypt. Appearing with Mrs. Meir the Deputy Premier said Israel has the right to settle Jews in the occupied Arab land since these territories fall within the boundaries of ancient Israel. But he said the government has limited the practice in order to keep the door open for peace with the Arab states. On a second TV program broadcast in Israel the Premier said she had approached Egypt s President for secret peace talks through a third party several months ago but had received no reply.

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PRESIDENT NIXON'S FOURTH FOREIGN POLICY REPORT

(by Barry Brown)

Washington, May 3 -- President Nixon's fourth annual report under the general title "United States Foreign Policy for the 1970's" is interresting as much for what it tells about the thought processes of the Administration as for the substantive matters it contains.

The bulk of its 232 pages is devoted to a review of developments during 1972, ranging from the Peking trip and Moscow Summit through the ending fo the war in Vietnam to American actions on all major problems in every regions of the world an every category of international relations. But the particular virtue of this volume, like its predecessors, is that it puts this mass of detail into a coherent framework. In his introduction, President Nixon sums up the "positive evolution" of his foreign policy by recalling the subtitles of previous reports:

"In 1969, we defined our basic approach to the blueprint of a New Strategy for Peace. In 1970, we implemented new policies, Building Toward Peace.' In 1971, we made essential breakthroughs, and a global structure of peace emerged. This past year, we realized major results from our previous efforts. Together they are 'shaping a durable peace.'"

Having reached the stage of major emphasis on the durability of his achievements, the President also explains the importance he attaches to this remarkable series of documents. "Steadiness abroad required steadiness at home," he writes. "America could continue to make its vital contribution in the world only if Americans understoood the need and supported the effort to do so. But understanding and support for a responsible foreign policy were in serious jeopardy in 1969. Years of burdens, cold war tensions, and a difficult war threatened to undermine our constancy...We have thus paid great attention, as in these reports, to the articulation, as well as the implementation, of our new role in the world."

In the matter of "articulating" American foreign policy, the Nixon Administration is surely unique in modern time. Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson once lamented that during his service "everything conspires to press one into the episodic treatement -- no beginning, no end; one problem, one subject at a time. One speech on Greece and Turkey another on reciprocal trade agreements; another on the Far East or an aspect of its; still another on the Marshall Plan or NATO; and so on," Many others who have had responsibility for decision-making on a day-to-day basis have similarly discovered how difficult it becomes to think about policy as a whole.

That is the kind of thinking that the Nixon Administration s annual foreign policy reports so strikingly demonstrate. Nor is the effort to devise a philosophy of foreign policy simply an abstract intellectual enterprise, such as Henry Kissinger might have undertaken while he was still at Harvard. When analysis and exposition of this kind are pursued in the White House, they take on political functions of their own, as suggested by the President s referrence to the relationship between public understanding and support of America s world role and his ability to sustain a responsible foreign policy.

Dean Ackeson also once observed that the United States "two dramatic sorties into the larger world" -- in World War One and World War Two -- seemed to have given the American people the notion that "it is our role to intervene in world affairs with sporadic and violent bursts of energy and with decisive and definitive effect -- to appear on the scene in the nick of time like a knight errant, rescue the lady, and ride away." They would have to learn the distinction, he warned, between meeting "the occasional challenge of high adventure" and dealing with "the constant and nagging problems of everyday life."

That is the transition the Nixon Administration has largely accomplished, by facing up to the threat of neoisolationism with an array of new policies designed to redefine the terms of American involvement. "But our first requirement, the President emphasized, "was philosophic...we begin with the conviction that a major American commitment to the world continued to be indispensable. The many changes in the postwar landscape did not alter this central fact."

Recognition and acceptance of that fact, in turn, now provides the cornerstone of the "durable peace" he seeks to shape.

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U.S.-U.S.S.R. ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION CONTINUING

(by Ron Moxness)

Washington, May 4 -- The Russians are coming to Washington again on May 8 -- this time to study the legal and administrative measure established by the U.S. Government to protect the nation s environmental quality.

The Council for Environmental Quality (CEQ) said the meeting will be the sixth stemming from the cooperative U.S.-USSR Environmental Agreement signed by leaders of the two nations in Moscow on May 23, 1972.

Previous working groups have studied air and water pollution problems and wildlife conservation in the Soviet Union. A fourth group is concluding an agreement to cooperate in studies of earthquake prediction. Other meetings -- on marine oil pollution and other problems -- will continue throughout the summer.

Timothy Atkeson, CEQ General Counsel, who will serve with Dr. O.S. Kolbasov of the Soviet Union as co-chairmen of the work group to meet in Washington next week, said legal and administrative environmental matters will dominate the Washington talks.

The Soviet group will continue its studies of the legal safeguards at Law School of Stanford University, the University of California at Los Angeles and at Harward and Columbia Universities.

Mr. Atkeson expects the Soviet visitors to find the environmental impact statement procedures required by U.S. law to be especially interesting. These procedures require that all national agencies make public their assessment of the environmental impact of any proposed major action.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 declares it is national policy that man and nature should exist in productive harmony. The environmental impact statement have made it possible for environmentalists to oppose construction of, or request improvement in, such major programs as a proposed oil pipeline n Alaska and the leasing of submerged lands for oil drilling in the Gulf of Mexico.

National government agencies have published about 4,000 environmental impact statements since may, 1970.

The majority of the projects were domestic but had direct or potential international impact. Russell E. Train, CEQ Chairman said recently:

"Our government agencies are applying the environmental impact statement procedure to the international, as well as national, environmental impact of their actions.... If other nations follow our example, as we hope they will, we will have found a very effective means of implementing Principle 21 of the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, which declares the responsibility of states to ensure that activites within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other states or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction."

Mr. Train pointed out that the U.S. Defense department did impact statements on the transfer of nerve gas from Okinawa to Johnson Island in the Pacific and on the disposal of munitions in the Atlantic in 1970. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is preparing a statement on the space shuttle. The Atomic Energy Commission filed a statement -- made available to Canada and Japan -- on the underground nuclear test at Amchitka Island.

The U.S. Transportation Department did an impact statement govering the international environmental implications of the supersonic transport. It is also planning a statement on how it is helping to complete the Inter-American Highway in Central America. The Alaska pipeline statement was made available to Canada, and Canadian environmentalists were permitted to intervene in litigation, which delayed construction of the line.

Mr. Atkeson said there has been growing interest in the National Environmental Policy Act and its ecological safeguards not only in the Soviet Union but also in Canada and Japan.

The Act was intended to make the large national U.S. agencies -- such as the Interior Department -- more responsive to environmental considerations, frequently neglected in the past.

Mr. Train has said that U.S. pioneering in considering environmental problems has helped nations in four ways -- by showing the strong impact public opinion can have upon policy, but demonstrating what technology can contribute to environmental protection, by developing new forms of government organization to cope with environmental problems and by seeking cooperation with all nations in protecting the environment.

"The National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) is not a toothless tiger that can be ignored whenever it suits the convenience of a federal agency," a legal critique of the law noted recently. "The citizen suit provides an extraordinarily flexible and effective enforcement technique, at least against administrative agencies... The willingness of the courts to vindicate environmental values means that government agencies must take seriously the NEPA obligation to consider environmental factors and the views of outsiders."

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

English:

2200-2400 GMT to Southeast Asia
25 Meter Bang 11760 KHZ
31 Meter Band 9545 KHZ
49 Meter Band 6185

1100-1600 GMT to Southeast Asia
19 Meter Band 15345 KHZ
15210 KHZ
15155 KHZ
25 Meter Band 11715 KHZ
31 Meter Band 9760 KHZ
190 Meters & 1580 KHZ
1130-1200 & 1430-1600 GMT

LAO: 1200-1300 GMT
19 Meter Band 15250
25 Meter Band 11930 KHZ
31 Meter Band 9630 KHZ
190 Meters 1580 KHZ

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/8/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Attorney-General designate Elliot Richardson anncunced Monday that once his nomination goes through he will name a special prosecutor to supervise investigation aimed at uncovering "the whole truth" in the Watergate scandal. He said the person selected would be given complete independence necessary to conduct a full and impartial investigation. He said however, he has not yet found the right man. Several possibilities for the job have been mentioned, including William T. Coleman, a Philadelphia lawyer who was a classmate of Richardson's at Yale University.

Government and American Indian Movement (A.I.M.) negotiators have agreed to end the 69-day old occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. The agreement has been signed and both sides are to lay down their arms Wednesday. Richard Hellstern, Justice Department official, said the waiting period from Monday to Wednesday was to allow for the burial of Lawrence Lamont, one of two occupiers killed in gun battles with federal officials, and to give A.I.M.'s lawyers time to raise bail money for leaders who will be arrested when they leave the village.

Transportation Secretary Claude S. Brinegar said the gasoline shortage this summer is "worrisome, but not serious," adding that he saw no prospects of gas rationing.

Agriculture Secretary, in his annual report, said American farmers had record net income of more than 19.2 billion dollars last year, with farm experts totaling eight billion dollars. He predicted a 10 billion dollars export total this year -- an increase of 25 percent.

The Supreme Court ruled six to three Monday that state reapportionment plans are subject to the 1965 Voting Rights Act, designed to protect minorities.

Also, the Supreme Court left undistrubed a lower court's refusal to extend to civil cases the rule requiring newsmen to disclose confidential sources to a grand jury investigating crime.

Garrett Keer Sias, USIA Information Specialist until his retirement last June, died Saturday in Washington at the age 63 after a brief illness. A graduate of Princeton University in 1932, he worked on magazines until 1942 when he joined the Office of War information in New York City. He was transferred to Washington in 1946.

Philip W. Turner, 54, a retired Foreign Service Officer with USIA, died last Thursday at his Washington home after suffering from a heart attack. A native of Hiram, Ohio, he joined USIA in 1960 and served in Iran, Chile and Argentina. He retirned in January, 1972.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

AROUND THE WORLD:

Israel observed its 25th anniversary of independence celebrating it with air, armor and troops' parade through Jerusalem. Heavy security precautions were in effect in the city against possible Arab guerrilla attacks.

Egypt's President Sadat had told a visiting Arab Delegation from the occupied West Bank of Jordan that war with Israel is imminent. Sadat was quoted as saying: "It has been established beyond doubt that Israel will not abandon the occupied territory by peaceful methods," and war is the only way to recover this territory."

In Beirut, Lebanese government and army authorities reached a tentative agreement with Palestinian guerrilla leaders to end differences which caused four days of clashes last week and threatened the country with civil war.

The guerrilla kidnappers of U.S. Consul General Terrence G. Leonhardy in Guadalajara, Mexico failed to release him once 30 political prisoners were flown to Cuba and were said to be posing new demands, possibly involving a cash ransom. A consular spokesman described the situation as "very delicate."

David Bruce arrived in Hong Kong Monday for a week's rest and consultation with American China experts there before proceeding to Peking as head of the first U.S. mission in China. He is expected to leave by train next Monday for the Chinese capital.

In London, a British Defense Ministry spokesman said Western allied nuclear planers are studying development of a nuclear weapon with controlled low explosive power and radiation for battlefield targets.

Thousands of right-wing demonstrators roamed downtown Madrid Monday demanding that Generalissimo Francisco Franco fire his government and put the army in power.

Saigon Monday resumed its civilian prisoner release program which was suspended for 10 days in dispute over safety measures. A government spokesman said 200 communist civilian war prisoners were taken to the Thac Han riverbank near Quang Tri City for release.

The Washington Post won the 57th annual Pulitzer Prize for distinguished public service in journalism for its investigative reporting of the Watergate scandal.

Prices recovered from their initial day lows but still were on the minus side in light trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Declines topped advances by about a 7-to-5 ratio among the 1,759 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:

30 INDUS	950.71	OFF 3.16
20 TRANS	185.24	OFF 2.82
15 UTILS	108.45	OFF 0.16
65 STOCKS	295.77	OFF 1.70

VOLUME: 12,500,000 SHARES.

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U.S., MEXICAN OFFICIALS FOCUSING ON RELEASE OF DIPLOMAT

Washington, May 7 -- The State Department says the "energies and the attention" of the U.S. and Mexican governments in the kidnapping of U.S. Consul General Terrence G. Leonhardy "are focused on the effort" to secure his safe release.

Charles Bray, Department Spokesman, told newsmen May 7 that the kidnappers have made an "additional demand" for Mr. Leonhardy's freedom after the Mexican Government met their original demand May 6 and freed 30 prisoners, many held on charges of terrorism.

The U.S. diplomat was abducted in Guadalajara May 4 by persons identifying themselves as members of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Mr. Bray would not tell the questioners the nature of the new demand from the kidnappers. He would neither confirm nor deny that they were seeking ransom money.

Asked to state U.S. policy toward paying ransom to kidnappers, Mr. Bray offered a two-point position.

First, he said, "as we have said in earlier cases, it is the responsibility of the host government to take those measures, steps, which in its judgment are best designed to assure the well-being and safety of diplomatic and consular officials accredited to it."

Second, Mr. Bray said, "we have a firm policy of not yielding in any way to what he described as "extortion and blackmail for the release of our officials anywhere in the world."

He said the American position was reaffirmed to Mexican authorities following Mr. Leonhardy's abduction.

He replied "no comment" when asked if the United States had tried to discourage Mexico from meeting the abductors' original demands.

Mr. Bray told another questioner the planned trip of Secretary of State Rogers to Latin America was not being reconsidered because of the kidnapping.

Mr. Bray said he hoped to have an announcement on Secretary Rogers' travel plans "in the course of this week."

Secretary Rogers' "intentions remain firm in the matter" of making the trip, Mr. Bray emphasized.

Mr. Bray also said a special task force was set up at the State Department to coordinate U.S. efforts in the kidnapping case from its outset. The task force is headed by Jack Kubisch, Assistant Secretary-designate for Inter-American Affairs.

Asked if any thought was being given to sending a high-ranking U.S. official from Washington to Guadalajara, Mr. Bray replied, "no comment for the time being."

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WHITE HOUSE: NIXON UNAWARE OF WATERGATE ESPIONAGE

Key Biscayne, Florida, May 7 -- The White House has labeled untrue "any suggestion" that President Nixon knew about a campaign of political espionage and sabotage directed against potential presidential candidates of the Democratic Party in 1972.

A statement specifically approved by Mr. Nixon and read to newsmen by Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald Warren May 7 said:

"Any suggestion that the President was aware of the Watergate operation is untrue. Any suggestion that the President participated in any cover-up activities is untrue. Any suggestion that the President ever authorized the offering of clemency to anyone in this case is also false."

Mr. Warren told questioners that by "Watergate operation" the President meant not only the tapping of telephones at Democratic National Committee Headquarters in the Watergate apartment-office complex in Washington, D.C., but also the broader charges of political disruption allegedly practiced against Democratic candidates.

The Statement rebuts charges which Newsweek Magazine says former presidential counsel John Dean will make in appearances before a Federal Grand Jury investigating the incidents and a U.S. Senate Select Committee empaneled to probe election year irregularities.

Mr. Nixon asked for Mr. Dean's resignation April 30 after publication of charges that Mr. Dean was involved in the attempts to cover up the incidents. The President also accepted at that time the resignations of H.R. Haldeman, his White House Chief of Staff, and John Ehrlichman, his top Domestic Affairs adviser.

President Nixon has designated Defense Secretary Elliott Richardson to be Attorney General and "get to the bottom" of the Watergat matter.

The President also empowered Mr. Richardson , if he chose, to name a supervisory prosecutor to assure the impartiality of the investigation. Mr. Richardson has announced he will do so, and will ask the Senate to approve his selection.

Mr. Warren told questioners Mr. Richardson had not consulted the President before announcing his decision. He pointed out the President had given Mr. Richardson "a free hand" to resolve the case, and said he did not expect Mr. Richardson to consult with Mr. Nixon on the identity of the supervisory prosecutor.

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2200-2400 GMT to Southeast Asia		1100-1600 GMT to Southeast Asia	
25 Meter Band	11760 KHZ	19 Meter Band	15345 KHZ
			15210 KHZ
31 Meter Band	9545 KHZ		15155 KHZ
49 Meter Band	6185 KHZ	25 Meter Band	11715 KHZ
		31 Meter Band	9760 KHZ
		190 Meters	& 1580 KHZ

2200-2300:GMT only 1130-1200 & 1430-1600 GMT

LAO: 1200-1300 GMT

19 Meter Band	15250 KHZ
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31 Meter Band	9630 KHZ
190 Meters	1580 KHZ

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/9/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

U.S. Defense Secretary Richardson has testified again that American air support for Cambodia forces is vital in preventing a government collapse. In answer to questions from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Richardson conceded that the Cambodia government is now entirely dependent on U.S. air support for its survival. And he said such air support is also necessary in maintaining the cease fire in South Vietnam. The outgoing Defense Secretary was testifying in support of the Administration to continue grants and loans to foreign countries for the purchase of American arms. He said the program was necessary for Indochina in cease the Vietnam cease fire should collapse and hostilities resume. But he stressed there are no plans for the reintroduction of U.S. ground forces in any case. Committee Chairman Fulbright called the military aid program obsolete and said it should be ended.

The South Vietnamese government has released another 200 civilian war prisoners to the Viet Cong at Quang Tri and said it will exchange 250 more on Wednesday. The Viet Cong say they will release 252 South Vietnamese on Friday and Saturday. Also on Friday members of the Four Party Joint Military team are to go to Hanoi to visit the guaves of American prisoners who died in captivity. VOA correspondent in Saigon says the visit is expected to lead to the return of the dead prisoners remains.

In Cambodia, government forces were reported to have broken a communist siege and linked up with an isolated garrison inside the town of Set Bo about 20 kilometers south of Phnom Penh.

Presidential Advisor Kissinger has ended his 4th straight day of talks with Soviet Communist Party Chief Brezhnev at a government country retreat outside Moscow. Dr. Kissinger will leave Moscow Wednesday and will met with British Leader in London before returning to Washington.

Deposed Cambodia ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk has left Peking for a nine-nation tour of Africa, and East Europe. He was seen off at the airport by Premier Chou En-Lai. His trip is expected to last about 2 months.

Reports from Beirut say fighting between Lebanese troops and Palestinian guerrillas had again come to halt following another agreement on a cease fire. The Levanese Army communique said the guerrillas accepted the new cease fire proposal by President Frangid. Lebanese authorities and Palestinian guerrillas have agreed to set up joint committees to help carry out cease fire arrangements.

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The special Senate Committee investigating the Watergate affair will open its hearings on May 17 and it has agreed to question ousted White House Counsel John Dean granting him immunity from prosecution if necessary to obtain his testimony on high level White House involvement in the scandal. Committee Chairman Sam Ervin announcing the hearings said he has no information that President Nixon was personally involved in the affair. Senator William Proxmire strongly criticized the press for reporting without proof that the President was implicated in Watergate. Senator Proxmire said in a Senate speech that the President is being tried, sentenced and executed by rumor and allegation. At the White House, a spokesman said President is devoting very little time to the various investigations but is proceeding with the work of the Government and the Administration.

The State Department has confirmed that convicted Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt was given access to diplomatic cables dealing with Vietnam in September 1971. According to the Department he eventually took out 240 classified cables or carbons. A spokesman said an investigation of the matter is underway. Hunt has testified that he faked State Department cables in effort to link the Kennedy administration with the assassination of South Vietnam's former President Ngo Dinh Diem. And he said he was acting on orders from a member of the White House staff.

The judge in the Pentagon papers trial in Los Angeles has ordered both sides to offer arguments Thursday morning on a motion for acquittal. Judge Burns postponed any decision on defense demands for an immediate hearing on government misconduct on the case. Attorneys for defendants Ellsberg and Russo say charges should be dropped because of government interference. The Los Angeles trial has become deeply entwined with the Watergate scandal in Washington. Former White House employee and Watergate conspirator has admitted he burglarized the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist. And the defense said several present and former White House aides should be called to testify. All evidence by both sides has now been presented, the judge has dismissed the jury for the remainder of the week.

Former Deputy Director of the CIA Marine Corps General Robert Cushman has cut short a visit to Europe to submit an affidavit on alleged CIA involvement in the Pentagon papers case. General Cushman in accused of authorizing the use of CIA equipment in the psychistric records burglary.

A Mexican State governor says a cash ransom of $80,000 was made Monday to kidnappers of U.S. Consul General Leonhardy reunited with his family Monday night after more than 3 days of captivity. He was tired but apparently unharmed. After his release, Mexican authorities began an intensive search for his kidnappers. Mr. Leonhardy thanked the Mexican government for its work to obtain his release. President Nixon and other U.S. officials also expressed gratitude for the diplomat's safe return to his family.

Indian militants have ended their 70 day siege and occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota and have surrendered their arms to government authorities. Federal agents entered the village immediately and began a search for explosives and weapons. Officials said some top leaders of the occupation apparently escaped before the other militants were evacuated from the town. They and some of the others face criminal charges. However, the government has agreed to discuss their grievances including those with the Sioux ruling tribal council.

Malaysia has announced that is currency will no longer be interchangeable with Singapore's, that it will establish a separate stock exchange and liberalize its exchang regulations. Finance Minister told Parliament in Kuala Lumpur that these changes are in line with government policy of promoting Malaysia's national interest and developing a strong economy. He said Malaysia and Singapore's economies are basically different and that their monetary union is an unnatural relationship and no longer practical.

Australia has lifted its ban on the commercial export of strategic products to a number of communist countries. The areas affected are East Europe, the Soviet Union, North Vietnam, North Korea, and Cuba. Reports say however that export to those areas of arms and atomic energy materials is till prohibited.

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UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY FOR THE 1970'S

Shaping A Durable Peace

A REPORT BY
PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON
TO THE CONGRESS

EXCERPTS

LAOS AND CAMBODIA

There cannot be lasting peace in Vietnam until its neighbors are at peace.

As of this writting, the situation in both Laos and Cambodia remains fluid. In Laos, the parties reached a ceasefire settlement in February 1973, but the framework is fragile, and the Communists have delayed negotiations which were stipulated in the Agreement to reach a definitive settlement. In Cambodia, the Communists have stepped up their military attacks since the Vietnam and Laos ceasefires, rejecting both the Government's unilateral military restraint and its call for negotiations. In both countries, North Vietnam continues to violate the past international agreements to which it was a party. And in both countries it is now violating the Vietnam Agreement it signed in January 1973.

North Vietnam, as well as the other parties to the Vietnam Agreement has unambiguous obligations with respect to Laos and Cambodia. Article 20 of that Agreement stipulates that:

-- The parties participating in the Paris Conference on Vietnam shall strictly respect the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Cambodia and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, and shall respect the neutrality of Cambodia and Laos.

-- They will undertake to refrain from using the territory of Cambodia and the territory of Laos to encroach on the sovereignty and security of one another and of other countries.

-- Foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in Cambodia and Laos, totally withdraw from and refrain from reintroducing into these two countries troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war material.

-- The internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference.

-- The problems existing between the Indochinese countries shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

These provisions are clear. They are not tied to any other conditions. To date they have been ignored by Hanoi. Although fighting has subsided in Laos, attacks there by the North Vietnamese and their allies continue. In Cambodia, Communist forces have increased their attacks in a major effort to isolate Phnom Penh and other population centers. Hanoi has continued to infiltrate men and supplies into and through Laos and Cambodia. It gives no sign of ending this flow or withdrawing its forces from either country.

The U.S. position is clear. We will not tolerate violations of the Vietnam Agreement. We have every interest in seeing peace observed in Laos and peace attained in Cambodia. The legitimate governments of the two countries are working toward this end. In both countries we will honor whatever agreements are worked out by the peoples themselves. We firmly intend to implement all the provisions of the Vietnam Agreement, and we insist that all other parties do so as well.

The Setting and U.S. Policy

Hanoi has always exploited Laos and Cambodia in its conduct of the Vietnam War. It has etched a similar, distressing pattern in both of South Vietnam's neighbors in recent years:

-- Neither Laos nor Cambodia has ever threatened North Vietnam, nor could they threaten it.

-- The neutrality, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of both countries were established by internation agreements signed by Hanoi and its allies.

-- The North Vietnamese have continually violated all these principles for years by sending tens of thousands of their troops into both countries and organizing insurgent forces.

-- Hanoi's primary target has been South Vietnam. It has used Laos and Cambodia for infiltration corridors for its troops and supplies, for base areas for launching attacks on South Vietnam, and for sanctuaries.

-- In the process, North Vietnam has also threatened the neutral governments in Vientiane and Phnom Penh.

-- The helpless people of both nations, wanting nothing but to be left alone, have been subjected for years to outside agression and exploitation.

Given the indivisibility of the Indochina conflict, our policy toward Laos and Cambodia has always been closely related to our policy in Vietnam. A fundamental concern has been with the Communist use of Laos and Cambodia in pursuit of their main objectives in South Vietnam. We also have been concerned with Hanoi's breaking of international agreements on these countries, and we have an interest in the independence and neutrality of the states in Southeast Asia.

Diplomatically, all our negotiating proposals on Vietnam have included Laos and Cambodia as well. The basic elements of our plans, such as ceasefire, release of American prisoners, the ban on infiltration and base areas, and the holding of an international conference concerned all of Indochina. Militarily, we have provided air and logistic support to the internationally recognized governments in Vientiane and Phnom Penh. This policy has been essential to protect the independence of South Vietnam and to enforce the Indochina aspects of the Vietnam peace settlement.

In Laos and Cambodia we have never undertaken the primary role but have confined our efforts to supporting those of the indigenous governments. This is true both at the conference table and on the battlefield:

-- We have supported the attempts of the Laotian and Cambodia Governments to negotiate peace either on their own or as part of an overall Indochina settlement. In these efforts they have taken the lead and shaped the nature of the settlements they were seeking.

-- While negotiations have been blocked by Hanoi's intransigence, the Lao and Cambodians have carried the ground combat responsibility while we provided military and economic assistance and, at their request, air and logistic support. We also supported South Vietnamese defensive strikes into North Vietnamese base areas in these two countries.

-- Our role has been, and will continue to be, strictly limited: no U.S. ground combat personnel, a minimum American presence overall, and military support strictly tailored to the pressures of the North Vietnamese, the situation in South Vietnam, and the request of the threatened governments.

-- Our help has nevertheless been crucial for the independence of these countries and the pursuit of our objectives in Vietnam.

LAOS

The United States Government has always favored a stable peace in Laos and the genuine independence and neutrality of that nation. Our objective has been a Laos free of conflict, free of outside forces, and free to determine its own future.

We therefore welcome the Agreement on Laos negotiated and concluded by the Laotian parties themselves on February 21, 1973. We hope that this Agreement, coupled with the related provisions of the Vietnam settlement, will secure a lasting peace in Laos and finally permit that country to devote itself to the tasks of reconstruction and development.

A Fragile Peace. In the negotiations on Vietnam we took the consistent position that there should be an early ceasefire in Laos as well as Vietnam. The shaping of a settlement there was, of course, up to the parties themselves. Our friends needed no encouragement from us to negotiate the end of the conflict, so we pressed in Paris for Hanoi to ensure Pathet Lao readiness to conclude a settlement.

Negotiations between the Laotian parties began on September 18, 1972, and ran parallel to our talks with the North Vietnamese. One of the issues still not resolved to our satisfaction in late October in Paris was the prospect for early peace in Laos. As we moved toward a final settlement for Vietnam, the Laotian parties made progress in their talks. By the time we signed the Vietnam Agreement on January 27, 1973, we were confident that a ceasefire in Laos would be achieved within a matter of weeks, and we knew that our prisoners captured in Laos would be released within sixty days. Final obstacles to a Laos settlement remained, however, when Dr. Kissinger visited Vientiane, Bangkok, Hanoi, and Peking in mid-February and accordingly the Laos situation was a major topic on the agenda for those visits.

During this period, the final issues were settled by the Laotian parties and the Agreement was signed on February 21, 1973. It has the following main provisions:

-- Affirmation of respect for the Geneva Accords of 1954 and 1962.

-- An immediate in place ceasefire supervised by a Joint Military Commission with the assistance of the current International Control Commission (ICC), composed of India, Canada, and Poland.

-- The formation of a new bipartite coalition government (the Provisional Government of National Union) and a consultative political council within 30 days of the ceasefire. The two Laotian parties were to negotiate and agree on the modalities and the exact membership in these bodies during the interim.

-- The withdrawal of all foreign forces within 60 days after the installation of the new political bodies.

-- The release of all POWs within the same 60-day period, except for Americans captured in Laos who were released within the 60-days provided for prisoner release under the Vietnam Agreement.

-- The eventual holding of legislative elections to be organized by laws adopted by the new Consultative Council and Provisional Government.

-- Pending these elections and the formation of a permanent government of national union, the separate administration by the two sides of the areas under their respective control.

Following signature of the Agreement, the Royal Laotian Government made a maximum effort to reach final agreement on the protocols implementing its political and military provisions. The government presented concrete proposals to the Pathet Lao in order to obtain agreements on these matters necessary to form the Provisional Government within the specified 30-day period and thus speed the withdrawal of North Vietnamese and other foreign forces. However, the Laotian Communists adopted obvious delaying tactics in the implementing talks, including keeping their senior negotiator away from the conference table for weeks on end. As a result, the 30-day period for the establishment of a new government and a Consultative Council passed without agreement.

The same pattern persisted on onther related questions such as the talks concerning a Joint Military Commission and a revitalized ICC. Meanwhile, in blatant violation of its internation obligations, North Vietnam has continued its military activities in Laos and expanded its logistics and base network there threatening South Vietnam.

U.S. Support. We have consistently maintained the supporting role that the previous Administrations inaugurated. On the diplomatic plane, as already indicated, we have continually backed Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma's efforts to negotiate a peace.

In the face of enemy aggression, and in light of the threats to South Vietnam, we have also responded to the Laotian government's requests for military and economic assistance. By Congressional action, our total assistance expenditures in Laos were limited to $375 million in fiscal year 1973. Our economic aid efforts were devoted primarily to programs for the care of refugees and the stabilization of the heavily burdened Laotian economy. Military assistance involved primarily the delivery of supplies and equipment to the Laotian forces. These forces carried the ground combat role and, even in the air war, the Laotian Air Force provided much of the air support.

With the conclusion of a ceasefire in Laos, we look toward reduction in U.S. operations and expenditures there. Since the ceasefire, limited U.S. military activities in Laos have been conducted at the request of the government. They were necessitated by and taken in direct response to North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao violations of the Laos ceasefire agreement. Considerable financial assistance will continue to be needed.

-- When requested, and within the provisons of the Agreement, we will provided military supplies so that Laotian forces can maintain a high level of readiness in the future.

-- We will continue an adequate economic aid program to help the Lao move ahead to better their conditions and their lives.

-- We will include Laos in the overall reconstruction effort in Indochina which we consider to be an important investment in peace.

Hanoi will largely determine whether the peaceful people of Laos will at long last gain a respite from conflict and enjoy a period of tranquility and progress. If North Vietnam and its allies observe the ceasefire in Laos, move toward completion of a definitive settlement, and honor the obligations of both the Vietnam and Laos settlements, they will find a forthcoming response from the Royal Laotian Government and its friends. If they choose instead to maintain an aggressive course, the whole fabric of regional peace will be jopardized.

Cambodia

Our objectives and our policies in Cambodia run parallel to those in Laos.

We aim for an independent, neutral and stable country. We do not insist on any particular political orientation, but we believe any course should be the free choice of the people themselves, not one imposed by North Vietnamese arms. Nor should Cambodia be used as a sanctuary or staging area for Vietnamese Communist assaults on South Vietnam.

In light of these objectives, we have supported the Cambodian government. That government favors indcpendence, neutrality, and stability. It is willing to deal with its indigenous opponents at the conference table. It is fighting North Vietnamese aggression not only against Cambodia but also against South Vietnam.

The Cambodians, like the Lao, are clearly innocent victims who wish only to live in peace. Like the Lao they are carrying the brunt of the battle for their self-defense, while we supply military and economic assistance and, when specifically requested, air support.

The Past Year. Since last year's Report, there has been little progress in Cambodia. The military picture has remained spotty and at times precarious. The Khmer armed forces have managed to contain most enemy thrusts and maintain control of the major population centers. However, Communist forces have often temporarily interdicted key routes and lines of communication in an attempt to isolate the urban areas. This has on occasion generated short-term needs for airlift or special land and water convoys to bring supplies to the capital and other cities.

The mixed security situation in Cambodia should be kept in perspective. Three years ago many observers thought that it would only be a matter of months, if not weeks, before the Communists would topple the Lon Nol government. Since then the Cambodian people have shown courage and resilience against repeated pressures. The Cambodian army has grown from a largely ceremonial force of 35,000 in 1970 to some 200,000, most of whom are volunteers. It has undertaken an internal reorganization, further training, and important reforms to develop its full potential for future self-defense. Progress in selfdefense efforts, however, has been uneven and needs to be accelerated.

The crucial ingredient in Cambodia remains political stability. Since 1970 most of the population and opposition leaders have rallied in opposition to Communist aggression. Politically, there were both positive and negative developments during 1972. In the past year, the Khmer Republic adopted a Constitution, elected a president and a bicameral legislature, and put into operation various organs of government provided by the new Constitution. The government also initiated programs to improve community self-defense and to encourage the return of Khmer who have taken up arms against it. On the other hand, the leading non-Communist groups and personalities have not always worked effectively together and, at times, they have been openly at odds. This only serves to undercut morale, jeopardize the security situation, and prevent the establishment of an effective base from which to negotiate with the enemy if the enemy ever chooses to do so. Greater efforts for a unified front against the Communists are clearly needed. Recently, the Lon Nol government moved to broaden its political base by including more of the non-Communist opposition.

The Continuing Conflict. In the Vietnam negotiations we pressed very hard for an early peace in Cambodia to accompnay the ceasefires in Vietnam and Laos. We succeeded in getting the clearuct provisions for both Laos and Cambodia of Article 20 included in the Vietnam Agreement. In response to our insistence that all American prisoners throughout Indochina be released within sixty days of that Agreement, we were assured that there were no Americans held captive in Cambodia. But while we signed the Agreement with the expectation that there would be an early cessation of hostilities in that country, we did not have the firm confidence in this prospect that we held for Laos.

During the final stage of the Paris negotiations, the other side repeatedly pointed out that the situation in Cambodia was more complex than in Laos because of the many factions involved and the lack of an established farmework for negotiations. However, Communist actions in the Khmer Republic since the Vietnam and Laos Agreements raise serious questions about Hanoi's professed desire for early peace in that country.

The signing of the Vietnam Agreement brought a brief ray of hope to Cambodia. On January 28, 1973, the day the Vietnam ceasefire went into effect, President Lon Nol ordered his forces to cease all offensive activities and urged the enemy to follow suit. He repeated his willingness to enter into direct negotiations to turn a de facto ceasefire into a more definitive settlement.

We welcomed these measures, suspended our own combat air operations in support of the Khmer forces, and hoped that the North Vietnamese and the Khmer insurgents would respond favorably. Unfortunately, then -- and since -- the Communist side rebuffed this gesture and all other efforts by the government to inaugurate contacts with a view to ending the fighting.

Instead, Hanoi to date has chosen to pursue its aggression in Cambodia. Indeed, since the Vietnam and Laos settlements, Communist military operations in Cambodia have reached new levels. Widespread attacks have continued, chiefly against the important lines of communications and the population centers. In light of this situation and at ther request of the Khmer Government, the United States resumed the air operations in Cambodia which we had suspended in an effort to promote a ceaseifre. The objective of our assistance to Cambodia is the full implementation of the Vietnam Accords and an end to the fighting in Cambodia which threatens the peace in Vietnam.

The Cambodian Government has repeatedly declared its desire for a ceasefire and prompt political negotiations. We are prepared to halt our military activity in Cambodia as soon as there is a ceasefire. On the other hand, if Hanoi still pursues aggression in Cambodia, we will continue to provide the Khmer Republic with U.S. air support and appropriate military assistance. We will not introduce U.S. ground forces into Cambodia.

The Cambodian situation is a serious threat to the hard-won peace in Vietnam. The only feasible solution is an end to the conflict and direct negoations among the Cambodians themselves. We fully support the efforts of the present government to launch this process.

We call on North Vietnam to observe its solemn pledges in the Vietnam Agreement and to give the people of both Laos and Cambodia the chance to live their own lives.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/10/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Representative John E. Moss said he will introduce a resolution this week calling for a House of Representatives inquiry into the Watergate case. Other Watergate developments:

-- The Select Senate Committee investigating Watergate will hold its first public hearings May 17 and will move to compel testimony by John Dean by granting the deposed White House counsel immunity from prosecution.

-- The White House said President Nixon will no longer advise Watergate prosecutors to withhold immunity from current or former members of the Administration.

-- Robert Strauss, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said the American Bar Association or another prestigious organization should name the special prosecutor in the Watergate investigation.

-- Attorney-General designate Elliot Richardson told the Senate Judiciary Committee conducting hearings on his confirmation that he would welcome Senate action on his choice of a special Watergate prosecutor and would make a new selection if senators did not endorse his first preference.

-- Former White House aide Egil rogh resigned as Transportation Under-Secretary Wednesday, saying his decision to hire the men who raided the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist was made without the knowledge or permission of any of his superiors.

The Senate began a probe Wednesday into charges that the Central Intelligence Agency helped in the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Twenty eight marines and 18 sailors were removed from security and maintenance jobs at the Camp David Presidential retreat after some of them admitted using marijuana, the Pentagon announced.

Former Sgt. Maj. William Wooldridge told Senate investigators there was widespread corruption in military clubs and coverup efforts that probably stretched into the ranks of generals. Wooldridge has been convicted of conspiring with others to defraud the clubs.

Fighting between Lebanese troops and Palestine guerrillas erupted again in Lebanon, shattering a ceasefire agreement drawn up only a few hours earlier. Army communiques reported 21 soldiers were killed. There were no reports of casualties among civilians or guerrillas. Arab mediators renewed their efforts to halt the fighting

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In Haifa, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan warned that if the Syrian army entered Lebanon to help the Palestinian guerrillas a nd endangered Israel's borders, the Israeli government might feel obliged to act.

In Saigon, President Nguyen Van Thieu awarded South Vietnam's highest award to retiring American Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker. The National Order South Vietnam First Class was engraved "The Country is Grateful."

In Paris, the Viet Cong proposed new measures to enforce the ceasefire in South Vietnam but Saigon's delegate Nguyen Luu Vien rejected the proposals, calling again on the Viet Cong to accept South Vietnam's plan to hold elections August 26 after an effective withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops.

Dow Jones closing stock averages:

30 INDUS	949.05	OFF	7.53
20 TRANSP	185.47	OFF	1.43
15 UTILS	108.48	OFF	0.32
65 STOCKS	295.56	OFF	2.08

VOLUME: 16,050.000

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ROGERS OPTIMISTIC ON CEASEFIRE ACCORD

Washington, May 9 -- Secretary of State Rogers says the North Vietnamese interest in receiving U.S. economic assistance for rehabilitation of their country is a "good sign" that Hanoi will comply with the Paris Peace Agreement.

"We think our record in judging the North Vietnamese attitudes has been good," the Secretary told the Senate Foreign Relations committee on May 9.

But he said that U.S. air strikes are continuing in Cambodia in an effort to get Hanoi to withdraw its ground forces from that country.

"We expect North Vietnam to live up to the Paris Peace Agreement, particularly Article 20," Mr. Rogers said. Until they do, he said, we think this military action is justified."

Article 20 of the Peace Agreement requires the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cambodia and Laos. Secretary Rogers' remarks came in response to questions from Committee members. He first appeared before the Committee on April 30 on the Cambodian issue. At that time he presented a document citing the Vietnam Peace Agreement and the U.S. Constitution as the legal authority for continued bombing in Cambodia. At the May 9 hearing Senator Jacob Javits presented a written rebuttal to the State Department's legal memorandum, terming it "an untenable case built on false premises."

Mr. Rogers said the United States believes that chances for full implementation of the peace agreement will be improved with the Henry Kissinger-Le Duc Tho negotiations in Paris later this month.

The U.S. objective in Indochina, Mr. Rogers repeatedly emphasized, has been not only to protect American troops and to get U.S. prisoners of war home but to prevent a communist takeover by force and to permit the people in the area to determine their own political future.

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GODLEY TESTIFIES: U.S. WILL CONTINUE LAOS SUPPORT

Washington, May 9 -- The U.S. will continue to support the Government of Laos in the interest of stability in the Southeast Asia area.

This was the substance of statements today by U.S. Ambassador to Laos G. McMurtrie Godley before a hearing by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his nomination as Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

In response to questioning by Chairman J. William Fulbright, Ambassador Godley noted that the Indochina war is "one war" and that the North Vietnamese had been using Laos as a major avenue of supply for their forces in Cambodia and South Vietnam. He emphasized that in the face of the illegal use of Laotian territory by the North Vietnamese, the Laotian government had sought and received American assistance. He described the Pathet Lao as "minions of North Vietnam".

Ambassador Godley expressed the hope that adherence to the terms of the cease fire agreement by all parties would eventually bring a peaceful settlement the United States desires. He explained that if there had been a reaction against communist forces in Laos by the Laotians and the U.S. government, it was in response to pressures by North Vietnam. He cited numerous North Vietnamese violations after the agreement in Laos, emphasizing that the U.S. certainly was not the cause of continued communist hostilities in Indochina. Ambassador Godley assured the committee that the U.S. is opposed to war, and that its prime concern was the implementation of the Paris agreement. "We can't walk away from the area," he added, noting that other nations, including Japan, desire a continuance of the American presence there.

He said that hope for South East Asia lay in the emergence of a regional structure promoting cooperation and coordination in such fields as economics, education and social progress leading to general well being and political stability.

With respect to the People's Republic of China Ambassador Godley said recent developments may cause the People's Republic of China to become a stabilizing rather than a disruptive force in the area. He also offered the opinion that the Sino-Soviet dispute should not result in an increase of U.S. presence in Southeast Asia.

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The VOA will brodcast special coverage of the Skylab events in English to the Far East and the Pacific as follows:

May 14: SKYLAB LAUNCH - 1700 - 1800 GMT (0000-0100 May 15 Local Time)

Meter Band	Frequency
19	15395 KHz South East Asia
25	11715 KHz South East Asia
31	9640 KHz South East Asia 9555 KHz South East Asia
41	7295 KHz South East Asia

May 15: MANNED LAUNCH - 1630-1730 GMT (2330 May 15 to 0030 May 16 Local Time)

Carried on normal 1500 - 1600 GMT English frequencies.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/14/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

The outgoing U.S. Ambassador to Saigon, Ellsworth Bunker, says the Indochina cease fire will probably hold because North Vietnam needs peace now as badly as South Vietnam. He made the statement in Washington soon after his return to the United States following 6 years in Saigon. Ambassador Bunker expressed belief that in the long run Hanoi would abide by the Paris peace accord but acknowledged the ceasefire is in danger by what he calls very serious violations by Hanoi. He is hopeful that the violations will cease when the Hanoi leadership realises that they have more to gain than to lose, by adhering to the terms of the agreement. Meanwhile the Viet Cong charged that U.S. jet fighters wounded 34 civilians in a single air strike in South Vietnam several kilometers from Cambodia. It was the second charge in two days that the Viet Cong filed with the International Commission of Control and Supervision. The American Embassy in Saigon has denied the charges both times saying the United States is not conducting any air strike missions over South Vietnam. South Vietnamese President Thieu said he will make public next week a national reconstruction rehabilitation development program aimed at repairing the damages of war. Speaking in the coastal city of Vang Tau he said his program will enable one million refugees to earn a living. He said a plan is also designed to develop the economy on an agricultural foundation before proceeding to industrialization. In the same speech, President Thieu accused the communists of blatantly violating the Paris peace agreement by gaining control over people and grabbing land. The South Vietnamese leader said the communists are unwilling to negotiate seriously on the country's political future. He accused them of using the Paris conference for propaganda and distortion.

David Bruce travels to Peking today to open the first U.S. Liaison Office to the People's Republic of China in nearly 25 years. Mr. Bruce will have the official title of U.S. Representative and will head an office charged with carrying on a program to include Sino-American ties. The office will be temporarily located in a Peking suburban apartment until permanent facilities are rented.

The Chinese are setting up a similar office in Washington as agreed to when Presidential Advisor Kissinger visited Peking last February. The Chinese office in Washington is due to open shortly.

The countdown continues on schedule at Cape Kennedy for the Monday launching of America s first organized space laboratory. The 3-man crew is to blast off Tuesday, link up with the station and get on board for a month of experiments. The purpose of the Skylab program is to conduct a number of scientific experiments

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as well as to test man's ability to survive for long periods of time in weightlessness of space. The Skylab astronauts Charles Conrad, Joseph Kerwan and Clark Wright are in their quarters near the launch site reviewing flight plans for their Tuesday launching. Monday, the astronauts will undergo medical examinations and watch the take off of the huge Satur .... rocket which will boost the Skylab into space. VOA will broadcast the Skylab launch on Monday beginning at 1700 GMT. On Tuesday, VOA will report the launching of the Skylab crew beginning at 1630 GMT.

Lebanon President conferred for several hours Sunday with the outgoing Premier reportedly on the Premier's most recent contact with Palestiniant guerrilla leaders. A cease fire between the Lebanese authorities and the guerrillas lasted through the 5th day, and there were no violent incidents reported.

Secretary of State Rogers arrived in Mexico City on the first step of an 8 nation Latin American visit. Secretary of State Rogers said the United States is entering a new era of interest and cooperation with Latin America.

About 50 persons have met at the French Embassy in London to step up a 3-week march to protest French nuclear testing plans in the South Pacific. From London they march to Dover where they are to cross the channel to Belgium on May 19 where they expect to unite with Belgian and Dutch groups and march across France to Paris.

United States Senator Howard Baker told TV interviewers that he had no reason to believe President Nixon had not told the truth about the matter of Watergate. Senator Baker Vice Chairman of the Special Senate Watergate Committee says Mr. Nixon may be offered an opportunity to tell the committee his side of the case. In another development, Newsweek magazine carried an interview with White House Counsel John Dean in which he says President Nixon never asked him for a report on the Watergate case and he never wrote, this despite Mr. Nixon s comments that Mr. Dean had made such an investigation.

An American Sam Smith has defeated fellow American Arthur Asche to win the world championship tennis tournament in Dallas, Texas.

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KISSINGERS THO TO MEET MAY 17

(by Alexander M. Sullivan)
IPS White House Correspondent

Washington, May 11 -- The United States and North Vietnam will seek ways of ending violations of the Vietnam Peace Agreement at meetings in Paris beginning May 17.

The principal negotiators of the accord, Dr. Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, will meet again -- for three or four days -- in efforts to bring about "strict implementation" of the Agreement, signed January 27.

Their sessions were announced jointly in Washington and Hanoi May 11 with this statement:

"The Governments of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States have agreed to hold discussions in order to review the implementation of the Paris Agreement Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam and to find measures to bring about the strict implementation of that Agreement.

"Mr. Le Duc Tho, representative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the President to the United States, will meet for this purpose in Paris on May 17, 1973."

White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler, answering questions of reporters May 11, said he expected the sessions would last three or four days.

He said Dr. Kissinger would be accompanied by Graham Martin, Ambassador-designate to South Vietnam; William Sullivan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs; and William Stearman and Peter Rodman, both of the National Security Council staff.

The four parties to the Paris Agreement -- North Vietnam, South Vietnam, the United States and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (Viet Cong) -- have charged widespread violations of the pact at various times.

The White House says the United States has scrupulously respected the accord and has called on all parties for strict implementation of its provisions.

While Cambodia and Laos are not parties to the Agreement, Dr. Kissinger said at the time the accord was signed that Washington expected a formal ceasefire would follow in Laos, and that a de facto ceasefire in Cambodia was also expected. A ceasefire in Laos has been agreed to, but fighting in Cambodia has continued. The United States, at the request of the Cambodian government, has been making air strikes with B-52 bombers and F-111 fighter bombers to aid government forces.

Questioned on the "measures" Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho might find to reinforce the Agreement, Mr. Ziegler noted the United States is calling for "strict implementation" of Article 20, which provides for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Laos and Cambodia.

Such a withdrawal, according to the Agreement's terms, should have been coincident with the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam and the return of U.S. prisoners of war, both of which were accomplished by March 29.

The United States is also calling for "strict implementation" of Article 7, which bans Hanoi's use of Laos and Cambodia as infiltration routes for men and supplies into South Vietnam; and of Article 15, which provides for recognition of Demilitarized Zone at the border of North and South Vietnam.

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MAY 12 KISSINGER BRIEFING (EXCERPTS)

Q: Dr. Kissinger, did you come away from Moscow convinced or confident that the Soviet Union is carrying out the responsibilities of the Paris International Conference on restraint of heavy arms equipment to North Vietnam?

DR. KISSINGER: We had, as you can expect, a rather full discussion of the Indochinese situation. We made clear our view that all countries have a responsibility to exercise some restraint and that heavy arms shipments by anybody into the area had a different significance when a cease-fire was in effect than during wartime.

Without going into the details, I think it is correct to say that the Soviet Union recognizes its responsibilities, as a signatory of the Paris Agreement, to contribute to the observance of that Agreement.

Q: Do you feel more optimistic now as a result of your trip about saving the present regime in Cambodia, or how do you feel about it now?

DR. KISSINGER: I will be seeing my old counterpart in many negotiations, Le Duc Tho, on Thursday, and I think I can form a better estimate of what the prospects are in Cambodia and elsewhere after those talks than on the basis of discussions in Moscow.

Q: Dr. Kissinger, there are reports this morning that the Viet Cong charged that the United States has been bombing in portions of South Vietnam north of Saigon, along the Cambodian border. I wonder if you have a comment.

DR. KISSINGER: That is not true.

Q: Dr. Kissinger, what is your reaction to the House vote to withold certain funds for bombing in Cambodia?

DR. KISSINGER: Well, my reaction has been expressed in answer to a question before the Associated Press and it is this: no one can expect that an agreement for a cease-fire will be observed simply because it is written down, and the Congress and others have to ask themselves whether it is possible to maintain an agreement without either sanction or incentives.

This is the fundamental issue that is raised. I don't want to comment on the particulars of any individual vote. We are going to make a serious effort, when I meet with Le Duc Tho, to see whether we can bring about a stircter implementation of the Agreement by all sides.

We certainly did not sign the cease-fire in order to find another subterfuge for being involved there, but equally, one has to consider the problem of how the cease-fire can be observed and not simply become a dead letter.

This is the difficulty we face. We will do it with the greatest seriousness and the United States cannot be indifferent to an agreement that it has solemnly signed, that was ratified by eight other nations, to being totally disregarded.

I think if Mr. Le Duc Tho -- I was going to say Special Advisor, but I understand he is going to have a governmental status when I meet him next time--meets us in that spirit, we will be able to bring about a consperable amelioration of the situation.

Q: Dr. Kissinger, do you regard the House action as an interference in your negotiations with Le Duc Tho?

DR. KISSINGER: No, the House is a coequal branch of the government and has every right to express its views on foreign policy. We would not have recommended that action, particularly at this time, but the Secretary of State made that clear before the vote and I have nothing to add to it.

Q: Do you expect negotiations on Cambodia to come out of your meeting with Le Duc Tho next week?

DR. KISSINGER: Cambodia will be included in the discussion.

Q: Do you expect some kind of ongoing formal negotiations to follow your meeting with Le Duc Tho?

DR. KISSINGER: I don't want to predict what will come out of this meeting, but we would think obviously that a settlement in Cambodia at some point will have to include negotiations.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

2200-2400 GMT to Southeast Asia		1100-1600 GMT to Southeast Asia	
25 Meter Band	11760 KHz	19 Meter Band	15345 KHz
			15210 KHz
31 Meter Band	9545 KHz		15155 KHz
49 Meter Band	6185 KHz	25 Meter Band	11715 KHz
		31 Meter Band	9760 KHz
		190 Meters &	1580 KHz
2200-2300 GMT only		1130-1200 & 1430-1600 GMT	

LAO: 1200-1300 GMT

19 Meter Band	15210 KHz
25 Meter Band	11930 KHz
31 Meter Band	9630 KHz
190 Meters	1580 KHz

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/15/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

Officials at Cape Kennedy are trying to determine why the American Skylab space station has malfunctioned. A few hours after a perfect lift-off two of the orbiting laboratory s largest solar panels failed to unfold as planned. Those are essential: they convert sunshine into electricity needed to run the station for the next eight months. Officials say the mission could proceed with the electricity produced by the other set that did unfold as planned, but on a seriously limited scale. Officials will meet soon to decide the fate of the mission. The malfunction could mean the postponement of Tuesday s launch of the first Skylab crew when three astronauts were to rendezvous with the station and begin a 28-day stay.

Hanoi s Le Duc Tho has threatened to cancel his scheduled talks on cease fire violations with Presidential Advisor Henry Kissinger because of alleged U.S. air attacks on Viet Cong held areas in South Vietnam. Arriving in Paris for Thursday s talks with Dr. Kissinger, he said they definitely will not be held if bombing is underway at that time.

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica ruled that Government prosecutors and the Senate's Watergate Committee were entitled to see secret papers that ousted White House aide John Dean locked in a bank safety deposit box. He ordered the Court clerk to take possession of the papers and to provide certified copies to the Federal prosecutors and to the Senate Committee.

John J. Caulfield, a Treasury Department official, asked for and was granted "administrative leave" following a published report that he offered convicted Watergate conspirator James McCord executive clemency in return for silence. Caulfield, a former White House aide, is the 14th government official to step aside after being publicly linked to the Watergate case.

In Los Angeles, Daniel Ellsberg said he would retire to a private life and never to think" about President Nixon again. But his codefendant in the Pentagon papers trial, Anthony Russo, said he is flying to Chicago this week to set up a movement to impeach the President. All charges against Ellsberg and Russo were dismissed last Friday by Judge W. Matt Byrne who said Government misconduct was so severe as to "offend the sense of justice."

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The Supreme Court Monday overturned armed forces regulations that deny equal treatment to woman members in receiving dependent benefits for their husbands.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted, 13 to 3, in favor of prohibiting U.S. military operations in Indochina -- a proposal by Senators Frank Church and Clifford Case. The House last Thursday voted 219 to 188 to ban any funds for military activity in or over Cambodia.

AROUND THE WORLD:

The price of gold soared above 100 dollars an ounce in early trading in Europe for the first time in history. The gold rush sent the dollar sliding downward on European money markets as speculators and multinational companies unloaded the U.S. currency in exchange for the yellow metal.

In Brussels, foreign ministers of the European Common Market opened two days of talks. Their first business was to approve the Market's trade treaty with Norway. The Market s ties with the United States were high on the agenda.

In Geneva, the World Health Assembly has elected Dr. Halfdan Mahler of Denmark as Director General of the World Health Organization to succeed Dr. Marcolino G. Candau of Brazil whose term expires July 20.

The East-West talks to arrange for negotiations on a reduction of armed forces in Central Europe resumed Monday in Vienna after a 14-week break.

All was reported quiet between the Palestinian guerrillas and the Lebanese armed forces after 11 days of fighting and more than 300 deaths. High-ranking representatives of the army and the guerrillas opened new talks to work out a "coexistence accord, official sources reported.

Beirut radio reported that the state of emergency in Lebanon would continue "as long as the conditions that had made it necessary continue to exist."

In Tokyo, Prime Minister Tanaka said he plans to visit the United States in late July and the Soviet Union in late August. He told newsmen his trip to Washington will be part of "continuing dialogues" between Japan and the United States since he and President Nixon met in Honolulu last summer.

Authoritative sources in Taipei reported a Soviet fleet of three to five warships sailed through the Formosa Strait last Saturday in an apparent effort to spy on the mainland Chinese coastal defenses.

In Saigon, the International Commission for Control and Supervision agreed Monday to investigate Viet Cong charges that the United States has been bombing in South Vietnam. Informed sources in the South Vietnamese capital said the United States welcomed the control commission probe.

Cambodia authorities announced a "major victory" by government forces battling communists near Takeo, a besieged provincial capital 55 miles south of Phnom Penh.

In Paris, South Vietnam Monday officially asked North Vietnam to open immediate negotiations on the gradual normalization of their relations. The demand was contained in a note sent by the Saigon government through its Paris Embassy to the North Vietnamese Embassy.

Dow John Closing Stock Averages: 30 INDUS X-909.69 OFF 18.29
20 TRANSP X-176.57 OFF 2.94
15 UTILS 107.57 OFF 0.51
65 STOC S X-204.54 OFF 4.76
VOLUME: 13,520,000 SHARES.
X-1973 low.

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GROUND TECHNICIANS WORK TO SAVE SKYLAB MISSION

(by Walter Froehlich)

Space Center -- Houston, Texas, May 14 -- With the world s largest spacecraft -- the 100-ton unoccupied Skylab space station -- in a nearly circular Earth orbit, teams of formerly nearly obscure scientists, engineers and technicians are suddenly being thrust into the publicity spotlight.

Flight officials expressed concern shortly after launch that information automatically arriving from the Skylab indicated its wing-like array of solar panels had not unfolded properly after the craft attained orbit. The panels convert sunlight to electricity,and the array is the major power supply for the space station and its complement of scientific research instruments.

Another set of solar panels designed to supply the craft's eight large telescopes with electricity unfolded properly, and some of this power could be diverted for the station s other needs. Space officials expressed the hope that through radioed commands from Earth they could make the stubborn panels to swing out before a decision would have to be made whether to launch the crew for their planned 28-day stay inside Skylab.

Many of the ground technicians whose efforts under pressure will decide whether the mission continues have been working for several years on Skylab preparations. They received little attention from the press, while their colleagues who were involved in the Apollo Moon missions became known to the public.

The 82-foot (24.6 meter) Skylab was launched exactly as planned at 1730 GMT, Monday, May 14, at Cape Kennedy, Florida. The Saturn-V rocket, the same launch vehicle that propelled astronauts to the Moon, lifted the space station into an orbit only a fraction of a mile higher and lower at its farthest and nearest approaches to Earth than the intended 268.7 mile (433.4-kilometer) altitude.

This left the station in a perfect position for the first crew of Skylab astronauts to catch up with and connect their Apollo spacecraft to the Skylab.

The crew -- astronauts Charles Conrad, commander; Joseph P. Kerwin, 41, a physician; and Paul J. Weitz, 40, pilot -- are scheduled to be launched in the Apollo craft at about 1700 GMT, Tuesday, May 15, from a launch pad near the Skylab takeoff site at Cape Kennedy.

Because of the vast quantities of scientific information expected to be generated by Skylab, the usual mission evaluation teams used during Apollo moon missions have been augmented by other teams of advisers.

The evaluation teams make quick checks of the kinds and quality of scientific information being received, and if necessary, make recommendations how the information-gathering can be improved while a mission is underway.

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THE 'SECOND SUMMIT IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

(by Barry Brown)

Washington, May 14 -- The long-awaited announcement that General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev will visit the United States from June 18 to June 26, returning President Nixon s visit to the Soviet Union a year ago, opens the way for the second stage of a long journey.

Indeed, it is worth noting that the President s assistant for National Security Affairs, Henry Kissinger, whose prolonged discussions in Moscow set the agenda for the new meeting, used the same figure of speech to describe the signficance of the "Second Summit" that he had used a year ago in commenting on the agreement on basic principles of Soviet-American relations. That statement was considered, he recalled, "a road map of a route not yet traveled."

In the most fundamental sense, therefore, the meaning of the announcement of Secretary Brezhnev s plan to visit Washington is that progress along that route during the past year has been judged satisfactory. The boundaries staked out on the "road map," Dr. Kissinger noted, included mutual determination by the United States and the Soviet Union to try not to exacerbate relations with each other, to recognize the dangers in either side attempting to obtain a unilateral advantage at the expense of the other, and through such restraint to do their utmost to avoid military confrontations -- and above all, of course, to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war. After his long hours of discussion with the Soviet leader, the President's Adviser reported, "we felt that both sides had substantially lived up to this principle over the last year, and intended to continue to abide by its and to deepen it."

One evidence of the two nations' success in moving toward a new approach has been their considerable progress in improving bilateral relations. It would not be surprising, therefore, if the Washington Summit were to seek to build on the agreements reached at the Moscow Summit in such areas as scientific and cultural exchange. In economic relations, possibilities of expanding trade and moving into long-term cooperative projects will continue to depend on congressional action on the Administration's trade bill, and especially the clause proposing to extend most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union. Prospects are shadowed by the move to link this change to a demand for Soviet removal of restrictions on emigration, primarily of Jews seeking to go to Israel.

One other area of bilateral relations sure to be discussed by President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev is the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks. Unlike the negotiations called S.A.L.T. - I, which produced the ABM treaty and the interim agreement on offensive weapons for signature at the Moscow Summit, S.A.L.T.-II deals with the qualitative as well as the quantitat ve aspects of the nuclear arms race. At the Washington Summit, therefore, Dr. Kissinger could only say that he believed "the broad directions for subsequent negotiations can be established and the impetus can be accelerated."

On all three of these familiar subjects -- scientific-cultural exchange, economic relations and S.A.L.T.-- the Amer can and Soviet leaders are evidently confident that there are sufficient possibilities for progress to justify the "Second Summit." But the more difficult test of the mutual commitment to adhere to the general rule of conduct established in Moscow is posed in areas where the U.S. and Soviet positions are involved with the interests of other countries. Dr. Kissinger pointed to two such situations that are certain to be discussed by the President and the General Secretary -- that in Indochina and that in the Middle East.

Asked whether the United States was satified that the Soviet Union was exercising sufficient restraint in its conduct in Indochina, the Presidential Adviser replied: "I think it is correct to say that the Soviet Union recognizes its responsibilities, as a signatory of the Paris Agreement, to contribute to the observance of that Agreement." As to the Middle East, he spoke even more cryptically: "It will undoubtedly be a subject that will be fully discussed...but...it is extremely difficult for outside countries to state general propositions, unless the parties concerned make a contribution."

Both of these comments seem to leave some room for doubt about how well the route to restraint and avoidance of confrontation is being followed -- notably in the matter of arms shipments in such areas. But the uncertainty is not entirely unexpected. When he first spoke of the agreement on basic principles singed in Moscow as a "road map," Dr. Kissinger went on to say: "will we follow this road? I don't know. Is it automatic? Absolutely not. But it lays down a general rule of conduct... at this point it is an aspiration. We would not have signed it if we did not believe there was a chance for implementing this aspiration."

The "Second Summit will provide another opportunity for judging progress toward a great hope.

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U.S. SEES EARLY AGREEMENT ON STARTING TROOP REDUCTION TALKS

Washington, May 14 -- The U.S. State Department believes the exploratory talks on mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe can be rapidly concluded with an agreement to begin actual negotiations in September or October.

State Department Spokesman Paul Hare made the comment following the opening session of the exploratory talks in Vienna May 14.

Direct participation is limited to states with forces in Central Europe -- the United States, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and the Benelux countries on the Western side and the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany on the Eastern side.

In addition, there are eight other special participants: Norway, Denmark, Greece, Italy, and Turkey among the Western allies; Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania among the Warsaw Pact nations.

Other U.S. officials noted in response to questions that there is possibility of further direct participation on both sides. Specially, they said it was possible that Hungary would be permitted to participate directly.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

2200-2400 GMT to Southeast Asia		1100-1600 GMT to Southeast Asia	
25 Meter Band	11760 KHz	19 Meter Band	15345 KHz
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31 Meter Band	9545 KHz		
49 Meter Band	6185 KHz	25 Meter Band	11715 KHz
		31 Meter Band	9760 KHz
		190 Meters &	1580 KHz

2200-2300 GMT only 1130-1200 & 1430-1600 GMT

LAO: 1200-1300 GMT
19 Meter Band 15210 KHz
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31 Meter Band 9630 KHz
190 Meters 1580 KHz

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/18/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

Presidential Advisor Henry Kissinger and Hanoi's negotiator Le Duc Tho have opened a new series of talks in Paris on ways to insure strict compliance with the Vietnam peace agreement. They are to meet again Friday. Dr. Kissinger said his five hour meeting Thursday with Mr. Tho had gone all right. Dr. Kissinger later visited the French Foreign Ministry to confer with French Foreign Minister. They spent more than one hour discussing the coming meeting between President Nixon and Pompidou in Iceland May 31 and June 1. Dr. Kissinger is to meet Friday morning with the French President.

The Cambodian government has requested U.S. air strikes to support a Mekong River supply convoy under heavy communist fire some 25 kilometers from Phnom Penh. The aid ships from South Vietnam are carrying fuel for the Cambodia capital. Meantime, the Cambodia high command says that the military situation has improved around the besieged southern provincial capital of Takeo. But scattered fighting continues elsewhere in the country.

North Korea has been voted a member of the World Health Organization. At the United Nations a spokesman for the American mission said the U.S. regrets the decision. He said the U.S. wanted the WHO vote postponed so that reunification talks going on now between North and South Korea could continue undisturbed.

21 journalists from the People's Republic of China are in New York to begin a 3-week U.S. visit. Speaking for the group, director of the New China news agency conveyed best wishes to the American people from the press of China. A delegation of America editors and newsmen welcomed the Chinese journalists. In addition to New York, the Chinese editors and writers will visit Boston, Washington, Williamsburg, Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and Honolulu.

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U.S. YOUTH: HARDER WORKING, BETTER DRESSED, LESS MILITANT

(by Florence Mouckley)

Young people in America today -- they are looking sharper working harder, and demonstrating less.

They are both cautious and cynical about politics They want to make money and have a good time. Many now worry more about rising prices and tuition costs than about Vietnam and Cambodia, a Monitor survey finds.

"Young people are tired of being serious all the time and growing up so early," says a former protester and campus leader at Northeastern University. "I have spent 10 years of my life reading about civil rights, Vietnam, and the environment. Now I want to get them out of my mind. I want to start reading about happier things. I think most people want to start enjoying the pleasures of life again."

There is renewed interest in joining fraternities and sororities, and college dances are making a comeback.

Many young people in the U.S. do not fit the following composite description, but generally this is the picture: with goods jobs scarce young people are buckling down trying to get the best grades possible to show on job applications.

The trend is away from the humanities and toward such subjects as law, medicine, business, and engineering, which promise high financial rewards.

They are weary of such "cosmic" issues as Vietnam, civil rights, and the draft. They are reassessing the effects of political confrontation.

"What's all the fuss about Watergate?" said one East Coast student. "It's just politics," Said another: I haven't thought much about the bombing of Cambodia."

And the bedraggled look is not necessarily "in" any more. Men are wearing their hair shorter; more women are wearingskirts instead of jeans.

With the main impetus of the civil-rights movement ended, and the Vietnam war over (some young people say the end of the draft was more important to them) students are looking inward.

Robert Ginn, Assistant Director of the Harward University Office for Career and Graduate Planning, says four years ago kids never came in and said 'I want to make money.' They said 'I want to change the world.'

"Now they come in and ask how they can make money in the most painless way or else in the most interesting way."

Mr. Ginn says many of the students are cynical about their new interest in profits. "What's the best I can do if I want to sell out?" one student asked him.

There's a new practicality in students, a new interest in careers, Mr. Ginn observes in his role as resident tutor. He finds there is a big shift from humanities to business and engineering in a Harvard dormitory. "Now at lunch people talk of the job market and labor figures. The most popular tables are science tables, not philosophy tables anymore."

Across the campuses the feeling grows: "I don't want to get involved."

Gail Robinson, ebullient editor of the Spectator, Columbia University's student newspaper, says the nation has slipped into a "conservative political period" and that there is little that can be done to change the system, whether through political activism or confrontation.

"This spring has so far been incredibly quiet," she reports. "No one is talking politics at all these days..."

Underlying the increasing campus conservatism, she says, are the attitudes expressed by many students now going into law and medical school. In the late 1960 s, she recalls, there was an idealistic rationalization about such decisions. Now most students conceded that the economic rewards of law and medicine are perhaps as important if not more important than a burning fervor to save the world.

Joe Siano, a junior in a liberal-arts program at New York University sees the campus mood becoming increasingly conservative and says he sees nothing that will change that mood in the near future, including the Watergate affair.

Watergate gets little rise out of students. Mike McGovern, a Princeton University junior who describes himself as "antipolitical" but also "anti-Nixon," says of Watergate. "Sure, I'd like to see them all get nailed, but I don't see why everybody is getting so excited. It was just a political thing."

Many students are reassessing the effectiveness of political confrontation.

A student at the University of California at Berkeley: "In the past I usually accepted everything radical spokesmen said about the issues. Now I want more facts because I'm more interested in facts. To change the system you need facts not 10,000 people storming the administration in blind fury."

Says one young black: "Marching on the line didn't cure the world's ills. You feel so morally pure when you're carrying a sign. But when you start to clean things up, you get dirty. Reform is hard work."

What will activate students again?

Some say that if their aspirations are not fulfilled -- a good education, high paying and satisfying jobs -- young people once again will choose confrontation.

Applications for college admission to major state universities for next fall have declined, although it is not certain if the trend will hold. Educators attribute this to the climbing costs of college tutions, the difficulty of obtaining jobs even for those with a college degree, as well as the end of the draft.

For blue-collar young people there is greater pressure to get classroom training beyond high school. With Vietnam veterans flooding the job market, blue-collar youths today say jobs are scarcer and they have to work harder to get them.

(Contributors to this survey: Monty Hoyt in Chicago, Guy Halverson in New York, Trudy Rubin in Boston, and David Holmstrom in San Francisco.)

U.S.-U.S.S.R. RELATIONS

Almost a year ago, in Moscow, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to embark on a new kind of relationship.

As the first anniversary of the Moscow summit approaches when the United States and the Soviet leaders met May 22-30-- other important events are taking place in the effort to relax tensions that for so long have plagued relations between the two nations.

For example, Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger has just ended talks in Moscow with communist party Chief Brezhnev. The Soviet leader himself is coming to Washington June 18.

President Nixon said in his recent Foreign Policy Report that beyond their individual merits, the summit agreements "taken together represent a major advance toward a goal set forth at the beginning of this Administration: to effect a basic change in our relations with Soviet Union in the interest of a stable world peace from which all countries would benefit."

However, he also noted the fact that principles of Soviet-U.S. relations agreed upon are a guide for future action which in themselves will have no meaning "if they are not reflected in action."

The President sees progress in U.S.-Soviet relations as a catalyst for further change, specifically in bringing on fuller participation by America's allies in East-West negotiations. While the issues of European security and cooperation and reciprocal and balanced force reductions cannot be settled by the U.S. and the Soviet Union alone, the two can each make a significant contribution to progress on these issues. Mr. Nixon says that the progress in turn will "reinforce the favorable momentum" in the bilateral relations of the two countries" by demonstrating that detente is broadly based and serves the interest of all European countries."

Mr. Nixon notes that in the period of "great international change" those not directly involved in the amelioration of relations between adversaries "may tend to worry that their own interests are somehow subordinated to new relationships." This is not to be the case, he emphasizes in his Foreign Policy Report: "...the United States will never compromise the security of Europe or the interests of our allies. Henry Kissinger expressed this from Moscow, when he said in reference to the meetings that will take place when Mr. Brezhnev comes to Washington that "we will, of course, keep our allies fully informed of any discussions and we will not proceed without a common position."

The President also spoke in his Foreign Policy Report of the nature of U.S. relationships with other parts of the world, for example, East Europe and Japan. The United States, he said, remains ready "to establish relationships on a reciprocal basis with all countries in Eastern Europe." With respect to Japan, he declared that "both her security and her economic interests... link her destiny firmly to that of the free world." Again, the President was reinforcing the thought that bilateral relationships undertaken by the United States will not be allowed to overwhelm the larger concept of nations working in harmony.

The most notable result of last year's Moscow Summit was the conclusion of the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and the interim agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. U.S. officials have pointed out that many of the other agreements reached during the year would not have been possible if concrete steps had not been taken to begin to bring the strategic arms race under control.

The S.A.L.T. accord tends to make other agreements signed during the summit appear less momentous. Yet it is true that any one of these other agreements would have by itself been a major news development.

Mr. Nixon, in looking at the future of U.S.-Soviet relations, has described the current situation as "the second phase" of the effort to limit strategic arms. He said in the Foreign Policy Report that the two nations can build on what has been achieved.

"We understand each other's concerns better now than four years ago," he said. The two nations "have established a common vocabulary and a technical framework in which to examine issues. And we have developed a measure of respect and confidence in each other's seriousness of purpose.

But there are severe challenges to be faced. Each side must make commitments limiting its strategic offensive weapons for this decade and beyond. This, the President says, will require political decisions to respect each other's basic security requirements and a willingness to balance each other's legitimate interests "in an equitable and mutually satisfactory settlement."

The next step in U.S.-Soviet relations as seen by Mr. Nixon is to end discrimination against imports of Soviet goods into the United States so that the USSR can earn the dollars to help pay for American imports. This step will require action by Congress to provide the President with authority to negotiate the treatment of the USSR on the basis of Most Favored Nation (MFN treatment).

Congress has before it a trade bill which incoprates the MFN request for the Soviet Union. However, a large body of congressional opposition of MFN treatment for the USSR has created difficulties in this area. This stems from the fact that the Soviet Union has been imposing restrictions on emmigration of Soviet citizens. Moscow told the United States recently that it is ending its policy of "education taxes" on emigrants, but it remains to be seen if Congress will terminate its opposition as a result of the Soviet pledge.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

2200-2400 GMT to Southeast Asia		1100-1600 GMT to Southeast Asia	
25 Meter Band	11760 KHz	19 Meter Band	15345 KHz
			15210 KHz
31 Meter Band	9545 KHz		15155 KHz
49 Meter Band	6185 KHz	25 Meter Band	11715 KHz
		31 Meter Band	9760 KHz
		190 Meters &	1580 KHz

2200-2300 GMT only 1130-1200 & 1430-1600 GMT

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/21/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

South Vietnamese President Thieu has announced a 7-year economic development program to make South Vietnam self sufficient and to repair the ravages of war. In a nationwide radio and TV address the South Vietnamese leader gave top priority to the resettlement of war refugees and the rehabilitation of the country's agriculture. President Thieu said his administration is counting on agriculture, tourism and foreign private investment to help South Vietnam end its dependence on foreign governments' financial aid by 1980. President Thieu charged that the communists have violated the cease fire and will try once again to make war. He said the only way to defeat the communists is to build South Vietnam's economic and social strength. VOA Saigon correspondent says the success of the program depends on as much as 4 thousand million dollars of economic aid that South Vietnam reportedly hopes to receive from the United States, and other nations, over the next few years.

Under cover of American bombing strikes, Cambodian government troops have pushed to within 7 kilometers of the besieged garrison at Thmat Pream 40 kilometers south of Phnom Penh. Elsewhere in Cambodia Sunday U.S. planes flew bombing missions in Kom Pong Chong province northwest of Phnom Penh and in the southern provinces of Takeo and Kampot.

In South Vietnam a dispute between the Viet Cong and the Saigon government continues to delay an International Commission for Control and Supervision probe into charges of U.S. bombing in Vietnam. The Viet Cong complained Sunday that the Saigon government has not provided the Viet Cong liaison officers with the transport they need to prepare for the ICCS probe.

Presidential Advisor Kissinger and North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho will resume talks today in Paris on ways to strengthen the Vietnam cease fire. Their assistants met Sunday for 12 hours, the longest negotiating session between the two sides since 1968. Neither side has commented on the progress of the talks other than saying they are covering all provisions of the Vietnam cease fire agreement.

Senator Sam Ervin, Chairman of the special Senate Committee investigating the Watergate scandal says his committee has not yet decided that President Nixon should be invited to testify. Senator Ervin told a TV interview panel there is no evidence thus far to link President Nixon to the Watergate. But he said that if such evidence developed the President may be invited to answer Committee questions. The Senate Committee is in recess until Tuesday. Meanwhile The Washington Star-News quotes former CIA director Richard Helms as saying a former top White House aide told him orders to cover up the Watergate case came from higher up. The newspaper quotes Mr. Helms as saying former White House aide, H.R. Haldeman told him of the order. The Star-News did not identify the source for

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what Mr. Helms allegedly told the Watergate Grand Jury on Friday. A Time magazine public opinion survey reveals the American public is almost evenly divided on whether President Nixon knew in advance of the Watergate break-in. A telephone survey conducted last week shows 41% thought the President knew of the bugging in advance and approved it; 41% said he did not. Fifty-eight percent of the people questioned said they thought Mr. Nixon knew of the cover which followed the break-in.

The three-man crew of Skylab spent Sunday resting before today's final training for efforts to salvage America's troubled orbiting space station. The astronauts will install a new heat shield on the space station. The original heat shield was damaged when the space station was launched from Cape Kennedy early last week. U.S. Scientists have been concerned over high temperatures in the space station because of the damaged heat shield and the possibility that dangerous gases may have built up inside the Skylab. The space station, however, has been given a complete ventilation by remote control and is now virtually airless. The Skylab will be repressurized with a fresh atmosphere before the three astronauts are launched on Friday for a 28-day scientific mission.

Iceland has banned all British military planes from landing at the NATO airfield at Keplavik following the British decision to send the Royal Navy in to protect its trawlers fishing near Iceland in disputed waters. The Icelandic move was announced to British Ambassador in Reykjavik. Britain's trawler fleet escorted by two British frigates for the first time Saturday moved inside the 50-mile limit which Iceland declared last September. The Icelandic government labeled this an act of aggression and said it might try to haul Britain before the U.N. or the North Atlantic Alliance of which they are both members. Britain, U.S. and Germany have refused to recognize Iceland's widening of the off-shore limits. The Icelandic cabinet will meet in a special session today to consider the latest developments.

Soviet Communist Party Chief Brezhnev and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt are completing their third day of talks with a private meeting at the Chancellor's residence near Bonn. The two leaders, earlier in the day, conferred for several hours at the Rhine River luxury hotel where Mr. Brezhnev is staying. A West German spokesman gave few details of their talks, noting only that they are centering on East-West issues such as the exploratory talks on European security and central European force reduction. In downtown Bonn about 5 thousand young members of the opposition Christian Democratic Party demonstrated in protest of the Brezhnev visit. Security was heavy and there were no incidents.

The Venezuelan airliner hijacked to Cuba after an erratic flight to Panama and Mexico returned to Caracas with all 37 passengers and crew aboard. The four hijackers who took over the plane Friday apparently stayed in Havana. The hijackers identified as members of a leftist guerrilla group called Point Zero demanded the release of 79 political prisoners when they landed in Mexico City on Saturday. However, the Venezuelan government refused their demands and a Mexican official boarded the plane to negotiate with them. He reportedly flew to Havana with the hijackers and their hostages, but there has been no report of his whereabouts.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/22/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

In a television interview in Washington, Common Cause Chairman John W. Gardner urged President Nixon to scrap his proposed election study commission and concentrate instead on Watergate-related reforms before Congress. He said the commission would delay or block urgently needed legislation to provide fast solutions for the problems of government secrecy and the "deep corrupting power of money on politics."

In New York City, former cabinet members John Mitchell and Maurice Stans pleaded innocent Monday to charges of perjury and conspiracy in connection with a 200,000 dollar donation to President Nixon's campaign fund. An Assistant U.S. Attorney asked the court to set bond, but the judge released the former Attorney General and the former Commerce Secretary in their own custody.

In Camden, N. J., a federal court jury acquitted 17 persons of charges stemming from a raid on a draft board. The 17, who together with 11 others were called "The Camden 28," had been charged with conspiracy, breaking into a draft office, and destroying draft files during an August 1971 raid on the Camden draft office.

"The Waltons," a hit show the cynics once said was too good to make it, and "The Julie Andrews Hour" -- which didn't make it -- dominated the silver anniversary of the Emmy Awards Sunday in Hollywood. "The Waltons" won six awards from the Television Academy, and Miss Andrews' show, which was canceled, won seven, more than any other production.

AROUND THE WORLD:

In Caracas, a Venezuelian airliner hijacked over the Andes returned safely Sunday from Cuba after two days of wandering flights across Latin America under threat of destruction by four armed guerrillas. The twin-engine Convair was hijacked over the Andes Friday while on a domestic flight to Caracas. During the ordeal, the guerrillas -- who demanded the release by Venezuela of 79 "political prisoners" -- diverted the plane to Curacao, Panama, Mexico, and Cuba. After Venezuelan authorities refused their demands, the guerrillas ordered the plane to Cuba where they found sanctuary.

The price of gold hit a new high of 112.50 dollars in early trading in London Monday. This was up eight dollars over Friday's closing price of 104.50 and was the highest London fixing price since gold breached the 111-dollar-an ounce mark last Tuesday. In foreign exchange transactions, the dollar dropped at one point in London trading to 2.5780 against the pound.

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At The Hague, the International Court of Justic opens hearings Monday into suits by Australia and New Zealand to bar French nuclear test in the South Pacific. In separate suits, the two countries said such tests violate international law and the United Nations Charter. The Fiji Islands also asked the Court to intervene. France already has told the Court it will boycott the proceedings.

In Paris, President Georges Pompidou and British Prime Minister Edward Heath opened talks aimed at aligning their governments' money, trade, and political policies in advance of a European dialogue with President Nixon. The two-day talks at the Elysée Palace began with initial focus on the difficulties inside Europe's enlarged Common Market.

Soviet Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev said in Bonn where he is on a state visit, that the Watergate affair will not upset his plans to see President Nixon in Washington next month. "Of course America remains on my schedule," Mr. Brezhnev told newsmen Monday.

INDOCHINA DEVELOPMENTS:

In Paris, North Vietnamese and American technical experts took over for Dr. Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, his Hanoi counterpart, meeting from morning to night Sunday in the longest Vietnam talks session on record. Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho spent the day in Paris, but scheduled another meeting for Monday in the suburban villa where the discussions are under way.

In Saigon, the government said a hand grenade attack by communist terrorists killed two civilians and wounded 22 others at a hamlet 110 miles north of the capital.

American war planes hit communist targets in Cambodia for the 76th consecutive day Sunday, concentrating their strikes on two Highway Four areas where government and communist troops clashed.

In Bangkok, an American army officer said there is no indication that any Americans listed as missing in action in Southeast Asia are still alive. The officer is in charge of the Joint Casualty Resolution Center, a unit responsible for recovering the remains of Americans lost in Indochina.

Stocks skidded sharply lower in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange, as brokers spoke increasingly of a deepening "Psychological malaise." Volume was the heaviest in over three months. Declines ran more than nine to one ahead of advances, among the 1,813 issues on the tape.

Dow Jones closing stock averages: 30 INDUS 886.51 OFF 8.66
20 TRANS 162.33 OFF 5.10
15 UTILS 105.22 OFF 0.74
65 STOCKS 273.80 OFF 3.10
VOLUME: 20,690,000 SHARES.

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W.H.O. TO PLAY LARGER ROLE IN DRUG CONTROL

Geneva, May 21 -- The World Health Organization (W.H.O.) is to play a larger role in international efforts to halt drug abuse.

A committee of the World Health Assembly -- W.H.O.'s policy-making body -- adopted a resolution to this effect May 21. The resolution was sponsored by the United States and nine other nations.

The resolution stresses the need for W.H.O. to "encourage and assist the development of improved preventive, treatment and rehabilitation and training programs and the pursuit of needed knowledge in the field of drug dependence."

It expresses the hope that W.H.O. can soon start research and regular reports on the epidemiological patterns of drugs abuse and suggests that financial help be sought from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. The Fund now has passed 5.7 million dollars in contributions from governments, of which the United States has given three million dollars.

Moving toward its adjournment, expected May 24, the Assembly has approved an effective working budget for 1974 of 106.328.800 dollars. The United States, which is assessed more than 29 per cent of the budget, had suggested that the figure be held to 103 million dollars.

Next year's budget represents an increase of 9.97 percent over the 1973 budget of 96.682.900 dollars. The latter figure includes supplementary budget estimates of 3,500,500 dollars approved by the current Assembly.

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ROGERS APPLAUDS SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES IN U.S.

Bogota, Colombia, May 21 -- U.S. Secretary of State Rogers has expressed pride in the system of "checks and balances" in the United States that is being applied in the Watergate matter.

At a new conference in Bogota May 18, Mr. Rogers told questioners:

"I am not defending anything that happened.

"I am merely saying those who were responsible will be punished.

"Full disclosures will be made.

"The system that makes that possible, from my standpoing is a good system."

Asked by a newsmen what the possibilities were of "overcoming" the Watergate situation, Mr. Rogers answered: "Good."

He applauded the "free press" in the United States for pursuing the Watergate matter.

Mr. Rogers said that while "we don't like to have things happen to embarrass our country, from the standpoint of a citizen of the United States... I think it does give you certain pride in knowing the system of ... checks and balances works, and it works no matter who is involved."

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/25/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Republican Representative William O. Mills of Maryland was found shot to death early Thursday at his home in Easton, Md. Mills 48, a member of the House since 1971, had been under investigation for failing to report a 25,000 dollars cash contribution from secret funds of the Committee to Re-elect the President. An investigation by Easton police is in progress.

The Pentagon has decided to reduce the number of GI's serving as servants to generals and admirals by 28 percent after congressional criticism of the practice. Elliot Richardson, in one of this last acts as Defense Secretary, announced there will be 1,245 such enlisted aides to officers instead of the present 1,722.

In New York, Chase Manhattan Bank raised its interest rate for prime business loans to seven and one-quarter percent from seven percent. The bank said it would not rise interest rates on consumer loans, small business loans and mortgages.

AROUND THE WORLD:

Britain has been plunged into its second sex scandal in 10 years with the resignation of Lord Lambton as Air Force Under Secretary and Earl Jellicoe, leader of the House of Lords, Lord Lambton confessed that his resignation stemmed from his association with a prostitute. Lord Jellicoe, a former First Lord of the Admiralty and Minister of Defense for the Navy, also admitted he had connection with prostitutes and in a letter to Prime Minister Edward Heath said his "casual affairs" could embarrass the Government. Prime Minister Heath, addressing a tense House of Commons Thursday, said there were no grounds for supposing that other government ministers were involved in the case.

In The Hague, New Zealand appealed to the World Court for a provisional order banning French nuclear tests in the Pacific. Australia made the same plea Wednesday. France claims the World Court is not competent to deal with the case and is ignoring the hearing.

In Canberra, Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, in his first major foreign policy speech, reaffirmed Australia's close ties with the United States. He also reaffirmed Australia's commitment to the Australian-New Zealand-United States treaty and endorsed the existence of American bases in Australia.

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Iran and the Western Oil Consortium of British, French, Dutch and American companies signed a 20-year agreement, replacing a 1954 accord between them. The new agreement would provide long-term stability and growth of Iran's oil industry and would insure the continuous flow of crude oil to the markets supplied by the oil companies.

The Greek military government announced it had foiled an attempted mutiny on three ships of the Greek fleet and said two retired rear-admirals and a few naval officers were under arrest. The government charged that the officers planned to sail the ships out to open sea and send an ultimatum to the government, demanding it to resign.

U.S. Secretary of State Rogers arrived in Buenos Aires where he will attend the inauguration Friday of Hector J. Campora as President of Argentina. In an airport news conference Rogers said: "We look forward to working cooperatively, frankly and on a basis of equality with your new government." The U.S. Secretary will leave Buenos Aires Saturday and will visit Jamaica Monday and return to Washington the same day.

In San Jose, an opposition Congressman, Rafael Angel Valladares, called on the Costa Rican government to repudiate Robert Vesco's multi-million dollar investments in the country.

Vesco is under indictment in the United States for his alleged efforts to obstruct a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation, and warrants for his arrest were issued.

In Peking it was announced that Foreign Minister Chi Peng-Fei will visit Britain, France and Iran next month for wide-ranging talks with leaders of the three countries. He will be in London June 6.

U.S. presidential envoy William Sullivan arrived in Saigon, bringing to President Nguyen Van Thieu a plan for making the four-month-old Vietnam cease-fire work. He met with the South Vietnamese President for one hour and later conferred with Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam.

A South Vietnamese spokesman reported that communist cease-fire violations dipped to 55 in the past 24 hours, the lowest number since the cease-fire agreement went into effect.

In Thursday's Senate Special Committee hearing, Watergate burglar Bernard L. Barker said the raid on Democratic National Headquarters was to look for evidence of Cuban contributions to the campaign funds of Senator George McGovern and "possibly Senator Edward Kennedy. He said the motivation was national security. And he said no offers of presidential clemency have been conveyed to him and, as far as knew, no one higher up then E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Libby were involved in the Watergate case.

Prices bounded ahead in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange with advances outnumbering declines by a three to one ratio.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:

30 INDUS	924.44	UP 29.42
20 TRANSP	83[illegible].80	UP 3.71
15 UTILS	107.14	UP 0.83
65 STOCKS	284.56	UP 7.29

VOLUME: 17,310,000

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PRESIDENT LOOKS TO 'INTENSIVE NEGOTIATIONS' WITH BREZHNEV

Washington, May 24 -- President Nixon expects "intensive negotiations, even more important than last year's, with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev next month.

The negotiations will embrace nuclear arms control as well as other subjects of world import, the President says.

Mr. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will be in the United States for an official visit June 18-26.

Mr. Nixon commented on the Brezhnev meeting May 24 in remarks at the State Department to more than 500 returned American prisoners of the Vietnam war.

He warned his listeners, most of them career members of the armed forces, of the dangers of unilateral cuts in U.S. defense spending.

Noting that mutual reductions in both nuclear and conventional arms are acceptable, the President cautioned that unilateral cuts would destroy incentives for agreement in the second phase of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union, as well as in discussions with Warsaw Pact nations on force reductions in Central Europe.

He said his summit visit to Peking and Moscow in 1972 would not have been possible if the United States had not been strong and respected by other powers.

The need to maintain respect, he added, is one reason Washington insists on adherence to agreements.

Speaking of the forthcoming European force talks, Mr. Nixon said unilateral U.S. reductions now would create imbalance and instability, thus endangering peace; he said negotiation of mutual reductions by Western nations and the communist side would maintain the balance and stability necessary for continued peace.

Mr. Nixon called on the former prisoners to support his insistence that the U.S. Government must keep secret its negotiating positions and other data involving international affairs.

"It's time we stopped making heroes of those who steal secrets and then publish them in the newspapers," he said.

Mr. Nixon's remarks to the former prisoners opened a day of festivities in their honor which included a White House dinner.

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SKYLAB TO BECOME FIRST PATIENT OF FIRST U.S. PHYSICIAN IN SPACE

(By Walter Froehlich)

Washington, May 24 -- If Dr. Joseph P. Kerwin, the first U.S. physician to be assigned to an astronaut crew, arrives successfully in space on May 25, his first patient is expected to be an ailing spacecraft, not a human being.

The first major task for Dr. Kerwin and his two fellow crewmen is to restore to health as far as possible the severely crippled Skylab, America's first space station, whose survival has been threatened by elevated temperatures and loss of energy plus several relatively minor problems.

The launch of Dr. Kerwin and Charles Conrad, Jr., Commander, and pilot Paul J. Weitz -- twice delayed for five days each because of Skylab's condition -- is scheduled for 1300 GMT, May 25, at Cape Kennedy, Florida.

Shortly after the countdown for the liftoff began on May 22, Dr. James C. Fletcher, Administrator of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said he was confident the crew could repair Skylab without danger to themselves and then carry out a "nearly normal" mission of up to 28 days inside Skylab.

He said that "if the planned repairs are successful, we will also be able to accomplish most of the activities scheduled for two subsequent missions, each lasting 56 days," by two other crews of three astronauts each.

The Conrad-Kerwin-Weitz crew is expected to take steps to protect the overheated Skylab from the sun's rays and perhaps to snip off debris from a pair of wing-like panels covered with solar cells which were to convert sunshine to electricity for Skylab's equipment.

At least one of the panels is belived to have been damaged byond repair, but the astronauts may attempt to unfold the other if feasible. It failed to emerge fully from Skylab's side after apparent damage to it and a heat shield from the vibrations during the early part of the flight.

The absence of the heat shield has been responsible for the overheating of parts of Skylab. The astronauts are expected to replace the shield with one of three types of sunshades they will carry with them. The shades have been hurriedly built and the astronauts have been trained to install them during the 10 days since Skylab's launch into orbit 270 miles (435 kilometers) obove the Earth.

The astronauts are to try first to install an umbrella-like shade by pushing it from inside Skylab through an opening originally intended for exposing scientific instruments to space and then unfolding it.

The two other sun protection devices are a balloon-like shade and a sail-like canopy. To install them, at least one of the astronauts would have to step outside the spacecraft or at least stand so that the upper part of his body protrudes from the craft's hatch into space.

Flight controllers have been keeping Skylab as cool as possible by rotating the space station by radio control from the ground so that different areas are exposed to or facing away from the Sun. In this way, they have been able to keep food and film lockers from overheating still more, kept water loops inside the station from freezing, and kept the ramaining solar panels on Skylab's telescope system open to the Sun sufficiently to recharge the space station's batteries.

This celestial "juggling act" will continue until the astronauts arrive at the station as turn on its airconditioning system and erect the sunshade.

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EXCERPTS: NCCTER STATEMENT ON POSTWAR AID TO INDOCHINA

Washington, May 24 -- Following are excerpts on Laos from a statement of Robert H. Nooter, Assistant Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, on Indochina postwar reconstruction assistance, presented before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on May 29:

"LAOS -- we are requesting 55 million dollars for Laos in Fiscal 1974. A cease-fire has been signed there between the Royal Lao Government and the Pathet Lao, but the implementation of that cease-fire, including the creation of a coalition government, has not yet been completed. Nevertheless, fighting has tapered off to a low level, and both sides have been limiting their activities to small scale maneuvering for position. In spite of the unsettled political situation, the Royal Lao Government has begun to develop plans for the permanent resettlement of its refugees and for the reconstruction of the country. It is our expectation that during the coming fiscal year the Royal Lao Government will be able to bgin the rehabilitation and reconstruction process at least on a modest scale.

With this in mind, the components of the FY 1974 economic assistance program are as follows:

	millions of dollars
Humanitarian assistance	18.4
Reconstruction assistance	5.9
Development aid	12.5
Stabilization	18.3
Total	55.0

The 18.4 million dollars for humanitarian assistance will help the Royal Lao Government to provide permanent resettlement facilities for refugees, some of whom have been on the move for many years. These funds will include assistance for the development of rural public works, health and education facilities, and assistance to the refugees in developing a viable agricultural base. It will also provide the food and other relief supplies needed to care for refugees until they can become self-sufficient in permanent resettlement locations.

The 5.9 million dollars for reconstruction will finance the repair of the deteriorated road network, and will finance small scale rural public works and self-help activities where reconstruction is needed at the village level.

The 12.5 million dollars for development will finance a series of technical assistance programs in agriculture, education, public administration, public health, and public safety. It will also provide four million for the construction of a dike to prevent flooding of the city of Vientiane, which in 1971 alone did an estimated 3.5 million dollars worth of damage.

The 18.5 million dollars for stabilization assistance will provide a continuation of funding for the Foreign Exchange Operation Fund (FEOF). This represents the U.S. contribution to a multilaterally funded operation created at the recommendation of the International Monetary Fund and supported by Australia, France, Japan and the United Kingdom, as well as ourselves. FEOF helps to stabilize the economy, but in the process it also finances the essential imports which the Lao economy needs to survive."

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VALOR AWARD GIVEN TO SIX CIVILIAN FORMER POW'S

Washington, May 24 -- Six U.S. Government employees who endured over five years of captivity in Vietnam were cited for "exceptional courage and stamina" by Acting Secretary of State Kenneth Rush.

Receiving the State Department's Award for Valor on May 24 were Michael D. Benge, Norman J. Brookens and Richard W. Utecht of the Agency for International Development; Philip W. Maynard and Douglas K. Ramsey of State Department, and Charles E. Willis of the U.S. Information Agency.

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TEXT: DEFENSE DEPT. MEMORIAL DAY MESSAGE

-- The following Memorial Day (May 28) message has been sent to the U.S. Armed Forces by Deputy Secretary of Defense William P. Clements Jr.:

"In his second inaugural address, President Abraham Lincoln said that our country's goal and fondest dream was to achieve and cherish a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations. These words should be recalled today and reflected upon as our Nation continues to seek world peace with dignity and justice for all mankind.

Memorial Day serves not only as a time to honor those gallant Americans whose lives were lost in the defense of our country and ideals, but equally as an opportunity to reflect upon the cost of their sacrifice. From the battles of Lexington and Concord nearly two centuries ago to the return of our fighting men from Southeast Asia we Americans have never faltered in our efforts to halt aggression, defend freedom and attain a true peace as a result of our service.

Memorial Day is also a time to remind ourselves that the defense of our Nation cannot be maintained without the contributions of courage and devotion to duty that you, the men and women of our Armed Forces, exemplify.

Today I take pride in joining you to honor those who have given their lives in serving these United States. Their memories shall never fade and we shall always remember that their sacrifice has helped secure our birthright of freedom for all time.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/23/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN THE UNITED STATES:

President Nixon has again categorically denied involvement in any aspect of the Watergate affair. But he acknowledged for the first time that there were apparent wide-ranging efforts to conceal the possible involvement of members of the Administration and the Committee to Re-elect the President. The President issued a lengthy statement a few minutes after the Senate Special Committee investigating the Watergate scandal adjourned for the day. Mr. Nixon insisted he had no prior knowledge of the break-in at the headquarters of the Democratic Party or the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. And the President denied authorizing or encouraging any illegal activity connected with the affair. Mr. Nixon also denied that he authorized executive clemency for any of the Watergate defendents or authorized any fund raising to protect or silence any of those involved. In apparent reference to suggestion that he should resign Mr. Nixon said he will not abandon responsibilities as President and he will continue to do his job. The President conceded that he may have contributed to what appeared to be an attempt to conceal the fact by trying to protect secret counterintelligence operations involving national security. And he said he was issuing his statement to prevent the exposure of more national security information, exposure that could cause mistrust among other governments, and restrict his ability to pursue the foreign policy initiatives he undertook in his first term.

Former White House aide John Caulfield has testified that he conveyed an offer of executive clemency to convicted Watergate conspirator James McCord. Mr. Caulfied told the special Senate Committe investigating Watergate that his offer came from the highest levels of the White House. And he said he was directly told to make it by former White House Counsel John Dean. Mr. Caulfield's testimony confirmed statements by McCord except that Mr. Caulfied said that at no time did he mention President Nixon's name. McCord had said he was told that the President was aware of the offer and concerned about his answer to it. Mr. McCord also has told the committee he has been subjected to intense pressure to blame the Watergate operation on the CIA. He said he believed the Pressure originated in the White House but could not offer any proof of this.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that consumer prices rose 0.7 percent in April, mainly because of higher prices for food, clothing, used cars, and gasoline. During the first three full months of President Nixon's Phase Three economic controls -- February through April -- the cost of living increased at an annual rate of 9.2 percent, almost four times the administration's 2.5 percent price guideline and more than three times its goal of reducing inflation to three percent.

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Deputy Treasury Secretary Willian Simon, Chairman of the Administration's Oil Policy Committee, disputed predictions that gasoline prices will rise to astronomical levels this year. "This concern is unfounded," he told a House panel.

The Senate Judiciary Committee unexpectedly delayed approval of Elliot Richardson to be Attorney General and called him back for more questions about a meeting he had with one-time White House aide Egil Korgh. The Committee had appeared ready to recommend Senate confirmation for Richardson and endorse his choice of Archibald Cox to be the special Watergate prosecutor.

U.S. AND SOVIETS SIGN SEA AGREEMENT

Washington, May 22 -- The United States and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol guaranteeing that their warships and military aircraft will not harass each other's non-military ships.

The protocol, signed May 22 in Washington, become part of a Basic Agreement signed last May 25 in Moscow restricting the maneuvers of U.S. and Soviet warships.

Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin attended the signing in Washington by admirals representing the two nations.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedheim told newsmen the protocol provides and guarantees that military ships and aircraft of the two parties will not conduct simulated attacks or launch or drop any objects in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to non-military ships of the parties."

AROUND THE WORLD:

Demand for gold eased in Europe on Tuesday and the dollar gained ground on most markets, although it dropped to a new low in Paris. In London, gold price was fixed at 111.50 dollars an ounce, down 50 cents from Monday's 112 dollars.

Soviet Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev flew back to Moscow after a five-day visit to Bonn during which he and West German Chancellor Brandt said they had laid the foundations for a permanent peace in Europe. Brandt spoke of a new era of "productive coexistence" between their two nations and Brezhnev said his talks with Brandt were filled with great political substance."

In Geneva, the United States and the Soviet Union met for two hours and 20 minutes as they continued their Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The next meeting was scheduled for May 25.

The European Common Market proposed a committee made up of European, American and Japanese interests to protect their industries in any oil crisis. The Market's Energy Commissioner, Henri Simonet, who is scheduled to visit Washington next week, has asked ministers from the nine member nations for a mandate to explore the Committee idea with the Nixon Administration.

Secretary of State Rogers arrived in Brasilia Tuesday for talks with Brazilian Foreign Minister Mario Gibson Barbosa and President Emilio Garrastazu Medici. Wednesday, Mr. Rogers leaves for Buenos Aires where he will represent President Nixon at the inauguration of Hector Campora, the first civilian president of Argentina in a decade.

A top American negotiator at the Paris talks, William Sullivan, is flying to Saigon presumably to discuss the progress of the Vietnam peace negotiations with President Thieu. This was confirmed following a record 6 1/2 hour meeting between Presidential Advisor Kissinger and Hanoi's Le Duc Tho on ways to end Vietnam cease fire violations. The two sides agreed to meet again on Wednesday.
Mr. Sullivan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, has been attending the technical side of the talks.

In Saigon, South Vietnam presented a new seven-point plan that it said was designed to make the cease fire work. The communists rejected it, saying the plan was an effort to "belittle" their own five-point plan.

In Cambodia, government forces with U.S. air support fought to regain control of a six-mile stretch of Highway Four linking Phnom Penh with the southern seaport of Kompong Som.

West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, on a three-day visit to Cairo, called for international discussions to formulate initiatives toward a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict. He told newsmen Egyptian leaders agreed with him on the urgency of the Middle East crisis and the need for international help to solve it.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban discussed the Middle East situation with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home in London.

Iceland's Fisheries Minister Ludvik Josefsson said Britain's decision to send warships to protect its fishing vessels inside Iceland's fishing limit of 50 nautical miles is an act of "sericus aggression. In London, Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home said British naval ships would take only defensive action "as is necessary to protect British trawlers exercising their lawful right to fish on the high seas.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev, a top Soviet commander during World War Two, died Monday at age 75, Tass Ness Agency reported.

Prices moved higher on the New York Stock Exchange, with gainers outnumbering losers by about eight to six among 1,811 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:
30 INDUS 892.46 UP 5.95
20 TRANSP 165.43 UP 3.10
15 UTILS 105.76 UP 0.54
65 STOCKS 276.30 UP 2.50
VOLUME: 18,020,000 SHARES.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

2200-2400 GMT to Southeast Asia		1100-1600 GMT to Southeast Asia	
25 Meter Band	11760 KHz	19 Meter Band	15345 KHz
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49 Meter Band	6185 KHz	25 Meter Band	11715 KHz
		31 Meter Band	9760 KHz
		190 Meters &	1580 KHz

2200-2300 GMT only 1130-1200 & 1430-1600 GMT

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U.S. FEELS NATO HELPS REDUCE EAST-WEST TENSIONS

Atlanta, May 22 -- The North Atlantic Alliance is the central element of U.S. relations with Europe, and the United States is determined that the alliance will remain strong and adaptable to current realities, a State Department official asserted.

Acting Secretary of State Kenneth Rush said in an address in Atlanta that the United States is seeking to "lower the burden of our international responsibilities and military spending while maintaining the present military balance and increasing the stability of that balance.

Mr. Rush also pointed out that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an essential element of that policy.

Mr. Rush made the remarks May 22 before the Southern Council for International and Public Affairs.

Mr. Rush is Deputy Secretary of State, and is acting Secretary while Secretary Rogers is touring Latin America.

Discussing NATO's future, Mr. Rush said the organization "must increasingly assume the responsibility for reducing...tensions" between East and West.

He noted that the Alliance has already come a long way in this direction" by playing a major part in forming Western positions on negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe and in the preliminary discussions on the conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

When the Alliance began to prepare for these separate conferences several years ago, he said, there were disagreements on various issues. At present, however, he said, NATO is moving toward agreement on basic issues and is strengthening itself considerably in the process."

The consultation among Western allies in NATO and at the talks demonstrates a willingness and an ability to compromise in the interest of continued allied unity, Mr. Rush noted.

Regarding the European Security Conference and the talks on mutual force reductions, Mr. Rush said, "mutual confidence whithin the Alliance will develop only through an agreement on the basic security framework for the negotiations.

He stressed that the allied approach to an agreement on troop reductions must include provisions that "will not be circumvented or undermined. The allied position should provide for verification by both sides' military activity to increase political confidence."

He said reduction by the allied side should not impair the ability to "take the necessary military steps to fulfill NATO strategy: forward defense, flexible response and nuclear deterrence."

By working toward a common position on the two important negotiations, Mr. Rush said, we are giving the Alliance a new sense of common purpose, a new set of objectives," adding that this is most important "when our relationship is being challenged by economic strains and suspicions of unilateral dealing with the Soviet Union."

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/29/73

VOA:

A battered convoy of ships carrying supplies has safely reached Phnom Penh after running a gauntlet of communist ground fire along the banks of the Mekong River. Four ships including a South Korean oil tanker were reported heavily damaged despite American air strikes against suspected communist positions in advance of the convoy.

In South Vietnam, eleven people were killed and 34 others injured when communist gunners fired several rockets into a ferry boat in the Mekong Delta. In another developments the Four Power International Supervisory Commission averted a Canadian walk out by agreeing to discuss alleged North Vietnamese troop infiltration and almost immediately ran into another deadlock. The Polish and Hungarian members claim that Commission reports cannot be processed because it is based on prisoner interrogation in which they did not take part. The Canadians and Indonesians contend that peace agreement regulations do not require unanimity in such matters.

The commander of the Skylab space mission says he expects that the 28-day mission can be completed successfully. He told a live TV news conference that he and his other two Skylab members have solved their major problem and now expect to be able to do most of what they were set up to do. The astronauts are living in Skylab now having successfully erected a giant sun shade to cool the overheated orbiting workshop and they have begun the long series of medical, earth resources and astronomy experiments planned for the mission. Captain Conrad also told the conference the next Skylab crew which is scheduled to go up in August can take along the proper tools to free a solar panel that was jammed closed during the launch. The panel is supposed to convert sunlight to electricity and its loss means the space station has only about one half the amount of electricity planned for.

Australian Overseas Trade Minister says Australia will continue doing business with Taiwan despite his trade talks with the Chinese in Peking. He told the Reuters News Agency in Hong Kong Peking authorities made clear to him that they did not want to do anything to affect the welfare of the Taiwanese whom he said Peking regards as Chinese. He discussed commercial sea and air links between Australia and the China mainland.

Iceland has protested to NATO over the presence of British navy vessels in the 50-mile wide territorial waters it claims and it called for their immediate removal. The protest was announced by the Iceland Foreign Minister. He said the government's note will be presented formally to the NATO Ministerial Council Tuesday.
Meanwhile in Brussels a NATO spokesman said the organization has no power to force Britain to withdraw its warships. The British ships were sent in to protect the nation's trawler fleets fishing in the disputed Iceland zone and the action followed an Icelandic attack on a British fishing trawler. The Foreign Minister also said the government is considering a letter to the United Nations Security Council regarding the fishing dispute. Earlier Monday, the Iceland Prime Minister accused Britain of using threats to press its position. He said London has acted in such a manner because Iceland is a small country.

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Senator Edmund Muskie has joined the growing number of prominent democrats critical of President Nixon.'s statement that he limited an investigation of the Watergate scandal for national security reasons. Senator Muskie says the Nixon administration is using national security as an excuse for systematic deception of Congress and the public. The Special Committee investigating Watergate is in recess and will reconvene next Tuesday, and Chairman Sam Ervin says the Committee will not hear testimony from former top officials in the White House until mid-June after it completes questioning of lower ranking employees. At least one senator on the Committee has suggested that higher up's be heard from immediately to answer one way or another the question of possible presidential involvement in the scandal.

Traditionally millions of motorists spend the Memorial holiday week-end traveling to recreation areas. Because of a gasoline shortage however they have been advised to guard against using all of their gasoline. ...Gasoline stations in the nation have been forced to ration supplies because of a fuel shortage.

The head of the Chinese Liaison Office in the United States, diplomat Hoang Chin has arrived in New York city. He will fly to Washington on Tuesday. The American Liaison Office in Peking has been conducting normal business since the arrival of its David Bruce on May 14. Meanwhile Premier Chou-En-Lai has met with a visiting delegation of American scientists in Peking and a group of Chinese journalists is continuing its tour of the U.S.

Argentina's new civilian government has established diplomatic relations with East Germany and resumed full diplomatic relations with Cuba. Argentina has relations with most other European communist countries. and the new president has said he will recongize all communists countries.

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NIXON MEMORIAL DAY PROCLAMATION

Washington, May 25 -- President Nixon on May 25 issued his Memorial Day proclamation:

"This day of memorial to those who have given their lives to preserve America's freedom over the centuries has special meaning for us in 1973. The longest and most difficult war in our story is over. The brave men who served so well in that conflict are home again; our valiant prisoners are free at last and reunited with their loved ones -- all made possible by the firm resolve of the American people. Thus our prayers for peace this day are also prayers of thanksgiving.

Through our history we have seen despotisms and ideologies come and declare themselves the wave of the future, crushing freedom under foot -- but each has passed, and freedom, sure as spring, has pushed up through the ruins again to reaffirm the essential dignity of man.

Americans have been on the side of that dignity in every war we have fought. Today, freedom survives in South Vietnam, and generations hence, the literature of liberty will tell that America demonstrated fully and finally its great commitment to its founding principles by fighting on behalf of just eighteen million people half a world away and by achieving at last what we fought for.

Those who stood at Hué and Khe Sanh were the spiritual descendants of the heroes of Chosin, Bastogne, Gettysburg and Lexington. The patriotic line continues unbroken. America called, and the answer came back yes.

Now those soldiers and sailors and airmen who have kept freedom's faith look to America -- not for thanks, but to know if we have marked their deeds and if, in the way we live our freedom, we are determined to be worthy of those deeds.

Only by working to make war obsolete in the future can we truly redeem the sacrifices of patriots who fell in the wars of the past. The tension which still exists among nations will yield to negotiation if we are steadfast in our purpose and patient in our endeavor. New relationships are already taking shape, pointing to the creation of a more stable and open world, a world in which hatred and discrimination are replaced by brotherhood and understanding -- above all, a world free forever of fear and want and war.

This is the dream for which generations of American fighting men have made the ultimate sacrifice, from the bridge at Concord to the jungles of Vietnam. It can be achieved. Their sacrifices have moved us ever closer to it.

The Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 11, 1950, has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe each Memorial Day as a day of prayer for permanent peace.

Now, therefore, I, Richard Nixon, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Memorial Day, Monday, May 28, 1973, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and I designate the hour beginning in each locality at 11 O'Clock in the morning of that day as a time to unite in prayer.

I urge the press, radio, television, and all other information media to cooperate in this observance.

As a special mark of respect for those Americans who have given their lives in the war in Vietnam, I direct that the flag of the United States be flown at half-staff all day on Memorial Day on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government throughout the United States and all areas under its jurisdiction and control.

I also request the Governors of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the appropriate officials of all local units of Government to direct that the flag be flown at half-staff on all public buildings during that entire day, and request the people of the United States to display the flag at half-staff from their homes for the same period.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set set my hand this Twenty-Fifth day of May, in the Year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred Seventy-Three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred Ninety-Seventh. Richard Nixon.

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TRADE NEGOTIATIONS CAN BENEFIT ALL, U.S. OFFICIAL SAYS

Rio De Janeiro, May 25 -- Efforts to liberalize and reform the world economic system can benefit all nations, but it will be necessary for them to overcome the pressures of narrow interests.

This was the thesis of American Ambassador Harald B. Malmgren, Deputy U.S. Special Representative for trade negotiations, in an address this week to 1,500 delegates to the International Chamber of Commerce. They represent 80 countries.

Ambassador Malmgren pointed out that the world has become far more interdependent economically, but political frictions and national practices threaten to pull nations apart.

To solve this problem, he suggested the nations of the world must work toward two principal objectives: to restore order and collective discipline in international economic relations; and to provide flexible international mechanisms to allow domestic economies to adjust to the global economy.

This cannot be done piecemeal, the Ambassador stressed; reform of the monetary system must be accompanied by changes in trading rules and practices.

The problem is even more complicated, Ambassador Malmgren emphasized. A third area must be addressed: investment flows and influences on them. Government policies can affect the nature and location of investment so as to offset the effects of monetary and trade reforms.

Multinational corporations fall in this context. If they pose a problem for particular governments, it is an international problem. If anything is to be done, it would be done within a collective approach, he suggested.

When governments formulate national policies to promote or restrict certain industrial sectors or high-technology advance they affect the interests of other nations. As an example Ambassador Malmgren cited domestic aids used to induce construction of a new factory in a certain region for the sole purpose of selling its output in export markets. Is this just a question of internal assistance or also a question of an export subsidy? Other examples are national consumer and safety standards. Are they only internal regulations, or can they also act as non-tariff barriers in international trade?

If governments are forced by internal circumstances to intervene in times of difficulty to provide assistance to industries for transitional periods, then the costs of such programs should be borne by the nation introducing them, not by the workers in the same industry in another country, he said. He advocated a new multilateral safeguard mechanism to control or manage government actions to protect particular industries from import pressure.

Ambassador Malmgren said that the proposed U.S. Trade Reform Act of 1973 will provide the United States with authority to negotiate toward these goals with all countries. But other nations also must go to work and prepare their negotiating efforts. In turn, industry in each country must go to work and give governments the support needed for this effort by providing the basis of international understanding among businessmen that is essential to negotiations between governments.

"To do what is needed, and to make it last, requires a great effort of common will and joint statesmanship," Ambassador Malmgren concluded. "We are now embarked on an era of negotiations. Let us all wish it well, and work with it, for it will affect us all, for years to come."

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

2200-2400 GMT to Southeast Asia		1100-1600 GMT to Southeast Asia	
25 Meter Band	11760 KHz	19 Meter Band	15345 KHz
			15210 KHz
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		190 Meters &	1580 KHz

2200-2300 GMT only 1130-1200 & 1430-1600 GMT

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/30/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

The Commerce Department reported that the Government's index of leading economic indicators -- one of the best barometers of future economic trends -- turned down in April for the first time in two and a half years. The index dropped 0.6 percent last month, ending a sustained climb that began in October, 1970.

The Supreme Court ruled that neither Federal law nor the Constitution's guarantee of free speech requires broadcasters to accept paid advertising on any public issue, including war and politics.

The Senate Watergate Committee probably will not get the crucial testimony it needs from former White House officials until mid-June, Committee Chairman Senator Sam Ervin said. "We want to develop the case logically, not piecemeal over yonder," he said. Added his Committee would hear testimony from aides to the Committee for the Re-election of the President first and then question such former White House aides such as H.R. Haldeman. John Ehrlichman, Charles Colson, and John Dean.

The five convicted Watergate conspirators -- E. Howard Hunt, Bernard Barker, Eugenio Martinez, Frank Sturgis, and Virgilio Gonzales -- were undergoing an orientation program at the Danbury Federal Prison in Connecticut following their transfer there from a Washington jail last Friday.

Ambassador Huang Chen arrived in Washington Tuesday with his wife and a 12-man delegation to open the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China. Huang and his party arrived in New York Monday from Peking via London.

Journalists from the People's Republic of China had their pictures taken with President Nixon at the White House and afterward visited the White House Press Room facilities.

The National Weather Service in Washington said 160 tornadoes hit the nation between noon last Friday and noon Monday in the worst 72-hour period on record. The latest twister struck Athens, Ga., killing one person and injuring about 65 others. Other parts of the nation hit by the storms included North Carolina, northwest South Carolina, northern Illinois, Indiana, and North Dakota.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

AROUND THE WORLD:

Iceland Tuesday took its "Cod War" fishing dispute with Britain to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the western alliance immediately appealed to both member states to exercise restraint and try to reach a negotiated settlement. Earlier, government officials in Reykjavik said Iceland may reconsider its role in NATO unless the Organization can solve the fishing dispute.

High Commissioner Louis Verger of Noumea, French Caledonia, told the territorial assembly that France will not be deterred from its determination to hold new nuclear tests in the South Pacific by Australia's and New Zealand's opposition campaign. In Tokyo, three Japanese scholars, including Nobel Prize winning physicist Dr. Shinichiro Tomonaga, called at the French Embassy Tuesday to protest the scheduled French nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

Argentina's new civilian government resumed diplomatic relations with Cuba and said it would shortly establish relations with North Korea and East Germany. The move to renew ties with Cuba came after a meeting between President Hector Campora and visting Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos. Argentina is the fourth Latin American country to recongize Fidel Castro's government.

In Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the summit conference of the Organization of African Unity warned Israel that its attitude might lead African member states to take political and economic measures against it individually or collectively." A resolution, passed at the summit's final working session Tuesday, fell short, however, of meeting Arab demands that all member should sever, or at least temporarily suspend, diplomatic relations with Israel.

Egypt's Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassan El-Zayyat ended a three-day official visit to Moscow and returned to Cairo Tuesday. In addition to Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, Zayyat held talks with Gunnar Jarring, the U.N. Middle East negotiator, and Jean Lipkowski, French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the Soviet capital.

A survey by the organization of economic cooperation and development in Paris said Italy, Japan, Australia, and the United States, in that order, suffered the sharpest boosts in inflation in March among developed non-communist countries.

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese and the Viet Cong agreed to begin work next week on one of the most difficult tasks of the four-month-old cease-fire: determining which territory each side controls.

External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp announced that Canada's 280-man peace observer force will be withdrawn from Vietnam by July 31. He told the Canadian House of Commons: "Canada's decision to withdraw is firm and definite..."

Dollar worries and word that leading economic indicators fell off in April for the first time in 30 months turned stock prices lower in slow trading on the New York Stock exchange. Declines were narrowly ahead of advances 723 to 696, of 1,757 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages: 30 INDUS 925.57 OFF 5.27
20 TRANSP 169.49 OFF 0.81
15 UTILS 107.33 OFF 0.19
65 STOCKS 284.74 OFF 1.38
VOLUME: 11,300,000 SHARES.

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EXCERPTS: KISSINGER MAY 29 PRESS BRIEFING

Washington, May 29 -- Following are excerpts from a news briefing May 29 by Dr. Henry Kissinger, Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs:

Q. In foreign policy, can you touch on that, can you either create a spectrum for us of discussion or be specific?

DR. KISSINGER: In foreign policy we constantly face the concern that the United States and the Soviet Union might be planning a condominium, whatever that means, and we face the fact that many of the nations are conducting quite independent and autonomous policies.

What we would like to see is whether we can define what it is that should be done in common and how the policy should be concerted and what it is that can and should be done separately, independently.

Secondly, we ought to have some definition of where we want the Atlantic relationship to go in its deepest sense over a ten-year period or five-year period.

Thirdly, there is the question of Japan, how can Japan be related to the other highly industrialized nations, especially in the field of economics, but also in the field of policy, these are the principal types of questions which we will address.

Now, if you don't mind, since I will have to leave in about ten minutes -- should I take the question on Vietnam now?

Q: Can you tell us did you make progress with your meetings in Paris?

DR. KISSINGER: Well, I cannot go much further than the statement that I made at the airport in Paris which had been worked out jointly with the North Vietnamese and which they confirmed. In that statement it was said that significant progress was made at the meetings. This is the position that I would maintain.

We reviewed the agreement very carefully to see what could be done to bring about a better implementation of those provisions that either side felt were inadequately carried out. We had a full discussion on this. We are now discussing the results with Saigon, no doubt Hanoi is discussing it with their friends, and we hope -- in fact, we expressed it more strongly at the airport -- we expect that next week when discussions resume, that we will conclude them satisfactorily.

Of course, a great deal depends then on whether the new understandings will be implemented because the lack of implementation isn't necessarily a lack of clarity of the old agreement, but lack of willigness to observe provisions that are clearly understood.

On the other hand, one would have to assume that it doesn't make too much sense to go through this extensive negotiation if one were not prepared at last to make a major effort to have it implemented. This is certainly our attitude and we are approaching these discussions in a positive spirit and with the intention of seeing the results carefully implemented insofar as this has been in our control or insofar as we have influence over others.

Q: Dr. Kissinger, when you speak of new understandings, are you suggesting a possibility or probability of substantial changes in the January 23rd agreement?

DR. KISSINGER: No, this negotiation is different from the January agreement. This negotiation concerns almost entirely methods of implementation rather than of renegotiation.

Q: Can you tell us what the United States reaction will be to the Canadian withdrawal this afternoon from the ICCS?

DR. KISSINGER: We regret it ,especially at this time, when we hope that out of the negotiations now going on in Paris an agreement that will be better implemented and that can be better implemented, because of various adjustments that will be made, will emerge.

On the other hand, Canada made this decision in the light of many considerations, including strong domestic opposition to this cause. I can say we regret it, but we understand it.

Q: When I spoke of reaction, I was really asking what will we do in a specific way. Will we try to get a replacement, to put it colloquially, or what?

DR. KISSINGER: We will have to try to find mutually agreeable replacements, and that is good for four-tour discussion, I am sure.

Q: Was Canada aware of the adjustments that may be made, and felt they were inadequate?

DR. KISSINGER: No, of course, you have to ask Canada. I believe the Canadian objections, as I understand them -- in the absence of the Secretary of State, I spoke to the Canadian Foreign Minister on Friday and also, the Canadian Ambassador here assured me this was no judgment on our recent discussions; it is their judgment on the nature of the control machinery given its present composition. Also, whatever other pressures they were under. I think Canada should speak for herself, rather than have me interpret.

Q: Does your significant progress in Paris include some reasonable expectation that the communists will reduce or cease ground activity in Cambodia and we will cease bombing in Cambodia?

DR. KISSINGER: I don't want to make any speculation about specific aspects of this until it is concluded. Then I think it will go much more reasonably.

Q: DR. Kissinger, there are reports out of Saigon that the South Vietnamese Government has agreed in principle to this agreement or whatever you have worked out so far with Hanoi and it calls for stopping the shooting war completely. Is that valid?

DR. KISSINGER: I have given my word that we would not reveal the content of these negotiations. I can't always enforce that on others and I just can't comment on that.

Q: Dr. Kissinger, did the Saigon Government reveal the contents of these negotiations when it was disclosed to newsmen that Ambassador Sullivan came over with a map?

DR. KISSINGER: I don't want to go into every news story that comes out of Saigon. Ambassador Sullivan was sent over to explain the position and the tentative conclusion that had been reached. Which of these speculative sources is correct, and which is not, it really wouldn't be appropriate for me to say."

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HOW SKYLAB SWITCHED FROM NEAR FAILURE TO SUCCESS

(by Walter Froehlich)

Washington, May 29 -- The turnaround from near-failure to success for Skylab, America's first space station, hinged laregly on two technological concepts of the U.S. space program known as "redundancy" and "systems analysis."

These two concepts -- gradually being adapted for other critical human endeavors such as medicine and aeronautics -- were mainly responsible for reversing Skylab s impending role of costly orbiting junk to perhaps the most valuable tool man has yet had in space.

Skylab was abandoned by many observers as a dismal setback for space exploration after some malfunctions following its launch May 14 at Cape Kennedy, Florida.

Since then, analysis of the problems by experts and the application of remedies have restored Skylab to a functioning laboratory and house in which a crew of three astronauts are living and working in unprecedentedly spacious and well-equipped surroundings in Earth orbit at an altitude 270 miles (433 kilometers).

After arriving at the space station in an Apollo spacecraft on May 25, the crew transferred from the Apollo into the station and started some of the planned scientific experiements.

The outcome of Skylab's medical and industrial experiments and its Sun and Earth observations my determine how fast and in what direction space exploration will move in the future and the extent to which such exploration can help improve life on Earth.

In one of the first experiments aboard Skylab, Dr. James P. Kerwin, the first U.S. physician in space, extracted blood samples from his own arm and those of his fellow crewmen, astronauts Charles Conrad, Jr., Commander, and Paul J. Weitz, pilot.

Such periodic samples, to be stroed aboard Skylab and analyzed on Earth later, are among experiments expected to shed new light on the physical effect of prolonged exposure to weightlessness. This is expected to increase the understanding of the human body in health and disease through knowledge obtainable only in space.

The ability of the astronauts to carry out such experiments and even to inhabit Skylab was threatened by the earlier malfunctions. A torn heat shield, probably due to vibrations during launch, cause Skylab to overheat. The damage to two solar panels for converting sunshine to electricity has robbed the space station of about half its intended power supply.

With careful budgeting of the available power from other functioning solar panels, the astronauts are expected to be able to live in relative comfort in Skylab for 28 days and to carry out nearly all planned experiments.

An attempt to release one of the stuck panels when the astronauts approached Skylab in the Apollo failed. But a similar repair attempt with a hook on a pole is expected to be made while Conrad and Kerwin "walk" in space outside Skylab on their 26th day in orbit to exchange film cassettes on the exterior sun telescope system.

If that repair results in increased power supplies, the work of two subsequent three-man crews, who are to inhabit Skylab for 56 days each, could proceed at about normal pace even though the second damaged solar panel is beyond repair.

Skylab's designers, building on the experience of six landings by men on the Moon and 21 others U.S. manned space flights, provided for the generation of more electricity than would ordinarily be needed. This reserve power was meant to provide the redundancy which served U.S. space planners so well in earlier missions.

Redundancy means the ability to substitute a second system for one that fails. Redundancy permitted three astronauts to return safely to Earth after an explosion ripped vital equipment and supplies during the Apollo-13 around-the-moon flight in April 1970 and also saved several other missions from possible failure.

The overheating problem was solved when the Skylab astronauts installed an unbrella-like sunshade on the outside of the space station through an opening in a Skylab wall shortly after they entered the station.

That solution grew out of "systems analysis," also called "systems engineering," a procedure in which a complex problem is sliced into its compoment sub-problems, each of which is analyzed by specialists.

In solving the Skylab heat problem, a prime requirement was that the chosen method effectively replace the function of the lost heat shield for the remainder of the projected eight-month Skylab project without veiling the Sun telescopes and other research instruments.

Systems engineering also was used to hold down heat damage during the 11-day period that Skylab was in orbit until the astronauts arrived. Flight controllers rolled the station to shift Sun exposures so that heat did not build up too much in any one place inside the craft.

Observers have pointed out that the Skylab project can be considerad a success even if the crews do not carry out every experiment scheduled.

However, Skylab flight controllers will guide the astronauts so that, if possible, all major experiments and observations will be accomplished.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

5/31/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Iceland and Britain have called the attention of the United Nations to their escalating "Cod War", but neither asked for any action by the Security Council. In a letter to the Council on Tuesday, the British accused Iceland of aggression and violating the U.N. charter. Also on Tuesday, Iceland's Foreign Minister, Einar Agustsson, wrote the Security Council asking it to regard the presence of British warships in our fishing zone as a threat to peace.

Postmaster General E. T. Klassen said postage rates soon would be increased for the first time in two years. He did not say when or by how much the rates would rise, indicating the increase would depend on the results of current negotiations with postal unions over a new contract.

The traffic death toll for the Memorial Day weekend was 513, well below the National Safety Council's advance estimates, final checks showed Tuesday. The council had estimated that from 550 to 650 persons would die in accidents on the nation's highways between six P.M. Friday and midnight Monday. Bad weather which kepts many people at home may have been a factor in the lower than-expected death toll.

In Tallahassee, Governor Reubin Askew signed a measure by the Florida Legislature restoring the name "Cape Canaveral to the area which was renamed "Cape Kennedy" almost ten years ago. The law refers only to the Cape itself and makes no attempt to interfere with the designation of the John F. Kennedy Space Center.

General Robert Cushman, a former Deputy Director of the CIA, said Tuesday he warned White House aide John Ehrlichman to be wary of E. Howard Hunt, a key figure in the Watergate and Ellsberg burglary plots. General Cushman, now Commandant of the Marine Corps, appeared before a Grand Jury appearance, General Cushman told reporters that at Ehrlichman's request he had authorized Hunt's use of a disguise provided by CIA without knowing Hunt wanted it for the Ellsberg burglary.

Bank of America will become the seond American bank to open a permanent office in the Soviet Union, its president announced in San Francisco. Bank of America is the world's largest commercial bank. Chase Manhattan opened a branch in Moscow last week.

Top level business leaders from South Vietnam and the United States opened a four-day conference Tuesday in Honolulu. The meeting is being held to review South Vietnam's investment and business potential.

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AROUND THE WORLD:

In Buenos Aires, the Communist Party reopened its headquarters Tuesday after Argentina's new President, Hector J. Campora, repealed a law that outlawed it for seven years. The Communists claim to have 100,000 members in Argentina.

The U.S. dollar lost ground Wednesday in London, Paris, and Frankfurt, bringing buyers back into the market for gold. Gold opened firm in London, rising 1.25 at the fixing to 111.50 dollars an ounce. In London, the pound sold for 2.5640 dollars, or up .855 cents against the dollar. "If the pressure continues on the dollar, things could get pretty hectic," said a dealer at Barclay's, Britain's largest bank.

In Paris, the Government of South Vietnam accused the Viet Cong of forcing Canada to withdraw from the four-nation international peace-keeping team because the Canadians reported a North Vietnamese post-truce invasion of South Vietnam. The charge was made at the 13th session of the deadlocked negotiations on South Vietnam's political future.

In Saigon, South Vietnam reacted with dismay to the Canadian withdrawal from the International Commission for Control and Supervision. However, Canadian Ambassador Michel Gauvin, who found he could not act because of the veto power exercised by Poland and Hungary over the four-power group which includes Indonesia, said his country's decision to quit within two months would not impair the peace team's functions.

Gloomy economic forecasts and the slumping dollar sent prices sharply lower in slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Declines led advances by more than three-to-one among the 1,774 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:

30 INDUS	908.87	OFF	16.70
20 TRANSP	164.38	OFF	5.11
15 UTILS	106.82	OFF	0.51
65 STOCKS	279.48	OFF	5.26

VOLUME: 11,730,000 SHARES.

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U.S. SAYS EFFECTIVE ICCS ESSENTIAL TO INDOCHINA PEACE

Washington, May 30 -- The United States continues to believe that an "impartial and effective" International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS) is essential to the restoration of peace in Indochina.

This was emphasized May 30 by State Department spokesman Paul Hare, who expressed the U.S. Government's regret over the May 29 Canadian decision to withdraw from the truce body by the end of July.

"We regret Canada's decision, particularly coming at a time when we are in the process of discussing measures" with the North Vietnamese "to achieve better implementation of the January 27 peace agreement, Mr. Hare said.

"For our part, Mr. Hare said, "we continue to believe that an impartial and effective international supervisory body is essential in the critically important task of restoring peace to Indochina and consolidating the structure for a lasting peace embodied in the Vietnam agreement.

"We shall continue our efforts to assure such supervision in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement and its Protocols, he added.

Asked if Washington is already seeking a replacement for Canada on the four-nation ICCS, he said "you would be safe in assuming that there has been contingency planning on this matter."

But he declined to identify any particular nation Washington has in mind to fill the vacancy left by the Canadians.

Other nations on the truce commission are Poland, Indonesia and Hungary.

Mr. Hare noted that "Canada will remain active for another couple of months, and during that time we hope that a suitable replacement can be found and in that process that this will not cause any harm or interruption to the operations of the ICCS.

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NIXON-POMPIDOU TALKS SEEN CLEARING PATH TO DETAILED NEGOTIATIONS

(by Alexander M. Sullivan)

Reykjavik, Iceland, May 30 -- White House officials say meetings such as President Nixon's two days of talks with French President Pompidou in Inceland are essentially designed to produce political decisions that will smooth the way for later technical negotiations.

The officials, speaking to newsmen as President Nixon arrived in Reykjavik May 30, believe the French side is starting to appreciate the American view that a positive political climate must be established before specific issues are resolved in negotiations on monetary reform, trade modernization and re-defining defense and foreign policy questions.

In what he has termed "The Year of Europe," President Nixon has called for a re-examination of the institutions and policies that have guided the Atlantic partnership. The purpose would be to decide on common purposes, determine which institutions and policies of the post-world war-two era need revitalization. Also to separate those foreign policy matters best handled by the Atlantic community from those best approached individually.

The White House aides note that in Mr. Nixon's attempt to achieve political decisions at the top of the Atlantic alliance, there is a similarity of approach with the route used in negotiating a strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

In those negotiations, a political decision on the highest levels in Washington and Moscow guided the technical negotiations and made possible the breakthrough that eventually led to the first agreement on curbing nuclear missiles.

The officials hope that the meeting with President Pompidou will bring some agreement on the procedures to be followed in pursuing negotiations on the Atlantic relationship -- that is, an appropriate forum for coming discussions on trade policy, monetary matters, defense, and other questions facing the alliance.

The Common Market could provide such a forum, the officials believe, as could the North Atlantic Council. Washington favors some form of summit discussions, however, to produce a favorable political climate overall, and avoid the prospect of having the negotiations bog down in technicalities.

The officials said the President will definitely go to Europe later this year, but they said the estimate of "the second half of October" could slip to the first part of November.

Mr. Nixon chatting with newsman aboard his aircraft, said he and Mr. Pompidou had chosen Iceland as the site of their meeting because France holds the position that Mr. Pompidou should not return to Washington until Mr. Nixon has again visited France.

The President said he understands the French position, but noted "it's difficult for me. If I go to Europe, I can't go to just one capital." He said his Europe trip would include North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters, London, Bonn, Paris and Rome, at a minimum.

He indicated he has promised to make some other stops.

Mr. Nixon termed the "Cod War" between Iceland and Great Britain and issue for those nations and said, "we can't get into that. I think we've made the right move" in staying out of the controversy.

The President was greeted on his arrival in Iceland by President Eldjarn, and later conferred with the President and other Icelandic officials, including Prime Minister Johannesson and Foreign Minister Agustsson.

Mr. Nixon was accompanied by Secretary of State William Rogers and Dr. Henry Kissinger, his National Security Affairs aide.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler told newsmen after the meeting that Mr. Nixon discussed with his hosts NATO matters, his forthcoming talks in Washington with Soviet Party Leader Brezhnev and the recent U.S. intiatives involving the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Ziegler said the Icelandic leaders laid out their position in the fishing dispute with Great Britain. Mr. Nixon expressed the hope the dispute could be settled as quickly as possible, noting Washington's friendship with both countries and the common ties of all three through NATO.

The President also expressed his concern for the people of Westmann Island, site of a volcanic eruption in January which required evacuation of the Island's population. He said the United States would continue to render assistance as required.

The United States has provided 285,000 dollars in assistance, including the service of military personnel who aided in the evacuation of hospital patients and the elderly, and subsequently in removing expensive machinery.

Mr. Ziegler said there was a general discussion of the NATO base at Keflavik, with Mr. Nixon expressing his appreciation for Iceland's role in NATO and its contributions to the organization.

Mr. Nixon plans two meetings May 31 with Mr. Pompidou, and Mr. Ziegler declared the President expects frank, friendly and constructive talks. A wind-up meeting is scheduled June 1. No communique is expected.

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U.S.-USSR S.A.L.T. COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST MEETING

Geneva, May 30 -- The first meeting of the Standing Consultative Commission established last year by the United States and the Soviet Union to oversee their earlier strategic arms limitation agreements took place in Geneva May 30.

Sources said the meeting in the Soviet Mission lasted about one hour and 20 minutes and the next meeting was scheduled for June 6 at the U.S. Mission.

Under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in Geneva last December 21, each side has appointed a commissioner. The U.S. Commissioner is Ambassador-at-Large U. Alexis Johnson, leader of the U.S. delegation to the current Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (S.A.L.T.). The Soviet Commissioner is Major-General Georgi Ivanovitch Ustinov.

Identical press releases by the U.S. and Soviet mission after the meeting did not reveal other details.

Sources said the "ground rules for briefing the press on Commission meetings would be the same as for S.A.L.T. -- meaning that there would be no discussion of the substance of the meeting.

Following is the text of the U.S. Mission's press release:

The U.S.-USSR Standing Consultative Commission which was established by the Memorandum of Understanding between the Governments of the U.S.A. and USSR signed in Geneva on December 21, 1972, held the first meeting of its first session at the USSR Mission in Geneva on May 30, 1973.

The U.S. Commissioner of the Standing Consultative Commission is Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson. The USSR Commissioner is G.I. Ustinov.

The US - USSR Standing Consultative Commission is charged with promoting the objectives and implementation of the provisions of the ABM Treaty and Interim Agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms concluded by the U.S.A. and USSR on May 26, 1972 as well as the Agreement on Measures to Decrease the Risk of Outbreak of Nuclear War, concluded by the two Government on September 30, 1971."

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					15210 KHz
	31 Meter Band	9545 KHz			15155 KHz
	49 Meter Band	6185 KHz		25 Meter Band	11715 KHz
				31 Meter Band	9760 KHz
				190 Meters &	1580 KHz

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/1/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Two influential leaders in Congress are urging the Administration to go back to wage-price controls to curb inflation. Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, calling the self-enforcing controls of Phase Three a "total, colossal failure," called on President Nixon to restore the more rigid controls of Phase Two. Representative Wilbur Mills, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, wants the President to go further and freeze wages and prices at their present levels. The Administration, meanwhile, is considering a gasoline tax increase to limit consumption and a possible general tax increase to combat inflation.

The Senate Watergate Committee is setting up a computer system to help untangle the complexity of the bugging scandal. Within ten days, the seven senators and their team of investigators will have access to a computer stuffed with facts about the probe into the bugging and the alleged subsequent cover-up. If all goes as planned, the system will be used as an investigative tool to sort out conflicting testimony and correlate related bits of information.

Former White House aide John D. Ehrlichman revealed that President Nixon -- within days of the Watergate arrests last June -- was "especially concerned" that the FBI's investigation might reach into Mexico and uncover secret operations. Ehrlichman's testimony before a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee was the first indication by someone close to the President that Mr. Nixon was allegedly aware of a Mexican connection with Watergate before federal investigators uncovered it.

The Justice Department has begun to dismantle the Intelligence Evaluation Committee, a secret domestic intelligence unit established in 1970. A Justice Department spokesman said letters are being prepared and will be sent to the other agencies involved in the committee -- the White House, FBI, CIA, National Security Agency, the Secret Service and the Departments of Justice, Treasury, and Defense.

AROUND THE WORLD:

In Helsinki, delegates to the preparatory talks for a European Security Conference have reached agreement on ten principles governing relations between states, a conference source said Thursday. The agreed principles, if accepted by each government, would act as a basis for their foreign policy. They are:

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-- Sovereign equality of states and respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty.

-- Refraining from the threat of use of force.

-- Inviolability of frontiers.

-- Territorial integrity of states.

-- Peaceful settlement of disputes.

-- Non-intervention of internal affairs.

-- Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms including freedoms of thought, conscience and religion.

-- Equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

-- Cooperation between states.

-- Fulfillment in good faith of obligations under international law.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said the Middle East crisis has reached a new stage with Egypt threatening war and making tactical preparations for it. He cited the movement of Moroccan armor to Syria, of Libyan Mirage fighter-bombers and Iraqi fighting aircraft to Egypt, and the mobilization of 800,000 Egyptian troops. Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, meanwhile, expressed concern that the United States were supplying sophisticated arms including Phantoms to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia which, he said, were bound to affect the balance of power in the Middle East.

In Beirut, two newspapers, the French-language L'Orient-Le Jour and the Al-Shark, reported that King Hussein of Jordan had told his army that Jordan will not take part in a new war with Israel at present because it would be disastrous. He was also quoted by the newspapers as saying that no Arab forces would be allowed into Jordan until his country's own defenses are strong enough to withstand and Israeli attack.

In Havana, it was announced that Cuba and Venezuela are to open negotiations on ways to curb hijackings. A Foreign Ministry statement said the two governments had decided to start negotiations on a bilateral treaty "based on the prevention of such acts which endanger the lives of innocent people." Venezuela and Cuba have no diplomatic relations.

In Saigon, the International Commission for Control and Supervision Thursday suspended indefinitely plenary sessions because of a deadlock over sending reports to the Viet Cong and South Vietnamese. The Hungarians and Poles have refused to forward a report by the Canadians and Indonesians who interviewed North Vietnamese soldiers captured after apparently entering South Vietnam after the cease-fire began in January.

In Vientiane, Canadian chief delegate John Hammill said Canada will remain a member of the International Control Commission in Laos even though Canada has decided to withdraw observers from Vietnam.

The U.S. Senate has voted overwhelmingly to cut money for American bombing and other military operations in Laos and Cambodia. The amendment approved by a vote of 63-19 applies both to present and past appropriations. Democratic Leader Mansfield said the Senate action means that the U.S., 13 years late, can now get out to South East Asia. However Republican Senator Tower said if the measure is allowed to stand, it would reduce the Vietnam peace agreement to a scrap of paper and only lead to more bloodshed. The Senate bill now must go to a joint conference with the House of Representatives which has already approved a similar, but weaker plan on U.S. bombing in Cambodia.
The Senate vote came hours after the Defense Department announced that B-52 bombing missions in Cambodia have been reduced by one third, mainly because of budget pressures in Congress. The spokesman said however, that there would be no appreciable change in the number of bombs dropped or the number of targets hit.

Former White House aide H.R. Haldeman insisted that "at no time did I, in any way, direct, suggest, or participate in any cover-up of the Watergate investigation." He issued the statement after testifying before the Senate Subcommittee on Intelligence Operations. Subcommittee Chairman Senator John McClellan told newsmen he saw "very substantial conflicts" between Haldeman's testimony and those given previously by top CIA officials.

In Dublin, Erskine Childers, a Protestant, was elected President of the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic to succeed 90-year-old Eamon de Valera who is retiring.

Further signs of an economic slowdown and the troubled U.S. dollar drove prices lower in dull trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Declines held a three-to-one edge over advances out of 1,729 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:
30 INDUS 901.41 OFF 7.46
20 TRANSP 163.11 OFF 1.27
15 UTILS 106.69 OFF 0.13
65 STOCKS 277.55 OFF 1.93
VOLUME: 12,190,000 SHARES.

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NIXON, POMPIDOU AGREE ON 'YEAR OF EUROPE' CONCEPT

(by Alexander M. Sullivan)

Reykjavik, Iceland, May 31 -- President Nixon and French President Pompidou have worked out satisfactory procedures for placing before the Atlantic Alliance issues involving the Atlantic Community's future evolution.

Speaking from notes approved by the two Presidents, Dr. Henry Kissinger told newsmen May 31 France and the United States have agreed that the concept of the 'Year of Europe" should be carried out with the closest cooperation between Paris and Washington.

Dr. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's National Security aide, participated in most of the five hours of discussions between the two Presidents.

The leaders agreed, he said, that negotiations within the Alliance on specific issues now under way, and those which may start later, will continue in established forums. Dominant among those issues now are monetary reform and trade liberaization.

As progress is made in estabished forums, Dr. Kissinger said, the two Presidents agreed that a meeting at the deputy foreign ministers' level might be desirable to see how bilateral exchanges and multi-lateral exchanges fit together.

Additionally, the leaders agreed on further contacts at a high level, including a meeting between Dr. Kissinger and French Foreign Minister Jobert in Paris June 7. Whether or not a summit meeting between Mr. Nixon and European leaders will be held this year will be decided when progress in specific negotiations is evaluated.

Mr. Nixon, in any case, will go to Europe this fall to continue his contacts with other European leaders.

Dr. Kissinger told newsmen the United States has never believed a European summit was an end in itself. He said Washington believes a discussion of the Alliance's future is necessary, and a first step was to establish procedures by which such a review could be carried out. Washington is willing to leave to the evolution of negotiations already under way or contemplated a determination of what the next step of the review will be.

Stressing that Washington's aim is to foster European unity, not undermine it, Dr. Kissinger said Mr. Nixon is equally determined not to push it (unity) through against the opposition of America's major allies.

He said the Year of Europe concept therefore envisaged bilateral and multilateral discussions going on side by side. He added it is clearly understood by both Presidents that while the United States will conduct talks with France, it will also conduct bilateral talks with other European countries.

Dr. Kissinger asserted that nothing the United States develops has any meaning unless it has the willing support of its European allies, adding that Washington will not hand them an American blueprint. He declared Washington would not undermine European unity, nor detract from those areas where Europeans believe unilateral action is desirable.

Asked what specific ideas a statement of general principles for the Alliance might include, Dr. Kissinger said it remains to be seen whether the bilateral and multilateral discussions contemplated lend themselves to a declaration of principles.

Noting that Washington has not yet had an opportunity to discuss the concept in detail with all of its partners, he said the general statement would state goals in the military, political and economic areas to guide negotiations in those areas and the structure of the Alliance in the next few years.

He said discussion of trade and defense matters would continue in existing organizations while political matters would be discussed in diplomatic channels plus intensive bilateral discussions.

There was a brief discussion of the Middle East and Southeast Asia, Dr. Kissinger said. Both those topics were considered at greater length in a concurrent meeting presided over by Secretary of State Rogers and Foreign Minister Jobert.

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EXCERPTS: CASEY ON TRADE IN U.S. PRC RELATIONS

Following are excerpts from an address by William J. Casey, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, on "trade as a factor in improving United States - PRC relations", before the U.S.-China Business Council on May 31:

"United States economic relations with mainland China are on the thereshhold of intense and rapid change...

From less than five million dollars in 1971, the year the U.S. embargo on trade with China ended, and during which all trade was conducted through third countries, U.S.-China trade rose to more than 90 million dollars in 1972. In 1973 trade is continuing to expand, (33.5 million dollars of U.S. exports to China and 14 million dollars of U.S. imports from China during the first quater) presenting the possibility that the United States will become one of the top two or three trading partners of the People's Republic of China...

I view the long-term prospects for large trade with the PRC as good. But we will make a mistake if we expect too much too soon. We should remember the 80 percent of the mainland Chinese are engaged in food production. The government does not want to become overdependent on any other country. They will move at a reasonably slow peace to insure self reliance. This calls for U.S. businessmen to be cautious, not too expectant and both conscious of attuned to the political context in which the PRC will make its economic decisions...

We may be able to glean something of how our trade with China may develop by the Japanese experience. Well before its decision to recognize Peking, Japan had become mainland China's best overseas trading partner, had exchanged parmanent trade missions with Peking, and was sending several thousand businessmen annually to the Canton Trade Fair...

In developing these opportunities it's important to watch the political pitfalls. Our China policy calls for the continuation of strong economic ties with the Republic of China at the same time that we are trying to expand our trade and other economic contacts with the People's Republic of China. In our economic relations with each, it is essential that we take into considerations the probable reactions of the other. The new relationship we are building with the PRC is not to be obtained at the expense of our old friends and we want to maintain our strong economic ties with Taiwan....

It should be noted that expansion of U.S.-PRC trade is not only in the interests of our two countries. As trade develops and markets expand, the opportunities for other countries to increase their trade also rise. The advanced economic development of the United States has enabled us to make major contribution to the expansion of the economies of underdeveloped countries of the world. China too has contributed aid to the lesser developed countries. As China's economy progresses, it will be able to contribute still more to the development of these countries....

...We believe that the development of trade will significantly promote the building of bridges, thereby lessening the tensions on both sides. Not all problems are susceptible to solutions at the present time. But both China and the United States have felt that the road to improve relations between us was best traveled by setting aside those matters upon which we could not agree, and working upon those matters in which our interestes converaged.....

... The guiding principle behind the normalization of economic relations with Communist countries has been that economic normalization is linked with progress towards the improvement of political relations. The pace of advancement in the economic sphere thus has been regulated by the pace of advancement in the political sphere.

We will not force the pace in one area, such as trade relations, in the mere hope that this will bring on subsequent progress on political, cultural or military matters.

An objective of our policy is to change the world view of communist nations from one of conflicting forces hopelessly locked into a struggle for survival to one of competing forces compromising where interests conflict and cooperating where they coincide...

If the Trade Reform Act of 1973 is passed by the Congress in its present form, the President would have the authority to negotiate a most favored nation agreement with the People's Republic of China. This might then become another area in which we might expand our efforts to normalize relations.

... One of the important interests of our Liaison Mission in Peking will be to explain and assess the way Chinese are prepared to proceed to utilize American technology and skills in their effort to develop their resources...

... As we gain experience and achieve solutions we will approach more closely the President's goal of an era of negotiations. As we do, trade will have contributed a significant share to this result.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

2200-2400 GMT:	25 Meter Band	11760 KHz	
	31 Meter Band	9545 KHz	
	49 Meter Band	6185 KHz	
1100-1600 GMT:	19 Meter Band	15345 KHz	
		15210 KHz	
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	25 Meter Band	11715 KHz	
	31 Meter Band	9760 KHz	
	190 Meters &	1560 KHz	

2200-2300 GMT only 1130-1200 & 1430-1600 GMT

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/4/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

Rescue workers are searching for dead and injured through houses destroyed by a crash of a Soviet supersonic airliner near Paris. All six crewmen and a number of people on the ground were killed in the accident. So far eleven bodies including two of the crewmen have been recovered. Officials said twenty-eight persons were injured on the ground. A TU-144 jet, a show piece of the Soviet commercial aircraft fleet exploded in the air and crashed while making a demonstration flight in the closing hours of the Paris Air Show. An official team of the experts will look into the causes of the tragedy but dispatches say the accident seems to be due to the pilot's error. The plane appeared to stall while the pilot tried to climb while on low level run past several hundred thousand Air Show spectators. The French Transport Minister accompanied a Soviet delegation to the site of the crash and French Prime Minister Messmer send a message of sympathy to his Soviet counter-part Kosygin. In Moscow the Soviet news agency TASS carried a brief announcement of the accident five hours after it occurred.

American and North Vietnamese officials met for about six hours in Paris Sunday on ways to insure compliance with the Vietnam peace agreement. American Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Sullivan and Hanoi's Deputy Foreign Minister Ngyuen Co Thoc have scheduled another meeting for Monday. The two top negotiators, Presidential Advisor Kissinger and North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho will resume their talks on Wednesday.

Reports from Saigon say a South Vietnamese Air Force helicopter was shot down by a Communist fired missile northwest of Saigon Sunday killing six crewmen. In other action, government infanterymen killed thirty-seven attacking communists in a clash near the provincial capital of Kontum in Central Highlands. Seven South Vietnamese soldiers were listed as wounded. The incident was one of more than eighty the Saigon Command reported during the last 24-hour's listing period.

In Cambodia, American planes continued bombing operations against enemy positions.

Senator Sam Erwin Chairman of the Senate Committee investigating the Watergate affair said he has rejected the suggestion by Special Watergate Prosecutor Archibald Cox to postpone the Committee's public hearings. In a news conference Senator Erwin said it maybe two to four months before the Grand Jury returns any indictment and maybe four months after that before the case would be tried. He said the Justice Department has had this case for nearly a year and he thinks the American people have the right to get to the bottom of it without further delay.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

The White House has strongly denied newspaper reports quoting former White House counsel John Dean as saying President Nixon knew about the attempts to cover-up the Watergate scandal. The newspapers, the New York Times and the Washington Post citing, what they called "reliable sources" said Mr. Dean has told Senate investigators he discussed aspects of the Watergate case with the President at least 35 times early this year. The Post quoted its source as saying Mr. Dean has little or no documentary evidence to support his allegations, but the Times said Mr. Dean believes he can supply firsts-hand testimony. In its denial, the White House referred to the newspaper reports as part of a carefully coordinated strategy to prosecute a case against the President in the press, using inuendos, distortion of fact, and outright falsehood.

U.S. Space Agency officials have scheduled a meeting today to decide whether they should give a go-ahead for a walk in space to repair Skylab's broken solar coil wing. The crew is anxious to free that wing. The electricity it produces is essential for the operation of the orbiting space station. To save precious electricity the crew has dimmed lights and cut back some experiments. There is one the crew did not scrub. Sunday the three astronauts switched on powerful cameras and complex sensors to search for hidden mineral deposits along seven thousand kilometer stretch of North America's western coast.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America.

2200-2400 GMT:	25 Meter Band	11760 KHz	1100-1600GMT:	19 Meter Band	15345 KHz
					15210 KHz
	31 Meter Band	9545 KHz			15155 KHz
	49 Meter Band	6185 KHz		25 Meter Band	11715 KHz
				31 Meter Band	9760 KHz
				190 Meters &	1580 KHz

2200-2300 GMT: only 1130-1200 & 1430-1600 GMT

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NIXON-POMPIDOU TALKS RENEW ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP

(by Alexander M. Sullivan)

Reykjavik, Iceland, June 1 -- Renewal of the Atlantic partnership for the coming decades was given further impetus during President Nixon's two days of talks with French President Pompidou.

The two leaders ended their meeting by discussing essentially bilateral matters June 1, having agreed previously that Mr. Nixon's concept of the "Year of Europe should proceed with close cooperation between Paris and Washington.

Discussions tending toward adoption of a statement of principles that would govern relations within the Atlantic community will proceed in established forums in the coming months, and further meetings at a high level will examine the progress.

As a result of those evaluations, decisions will be made on whether the bilateral and multilateral exchanges lend themselves to incorporation in a statement of principles, which has also been referred to as a new Atlantic Charter.

Out of those same evaluations will come a decision of whether a summit-like meeting between Mr. Nixon and the heads of several European governments will take place this year.

While the specific points of a new charter remain to be worked out in discussions with European statesmen, Mr. Nixon's National Security aide, Mr. Henry Kissinger, notes that the principles would establish working political guidelines -- a sense of the larger realities of Atlantic partnership -- for negotiations on essentially technical matters like monetary reform and trade liberalization.

Dr. Kissinger has pointed out that while the defense policies of the Atlantic alliance have been integrated since the 1940's, economic policies have developed on regional lines, with resultant strains perhaps inevitable.

Accordingly, President Nixon has called for an examination of institutions and policies now a quarter-century old to determine which need revitalization and reshaping.

Dr. Kissinger has made it plain that Washington has no intention of presenting an American blueprint for the charter and no interest in forcing reluctant allies to accept U.S. formulations. The willing support" of Washington's friends will be essential ingredient of any charter statement.

No one at the Nixon-Pompidou meeting pretended that differences do not exist between France and the United States. But as Dr. Kissinger pointed out in notes approved by both Presidents, the differences concern merely the best way to achieve agreed-on objectives.

As Mr. Nixon said, "our common political heritage, our common cultural tradition, our common concern for the security of the Atlantic community, are much stronger then any issues which may temporarily divide us."

Mr. Pompidou, chatting briefly with newsmen after the final meeting June 1, suggested that there were more agreements than differences between Washington and Paris, adding that the results would be even more visible in the future than now.

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FLOW OF U.S. VISITORS TO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA CONTINUES

Washington, June 1 -- The three-week tour of a top notch U.S. swimming and diving team in the People's Republic of China (PRC), beginning June 2, reflects the improving relations between America and China.

The team, which includes five olympic gold medal winners, is the first athletic group to visit China since the U.S. table tennis team toured that country in April 1971. It is expected to complete in Canton, Changsha, Shanghai and Peking.

It was the table tennis contingent that some authorities credit with helping to pave the way for the historic meeting between President Nixon and PRC leaders in Peking in February 1972 that opened new vistas in world diplomacy and made possible a U.S.-Chinese people-to-people exchange.

Besides being able to watch some of America's topflight swimmers and divers in action, the Chinese will have an opportunity to see two outstanding U.S. basketball teams for three weeks beginning in mid-June. The men's team, an all-star group of college players selected by the U.S. Collegiate Sports Council, and the women's team, the National Amateur Athletic Union champions from John F. Kennedy College of Wahoo, Nebraska, are each expected to play eight games in various cities, including Canton, Peking and Shanghai.

Also scheduled for a three week tour in mid-June at the invitation of the Chinese Medical Associates is a U.S. medical delegation of 16 persons led by Dr. John Hogness, President of the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences.

The delegation was formed by the committee on scholarly communication is reciprocating the visit of a Chinese medical group to the United States in October 1972.

Several other U.S. groups have received permission to travel to China during the coming summer. These include a group of 50 students from the American Institute of Foreign study, who will spend several days in South China; a group from the youth development program of the Mayor's Office in Chicago; a delegation of 15 women arranged by American Women for International Understanding; and a delegation from the University of Chicago.

In the early fall, the Philadelphia Orchestra is scheduled for a concert tour of the PRC.

Since the Nixon 1972 visit to Peking, over 1,000 Americans, including doctors, university professors, scientists, newsmen and business leaders have visited China.

Several hundred Americans are estimated to have traveled in China since the beginning of 1973. Among the prominent scholars going to China were Professor Stanley Spector, History Department, Washington University in St. Louis, in February 1973 and Professor Gerald Read, Center for Studies of Socialist Education, Kent State University, (Ohio) in March 1973.

Famous heart surgeon Dr. Michael De Bakey of Houston, Texas, led by a group of U.S. health care specialists to China in February and March. About the same time, a U.S. delegation of "Science for the People" was there. Also visiting the PRC early in 1973 were the U.S.-China Friendship group of San Francisco, a women's group led by Hollywood actress Sherley MacLaine and a delegation headed by writer Ring Lardner and Hollywood actress Candice Bergen.

In recent weeks a delegation of "American scholars," led by Emil Smith of the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the PRC and a group of China scholars, who have served as interpreters for Chinese delegations in the United States, have been traveinng in China.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/5/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Senator Sam Ervin said the Watergate hearings will resume as scheduled Tuesday and they could be completed by the end of the month with testimony from key White House aides. "We could wind this up pretty soon if everyone tells what he knows," Mr. Ervin said. "But if we continue to play what children call 'hide and seek,' then it could take a while."

The Labor Department said that the number of major cities with unemployment of six percent or more declined by one in May to 37, the lowest in 29 months. The report also said the number of smaller cities with "substantial unemployment" of at least six percent declined by nine last month to 794, the lowest total in 19 months.

In New York City, Democrats were voting in a primary Monday to decide on a candidate for Mayor to succeed John Lindsay. The candidates seeking the nomination are: Albert Blumenthal, Mario Biaggi, Abraham Beame, and Herman Badillo. Mr. Beame generally is considered the frontrunner.

Dixy Lee Ray, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said the AEC plans to file a formal reply to a federal court suit which seeks to stop operations of 22 nuclear power plants on safety grounds. She said the Commission will file a reply this month, "laying out the reasons why we don't agree" with the brief that was filed Thursday in Washington by Ralph Nader and members of an environmental organization called "Friends of the Earth."

A State Department spokesman confirmed that officials of the United States and the Mongolian People's Republic assigned to their respective U.N. missions have held discussions on the possibility of reestablishing relations between the two governments. The discussions began earlier this year in New York City and there is no further information for release on the progress of the talks or when they will be concluded, the spokesman said.

AROUND THE WORLD:

In London, the price of gold, already at record highs, jumped to a new peak of 121.50 dollars an ounce in early trading Monday. The dollar rode the other end of a financial see-saw and dropped to new lows in Frankfurt and Stockholm. In Frankfurt, the midday fixing was 2.6400 marks to the dollar, compared to Friday's closing price of 2.6788 marks. In Stockholm, the buying and selling rates for the dollar were 4.22 and 4.23 crowns, respectively, which Swedish banking officials said were the lowest ever.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

French Premier Pierre Messmer said in Paris Monday that the fiery crash of a Soviet supersonic Tupolev 144 Sunday with the loss of 14 lives was an "international catastrophe." Despite the disaster, France, Britain, and the Soviet Union said they will press ahead with their plans for supersonic air travel. The six-man crew of the Tupolev and eight persons on the ground died when the plane crashed during a demonstration flight at the Le Bourget Air Show.

In Bonn, Norway's King Olav was welcomed with a 21-gun salute as he arrived for a five-day ceremonial visit. The first Norwegian monarch to visit West Germany since the Nazis occupied Norway during World War Two was welcomed at Cologne-Bonn airport by President Gustav Heinemann and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli authorities said Monday they want to follow up the Middle East's biggest prisoner-of-war exchange since the 1967 War with a swap of all other prisoners. In the exchange Sunday, Israel handed over 46 Syrian and 10 Lebanese PCW's in exchange for three captured Israeli pilots. A Foreign Ministry official said Israel wants to try to liberate the 10 Israeli prisoners in Egypt.

The Soviet Union's second Moon buggy, Lunokhod Two, sent back a massive flow of information to its controllers during its 33 days of lunar exploration, the Soviet news agency TASS said in reporting the end of the mission. Lunokhod Two landed on the Moon January 16.

Senator Edmund Muskie arrived Monday in Tokyo to participate in Japan's "Environment Week." Mr Muskie who will deliver speeches in Tokyo and Osaka, was invited by the Director General of the Environment Agency.

INDOCHINA DEVELOPMENTS:

In Washington, the Defense Department reported that non-battlefield homicides took the lives of 1,163 American servicemen during the Vietnam War. Suicides claimed 379. In addition to the suicides, 793 servicemen died from what the Pentagon called "accidental self destruction." The figures were furnished to Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, along with a letter from the Defense Department explaining the deaths as "phenomena of the conflict in Southeast Asia."

In South Vietnam, communist gunners fired a barrage of artillery shells Sunday night into a South Vietnamese base camp 30 miles north of Saigon. And 55 miles northwest of Saigon six crewmen died Sunday when a South Vietnamese Air Force helicopter was shot down.

In Cambodia, the Military Command reported that communist troops launched separate attacks Monday against two isolated provincial capitals. The Command said the attacks were repulsed.

President Nixon nominated Dr. Gary L. Seevers to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, succeeding Dr. Ezra Solomon. Dr. Seevers has been a member of the staff of the Council of Economic Advisers since 1970. He was a senior staff economist until August 1972, when he became special assistant to the Chairman of the CEA.

A lack of bidding, brought on by a sharp decline in the dollar, pushed stock prices downward in sluggish trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Declines held a three-to-one edge over advances, among the 1,756 issues traded.

The Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages: 30 INDUS 885.91 OFF 8.05
20 TRANS X-159.35 OFF 2.17
15 UTILS 106.47 OFF 0.38
65 STOCKS X-273.15 OFF 2.48
Volume: 11,230,000
X--NEW 1973 LOW.

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NIXON STEPPING UP PREPARATIONS FOR BREZHNEV VISIT

(by Alexander M. Sullivan)

Washington, June 4 -- President Nixon is turning with greater intensity to preaparations for the U.S. visit of Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev June 18-26.

Mr. Nixon now has completed a round of pre-summit meetings with major European allies, including Great Britain's Prime Minister Heath, Italy's Prime Minister Andreotti, West German Chancellor Brandt and French President Pompidou.

While the question of a new statement of principles -- or Atlantic Charter -- has been catching most of the media attention, Mr. Nixon has also been discussing with his European allies the Brezhnev visit and its implications for collective security in a nuclear age.

White House officials predict extensive discussions between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev, including such topics as trade, cooperation in science, medicine and space, and strategic arms limitation.

Efforts to negotiate a permanent treaty controlling offensive nuclear weapons, now a prime topic of the second phase of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, is bound to dominate much of the President's discussions with the Soviet leader.

Officials indicate plans are under way for Mr. Brezhnev to deliver a 30-minute television address during his visit, as did Mr. Nixon during his stay in the Soviet Union last year.

Mr. Brezhnev will be accompanied to the United States by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. Further details on the visit are to be announced about a week before Mr. Brezhnev's arrival on June 18.

Mr. Nixon's most recent consultation with a European ally, the Iceland conference last week with Mr. Pompidou, brought agreement on procedures for full exploration of Mr. Nixon's call for a re-examination of the institutions and policies of the Atlantic Alliance, and provided for possible revitalization and redirection of the Alliance in the coming decades.

White House officials say Washington came away from the Iceland conference with essentially what it recommended -- a procedure involving bilateral taks between the United States and Western European nations and a deputy foreign ministers' conference, possibly as early as next month, that would pull together the various bilateral and multilateral consultations, discussions and proposals raised in other forums. A determination will then be made on which part of these deliberations lend themselves to inclusion in a statement of principles.

The French originally believed this should be done within the context of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council, but since Washington wishes to raise economic issues, it was decided to hold the deputy foreign ministers' conference on an ad hoc basis, rather than within the existing NATO framework.

Secretary of State Rogers told newsmen the Iceland talks "went very well and lived up to our expectations." He noted that on occasion in the past French-U.S. exchanges have been marked "by little edges," but in Reykjavik "there was less controversy, less sharpness in comments than in any meeting with France before.... and I've had a lot of them."

White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said President Nixon described the Iceland meetings as "very frank, very direct and conducted on a basis of friendship." The President, he said, "as a result considers it a highly successful meeting."

He said in the concluding session, both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Pompidou "spoke in warm, moving terms about the relationship between the two countries and the success of the meeting."

The talks, Mr. Ziegler stressed, were not held for the major prupose of reaching agreements, but were designed for consultation.

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THE COMING U.N. MIDDLE EAST DEBATE

(by Ronald J. Dunlavey)

-- The United Nations Security Council is scheduled to begin this week a full-dress debate on the Middle East, one which promises to be the most sweeping since the 1967 War.

That war lasted less than a week, and five months later, in November 1967, the Security Council adopted what may be its most famous resolution pertaining to the Middle East, Resolution 242.

Its provisions remain unfulfilled, and one question which is almost certain to come up in the Security Council during its debate is what to do about this Resolution which was unanimously adopted, appeared to be more or less reluctantly accepted by all parties directly concerned, and yet has generated controversy instead of results.

The Resolution was a classic attempt at compromise. It tried to give each side the most important thing it wanted, and in order to do this called on each party to give up something.

The Israelis would have to give up occupied territory; the Egyptians would have to accept the existence of Israel as a sovereign state and respect its borders. Freedom of navigation through international waters in the area would have to be guaranteed, meaning that the Israelis would have free access through the Strait of Tiran--denial of which by Egypt touched off the 1967 War. The resolution also called for a just settlement of the refugee problem--which might well demand uncomfortable modifications of both Israeli and Arab traditional positions on this difficult issue.

Given the painful concessions called for, it is not altogether surprising that they remain unfulfilled, and that Resolution 242 remains on the shelf--a reproach and a challenge.

It would not be unexpected if proposals were made to change the wording of the Resolution, or to take action which would attempt to bypass it. The U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, John Scali, recognized this possibility last week, and warned against it.

The United States recognizes, he said, that each side has long held different interpretations of this Resolution, but continues to feel that it is a fundamental framework whose continued existence is essential.

He said the United States believes the Council must avoid any action which would have the effect of altering the Resolution's substance and delicate balance.

Whenever efforts have been made in the past, he added, to reinterpret this Resolution, or to suggest procedures not acceptable to both sides the result has been to impede rather than to encourage negotiations.

Egypt says it has requested the debate in order to expose what is calls Israeli efforts to block a just and peaceful settlement. Egypt's view is that Israel should withdraw, under the terms of the Resolution, as the first and most important move. Israel does not concede that it is required to withdraw from all the territories in question, and in any event it wants direct negotiations first, and without what it calls pre-conditions.

Obviously, it's a matter of how you interpret the wording of a document which--like all compromises--is to some extent ambiguous. When it was drawn up the assumption was that a self-interested desire for permanent peace and security would sooner or later persuade the parties to reconcile their interpreations. Hopefully, they may yet do so.

Resolution 242 is admittedly an imperfect document -- but it remains the best and, one suspects, the only possible framework for a negotiated settlement.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/6/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

The Senate Watergate Committee rejected Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox's request for a three-month postponement and resumed its nationally televised hearings Tuesday. Mr. Cox said Monday the Senate probe presented a "grave danger" to prosecution of the case. But Committee Chairman Sam Ervin Jr. promptly rejected the request.

Firemen took more than one hour Monday night to extinguish a fire in an elevator shaft of the building in Washington which houses the offices of the Committee to Re-elect the President. The District of Columbia Fire Marshal said the fire, which was "right down the hall from the Committee's offices, was "of suspicious ignition." He declined to say whether the fire was actually a case of arson.

Senate Democrats, who shied away three months ago from taking control of the economy from the President and imposing a wage-price freeze by law, now are on record as unanimously favoring that course at the first appropriate opportunity. Reminded in a closed caucus Monday that the polls show the public regards inflation as more serious a problem than the Watergate affair, the Democrats approved a resolution for a 90-day freeze of prices, profits, wages, salaries, rents, and consumer interest rates. The resolution calls for attaching the proposal "to the first appropriate bill coming before the Senate."

New York City Comptroller Abraham D. Beame finished first Monday in the four-man Democratic primary for Mayor but was forced into a runoff. Mr. Beame, who lost the race for Mayor in 1963, failed to get the 40 percent necessary to avoid a runoff June 26 with Rep. Herman Badillo, who place second.

Mrs. Frederick Helwig set out on foot Monday from Buffalo, New York, for the United Nations, 450 miles away, to dramatize the fate of more than 1,300 Americans missing in Indochina, including her son. Mrs. Helwig, who expects to reach the U.N. in about a month, said she wanted "to bring attention to the fact that there are still a great many boys missing over there."

The dollar plummeted to new lows across Europe Tuesday and Gold in London soared to a new high in frantic trading. Bankers blamed the dollar crisis on a continuing flow of Watergate affair disclosures. The dollar nosedived to record lows in Finland, Frankfurt, Zurich, and Brussels, and slumped to its second lowest price in Paris since the end of World War Two.

In Paris, economists said that although prices reached all-time record levels in most countries last year, the United States came out best. It had the lowest percentage increase -- 5.1 percent -- of the 24 countries which make up the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Inflation will be the main item before OECD Ministers when they start a three-day meeting in Paris Wednesday.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&T

In Geneva, American and Soviet negotiators met for one hour and 30 minutes in the 32nd meeting of the new round of S.A.L.T. talks. Officials said the next meeting will be held June 8.

The Vatican has called for political action on a global scale to counter the threatened destruction of the world's environment and resources. In a statement marking World Environment Day, Pope Paul's Justice and Peace Commission pledged to awaken the world's 600 million Catholics to greater awareness of environmental problems.

In Tokyo, the government proclaimed Tuesday a "no car day" as a symbol of its concern for the environment. But it was mostly cabinet ministers who obeyed the injunction and took to the subways. Most other persons ignored the proclamation and Tokyo's streets were jammed with the usual masses of autos, trucks, buses, and motorcycles.

In South Vietnam, officials reported the bloodiest fighting since the cease-fire last January. They said communists hit government positions near Saigon with more than 100 rounds of mortar and artillery.

Rumors President Nixon might be reconsidering his anti-inflation policies added impetus to a technical rally that sent stocks soaring in stepped-up trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Advances led declines by an eight-to-five margin, among the 1,761 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:

30	INDUS	900.81	UP 14.90
20	TRANSP	160.63	UP 1.28
15	UTILS	106.40	UFF 0.07
65	STOCKS	276.40	UP 3.25

VOLUME: 14,080,000 SHARES.

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HANOI PREPARED TO IMPLEMENT PEACE ACCORD, ROGERS BELIEVES

Washington, June 5 -- Secretary of State Rogers has told the U.S. Congress that he believes Hanoi is prepared to stop the fighting and implement the four-month-old Vietnam Peace Agreement.

Mr. Rogers gave this optimistic assessment of the Indochina situation June 5 in a wide-ranging hearing conducted by the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee. He was testifying in support of the Nixon Administration's 2.9 thousand million dollar foreign aid and military assistance program.

The Secretary met with the committee as Henry Kissinger, White House Adviser on National Security, was flying back to Paris for more talks with Hanoi's Chief Negotiator Le Duc Tho on strengthening the January 27 Vietnam agreement.

Mr. Rogers gave no details to support his view of Hanoi's attitude, but he emphasized that "we think the North Vietnamese are conducting themselves as if they want the Paris agreement to be carried out.

He said he thought the North Vietnamese are interested in U.S. postwar reconstruction and rehabilitation aid and "want to continue to talk to us."

"My own judgment," he said, is that they are prepared to stop the fighting.

He quickly added, however, that he was not "prepared to suggest" that Hanoi will abandon the political struggle" in South Vietnam.

Mr. Rogers defended sales of U.S. arms to Arabian Peninsula and Persian Gulf Countries as being in America's national interest to promote "regional security in that part of the world in the wake of the British military withdrawal East of Suez.

He said the U.S. decision announced May 31 to offer to sell F-4 Phantom Jets to Saudi Arabia "is a good decision."

we now have under consideration the possibility of selling them to Kuwait, but that decision has not been made," Mr. Rogers said.

The Secretary of State was questioned at length by Representative Lee Hamilton of Indiana, and Representative Peter Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, on the rationale behind selling the sophisticated jet fighters to Saudi Arabia.

He assured them that making weapons available to the Persian Gulf Area would be done with restraint and that Israel's views on the matter were being taken "into consideration."

Sale of Phantom Jets to Saudi Arabia, he said, would not represent a "threat to Israel."

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ROGERS BEFORE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS GROUP

Washington, June 5 -- Following is a Partial Text of a Statement by Secretary of State William P. Rogers before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on June 5:

"In the first four years of this Administration, we believe we made important progress toward our fundamental goal of a durable structure of peace.

A settlement of the Vietnam conflict, although still imperfect, has been negotiated. Relations have turned from confrontation to negotiation, as our contacts with the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China have entered a new, less sterile phase. Steps are underway to reduce the threat of nuclear war. Association with traditional allies and trading partners is being re-invigorated.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Encouraging as these developments with the industrialized nations are, they do not obscure the condition or importance of the poor nations. The developing countries occupy two-thirds of the earth's land and control vast amounts of its natural resources. They contain 74 percent of the world's total population.

Some of the developing countries have made signficant economic progress in recent years. These gains have been unevenly realized and too often overwhelmed by unchecked population growth. The gap between small groups of citizens who have benefited from modernization and the much larger groups who remain trapped in conditions of severe deprivation continues to grow.

This situation appeals to American sympathies. But it is more than a moral dilemma. The long-term structure of peace is inevitably threatened by the persistence of mass poverty. Peace cannot be sustained in conditions of social upheaval or a growing confrontation between rich and poor.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

Equally important from the perspective of our own interests, the United States and the other industrial countries are linked to the developing countries by considerations of trade, investment, and critical resource needs. We share with them a common interest in an open international economic system in which all nations benefit from an increased flow of goods and services.

With 6 percent of the world's population, the United States consumes nearly 40 percent of the World's annual output of raw materials and energy. Increasingly, we depend on the developing countries for these supplies.

The solution of such world problems as environmental pollution, narcotics control, and security of travel requires broad international cooperation with the developing countries. And the development of a satisfactory international monetary system requires the participation of the developing countries.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE

I should like now to comment on the President's proposed Security Assistance Program for fiscal year 1974. I am convinced that American support for the defense efforts of other nations is essential if we are to build a stable international system in the years immediately ahead.

I can well understand how, after a long and frequently frustrating military struggle, a desire to withdraw from the burdens of an active role in world affairs can exist. When this administration took office, the President determined that a reordering of our relationships with other nations was needed. But we were not prepared to sacrifice United States interests to the growing desire among some Americans for withdrawal -- a desire that might well lead to isolationism. As the President has observed:

"Heedless American abdication of its responsibilities to the world would destroy the global balance and the fabric of peace we had worked so hard and so long to develop. Those who relied on us to help assure their security would be gravely concerned. Adversaries who had shown a willingness to reconcile long-standing differences would promptly revise their calculations and alter their actions."

The Administration decided instead to chart a course between overcommitment and withdrawal. At the same time, the President launched a number of initiatives to bring the cold war to an end. As I noted earlier, the consistent pattern of confrontation that has lasted for a quarter of century is now being altered. Based on progress to date, we are most hopeful about the future. However, we will continue to need firmness, a determination to protect our own security, and a fidelity to our friends and allies as they move to assume more of the burden for their own defense.

Within this framework, security assistance continues to be a vital instrument of United States foreign policy.

The program that the president has presented to the Congress for fiscal year 1974 is well organized and balanced. We are proposing several basic changes in the structure and direction of security assistance for fy 1974. I believe that Under Secretary Tarr has discussed these with you during his appearance on May 24, 1973. However, I should like to cover several aspects of the proposed program that warrant close attention.

INDOCHINA

The second area of concern is Cambodia. We are requesting 180.6 million dollars in Grant Military Assistance for Cambodia in FY 1974. As I have pointed out in previous appearances before various committees of Congress, the last area in Indochina to achieve a cease-fire is Cambodia. This has necessarily been addressed during last month's talks and will be again this week in Paris. We very much want a settlement here too, both for the sake of Cambodia and because of its importance to the success of the Vietnam Cease-Fire and peace throughout Indochina. However, until the talks are concluded and we have been able to assess the results, it is essential that we maintain our present policies. Precipitate action by the Congress at this point can only hinder and not hasten the chances for a lasting peace.

Once a reasonable peace is achieved throughout the states in Indochina. I believe that there will be a major role for United States Economic Assistance in the transition from the devastation of war to the tasks of reconstruction and reconciliation. This does not mean that we should bear the entire burden by ourselves. We expect that aid from other donors will meet from one-third to one-half of Indochina's economic assistance needs within two to three years. But it is highly probable that in the interim our assistance will be vital to these countries.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/7/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Former White House Aide John Ehrlichman has testified that he was told Ex-Attorney General John Mitchell approved of the bugging of the Watergate Democratic Party Headquarters and two other wiretap operations. Ehrlichman's testimony was in the form of a 242-page sworn deposition which he gave in May in connection with a 6.4 million dollar civil damage suit which the Democrats filed against Republican campaign officials over the Watergate incident. His allegations concerning John Mitchell were attributed to Jeb Stuart Magruder, Mitchell's Deputy at the Committee to Re-elect the President.

The Senate Watergate Committee said Wednesday it had been given full cooperation by the White House so far with respect to records of President Nixon's conversations with his former Legal Counsel John Dean concerning Watergate. The Committee's Chief Counsel, Samuel Dash, said, however, there was no present intention to try to subpoena such logs.

The Senate Committee Wednesday heard testimony from Hugh W. Sloan, former Nixon campaign treasurer. He testified that he was told "you don't want to know" when he asked why former Attorney General John Mitchell approved funneling huge sums of cash to Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy last spring. He said he posed the question to campaign finance chief Maurice Stans who replied: "I do not want to know and you do not want to know."

The Senate has voted 85 to 10 to direct President Nixon to clamp strict controls on the oil industry's allocation of fuel to help ease the gasoline shortage. The bill would require the President to establish mandatory government fuel allocation regulations and impose them whenever he determines that any energy source is in short supply.

The American Automobile Association said a check of more than 1,500 gas stations around the country showed two-thirds of them had adequate gasoline supplies.

Governor Tom McCall of Oregon told newsmen at the National Governors Conference in Stateline, Nevada, that he is considering a switch from the Republican to the Democratic Party to run against Senator Robert Packwood in 1974.

Governor George Wallace told his news conference at the Conference site that he would run for re-election in Alabama next year, but that his course in the 1976 Presidential Campaign "remains to be seen."

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

Herbert Klein resigned Tuesday as White House Communications Director to become a Vice President of Metromedia, Inc.

AROUND THE WORLD:

The price of gold in London dropped Wednesday and the U.S. dollar improved on major world money markets as top U.S. and European monetary officials gathered in Paris to review the economic situation. The gold price dropped back five dollars and was fixed at 121 dollars an ounce in active trading in London. The dollar rallied moderately in Tokyo, as well as in Frankfurt, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels and Stockholm.

In Paris, President Georges Pompidou told members of the American Bankers Association attending an International Monetary Conference: "the United States should decide to defend the dollar.... the present monetary situation is very worrying."

Also in Paris, Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger and Hanoi Politburo Member Le Duc Tho started another round of talks to conclude a new understanding on implementing the Vietnam Cease-Fire Agreement.

In Saigon, heavy fighting was reported in the Mekong Delta for the third consecutive day between South Vietnamese troops and a communist force near Cai Be, some 50 miles Southwest of the capital. A foreign ministry spokesman announced that Japan has turned down on constitutional grounds a South Vietnamese approach about taking Canada's place on the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

In Athens, the government pledged to hold a free, fair referendum on the future of the Monarchy that self-appointed President George Papadopoulos abolished last week. Spokesman Vyron Stamatopoulos said the referendum will be on constitutional clauses to transform the Monarchy into a presidential republic. And he said promise of parliamentary elections by the end of 1974 was "firm and absolute."

The Swedish Riksdag (Parliament) voted Wednesday to strip the Monarchy of its few remaining powers. New constitutional measures limiting the Crown's power will not, however, be implemented as long as King Gustaf V. Adolf, 90, is alive and do not formally become law until 1975.

Prices turned lower on the New York Stock Exchange after a buying spree dried up. Declines led advances, 750 605 of 1,743 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:

30 INDUS	898.18	OFF 2.63
20 TRANSP	159.47	OFF 1.16
15 UTILS	106.53	UP 0.13
65 STOCKS	273.53	OFF 0.87

VOLUME: 13,080,000 SHARES:

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LAIRD NAMED CHIEF DOMESTIC ADVISER TO NIXON

(by Alexander M. Sullivan)

Washington, June 6-- President Nixon is naming former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird his chief domestic adviser as part of a continuing effort to broaden his channels of communication with the Congress and the Federal Bureaucracy.

The White House announced the addition of Mr. Laird to the President's staff as Counsellor for Domestic Affairs June 6, together with the decision of General Alexander M. Haig to retire from active duty as Vice Army Chief of Staff and accept appointment as Assistant to the President.

At the same time, the White House said Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler will take over responsibility for the Office of Communications while continuing as the President's Chief Press Spokesman. Mr. Ziegler will also be involved in policy meetings with the President and senior staff memebers as an Assistant to the President.

Mr. Laird, a former congressman, will take up his new duties after fulfilling previous commitments in Europe. He assumes many of the duties in the domestic area formerly held by John Ehrlichman, who resigned as Assistant to the President April 30 after his name had been repeatedly mentioned in connection with the Watergate affair.

General Haig was assigned in early May to take on many of the duties of H.R. Haldeman, Assistant to the President and popularly known as Chief of the White House Staff, who also resigned because of Watergate notoriety. He will retire. from the Army effective August.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren, who announced the President's steps, declared each man would in effect create his own relationship with the President and thereby outline his own responsibilities over the course of time. He said it would be neither fair nor precise to say that Mr. Laird is taking over Mr. Ehrlichman's exact duties or that General Haig is assuming Mr. Haldeman's.

In addition to his domestic duties, Mr. Laird, in view of his service as Defense Secretary and his 16 years as a member of the House Armed Services Committee, will sit on the National Security Council at Mr. Nixon's request.

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DEFENSE AIDE BACKS U.S. AIR SUPPORT FOR CAMBODIA

Washington, June 6 -- Justification for continued United States air strikes against communist positions in Cambodia was placed before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs today by Dennis J. Doolin, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, East Asia and Pacific Affairs.

Following are excerpts from Mr. Dcolin's statement to the subcommittee:

"Regardless of the words used to specify the provisions of the (Cease-Fire)Agreement, all the parties knew that its ultimate effectiveness rested upon the principle of reciprocity and a sincere desire to see the agreement work... the United States wanted nothing more than to see this agreement bring a lasting and honorable peace to this small part of the globe that had witnessed such tremendous suffering. Accordingly, the United States scrupulously adhered to the provisions of the agreement...

"...I am sorry to say that our respect for the agreement has not been matched by the other side. On the contrary, there has been a continuous and even intensified effort by North Vietnam to use the restrictions imposed by the agreement as an opportunity to reinforce its combat troops and gain tactical advantage over the armed forces of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia...

"...Many years ago, the battle for control of South Vietnam had spread to Cambodia... Cambodia became an integral part of the battlefield in the continuing conflict for South Vietnam. It remains so today.

"Should the North Vietnamese be permitted to gain control of Cambodia, it would permit them to establish a staging area from which to renew large-scale attacks, the objective of which would be the military takeover of South Vietnam that was denied them prior to the signing of the agreement...

"...Despite the fact that the Khmer Republic did, in compliance with Article 20 of the Paris agreement, unilaterally declare a cease-fire, the enemy forces continued the conflict. As a matter of fact, they increased the tempo and the scope of their offensive. Consequently, U.S. air strikes were resumed...

"...At the request of the Khmer Republic, the United States is providing combat air support that is designed to accomplish two general objectives. First, we are providing direct close air support to the Cambodian Armed Forces and population. Secondly we are attempting to interdict the massive flow of men and material from North Vietnam destined for ultimate employment against friendly forces in Cambodia and South Vietnam...

"...It is abundantly clear that U.S. air support has been indispensable to the survival of the Khmer Republic, particularly during the past three months. It is essential that this air support be continued not only because of its importance to the Khmer Republic, but also because of its importance in achieving a true peace in Indochina.

"The cessation of U.S. bombing in Cambodia without the removal of North Vietnamese forces from that country would almost certainly result in the fall of the Khmer Republic and would guarantee the eventual resumption of communist large-scale combat activity in South Vietnam. U.S. bombing in Cambodia represents an interim action designed to aid in the defense of Cambodia while at the same time bring about compliance with Article 20 of the agreement -- specifically, the removal of North Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. While it is impossible for us to accurately assess the contribution of the North Vietnamese to the overall enemy effort in Cambodia, there is no doubt that if these North Vietnamese forces departed the battlefield the Khmer Armed Forces would be capable of handling the indigenous insurgent threat that remained...

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/8/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

The Senate Watergate Committee expects to finish questioning former Nixon Campaign Treasurer Hugh W. Sloan Jr. Thursday and start hearing testimony from two other former re-election committee officials. They are Herbert L. Porter, former Campaign Scheduling Director, and Powell Moore, Former Deputy Press Spokesman for the Campaign Committee.

Meanwhile, Special Watergate Prosecutor Archibald Cox has asked the U.S. District Court in the District of Columbia to order the Senate panel to take testimony only in secret sessions from persons alleged to be involved in covering up the Watergate Affair. Mr. Cox is fearful that pretrial publicity from the Senate testimony might ruin any chance to prosecute those involved in the coverup. Committee Chairman Sam Ervin Jr. promptly replied that "the Court has no power to grant the petition of the Special Prosecutor."

The government will not appeal the dismissal of charges against Pentagon Papers Defendants Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo in Los Angeles, the Justice Department announced. The indictment was dismissed in Los Angeles May 11 on grounds of government misconduct in gathering evidence and delay in explaining its role in the break-in at the office of Ellsbert's phychiatrist.

Senator Jacob Javits of New York said the dollar remained the strongest currency and speculators would regret selling dollars to buy gold. He urged the Treasury to move against speculators by selling gold from its stocks to domestic users. He said this would quickly reduce the high price of gold on world markets.

Herbert G. Klein, outgoing White House Communications Director, said Presidential Press Coverage "has been good and it's been fair." He agreed with reporters' complaints that the President has held too few news conferences. He added that this was partly because of major, secret negotiations which took place during Mr. Nixon's first term.

In New York, the Columbia Broadcasting System said it no longer will provide an instant analysis following presidential speeches on network television and radio. CBS said such interpretations will be limited to its regular news broadcast schedules. In addition to ending the practice of "instant analysis," CBS said it would henceforth schedule special programs for opposing views, usually within a week after a president has made a speech with which there might be "significant national disagreement." However, NBC and ABC reaffirmed their support for immediate discussions by experts of some presidential addresses.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

In Stateline, Nevada, Republicans united behind President Nixon Wednesday to block a Democratic effort at the National Governors Conference to condemn the President's embattled "New Federalism" and Phase Three economic program. With Vice President Spiro Agnew sitting in ready reserve, the GOP Governors defended the President's domestic policies against Democratic charges they "lead to nowhere,"

In Los Angeles, a prosecuting Attorney contended Wednesday that fingerprints on a letter threatening the life of Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir prove the letter was written by Sharif Bishara Sirhan, the older brother of Sirhan Bishara Sirham, who is serving a life sentence for the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in 1968. The elder Sirhan is being tried on charges that he mailed the letter to the State Department shortly before Mrs. Meir's visit to Washington earlier this year.

AROUND THE WORLD:

The dollar opened strongly on money markets around the world Thursday gaining almost one percent in value in some capitals on the second day of its recovery from earlier record lows. Gold prices fell at the same time for the second day. Bankers credited the dollar's improvement to indications from Washington that President Nixon was preparing new anti-inflation measures.

Chancellor Willy Brandt arrived by air in Tel Aviv Thursday to an official welcome as the first head of a West German Government to visit Israel. On hand to greet him were Prime Minister Golda Meir and members of the Cabinet.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-Fei of the People's Republic of China arrived in London Wednesday for talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath and other British leaders.

In Cambodia, a 10 ship convoy arrived in Phnom Penh from South Vietnam just after dark Thursday, bringing vitally needed pretroleum and ammunition. Seven tankers and three smaller cargo vessels made the 84-mile dash up the Mekong River from the South Vietnamese border under American air cover.

Prices staged a substantial rally on the New York Stock Exchange despite word that "no decisions have been made" on the economy at an early cabinet meeting. Trading was light. Advances were almost two-to-one ahead of declines, among 1,717 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:

30 INDUS	909.62	UP	11.44
20 TRANS	160.48	UP	1.01
15 UTILS	107.01	UP	0.48
65 STOCKS	278.28	UP	2.75

VOLUME: 14,160,000 SHARES.

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POLICE CHIEF NAMED TO BE FBI DIRECTOR

Washington, June 7 -- President Nixon will nominate the Chief of Police of Kansas City, Missouri, to be Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

He is Clarence M. Kelley, a former agent of the Bureau, whose selection was announced June 7 after what Attorney General Richardson described as a "long and exhaustive search" to find the best possible man for the job.

Upon confirmation by the Senate, Chief Kelley would take the place of William D. Ruckelshaus, who has been Acting Director since the resignation in April of L. Patrick Gray.

Mr. Gray became Acting Director in May 1972 following the death of J. Edgar Hoover, who had shaped the Bureau into one of the world's most prestigious investigative organizations, and had been nominated by President Nixon to be Permanent Director.

Mr. Gray asked that his nomination be withdrawn during confirmation hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee after he admitted burning documents that might have had a bearing on the Watergate investigation.

A profile of Chief Kelley provided by the White House follows:

Mr. Kelly became Chief of Police in Kansas City upon his retirement from the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1961. He had been with the FBI since 1940, with the exception of his service as an officer in the U.S. Navy during World War Two. At the time of his retirement, he was Special Agent in Charge of the FBI's Field Office in Memphis, Tennessee. From 1957 to 1960, he was Special Agent in Charge of the Birmingham, Alabama, Field Office.

He was an FBI agent in Huntington, West Virginia; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Washington, D.C.; Des Moines, Iowa, and Kansas City, Missouri, before serving as Assistant Agent in Charge of the Field Offices in Houston, Texas; Seattle, Washington, and San Francisco, California.

Chief Kelly has served on the executive board of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, as President of the Missouri Peace Officers, and as a member of the Advisory Board of the National Crime Information Center of the FBI. He is a member of the Missouri Chiefs of Police Association and the ex-FBI agents. In 1970, Chief Kelly was presented the J. Edgar Hoover Gold Medal Award from outstanding public service by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

He was born on October 24, 1911, in Kansas City, Missouri. He received his A.B. Degree from the University of Kansas in 1936 and his LL.B. from the University of Missouri in 1940. He is married to the former Ruby D. Pickett. They have one son and one daughter.

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U.S. POLICY COMMITTED TO DEVELOPMENT, SAYS OFFICIAL

Washington, June 7 -- Willis C. Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Busi ess affairs, told a House Foreign Affairs Committee today that "U.S. Policy interests include a commitment to development" of less-developed countries.

Following are excerpts from Mr. Armstrong's prepared statement:

"American investment in less-developed countries serves several national interest objectives. Our own economy benefits through overseas investment in several ways. In the extractive sector, American investment contributes to expand supplies of raw materials. U.S. manufacturing firms often must invest in less-developed countries to preserve their markets. The service sector has usually required investment abroad. Thus, for varying reasons, investment in less-developed countries has benefited American firms by enhancing the productivity of American technology and capital. Commerce Department data on U.S. multinational companies also suggest that on balance U.S. investment abroad stimulates U.S. exports.

U.S. policy interests include a commitment to development. By increasing productivity, income and employment in the developing world, foreign investment complements our bilateral and multilateral aid flows. It can take advantage of opportunities created by improved physical infra-structure and human capabilities, objectives to which official aid is directed. We are trying to create an inter-dependent world, one where nations work together to achieve common purposes. Economic interdependence supports this goal. Private investment in less-developed countries is an important technique for promoting the growth and prosperity of less-developed countries.

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PRC - U.S. CULTURAL CONTACTS ACCELERATE

Progress toward normal relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China gained high visibility in the United States during the past several weeks -- a period which ushered in the second year of exchange visits to America by Chinese groups.

This spring, delegations of Chinese scientists, technologists, journalists and gymnasts were in the United States almost simultaneously. Most important, Chinese diplomats and their staffs arrived to open the PRC Liaison Office in Washington. The visits began a year ago with the arrival of the Chinese Table Tennis team in the Spring of 1972.

Preparations for opening the new mission began in mid-April with the arrival of an advance party headed by Han Shu, Deputy Chief of the Liaison Office. On May 29, Huang Chen, former Peking Ambassador to France, arrived to head the Liaison Office.

Less than 24 hours after his arrival, this first diplomat to represent the PRC in the United States was sitting in the Oval Office of the White House meeting with President Nixon. Normally, new heads of mission do not have opportunities to see the President until some time after their arrival.

The importance China and the United States attach to the new link between them is indicated by the caliber of men selected to head their respective Liaison Offices. President Nixon recalled from retirement one of the top-ranking U.S. diplomats, David K. E. Bruce, to head the U.S. office, which recently opened in Peking. Huang Chen is Peking's highest ranking diplomat, the only one who is member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and long-time associate of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou-En-Lai.

The opening of the two Liaison Offices, the first representations the United States and the PRC have had in each other's capitals, is a hopeful step forward in building a constructive relationship between the two countries. These direct channels of communication are expected to help open up new areas of common interest and accelerate cultural interchange.

This acceleration was set in motion by the February negotiations in Peking between Chinese officials and Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. Plans to open the Liaison Offices and broaden contacts were announced at that time as a follow-up to the door which President Nixon had opened with his historic Peking visit in February 1972. The variety of Chinese groups traveling around the United States recently signaled the start of this wider exchange.

On the day Huang Chen arrived in Washington, for example, 21 Chinese editors began a four-day visit in the U.S. capital during their month-long tour of the United States. Almost immediately, the group was welcomed to the White House by President Nixon, met with Dr. Kissinger, and attended a reception given for them by Herbert G. Klein, White House Director of Communications, and Ronald L. Ziegler, Presidential Press Secretary.

The Chinese Press Delegation was headed by Chu Mu-Chin, Director of the Hsinhua News Agency. During their cross-country tour the Chinese editors have been dinner guests of university editors and overnight guests of American newspapermen and editors.

They visited historical and cultural sites, schools, factories and farms. They met with industrialists and labor leaders, baseball players and construction workers. They attended an International Relations Seminar at Harvard University, watched open-heart and pancreas surgery in American hospitals, and even toured the underground tunnels of the partially-completed subway in Washington, D.C.

The editors' visit was sponsored by the American Society of Newspaper Editors, whose members visited China last fall.

While the Chinese journalists were in New York they went to Madison Square Garden to see the first gymnastics meet between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

More Chinese scientific and technical groups also are visiting the United States. Beginning April 20, a ten-man Chinese hydro-technical study group began a seven-week tour of major water conservation and hydro-electric sites.

These water conservationists were in the Middle West during the spring rains in May when the mighty Mississippi River was in full flood, inundating miles of farmland.

The water conservation experts were about half-way through their American study tour when a high energy physics delegation from China arrived in New York May 21. Chang Wen-Yu, Vice Director of the Institute of Atomic Energy in the Chinese Academy of Sciences headed the 13-member group.

The Chinese scientists are viewing U.S. research and development in the peaceful uses of Atomic energy during a four-week tour of such sites as the Brookhaven National Laboratory; Argonne National Laboratory, and the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center.

Many American scholars are keenly interested in a wider exchange of publications between China and the United States. One of the few channels open during the 20-year gap in communication has been an exchange agreement the New York Public Library has had with the National Library of Peking and the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China. Over the past 15 years, the library has built up one of the most extensive collections of Chinese books and contemporary literature in North America. In exchange, it sent American trade publications, general magazines, books and scientific material to Peking.

Further exchange began in 1968, when a Center for Chinese Research Materials was established in Washington, D.C., at the suggestion of American scholarly organizations. The Center recently has stepped up its efforts to obtain more Chinese research materials, which it reproduces and disseminates among American scholars.

Then a year ago, Dr. Chi Wang of the U.S. Library of Congress Orientalia Division visited China to explore the exchange of publications between the two nations. As a result, an informal "exchange of gift" arrangement was made between the Library of Congress and the National Library in Peking. Thus far two shipments have arrived from China, including Chinese journals and works in Chinese History , Medicine, Literature and Archeology.

The latter is of particular interest now as American sholars and art lovers eagerly await the 1974 showings of the Peking Archaeological Exhibition, also agreed to during Dr. Kissinger's February meetings.

The number of Chinese visitors to the United States may seem small compared to the number of American travelers going in the other direction -- as an estimated 3,000 in the past two years. Nevertheless, the recent increase indicates the trend. Only four Chinese groups had visited the United States in 1972. Now, not yet midway through 1973, six groups have been there or are on the way.

On the other side, a U.S. swimming and diving group, men's and women's basketball teams, schlarly and medical groups are visiting China in June. A delegation of school teachers are scheduled for a summer visit, and the Philadelphia Orchestra will tour China in the fall. These visits all were arranged during the February negotiations. In addition, several American groups and many individuals have arranged visits to China.

This accelerated contact between people of the two countries is expected to continue and should be facilitated by the new Liaison Offices. The whole process marks a significant gain, not only for China and the United States but for a spirit of international community among all nations.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/11/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

President Nixon conferrred by telephone from the Florida White House with Dr. Kissinger who just returned to Washington after talks with North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho. Dr. Kissinger flew home to prepare for the forthcoming visit to the U.S. by Soviet Communist Party Leader Brezhnev. Dr. Kissinger will return to Paris on Tuesday to continue his talks with Mr. Tho; talks which are aimed at insuring strict compliance with the Vietnam Peace Agreement. Because negotiations are still in progress, Dr. Kissinger has declined to discuss the status of his talks with Mr. Tho. Technical talks between the two sides will continue in Paris during the two-day recess.

Cambodian government troops are running into stiff resistance as they attempt to clear strategic Highway 4 from Phnom Penh of communist forces. The highway has been the site of a number of battles during the last week. Early Sunday a communist rocket attack on the Phnom Penh airport and the Battambang airbase to the north left 8 persons dead, sources reported from South Vietnam.

In Teheran, foreign ministers from five countries are attend[illegible] the CENTO conference. Secretary of State Rogers expressed conce[illegible] that the Arab-Israeli conflict is the only regional dispute in t[illegible] world where negotiations are not in progress. The two-day session is attended by Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, Britain and the U.S.

Fifty-three members of the U.S. Congress have called for a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union. Nineteen Senators and 34 House Members took the action by endorsing a study done by a bipartisan group called Members of Congress for Peace Through Law. The study proposed that the United States halt its underground nuclear testing as long as the Soviet Union does the same. And it suggests that the two sides begin negotiating a test ban treaty with an escape clause which would allow either side to withdraw upon finding its national interest in jeopardy. The report also said on-site inspection should not be required.

Senator Henry Jackson called for the postponement of the Nixon-Brezhnev Summit meeting scheduled for later this month. The Democrat from Washington State said in a magazine that there are too many pressures on the President at the moment because of the Watergate scandal. He emphasized that the meeting should be postponed and not cancelled.

In Israel West German Chancellor Willy Brandt met for almost an hour Sunday with David Ben Gurion. Earlier Mr. Brandt said he hopes his talks with Israeli leaders will lead to new understanding between their peoples despite what he called "the terrible events of the past." Mr. Brandt is on a five day official visit to Israel. He held a third round of talks with Prime Minister Golda Meir on Saturday night and on Sunday he talked with the Israeli Finance Minister. He will meet with the Defense Minister on Monday before returning to Germany.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

The Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China Chi Peng Fei has arrived in Paris from London for talks with French leaders on mutual relations and trade. During his stay in London Mr. Chi invited British Prime Minister Heath to visit China.

The Chairman of the Republician National Committee said the Watergate affair has demonstrated to the world that the American system works, that it can punish high-level people who break the law.

In other developments, Vice President Agnew will deliver a major speech Monday in defense of President Nixon before the National Association of Attorneys General in St. Louis.

An American unmanned satellite, Explorer 49, is speeding toward orbit around the moon. Space officials described its launch from Cape Kennedy Sunday as flawless. The mission of the Explorer is to listen for radio signals from our own and other galaxies. The satellite is to use the moon as an anchor in space for its studies and as a shield against radio noise from earth. Meanwhile on board America's orbiting laboratory Skylab scientific work is in full swing. The three Skylab astronauts are making a detailed photographic survey of the earth for the second day.

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IS THERE AN "ASSISTANT DOCTOR" IN THE HOUSE?

(by Alison Arsht)

Washington, Forty-seven health specialists from 25 countries representing five continents met in Washington June 5-7 to exchange ideas on how "Medical Assistants" can make medical care more widely available.

Medical Assistants, already used in more than 30 nations, particularly where physicians are scarce, are trained to provide routine physical examination, perform some laboratory tests, give some treatments, and decide which patients need a physician's attention.

Participants in the meeting with experience in the use of medical assistants said strategic distribution of such personnel could quickly bring medical services to populations now lacking them and could lower the cost of and improve these services.

Some participants said they believe a program of Medical Assistants is the only way to bring adequate medical care to many regions of the world soon because there is no possibility that a sufficient number of physicians can be trained in this decade.

Host for the meeting was the Fogarty International Center of the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) in suburban Washington, D.C. The Center is devoted to the sharing of medical and health information between nations and, particularly, to the dissemination of new discoveries and research findings to physicians around the world. Co-sponsoring the meeting was the World Health Organization.

Typical of the comments by participants from developing nations was one by Dr. P. Diesh, Director General of Health Services in New Delhi. He said "the system of health assistants will help India to provide a minimum of medical care to a maximum number of people in a minimum amount of time." Because Medical Assistants do not need to meet the educational and professional qualifications of physicians, they can be trained in a much shorter time, and thus, become available relatively quickly for assignment.

A Typical Medical Assistant has about eight years of elementary and secondary school education plus two or three years of technical medical education and training. Through modern methods of communication, these assistants can work under a physician's supervision even though they may be geographically separated.

One of the U.S. participants, Dr. Harvey Estes, Chairman of the Department of Community Health Sciences at the School of Medicine at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, said "physician's assistants are beeing trained to be dependent on physicians and yet they are needed where there are no physicians. This can be explained by making a comparison with the astronauts who are dependent on ground control and yet they work at a great distance from their supervisors."

Dr. Estes said he estimates Physician's Assistants can increase the quantity of the output of health care by one-half to three-quarters.

Dr. Manasvi Unhanand, Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Public Health, Bangkok said: "We have more than 4,000 medical assistants and 30 schools for training them in our country. We have learned about methods of linking Medical Assistants and physicians by radio and telephone communication. This is particularly suited to Thailand. Physicians will not have to travel as much through regions where roads are bad."

Professor Malcolm A. Fernando, Department of Preventive and Social Medicine.. University of Ceylon, told his colleagues: "The Medical Assistant program must be tailored specifically to the country where it is applied. Don't adopt or adapt, but rather develop."

Dr. Daniel Flahault, Chief Medical Officer for Training and Auxiliary Personnel, of the World Health Organization, Geneva, said: "Because of his role in the first line of health services, the Medical Assistant is an influential person who is close to the people. He knows them and is in a good position to affect the population."

Nations represented at the meeting included Laos, Algeria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, India, Iran, Malaysia, Mexico, New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka Sudan, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United States, Republic of Vietnam, Zayre.

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FIRST IN SPACE REPAIR TURNS SKYLAB INTO INSTANT TRIUMPH

(by Walter Froehlich)

Washington, -- The restorations of Skylab, America's severely crippled space station, to nearly normal health on June 7, is certain to be remembered as one of the great salvage operations of space history.

The repair -- the first ever made by men to an orbiting spacecraft by working on its outside -- has turned Project Skylab from a near-failure to a satisfying success.

Whatever happens during the remainder of the mission -- which expected to continue for about seven months -- Project Skylab is already one of the most significant space exploration events because of the valuable research accomplished by its crew during their first two weeks in space and because of the unprecedented demonstration of how men can conduct difficult tasks in space and, thereby, reverse the outcome of an otherwise doomed space venture.

The accomplishment came as the crew -- Charles Conrad, Jr., Commander; Dr. Joseph P. Kerwin, Science Pilot, and Paul J. Weitz, Pilot -- was about to complete the first half of its planned 28-day flight.

Simultaneously with the end of these first 14 days in space, the crew broke a seven-year-old endurance record: on Friday, June 8, the crew had lived longer in space than any other U.S. astronauts.

The longest U.S. manned space mission until then was the 206-orbit flight of Gemini - 7 in December 1965 during which astronauts Frank Borman and James A. Lovell, Jr., lived in space for 330 hours and 36 minutes, less than six hours short of 14 days.

But more important than setting a new record was that the Skylab crew's work has opened an opportunity to continue the project as originally planned and to carry out nearly all the unprecedented scientific research which is Skylab's purpose.

The way is now open for two other three-man crews to visit Skylab and to live and work inside it for up to 56 days each as originally planned.

Thus, if no new, unforeseen, problems beset the space station, a long series of experiments will be carried out in the coming months which will profoundly affect the future of space exploration and unquestionably influence the lives of nearly everyone as the results of the research aretranslated into technological improvements on earth.

All this hung in the balance since shortly after the launch of the then unoccupied Skylab on May 14, at Cape Kennedy, Florida. In the first two minutes after liftoff, a protective shield broke off and, in turn, caused damage to two-wing-like panels covered with solar cells which convert sunshine into electricity. Vibrations during launch are believed to have caused the mishap.

Because of the missing shield, Skylab overheated when it was exposed to the unrelenting rays of the sun in orbit. One of the damaged solar panels broke off, the other failed to unfold properly from Skylab's side and could not generate electricity.

Electric supplies from another set of solar panels sustained Skylab since its launch, but that supply was not sufficient to operate the space station efficiently. The rest of the project appeared seriously threatened and its continuation seemed doubtful. The overheating apparently caused damage to some of the station's 24 batteries and after several days in orbit two of these failed to recharge and others appeared weakened.

In principle the necessary repairs to Skylab seemed simple.

Shortly after arriving in Skylab on May 25, in an Apollo Craft, the crew pushed a folded umbrella-like sunshade through a window that wa originally intended as an outlet for exposing scientific experiments to the space environment. The men unfolded the shade above the craft to replace the missing shield, and the temperature inside the station gradually declined from more than 100 degrees f(38°) to nearly normal room conditions

Encouraged by this success, U.S. Space Engineers designed techniques for loosening the stuck solar panel. During their approach to Skylab in their Apollo, the crew inspected the damaged panel and sent television pictures of it to the engineers at Mission control. An effort by the crew to dislodge the panel with a long hook brought no results.

With detailed knowledge of the panel's condition from the description by the astronauts and television views, the engineers tested proposed repair methods in a water tank at the Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Alabama. In the tank, weightlessness can be simulated as closely as can possibly be done on earth. Three of the tested methods succeeded in freeing a model panel which was built to duplicate the condition of the stuck panel in space.

Following instructions from Mission Control, the astronauts rehearsed the suggested procedures inside Skylab on Wednesday June 6.

The next day, Conrad and Kervin stepped outside the craft on a "space walk" while Weitz stayed in the space station to control it. In more than three hours of complex work, Conrad and Kervin did what no one had ever done before -- they loosened the panel so that it unfolded sufficiently to generate electricity and thus achieved history's first in-space repair.

On advice from Mission Control, the astronauts turned their station so that the sun would strike the panel. The heat, further loosened the wing's apparently frozen spring mechanism so that it unfolded completely. Skylab was saved and a pattern was set for the future for what to do with faltering space machinery -- send a repair man.

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6/14/73

NEW AGREEMENT REACHED ON REINFORCING VIETNAM PEACE ACCORD

Paris, June 13 -- The four parties to the Vietnam Peace Agreement have signed a 14-Point Communique calling for "Strict respect and scrupulous implementation" of all provisions of the Agreement and its Protocols.

The signings in the International Conference Center in Paris June 13 capped a series of meetings between Dr. Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's National Security Aide, and Hanoi's Special Adviser, Le Duc Tho.

They hammered out the 14 points in negotiating sessions May 17-23, June 6-9 and June 12-13. Signatories are the United States, North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (Viet Cong).

The Communique says the United States has agreed to halt immediately and indefinitely aerial reconnaissance of North Vietnam, and to complete clearance of mines from its harbors within 30 days of June 13.

Washington and Hanoi also agreed to resume sessions of the United States-Democratic Republic of Vietnam Joint Economic Commission June 17 and to complete the first phase of the Commission's work within 15 days of that date.

All four parties agreed that Article 20 of the Peace Agreement, regarding Cambodia and Laos, "shall be scrupulously implemented." The agreement provides for withdrawal of foreign forces from those countries, and prohibits the use of their territory as supply routes into South Vietnam.

The Communique declares the South Vietnamese parties will issue identical orders to all forces, regular and irregular, to "strictly observe the cease-fire" throughout South Vietnam beginning at 0400 G.T June 15.

In addition to calling for an end to all typesof armed attacks on any persons, the Communique calls on the South Vietnamese parties to determine, through the Two-Party Joint Military Commission, areas controlled by each of the parties "as soon as possible." The armed forces of the two parties are to return to positions occupied when the Cease-Fire went into force January 28.

The Communique binds the parties to cooperation in returning prisoners, civilian and military, and to cooperation in locating graves and determining the actual status of persons listed as missing in action.

It also provides for inspection of detention camps by agreed-on Red Cross Societies and measures to restrict the flow of arms to the level provided in the peace agreement.

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KISSINGER CALLS NEW ACCORD 'SIGNIFICANT STEP' TOWARD PEACE

Paris, June 13 -- Dr. Henry Kissinger views the newly signed "amplification and consolidation" of the Vietnam Peace Agreement as "a significant step... in the consolidation of peace in Vietnam and in Indochina."

Dr. Kissinger, President Nixon's National Security Affairs Adviser, made the comment at a June 13 news conference following the signing of a 14-Point Communique spelling out methods for stricter implementation of the January 27 Peace Agreement.

The Communique was signed by Washington, Hanoi, the Republic of South Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (Viet Cong).

Noting that the History of Indochina "is replete with Agreements and Joint Declarations," Dr. Kissinger said that, since"all parties have worked so seriously" during the three-segment negotiations that began last month, "we have every hop that they will match this effort with performance."

Dr. Kissinger declared there is "fresh hope, and we hope a new spirit, in the implementation of the Agreement..."

He stressed that the Communique does not constitute a new agreement -- the January 27 pact is maintained -- but "an amplification and a consolidation of the original agreement."

Pointing out that the peopl of Indochina "have suffered conflicts for a generation," he said Washington's greatest ambition has been "to end their suffering and restore peace."

With the Communique signed, "it is our hope that by what has been done today, a significant step has been taken in the consolidation of peace in Vietnam and in Indochina," he said.

Dr. Kissinger asserted that Washington "achieved a satisfactory conclusion of the points which were of principal concern" in the days after the January 27 agreement was signed.

He enumerated the points of concern as inadequate implementation of the ceasefire in South Vietnam; continued infiltration into South Vietnam, including use of infiltration routes in Laos and Cambodia; inadequate accounting for those listed as missing in action; violations of the Demilitarized Zone; inadequate cooperation with the International Commission for Control and Supervision; and violations of Article 20 of the Agreement concerning withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia and Laos.

Dr. Kissinger said nothing in the Communique commits the United States to end its air support of the Cambodian government forces. But he said Washington's intention is to "make major efforts" in diplomatic channels to bring about a Cambodian ceasefire. When the January 27 Agreement was signed, Dr. Kissinger expressed the expectation that a de facto ceasefire would take place in Cambodia within 90 days. U.S. air suuport has been furnished government forces in the absence of such an end to the fighting.

Dr. Kissinger predicted " significant diplomatic efforts" will be required to settle "the remaining issues in Indochina," and said Washington expects to continue them.

He said there has evolved in Indochina a "slow realization" by the parties "that they could not impse a military solution on each other." He said the signing of the Communique marks a new phase of a process "which will have its ups and downs," but he noted that the "realities of the situation" since the Ceasefire Agreement was reached "may have brought home... the necessity of first peaceful coexistence and eventually some political solution."

The Communique was negotiated, he added, "with the hope that at last the parties concerned will draw the conclusion ... that nobody can have his way by force" in Vietnam.

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FOOD EXPORT CONTROLS ARE VITAL TO NEW U.S. PRICE FREEZE

(By Eugene Drake)

Washington, June 13 -- President Nixon has ordered a renewed 60-day freeze on all prices, and is asking Congress for standby authority to control exports as a means to make the freeze effective for food prices.

He told the United States in a televised address on June 13 that during the 60-day freeze a phase four system of price and wage controls will be put in effect. Secretary of the Treasury Shultz, discussing the program with newsmen, made clear that the new controls will be tougher than the so-called Phase Three Program of wage and price controls that had been in effect since January 11.

Recent price developments prompted Mr. Nixon to act. After the United States made good progress in curbing inflation in 1972, prices began climbing again in the early months of 1973. Food prices, boosted by bad weather and high demand at home and abroad, accounted for much of the rise. Secretary Shultz explained to newsmen that in recent days talk of the possibility of a new freeze had led businessmen to raise other prices as well, so as to beat the expected freeze.

Wages are not included in the new freeze, since the Nixon Administration judged that recent wage settlements have not been excessive.

The new freeze applies to all prices, including the prices of farm products after the first sale by the farmers. Since the prices that can be charged by processors, wholesalers and retailers are frozen, there will in effect be a ceiling on the amount that these businessmen will be willing to pay to farmers.

If the United States succeeds in holding its domestic food prices lower than world prices, Administration officials are afraid that in the absence of some kind of controls, the products of American farms will simply be shipped abroad instead of supplied to domestic processers and food stores.

To prevent this from happening, Mr. Nixon is asking for authority to curb exports of any commodity if that should become necessary for the success of the price control effort.

Meanwhile, the United States is putting into effect immediately a requirement that all contracts for exports of certain agricultural products must be reported to the government. The reports will make it possible for officials to judge if and when export controls will actually be necessary. Any contracts entered into after June 13 will be subject to any allocations or controls that may ultimately be decided upon.

Commodities covered by the export reporting system are Wheat, Rice, Feed Grains -- Maize, Barley, Sorghum and Oats -- Soybeans, and primary products of these commodities that are used as animal feeds.

The primary purpose of the export control authority will be to keep meat prices from going up by assuring that feed will be available for U.S. livestock at reasonable prices. But officials do not rule out the possibility that the authority might be used to curb some nonagricultural exports.

Secretary Shultz said it would be difficult to make the new price control program work if Congress does not grant the export control authority.

However, he stressed that any limitations on agricultural exports will be only temporary. The United States had extraordinarily bad crop conditions during the past crop year, which combined with poor crop conditions abroad to make supplies tight. But the U.S. Government has modified its farm programs so as to put additional land under cultivation, and production in the coming crop year is expected to be high.

Mr. Shultz stressed that the United States still intends to be a reliable supplier of agricultural products and, for the long term, is still interested in expanding its foreign markets for farm products.

Both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Shultz stressed that price controls alone cannot do the job of curbing inflation.

In his address, Mr. Nixon repeated his admonition to congress to hold down government spending and pledged "to continue to veto spending bills that we cannot afford, no matter how noble-sounding their names."

He renewed his request for authority to lower import duties as an inflation-fighting weapon, saying that this "will help on such scarce items as Meat, Plywood and Zinc." He also renewed his request for authority to sell more surplus materials from strategic stockpiles, for permission to build the Alaska oil pipeline, and for new farm legislation that will "put high production ahead of high prices."

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IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

Former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans resumed his testimony Wednesday before the Senate Watergate Committee. On Tuesday Mr. Stans testified that he knew nothing about a memo written in July 1971 by a Nixon Campaign Official to the effect that Mr. Stans had built up a one million dollar "discretionary fund" while Commerce Secretary to be used for campaign purposes.

Mr. Stans also denied knowing anything about break-ins, espionage, sabotage, and cover-ups. But he did acknowledge providing 75,000 dollars in cash on the urgent request of Herbert Kalmbach, President Nixon's Personal Attorney. The General Accounting Office has charged that the money was used to pay off the Watergate wiretappers after their arrest.

Jeb Stuart Magruder, a former White House Aide who later was Deputy Nixon Campaign Manager, is scheduled to follow Mr. Stans before the Senate Committee.

The parallel investigations of the Watergate affair by the Senate and the Justice Department reinforce rather than interfere with each other, Senator Edward M. Kennedy said in an address to students of a Washington High School. Saying they "spur each other on," Senator Kennedy asserted that the two investigations provide "a double -- and badly needed -- extra dose of reassurance... that all the facts will be brought to light, and that all the guilty will be brought to justice."

By a 329-84 roll call vote, the House Tuesday passed and sent to the Senate a bill providing 77 million dollars to extend the life of the Peace Corps for one more year. The one-year bill was agreed on by a House and Senate Conference Committee after the House yielded on its version providing for a two-year authorization of 77 million dollars for fiscal 1974 and 80 million dollars for 1975. The Senate bill called only for the 1974 authorization.

The U.S. Court of Appeals Tuesday gave public colleges in 10 states another 10 months to end racial segregation before the government must start action to cut off federal aid to them. HEW had been under orders to begin cut-off proceedings by June 16 against college and university systems in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

In Las Vegas, Nevada, newspaper publisher Hank Greenspun told the Internation Revenue Service Tuesday there is no way the government will get his private files on Howard Hughes, even if he goesto jail for his defiance. The IRS subpoenaed his files on Hughes offlowing a reference in the Senate Watergate hearings to confidential files in the safe of Mr. Greenspun, publisher of the Las Vegas Sun.

The U.S. dollar improved slightly Wednesday on European money markets. Gold held steady. The dollar gained marginally in London, Frankfurt, and Zurich. It was off a fraction in Paris. Trading was quiet. Gold was quoted at 117 dollars an ounce in Zurich, unchanged from Tuesday. In London, gold was up 25 cents an ounce at 117.50. At that level it was still 10 dollars below last week's record high.

In Madrid, Foreign Minister Laureano Lopez Rodo said Tuesday Spain would move closer to the rest of Europe and would increase its influence as an economic power. Political sources said the Minister's remarks indicated he would try to pave the way for Spain's admission to the European Common Market.

In Jerusalem, some 150 members of the militant Jewish Defense League gathered Tuesday for what they claimed was the first conference of a new political party to run in the forthcoming elections for Israel s Parliament. Their leader, Rabbi Meir Kahane, was not present as he is in detention pending completion of charges against him for sedition.

In Athens, the Military Regime announced that the referendums for the confirmation of the switchover to a Republic and George Papadopoulos as its first President will take place on July 29.

In South Vietnam, the government said 20 more communists were killed in a fight in Binh Dinh Province north of Saigon. The announcement said there were no government casualties.

In Cambodia, military spokesmen said communist gunners fired more than 100 mortar and rocket rounds Tuesday night into Battambang, the country's second largest city, in the second attack there in three days.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:

30 INDUS	913.49	OFF	11.51
20 TRANSP	167.75	UP	1.90
15 UTILS	107.55	OFF	0.20
65 STOCKS	282.30	OFF	1.56

VOLUME: 15,700,000 SHARES.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/15/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Republicans in Congress generally supported President Nixon's decision to clamp a 60-day freeze on prices but many Democrats called the action "too little and too late." Business generally was cool in its assessment of the program, as, for example E. Douglas Kenna, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, said: "we fear that this rigid price restraint may create chaotic conditions in the production and distribution of essential commodities." Labor leaders' first reaction was generally negative, several of them following the theme of Leonard Woodcock, President of the United Auto Workers, that the action "will not solve the nation's problems."

The house approved, 261-152, and sent to the Senate a bill to continue the 465 billion dollar debt ceiling from its June 30 expiration to November 30. The vote had the effect of denying an Administration request to raise the debt ceiling 20 billion dollars and extend that 485 billion dollar limit to July 1, 1974.

The Senate Rules Committee has approved legislation to shorten Presidential Election Campaigns that would move Election Day to the first Tuesday in October and require presidential nominating conventions to be held in August.

At the Senate Watergate Committee Hearings, Jeb Stuart Magruder testified that John Mitchell, Former Attorney General and later head of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, personally approved the Watergate bugging. But he said he believes President Nixon knew nothing in advance about the bugging or its subsequent cover-up. Magruder was Mitchell's deputy at the committee. He said planning for the espionage operation began under Mitchell's guidance while Mitchell still was Attorney General. Mitchell was not immediately available in New York for comment on Magruder's testimony.

A Maryland Grand Jury has indicted an unidentified "Maryland resident" for allegedly falsifying a report of a fund raising dinner in Baltimore last year for Vice President Agnew.

AROUND THE WORLD:

President Nixon's anti-inflation program failed to bring about a hoped-for recovery of the U.S. dollar. The American currency strengthened slightly when markets opened Thursday morning. But in London, it quickly lost all its opening gains and became lower against some major European currencies than it was before the 60-day price freeze was announced. Gold prices in London opened slightly lower, then at mid-day spurted rapidly to 116 dollars an ounce -- up from Wednesday's close of 115.50 dollars.

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In Copenhagen, Danish Prime Minister Anker Joergensen opened a meeting of the North Atlantic Alliance's 15-member Foreign Ministers Council by hailing NATO's role in creating the new East-West detente. He cautioned that it was necessary to retain a strong alliance if the process of detente was to continue.

Libyan Undersecretary of Oil Omar Mustafa told the Middle East News Agency that his government may nationalize three more America-owned oil companies if current negotiations with them fail. "The nationalization of Bunker Hunt Oil Co. orms a firm basis for negotiations with the foreign oil companies," Mustafa said. "If we do not get our rights by means of negotiations, there is a possibility that these companies may be nationalized."

The first National City Bank of New York is expected to open an office in Moscow following talks by Bank Board President Walter Wriston in the Soviet capital. The First National will be the third American bank to have a branch in Moscow, the two others being Chase Manhattan Bank and the Bank of America.

In Saigon, Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam described the new Truce Communique signed in Paris as "advantageous" for the Saigon government. He told a news conference that North Vietnam and the United States had reached an understanding on hostilities in Cambodia and Laos, but he said he cannot reveal this understanding. Meanwhile, the Saigon command reported 108 communist cease-fire violations in the 24 hours ending at noon Thursday.

In Cambodia, U.S. warplanes carried out raids for the 100th consecutive day, hitting suspected communist targets south of Phnom Penh.

The senate voted to cut off money for any further American military involvement in Indochina - including bombing in Cambodia. The strongest antiwar measure yet approved by either House of Congress was sponsored by Senators Frank Church and Clifford Case and was written into a State Department authorization bill.

Despite President Nixon's new anti-inflation program, stocks took a tumble in light trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Declining issues led advances by better than two-to-one, out of 1700 traded.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:

30 INDUS	903.67	OFF	11.82
20 TRANSP	165.39	OFF	2.36
15 UTILS	107.04	OFF	0.51
65 STOCKS	278.97	OFF	3.33

VOLUME: 13,210,000 SHARES.

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AMBASSADOR GREEN OUTLINES U.S. ASIAN POLICY TO AUSTRALIANS

Canberra, June 14 -- The new U.S. Ambassador to Australia, Marshall Green, told Australian journalists June 14 he believed the United States has learned a great deal about how to operate in a changing world."

In his first public appearance in Australia, the former Assistance Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, addressed the Australian National Press Club.

Mr. Green said United States policy makers "seem to have grasped that we should base policies on realities not legalities; that we should get away from ideological conflict as an obstacle to improving relations; and that we should not shrink from seeking to resolve issues even though they are seemingly insoluble."

(Ambassador Green spoke extemporaneously from a basic text, excerpts of which follow:)

It is commonplace to say we live in a changing world -- but nowhere has that been truer than East Asia the past two decades and specially these past five years. When the Nixon Administration came to power in early 1969, our first task in shaping policy towards East Asia was to analyze the changes -- current and prospective -- and to insure that our policies took fully into account the ongoing realities of the area.

What were these changes and realities?

Before 1969 the long cold war had ceased to exist. There were no longer two great power blocs -- the so-called Sino-Soviet Bloc and the so-called Free-World Bloc. In fact, these changes had already started taking place at least a dozen years before, but many governments, including my own, were slow in adjusting to the new multi-polarized world. No longer do we talk about the Sino-Soviet Bloc, but rather about the Sino-Soviet split -- a split that is likely to remain for some time, a split that I regard as the fundamental fault line on the world's diplomatic crust. Fortunately, that split is less explosive today than in 1969 when there were actual border clashes between the two communist giants. Yet that split is probably even deeper today, though less explosive. It has been our policy right along not to be involved in any way in that split. We welcome China's emergence from its angry, isolated shell, and we welcome our better relations with both Peking and Moscow.

The principal threat in East Asia continues to be the location there of all of the world's divided countries (except Germany) and these divided countries have all been the scenes of war since World War II -- Korea, Vietnam, and in many ways, Laos, Cambodia and even China. Yet by March 1973, thanks in part to the influence of the greater powers, both North and South Korea, both North and South Vietnam and both sides in Laos were at least engaged in direct talks, which, if nothing else, has the great virtue of reducing the dangers of a spreading conflagration.

Another major change that has been taking place in East Asia is the growing economic, military and political strength of the countries of the area, led by men who are far more pragmatic and regionally conscious than their predecessors. This is not to deny that economic gains have been very unevenly distributed and that a common feature of the less-developed world is poverty. Over-population is, in my estimation, the greatest threat of all and many areas of Asia, already overcrowded, face "pollution" on a formidable scale. Yet, there has been progress in East Asia along lines I have mentioned, assisted by outside powers, especially the United States, Japan and Australia. Without the efforts of these outside powers, the entire shape of things in East Asia would have been disastrously different.
I cannot refrain from mentioning Indonesia here in the context of a country which, under Sukarno in 1965, was Asia's bad boy; But Indonesia now plays a particularly constructive role in getting its own house in order and enjoying cordial relations with all of its neighbors. Let us not forget that Indonesia is one half of Southeast Asia in area and population.

When I arrived in Jakarta in 1965, the streets were festooned with signs saying: "Green Go Home," but under one of these signs somebody had written in listick, "and take me with you." That gave me faith in a people who were friendly even in the darkest days of our relationship.

A final factor in the changing East Asian scene was that which was transpiring on the other side of the Pacific -- in the United States. There was a growing feeling among my countrymen from 1965 to 1969 that we were carrying a disproportionate share of the burdens of the world and that it was time for others to do more.

From all these and other trends, both current and prospective, there emerged three main shifts in U.S. policy -- not all at once, but gradually over the period beginning in 1969.

Briefly these were:

The Nixon Doctrine of shared responsibility, the new relationship with Japan based on pure mutuality, and the new relationship with the People's Republic of China based on pragmatism.

NIXON DOCTRINE

The Nixon Doctrine takes into account all of the trends I have mentioned. It calls on our friends to maximize their own security efforts. It encourages regional cooperation. Specifically, President Nixon said in a press backgrounder at Guam in July, 1969 -- the day of the Apollo Eleven splashdown which marked the start of his round-the-world trip -- that the United States would supply the nuclear shield and assist other countries in their defense when that is essential, though we would look to them to do their utmost in their own protection. He pledged that the United States would stand by all of its commitments. Under the Nixon Doctrine, the United States has reduced its forces in East Asia and the West Pacific from over 850,000 in 1969 to less than 250,000 today, and this has been done without creating any serious power gap. The major component of this reduction was, of course, the Vietnamization program which progressively transferred to South Vietnam the capability for its own defense. I might editorialize that the Vietnamization program, which lies at the heart of our recent Vietnam policy, has been successful and enables the South Vietnamese people to shape their own future in accordance with the aspirations of their own people. But also under the Nixon Doctrine we removed an army division from Korea and made certain force reductions in Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines.

The Nixon Doctrine recognized that nationalism is the strongest force in almost every country and that people do better when bearing fuller responsibility for their own destiny. The Nixon Doctrine has also been of critical importance to the Administration in Washington in terms of maintaining U.S. public support for our fundamental aim of remaining committed to the world and resisting pressures for indiscriminate disengagement. During the Twentieth Century, the United States has tended to swing from over-involvement in world affairs to under-involvement; and the latter conditions has helped create circumstances which drew us into warfare which, in turn, swung us back to over-involvement again. We must break this cycle once and for all. The problem remains for the United States to find the right degree of involvement -- neither excessive nor inadequate -- and to hold it there so that our friends know where we stand and can plan and act accordingly, and so that our adversaries are deterred rather than provoked. This, in turn, can promote a negotiating process with adversaries. History will judge the Nixon Doctrine in terms of whether it succeeded in achieving this balance and in developing a concept of shared responsibility amongst nations.

NEW RELATIONSHIP WITH CHINA

I never try to define another country's motivations. All I will say with regard to Peking's motivations in seeking a better relationship with the U.S. is that those motivations are strong indeed, fully as strong as our own. It is truly mutual.

Our motives in seeking a new relationship with China were principally to reach across a vast gulf of danger and tension and of decades of non-dialogue between two powers with a combined population of over one thousand million people -- and to seek to lessen these dangers and tensions and to work out areas of agreement. We also welcomed the People's Republic of China into the international mainstream. Without the cooperation of the People's Republic of China there could not be an effective attack on the major problems that beset this planet.

Washington and Peking could not move before 1969, when China was still in the throes of the cultural revolution. Yet after 1969 we had to move rapidly before it was too late. We soon found out that the Chinese leaders preferred direct, frank discussions and did not like to pretend that there were areas of agreement when, in fact, they didn't exist. They stressed principle and mutuality. We responded, and there developed from these talks a basic trust between our leaders.

The second task was to overcome ideological barriers and find areas of common national power interests. This was achieved during and after the President's trip to China. The third task was to end U.S. involvement in the war in Vietnam, but to do it the right way. This has also been achieved, though serious problems remain. The fourth task, and final task, was to remove the Taiwan issue as an obstacle to improving U.S.-PRC relations. This was achieved in the Shanghai Communique of February, 1972, perhaps the most remarkable document in modern diplomatic annals because of the way it set forth so explicitly where we disagreed and where we agreed. Both sides are living up to the terms of that extraordinary document.

Today we have distinguished representation in each other's capitals. We have an active ongoing program of cultural, sport and scientific/technological exchanges. The United States is likely to be China's second largest trading partner by the end of this year. Who would have foreseen this two years ago?

On a broadly philosophical plane, it seems to me that we have learned a great deal about how to operate in a changing world. Specifically, we seem to have grasped that:

(1) We should base politices on realities not legalities. Had we approached China policy legalistically we could never have achieved the result where today we have diplomatic relations with Taipei and increasingly good relations with Peking. I freely admit to this being an ambiguous situation, but tolerance of ambiguities is the sign of a healthy mind. Or, as a State Department Spokesman once said, "for clarity's sake, we must preserve ambiguity."

(2) We should get away from ideological conflict as an obstacle to improving relations. China and the United States both admit to having entirely different ideologies, but they do not allow this to become an obstacle to promoting better relations. The world is weary of 'isms", which suggest why people all over the world, especially our young people, responded so favorably to ending ideological clashes and getting on with the work of saving this planet for future generations.

(3) We should not shrink from seeking to resolve issues even though they are seemingly insoluble like the problems of Indochina and Palestine. We should at least defuse the problems and make them manageable until such time as they become soluble.

(4) We and others should expand dialogue and negotiations with other powers, including adversaries. The United Nations and other multilateral bodies will only be as strong as the aggregate of the bilateral relationships among all members.

(5) We should recognize that successful dealings with adversaries absolutely require of us a position of strength and determination on the one hand, and on the other hand, genuine willingness to negotiate and make compromises on a reciprocal basis. Despite all this thaw in the cold war, we should cautiously assume that nations have the same objecties as before, only no; they are seeking those objectives more through diplomacy, smiles, image building, influence peddling, and--let's face it --subversion, and less through measures that run the risk of their involvement in war. This is a market place in which we can, and must, compete; and it opens up a vast panorama for negotiations. So much has been spoken about our improved relations with the People s Republic of China and the Soviet Union, as well as the dialogues that are now taking place between both halves of divided countries, that we may run the risk of suggesting that the dangers of this world are greatly less and that our alliances are less viable. We should be very cautious about reaching any such conclusions. There is, as I have said, an enhanced potentiality for resolving many problems of the world, but this will require continued strength and determination, as well as willingness to

compromise on a reciprocal basis, in order to make progress in negotiationg these basic issues. Moreover, our preoccupation with adversary relationships has not, and will not, be at the expense of our friends; nor will it result in any weakening of our commitment and close association with true and trusted friends. Those relationships are more vital than any others. Old friends are the best. From as American viewpoint, there is no better friend than Australia."

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TEXT: ROGERS INTERVIEW WITH SOVIET NEWS AGENCY

Washington, June 14 -- The State Department has released the text of an interview granted by Secretary of State Rogers to the Soviet News Agency TASS. Among the highlights of Mr. Rogers' remarks:

-- He sees the forthcoming U.S. visit of Soviet Party Leader Brezhnev as a confirmation of the move away from confrontation and tensions in U.S.-Soviet relations signalled by President Nixon's visit to Moscow last year.

-- He believes improving U.S.-Soviet relations will support and encourage other nations to resolve differences and relax tensions.

Following are excerpts from Secretary Rogers' interview with TASS:

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary, in a few days General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, L.I. Brezhnev will make an official visit to the United States. President of the United States Mr. Richard M. Nixon visited the Soviet Union last May. What in your opinion is the significance of these summit meetings for the development of Soviet-American relations and what is their influence on world affairs?

SECRETARY ROGERS: The American people will welcome the visit of General Secretary Brezhnev as a confirmation of the historic change in Soviet-American relations signalled by President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union last year -- a turning away from the confrontation and tensions of the past quarter-century.

The United States has a deep and abiding desire for peace. Since the beginning of his Administration President Nixon has pursued improved relations with the Soviet Union in the interest of a stable world for the benefit of all mankind.

The events of the past year give substance to this hope. The range and importance of agreements arrived at during the 1972 summit and the subsequent actions inplementing these decisions are demonstrable achievements. For the first time two adversaries divided by conflicting ideologies and political rivalries have been able to agree to significant limitations of the armaments on which their survival depends. For the first time two such nations have been able to agree on written principles as the basis for regulating their competition and channeling their efforts toward more constructive endeavors. The scope and depth of cooperative projects between the two countries have been increased. There are hopeful signs and a good beginning to what President Nixon has called a "momentum of achievement" in which progress in one area can contribute to progress in others.

In projecting onto the world scene the effect of improved U.S.-Soviet relations one must recognize that we are only two nations, however powerful in relative terms. We cannot attempt to impose solutions for problems involving the national interests of other countries. We do believe, however, that progress between the U.S. and USSR will support and encourage efforts of other nations to resolve differences and relax international tensions. We hope that the forthcoming summit will give renewed impetus to the world-wide search for true and lasting peace.

QUESTION: What in your opinion are the prospects for further development of the Soviet-American relations?

SECRETARY ROGERS: We expect that the coming meeting of the Soviet and American leaders will give further impetus to advances already made. Considerable support has developed for the idea of cooperation for mutual benefit and exercise of restraint in areas of possible contention. Increasingly it is apparent that the exploitation of short-term advantages to the detrinment of long-term peaceful goals is not in the national interest of either country.

We recognize that fundamental differences remain and will persist for a long time. But recent events have shown that with perseverance along our present course these differences need not prove an insuperable barrier to improved relations between our peoples and our governments.

We will be engaged for some time in momentous and wide ranging negotiations in the security field. Negotiations on a permanent strategic and comprehensive offensive arms agreement are the most important bilaterally. In addition, broad multilateral negotiations, such as a conference on European security and cooperation and a conference on mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe, promise to advance the security and well-being of the world community.

In any look forward, trade and other forms of economic activity loom large as areas capable of expanded, mutually beneficial development. The world's biggest economies can clearly sustain a higher level of commercial interchange. The trebling of bilateral trade in 1972 compared with 1971 and the several recent agreement involving private U.S. firms as well as government-to-government arrangements constitute significant developments.

Another positive trend that seems certain to carry forward into the future is the steady upswing in exchanges of people and information. More and more citizens of both countries are travelling back and forth while at the same time advances in communications technology have facilitated a concomitant transfer of information and ideas.

The progress in improved relations over the past year is concrete and demonstrable. I am hopeful that as this trend continues we will see a diminution in the areas of confrontation and an expansion in the areas of cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. Progress along these lines would render significant service to the cause of world peace.

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NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

Small arms ground fire hit an International Control Commission's helicopter Sunday over communist held territory in South Vietnam, but the craft landed safely and no casualties were reported. The other Commission's helicopter flying alongside also drew fire but was not struck. The incident occurred as the Saigon command listed more than two hundred communist violations since the newly reinforced cease fire agreement went into effect at noon on Friday. Despite the number of incidents VOA correspondent in Saigon said the intensity of fighting is well below the level that accompanied the start of the original cease-fire last January. Most of the fighting is in the form of small scale ground and shelling assaults. Meanwhile the Two Party Joint Military Commission Monday will consider the failure of the South Vietnam s and the Viet Cong's field commanders to meet and work out tempory measures to avert fighting.

In Cambodia sharp fighting continues across much of the country particularly in the Phnom Penh area. The Cambodian command is reporting success in its drive to push communist forces from along vital highway 4 that leads from the capital to the port city of Kom Pong Som. The U.S. command says two American crewmen were killed on Tuesday when a U.S. helicopter crashed about 160 kilometers northwest of Phnom Penh. The cause of the crash has not been reported. Two other crewmen were rescued and one is missing.

Presidential Advisor Kissinger is meeting with Soviet leader Brezhnev at Camp David, Maryland,to complete arrangements for the U.S. Soviet summit talks starting Monday. On Saturday, the Soviet leader will address the American people on nationwide TV. President Nixon spent the weekend in Florida and will officially welcome the Soviet leader Monday morning in a ceremony on the White House lawn. The two leaders will then immediately begin the week-long series of talks which are expected to deal with limitation of strategic arms, trade and coming East West negotiations. They are likely also to complete several new accords on cultural and scientific cooperation.

Monday night, Mr. Brezhnev and his party will be guests at a dinner at the White House. Upon concluding his American visit, June 25, he will stop in Paris for two days of talks with French President Pompidou.

U.S. Senator Henry Jackson, a Democrat, says President Nixon should take a tough negotiating stance with visiting Soviet leader Brezhnev and make no agreements that favor the Soviet Union at the expense of the U.S. Senator Jackson said the Soviet Union is in desperate need of American technology and that President Nixon should make sure the U.S. gets a fair return for what ever benefits the Soviet receive. Senator Jackson charged that the Nixon administration mismanaged last year's wheat sales to the Soviet Union and that as a result American

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consumers are having to pay all-time-high food prices. Senator Jackson also denounced the U.S. plans to import liquified natural gas from the Soviet Union, saying that it will cost almost three times more than U.S. domestic gas. Senator Jackson said that if the Soviet Union wants to enjoy the benefits of trade with the U.S. the Soviets should be willing to ease restrictions on people wanting to immigrate to other countries.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandi has arrived in Ottawa for an 8-day visit to Canada. It is her fourth visit to Canada, but her first as Prime Minister of India. Mrs. Ghandi just completed an official visit to Yugoslavia where she met with Mr. Tito. In an official communique, following their talks in Belgrade the two leaders welcomed the relaxation of tensions in the world, but warned that some danger spots remain.

The year's strongest earthquake rocked the northern Japanese island of Hokaido Sunday, injuring 23 persons, but no death were reported. The quakes and tides, several meters above normal, caused some fishing boats to sink. Several hundred homes were also flooded. Earthquake station in the U.S. and Europe measured the Japanese earthquake's intensity at about 7.8 on the open end Richter Scale.

The Senate Committee investigating the Watergate affair will resume its private questioning Monday of former White House Counsel John Dean. The Committee questioned him for five hours in private Saturday. Mr. Dean's public appearance before the Committee begins Tuesday morning in Washington and is expected to continue for two or three days. In a TV interview on Sunday, the Vice Chairman of the Committee Howard Baker would not say what Mr. Dean is prepared to tell the Committee, but he said that Mr. Dean had talked with President Nixon about the Watergate affair nearly 40 times since January, and he said this will be carefully explored. Senator Baker said the White House has not interferred with the conduct of the Senate hearings and he denied that the Senate investigation is interferring with the orderly lawful prosecution of those involved with Watergate. A Gallup public opinion survey released Sunday showed that two out of three Americans now believe President Nixon was involved in some way in the Watergate affair and showed that the percentage of people who believe the Watergate affair is a serious matter rather than just politics has increased by 31% to 47%.

America's orbiting Skylab astronauts are just hours away from setting a new record for the longest space flight ever recorded. They will exceed the Soviet record of 23 days, 18 hours and 22 minutes. set two years ago.

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A GAUGE OF PROGRESS AT THE 'SECOND SUMMIT'

(by Barry Brown)

Washington, -- At the start of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the United States beginning June 18, a gauge by which the success of the conference can be measured is already at hand. It is contained in a document entitled "Basic Principles of Relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," which was signed by General Secretary Brezhnev and President Nixon in Moscow on May 29, 1972.

At the time of that first summit conference, Henry Kissinger described the statement of principles as "a road map of a route not yet traveled." Last month, in his annual report on American foreign policy for 1972, President Nixon referred to it as "a code of conduct which, if observed, can only contribute to world peace and to an international system based on mutual respect and self-restraint." Both interpretations take account of the obvious truth that the words will have meaning only as they are reflected in action, but both also indicate that the United States takes these aspirations seriously and expects the Soviet Union to do so as well.

In light of the overriding importance of this 12-point Statement of Principles, the two first and most fundamental points may be worth quoting in full:

First. (Both countries) will proceed from a common determination that in the nuclear age there is no alternative to conducting their mutual relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Differences in ideology and in the social systems of the USA and the USSR are not obstacles to the bilateral development of normal relations based on the principles of sovereignty, equality, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

"Second, the USA and the USSR attach major importance to preventing the development of situations capable of causing dangerous exacerbation of their relations. Therefore, they will do their utmost to avoid military confrontations and to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war. They will always exercise restraint in their mutual relations, and will be prepared to negotiate and settle differences by peaceful means. Discussions and negotiations on outstanding issues will be conducted in a spirit of reciprocity, mutual accommodation and mutual benefit.

"Both sides recognize that efforts to obtain unilateral advantage at the expense of the other, directly or indirectly, are inconsistent with these objectives. The prerequisites for maintaining and strengthening peaceful relations between the USA and the USSR are the recognition of the security interests of the parties based on the principle of equality and the renunciation of the use or threat of force."

The other 10 points in the Statement of Principles express the determination of the Soviet and American governments to cooperate in many areas -- arms control, commercial and economic relations, science and technology, cultural exchange. The several agreements signed at the Moscow Summit and in the year since have already begun to translate these intention into reality, and it is expected that efforts along this line will continue at the Washington Summit. But the various plans for joint ventures

derive their true significance from their relationship to the political commitment to detente, just as that statement of how the United States and the Soviet Union should act toward each other and in their world role becomes more than a pious pronouncement of generalities because it appears in the context of specific cooperative undertakings.

The relevance of the Moscow Declaration to the "Second Summit" was established when Henry Kissinger went to Moscow to prepare the way for Mr. Brezhnev's visit to the United States. Commenting on his prolonged discussions with the Soviet Leader, the Presidential adviser indicated that their approach had been to measure American and Soviet performance during the year since the signing of the Moscow Declaration against that yardstick. "We felt," Dr. Kissinger reported, "that both sides had substantially lived up to this principle over the last year, and intended to continue to abide by it and to deepen it."

Whatever the Nixon-Brezhnev talks may yield in specific agreements, their true significance will lie in their cumulative contribution to this end.

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EXCERPTS: NIXON SPEECH AT DIRKSEN MEMORIAL

Pekin, Illinois, June 15 -- Following are excerpts from President Nixon's remarks on U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union during the course of his June 15 speech at the dedication of the Everettt Dirksen Memorial Library in Pekin, Illinois:

"In February of last year we opened a dialogue with the leaders of the People's Republic of China. Many of my friends, many of Everett Dirksen's friends didn't approve of that, because it is a communist country, the leaders are communists. We do not agree with their philosophy. But I made that move because I was thinking not just of this generation, but of the next generation.

I made that move because one-fourth of all the people in the world live in the People's Republic of China. I made that move because those people who live there are among the ablest people in the world, and I knew that unless we, in the United States, moved to a dialogue with them now, that there would be a deadly danger to peace and freedom in the years ahead. Now we are in a sitatuion where we are talking about our differences and not fighting about them. That is vitally important, and it is also important in another way.

We must not think of that visit as designed solely to avoid war in the Pacific, but we must also think of its positive terms.

Just a few days ago I welcomed 12 Chinese doctors who were here on an exchange visit. Two were women; ten were men. Their interest, among many other things, was in our program to find a cure for cancer, or cures for various types of cancer.

I told them about our program, and as I talked to them and as I thought of their genius and all they represented, it occurred to me that we are going to spend millions, hundreds of millions of dollars, and the best brains of America will be trying to find a cure for that deadly disease, as well as others. But how much better it is for those who are trying to find the cures for the deadly diseases that afflict mankind to share their knowledge with each other, to work together, because as far as we are concerned, if the genius that finds that cure is Chinese, fine; if he is Latin American, fine; if he is American, fine, because it will belong to the whole world, and it is good that we are now having that kind of association where we are sharing our knowledge with them in working against the common scourges of mankind.

The other event that Senator Dirksen would have recognized as being even more important that the ending of a difficult war and the ending of a draft is the second visit we will be having at the summit with Mr. Brezhnev in just three days. You remember the visit a year ago. More significant agreements were entered into at that time than we have ever had with the Soviet Union.

We anticipate that this next Summit, which will last for a week, will also produce significant agreement. There will be some hard bargaining and we are not making an easy prediction, but based on the attitude of Mr. Brezhnev, and my attitude, which we know from much correspondence and months of preparation, I can say to you today that you can have great hope that as a result of this meeting, the two great superpowers of the world will make progress toward reducing the danger of war, and also progress toward limiting that deadly burden of nuclear arms which weights us down, and them, and other nations as well

We will also make progress toward communication with the Soviets, and cooperation, progress not at the expense of any of our philosophies -- they are communist and we believe in a free system -- and progress that will be made in our talks not at the expense of any other nation, neither its independence, its freedom, or in any other respect...

Let's look at what would have been the situation had we not met last year or this year. The United States would continue to develop its deadly power in the nuclear field, (as) the Soviet Union would. We would continue to have those areas of the world where, as a result of rubbing together, the spark might come out which could bring a military confrontation.

We have reduced that danger now, and so I say to you today, because of these two great events - opening a dialogue with the People's Republic of China and continuing a policy of negotiation with the leaders of the Soviet Union -- Everett Dirksen's hope, his dream, expressed in that great Senate speech in 1962, that his grandchildren could grow up in a world of peace, has a much better chance to be realized...

Every president, every senator, every congressmen, I am sure, and every governor, is asked what he wants most: what legacy would he like to leave. And I would answer that question as Senator Dirksen did in his letter to his grandchildren: I want this country to be free. I want this country to be prosperous I want every individual in this country to have an equal opportunity to go as high as his talents will take him. But above all, I want the children of America and the children of the world to grow up in peace...

It is time that America, as the leader of the free world, help develop the policies that not only have ended one war, but which will reduce the possibility of conflict between the great powers as far as future wars are concerned.

This will require on our part strength, because a strong America is a guarantee of peace, and a weak America would risk the peace. It requires on our part respect for America, and it requires on our part something that we best describe by the word "character." Whether America, at this critical time in the world's history, carrying the burdens that we do, whether we continue to exert world leadership or whether we turn away from those responsibilities and leave a vacuum which other might be very willing to fill. I believe we have that character."

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NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee said Sunday that he disagrees with Vice President Spiro Agnew's view that the Senate Watergate hearings are perverting the processes of justice. Interviewed on the ABC network's "Issues and Answers," Senator Baker said: "I disagree with the Vice President. I think the Committee is doing a good job of what it was created to do. I do not think we are jeopardizing future legal prosecutions."

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield feels that President Nixon wants to heal the breach between the White House and Capitol Hill. Mr. Mansfield said he and the President discussed improving cooperation during a trip to Illinois last Friday to dedicate a library to the late Senator Everett M. Dirksen. The Montana Senator said Mr. Nixon indicated "in strong terms" that he wanted better relations with Congress.

The Postal Service probably will raise first class mail rates from eight cents to 10 cents next January to meet increased labor costs. Postmaster General Elmer T. Klassen said that "in all likelihood" the Postal Service will ask the Postal Rate Commission in September for the increase.

In Kyle, South Dakota, a leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM) told a Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs that Indians want to be recognized as a sovereign nation in their dealings with the Federal Government. AIM leader Russell Means, a key figure in the recent occupation of Wounded Knee, said "we want to deal with the Government in the same way we did prior to 1868, as a sovereign nation."

AROUND THE WORLD:

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived in Ottawa Sunday amid tight security for a week-long tour, talks with Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, and meetings with Canada's Indian community. About 100 demonstrators stood at both entrances to the airport carrying placards which demanded the return of Pakistani soldiers held by India since the 1971 war.

The dollar slumped to record lows Monday in Frankfurt and Amsterdam in early trading and lost ground on other European markets. Gold prices surged ahead. The price of gold was pledged at 122 dollars an ounce in the first setting on the London bullion market, up 1.75 from Friday's close of 120.25 dollars.

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In Basle, the Bank for International Settlements said that most governments now appeared resigned to accepting a fast rate of price inflation. In its annual report, the Bank said public opinion had pressed governments into pursuing full employment and economic expansion policies at the expense of containing inflation.

Government officials in Paris announced that President Georges Pompidou and Soviet Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev will meet next week for the fourth time in less than three years. The announcement said Mr. Brezhnev would be in France June 25-27.

Apollo 17 astronauts Eugene Cernan, Ronald Evans, and Harrison Schmitt arrived in Karachi, Pakistan, Sunday from Nairobi, Kenya. They are making a two-day goodwill visit to Pakistan. The astronauts are scheduled to meet President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on Monday.

A strong earthquake followed by a tidal wave hit the northern Japanese islands of Hokkaido and Honshu Sunday, injuring at least 23 persons and causing more than five million dollars worth of damage. The quake measured 7.25 on the Richter Scale.

In South Vietnam, fighting dropped to its lowest level since the end of May as the country's second ceasefire went into its fourth day Monday. The government reported 77 ceasefire violations. Meanwhile, Canadian officials said three helicopters used by the International Commission of Control and Supervision were attacked by ground fire within a 24-hour period. Although one was hit, all the helicopters landed safely.

South Vietnam's Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam is temporarily withdrawing from the government to contest Senate elections next August, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. New electoral laws published earlier this month require that government ministers resign their posts one month before the election...

Strong doubts about the probable success of the Administration's 60-day price freeze and a sagging dollar on European markets pushed stocks sharply lower in slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Declines led advances by about an eleven-to-two ratio among more than 1,707 issues crossing the tape. The DOW Industrial Average skidded 13.47 to 875.08, its lowest point since December 17, 1971. (Other averages not available at this time).

The Senate Watergate Committee voted Monday to postpone televised hearings for one week in view of President Nixon's negotiations with Soviet Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev. Hearings will resume June 26 with testimony from former White House Counsel John W. Dean.

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TEXTS: NIXON, BREZHNEV EXCHANGE GREETINGS AT START OF SUMMIT

Washington, June 18--President Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev began their week-long summit meeting with an exchange of greetings June 18 on Mr. Brezhnev's arrival at the White House.

Mr. Nixon said he believes the talks will provide "an opportunity to make even greater progress" toward better relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and toward building a structure of world peace.

General Secretary Brezhnev said he regards the forthcoming talks as "an expression of our common determination to make a new contribution" to peaceful relations between the two countries.

Following are the texts of the two leaders' remarks:

(MR. NIXON:)

"Mr. General Secretary and all of our distinguished guests:

Mr. Brezhnev, it is a very great honor for me to welcome you on your first visit to the United States. It was just a year ago that we met in Moscow, and on that occasion we entered into a number of agreements that changed the relationship between our two great countries in a very profound way.

What has happened since those agreements have been entered into, and the preparations that have been made over many, many months, the correspondence we have had, and other meetings, led me to conclude that this year at the summit in Washington we will not only build on the foundation that we laid last year, but that we have the opportunity to make even greater progress than we made last year toward the goals that we share in common, the goals of better relations between our two governments, a better life for our people, the Russian people, the American people, and above all, the goal that goes beyond our two countries, but to the whole world -- the goal of lifting the burden of armaments from the world and building a structure of peace.

As you know, Mr. General Secretary, these television cameras mean that right now millions in America and millions in the Soviet Union are seeing us as we appear together and as we speak.

I could also add that not only are the Russian people, the Soviet people, and the American people watching, but all the world is watching as we meet on this occasion, because the people of the world know that if the leaders of the two most powerful nations of the world can work together and their governments can work together, the chance for a world of peace is infinitely increased.

The hopes of the world rest with us at this time in the meetings that we will have. I am confident, Mr. General Secretary, that in our meetings this week we shall not disappoint those hopes.

We wish you a good stay in our country, but above all, on this, which is a trip of such great significance to our two peoples and to the world, we trust that at the end, not only the Soviet people and the American people, but the people of the world, will look on this event as a great step forward in the goal we all want, not only peace between our two countries, but peace and progress for all the people of the world."

(MR. BREZHNEV:)

Esteemed Mr. President, esteemed Mrs. Nixon, ladies and gentlemen, I am happy to have a new meeting with you, Mr. President, and I thank you for the warm words addressed to us, representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This is my first visit to your country, my first direct acquaintance with America and the American people. We have made a long journey from Moscow to Washington. Our two capitals are separated by over 6,000 miles.

But international politics has its own concepts of relativity, not covered by Einstein's Theory. The distances between our countries are shrinking, not only because we travel aboard modern aircraft following a well-charted route, but also because we share one great goal, which is to ensure a lasting peace for the peoples of our countries, and to strengthen security on our planet.

One year ago, in Moscow, we jointly took a major step in that direction. The results of our first meeting laid a good and reliable foundation for peaceful relations between our two countries.

But even then we both took the view that, building on that foundation, we should move further ahead. During the past year a good beginning has been made in that sense. And now we regard our visit to the United States and the forthcoming meetings with you as an expression to what was jointly initiated.

I and my comrades, who have come with me, are prepared to work hard to ensure that the talks we will have with you, Mr. President, and with other American statesmen, justify the hopes of our peoples and serve the interests of a peaceful future for all mankind."

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NIXON-BREZHNEV MEETING ACCENTUATES CHANGED WORLD CLIMATE

(by Alexander M. Sullivan)

Washington, June 18 -- The second Nixon-Brezhnev summit meeting is under way, centering attention on the changed international climate since President Nixon took office in 1969.

Mr. Nixon came to the presidency with brave hopes for turning from confrontation with the Soviet Union to a new era of negotiation. But there was something of a hollow ring to the phrase at a time when the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty had been held up in the United States in the lingering aftermath of the Soviets' armed suppression of dissent in Czechoslovakia.

Washington and Moscow were still rubbing one another sore in a variety of places -- in Berlin, in the Middle East, in the Caribbean, in Southeast Asia.

To his critics, Mr. Nixon seemed dilatory in pressing forward with Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. His insistence that any possible summit meeting with the Soviet hierarchy had to be well-prepared and had to be preceded by agreements at lower levels seemed a delaying tactic masking a disinclination to follow through on his inaugural promise of negotiation.

Before the Moscow Summit became reality in 1972, further strains -- in the form of a Soviet naval presence in Cuba, the crisis in Jordan, war in South Asia and the mining of Haiphong -- had to be overcome.

In retrsopect, it now appears that President Nixon calculated precisely the steps that had to be taken, the realities that had to be pressed home and the attitudes that had to be struck before the kind of detente he hoped for could become reality.

For the President sought not merely specific agreements in necessarily narrow fields. He was reaching out from an entire new set of assumptions on the part of both Washington and Moscow-- he wanted both the White House and the Kremlin to relegate resort to force or the threat of force from first consideration in time of crisis to last.

The four-power agreement on Berlin was the beginning of the new era Mr. Nixon sought. It was swiftly followed by a political decision to accelerate the Strategic Arms Talks by deciding to settle the issue of defensive nuclear weapons first while pressing ahead with some decisions on offensive weapons.

Most people remember the Moscow Summit for the agreement it brought on permanently limiting defensive nuclear weapons and the interim pact on offensive missiles. Without in any way detracting from the importance of those accords, it is no overstatement to note that other agreements in Moscow can be just as decisive in tipping the scales toward conciliation and away from confrontation.

There was a whole series of specific agreement in a wide spectrum of fields, non seemingly related to the other -- space, medicine, science, the environment -- and a new set of accords followed the Moscow meetings-- on trade, maritine agreements, lend-lease settlement.

In Mr. Nixon's view, each is part of a more intricate design, the creation of 'vested interests' in peace on both sides of what once was called the Iron Curtain. Each of the agreements, by its very nature, creates a set of bureaucrats whose instients will be cooperation and preservation of perceived national advantage.

Mr. Nixon hopes theirs will be voices of conciliation if potentially abrasive incidents arise.

Perhaps most importantly in the long run,the Moscow Summit brought agreement on a joint statement of principles, a kind of "code of conduct" governing the relations of Washington and Moscow between themselves and with respect to third countries.

At the heart of the code is mutual restraint and the joint recognition that the accumulation of individual advantages -- once seen as the core of traditional diplomacy -- is much too risky when each side has the power to devastate the other.

History may well record agreement on the code as the most far-reaching of the Moscow accords, and now Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev are meeting again, seeking to strengthen that agreement and infuse it with greater vitality.

At this second summit, another set of agreements is expected -- in agriculture, in oceanography, in scientific and cultural exchanges -- all of which will strengthen the tendrils of closer cooperation between Washington and Moscow. There may well be another political decision speeding the current negotiations on control of offensive missile systems.

In the rush of day-to-day developments, the consideration the two leaders are likely to give the code of conduct may well be obscured. Agreement on how one party is to behave in its relations with another is not, after all, the stuff of headlines, even when the parties are nuclear giants.

But in the world Mr. Nixon envisions , the world he has worked to create since taking office, such an agreement can be an important milestone. It can be a landmark on the road to that new international structure of peace Mr. Nixon seeks, a world where the danger of war is reduced and the fear of war plays a less and less important role in international diplomacy.

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U.S. EDITORIAL OPINION: BREZHNEV'S VISIT

-- Following is U.S. press comment on the curfent U.S. visit of Soviet Party chief Leonid Brezhnev:

The Washington Post: "It will be the unsensational but essential purpose of the meetings (between Nixon and Brezhnev) to be held this week to explore what further and enduring substance can be put out on the outlines of the new Soviet-American relationship which Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev drew last year."

The Post also notes: "Intriguingly, in their separate fashions both Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Nixon, the latter through his adviser, offered respects to the requirement to act in ways acceptable to others in the two political systems. This is a new emphasis in summitry: only last year Mr. Nixon was speaking of summits as lofty, lonely places where diplomacy necessarily had to be conducted man-to-man. On Friday, however, Mr. Brezhnev and Dr. Kissinger acknowledged a need to accommodate the U.S. Congress, whose support is vital to progress in both trade and arms control. Mr. Brezhnev, who was receiving American newsmen for the first time in his nine years of power, made a similar bow to his Politburo. That Soviet-American dealings affect Soviet and American politics has always been true. That Soviet-American politics must be regarded as evidence of high seriousness on both sides."

Columnist Joseph Alsop comment: "The great unspoken, unmentionable item on the Nixon-Brezhnev agenda is a truly awe-inspiring question: will the world we have all been living in since the end of World War Two come to an effective end as a result of a Soviet preventive attack on China?...

"The Soviet threat to China was what made possible the whole complex development of President Nixon's Sino-Soviet diplomacy."

The Christian Science Monitor points out that as Nixon and Brezhnev meet, America's Western European allies are "anxiously looking" to see what the bilateral summit portends for them.

"The mood of Europe", the Monitor says, "is not an exuberant one. Europe needs America today just as much as before, if detente and security are to placed together effectively in the diplomatic-military tandem. Despite the verbal assurances they have received, European statesmen still have doubts as to what President Nixon might be tempted to do in his talks with Mr. Brezhnev. But the one thing that Mr. Nixon is least likely to do is to sacrifice the security of the alliance for domestic considerations."

In the New York Times, columnist Harry Schwartz writes: "China is very much on Mr. Brezhnev's mind....Moscow must find a means of guaranteeing its huge Siberian land mass against future Chinese encroachment."

Mr. Schwarts continues: "What the Soviet leaders appear to have decided is that to assure long range retention of Siberia, they must enlist the United States and Japan as co-guarantors of the Siberian status quo. This they are seeking to do by holding open the invitation to American and Japanese businessmen to invest heavily in Siberia's development, ... and have both economies become partially dependent on the energy supplies from that area...

"Both Washington and Tokyo would have every incentive to warn Peking against any moves that might endanger the smooth flow of those supplies. In effect, the United States and Japan would become allies of the Soviet Union against China.

"The triumph Mr. Brezhnev would really like to bring back to Moscow from Camp David is President Nixon's full endorsement of the ambitious schemes that have surfaced for supplying American homes and factories with Siberian natural gas after 1980. What is debatable is whether such an economic-cum-political commitment is really in the best long term interest of the United States."

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

2200-2400 GMT:	25 Meter Band	11760 KHz	1100-1600: 19 Meter Band 15345 KHz
			15210 KHz
	31 Meter Band	9545 KHz	15155 KHz
	49 Meter Band	6185 KHz	25 Meter Band 11715 KHz
			31 Meter Band 9760 KHz
			190 Meters & 1580 KHz
2200-2300 GMT only			1130-1200 & 1430-1600 GMT

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/20/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

At least 25 persons were arested in Washington demonstrations against the state visit of Soviet Party chief Brezhnev. They included three members of the militant Jewish Defence League who unfurled a Soviet flag atop a building across the street from the Soviet Embassy and set fire to it. Demonstrators included ballet dancers, Christians and Jews.

Senator Henry Jackson said he has asked the Federal Trade Commission for information on "whether there is a deliberate, conscious contrivance of the major integrated petroleum companies to destroy the independent refineries and marketers, to capture new markets, to increase gasoline prices, and to obtain the repeal of environmental protection legislation."

The Los Angeles Times reported that John Connally is leaving the White House after a clash with Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler. A White House spokesman said Ziegler and Connally are "on the best of terms" and that both men consider the L.A. Times story inaccurate.

In Key West a Navy spokesman said that two of the four crewmen from a mini-submarine that had been trapped on the Atlantic seabed for more than 30 hours are dead. The other two crewmen, who had been rescued from the research submarine earlier after it was hauled to the surface, were pronounced in good condition. The sub became emsnared 360 feet underwater in the wreckage of a scuttled destroyer while diving of Key West Sunday morning.

AROUND THE WORLD:

The U.S. dollar gained ground in afternoon trading in Europe, recovering from new lows in Frankfurt and Amsterdam. Gold prices slipped back in London but soared to a record high in Hong Kong.

In Paris, the Western European Union Assembly heard Sir John Peel, British Conservative Member of Parliament, call on the United States to regard Europe as a partner requiring fair competition and not as "a client begging for assistance." He also called for European cooperation in the production of armaments and for the standardization of military equipment.

Trade unions in New Zealand have been told to ban the handling of all French goods, ships and aircraft from midnight on Thursday in protest against the planned resumption of french nuclear testing in the South Pacific. The ban, proposed by the Federation of Labor, is expected to continue until France has completed the imminent series of atmospheric tests at Mururoa Atoll.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B/W

Finance Ministry sources in Jerusalem said the Israeli Government is considering imposing a price freeze over the next six months in a bid to contain inflation. The Government has been trying to hold wage increases to a maximum 35 percent above basic wages.

In Rio de Janeiro, four-star General Ernesto Geisel, 64, the son of a German schoolteacher, was named by President Emilio Garrastazu Medici to succeed him at the end of his five-tar term of office. The presidential nominee, almost certain to be unopposed, will be the third general in succession to occupy the presidential seat since 1964.

Peronists throughout Argentina are en route to Buenos Aires and a mass welcome Wednesday for former dictator Juan Peron, returning home from almost 18 years in exile. President Hector Campora, handpicked by Peron, is in Madrid conferring with the former chief of state.

In Saigon, President Nguyen Van Thieu said real peace would come only through military power and must be seized from "the bloody hands of our common enemies." He spoke while reviewing an Armed Forces Day parade.

A 14-vessel convoy reached Phem Penh carrying food and supplies for the beleaguered capital. Meanwhile, government troops, according to a spokesmen, continued clearing operations along the highway from Phnom Penh to the northwestern province of Battambang.

Route 4, Cambodia's highway to the seaport of Kompong Som, was opened Tuesday morning as FANK forces made a juncture at the town of Kruos. Closed since June 6 the highway has been the scene of intense fighting with the enemy destroying several towns along the stretch it had occupied and increasing the number of refugees fleeing into already swollen Phnom Penh.

An early buying spree lost steam, and stocks turned mixed in light trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Declines held an eight-to-five edge on advances, among 1,742 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:

30	INDUS	881.55	UP 6.47
20	TRANS	159.05	UP 0.20
15	UTILS	105.22	OFF 0.03
65	STOCKS	271.66	UP 1.29

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EXCERPTS: EXCHANGE OF TOASTS BETWEEN NIXON AND BREZHNEV

Washington, June 19 -- Following are excerpts from the text of an exchange of toasts between President Nixon and General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev at the White House on June 18, 1973.

"PRESIDENT NIXON: "Mr. General Secretary, members of the Soviet delegation, distinguished guests and friends:

I am told that in the Ukraine, where we were so hospitably received on our visit to Kiev last year, and where our guest of honor this evening lived as a young man, there is a proverb which says, "Praise the day in the evening."

I take this bit of advice as my text this evening for a few reflections on the first day of a very important week of meetings

and also on the first year of an historic new departure in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The results of our discussions today allow us to praise, indeed, our day. We have resumed the talks that ended just over a year ago. But we have resumed these talks on a new foundation of significant accomplishments in reshaping relations between our two people and our two countries.

We have been able to embark on this course because we have recognized certain fundamental factors. We have recognized that despite the differences in our ideology and our social systems, we can develop normal relations. We agreed that in the nuclear age, there is no alternative to policy of peace. We have recognized that we have special responsibilities to work for the removal of the danger of war, and of nuclear war in particular. We accepted the great task of limiting strategic arms. We have recognized that our responsibilities include the scrupulous respect for the rights of all countries, large or small.

We receive you and your colleagues tonight, and for this week, with the firm intention of building on our past successes. A year ago, when I reported to the U.S. Congress upon my return from the Soviet Union, I described the principles we had agreed to as a road map -- a map which would be useful only if both our two countries followed it faithfully. Tonight, looking back over the first twelve months of our journey along the route which that map marks out, I believe there is good reason to be encouraged. Now we have another profound opportunity to advance along this course that we set for ourselves in Moscow.

Our two peoples want peace, and we have a special responsibility to ensure that our relations -- relations between the two strongest countries -- are directed firmly toward world peace.

Shall the world's two strongest nations constantly confront one another in areas which might lead to war or shall we work together for peace? The world watches and listens this week to see what our answer to that question is. Mr. General Secretary, I know that your answer is the same as mine. We shall be worthy of the hopes of people everywhere that the world's two strongest nations will work together for the cause of peace and friendship among all people regardless of differences in political philosophy.

Ladies and Gentlemen, will you join me in a toast to the General Secretary and his colleagues, to the friendship of the Soviet and American peoples, and to peace between our countries and among all nations."

GENERAL SECRETARY BREZHNEV: "Esteemed Mr. President, esteemed Mrs. Nixon, Ladies and Gentlemen. Permit me, first of all, to thank you, Mr. President, for the invitation to vist your country, for the kind words you have just said here, and for the hospitality you are according us on the soil of the United States. The time that has elapsed since our Moscow meeting has, I feel, convincingly confirmed the correctness of the jointly taken line of envigorating the relations between the USSR and the USA, and of reshaping them in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence which were set ou in the document you and I signed a year ago. I trust you will agree, Mr. President

that we are on the right track, for it meets the fundamental interests of the peoples of our countries and of all mankind. Of course, the reshaping of Soviet-American relations is not an easy task. And the crux of the matter lies not only in the fact that the USSR and the USA have different social systems. What is also required is to overcome the inertia of the "cold war" and its after-effects in international affairs, and in the minds of men.

However, mankind's development requires positive and constructive ideas. I am convinced therefore that the more persistently and speedily we move towards the mutually advantageous development of Soviet-American relations, the more tangible will be the great benefits of this for the peoples of our countries, and the greater will be the number of those in favor of such a development, who are known to be in the majority even today. That is why we are in favor of building relations between the Soviet Union and the United States on a properly large scale and on a long-term basis.

I would like our American partners to be fully aware that this decision by the supreme forum of our party, the ruling party of the Soviet Union, reflects the fundamental position of principle of the Soviet Government, and of our entire people in matters bearing on relations with the United States of America and that determines the policy we are pursuing.

Mr. President, the peoples are expecting a great deal from our new meeting. And I believe it is our duty to live up to those expectations. The first discussions we have had with you here, at the White House, do, I feel, confirm that this is the mutual desire of both sides. I would venture in this connection to express the hope, and even the confidence, that our present meeting will play an important role in further strengthening mutual advantageous cooperation between our countries, and in improving the international climate as a whole.

And let me make one more point. It is well known that the initiated process of bettering Soviet-American relations is evoking a broad response throughout the world. Most comments indicate that the peoples and the governments of other countries are welcoming this improvement. And this is quite natural. They see in it an encouraging factor for the envigoration of the international situation as a whole, and as a major contribution by the USSR and the USA to a stronger universal peace.

It is absolutely clear to anyone who is at least slightly familiar with the real course of events, and with the nature of the development of Soviet-American relations, that their improvement in no way prejudices the interest of any third country.

The start of our negotiations -- and I have in mind both their content and the atmosphere in which they are proceeding -- gives reason to hope that their results will be fruitful and will become a new landmark in Soviet-American relations.

May I offer a toast to the health of the President of the United States of America and Mrs. Nixon.

To the health of all the members of the American Government present here, to all Americans who support the great and noble cause of peace among nations."

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WORLD PRESS OPINION: NIXON-BREZHNEV MEETING

-- Following are excerpts from overseas editorial comment on the Nixon-Brezhnev Summit Meeting:

Singapore, Straits Times:

"In Mr. Nixon's favor is Russia's undisguised need for economic help, not simply an expansion of trade an access to agricultural resources, but long term cooperation in the development of the Russian Far East. Against him is congressional pressure for reductions in the American commitment to European defence which would go beyond the limits which the President's military advisers consider would be safe, or which would accommodate the rational recasting of the North Atlantic defence partnership.

"The immediate principal value of the discussions will depend, however, on the possibility of agreement on the course which the Helsinki Conference should take, preparations for negotiations for the reduction of armed forces in Europe, and Russian realisation that the Americans are not prepared to make concessions that would endanger European security.

Seoul, Hankuk Ilbo: "The Russo-American summit is expected to take on historical significance that will dramatically after postwar U.S.-Russian relations... The improved U.S.-Russian relations will put a complete period to a world-wide cold war era and will lay a solid foundation for peace... We cannot but pay special attention to the outcome from the summit talks as division of Korea was a by-product of American-Russian rivalry in the postwar cold war era..."

Tokyo, Mainichi Washington Correspondent:

"Enthusiastic talks are expected to be held for a week because President Nixon will make every effort to recover from the Watergate setback, while Secretary Brezhnev is staking his political life on the success of the talks." The Mainichi correspondent saw the Soviet side as having high hopes on the outcome of the discussions" and the American side as being "cautious about taking an optimistic view." Nevertheless, he said, "both sides agree that a concrete agreement will be reached on restriction of offensive weapons at the S.A.L.T. negotiations and on economic cooperation which will promote U.S. Soviet co-existence and cooperation between the two countries..."

Tokyo, The Yomiuri Correspondent: "The U.S.-Soviet summit will strive to establish cooperative relations between the two countries and search for a new peace structure on the basis of big power leadership in the multi-polar age..."

Seoul, Siam Rath editorial:

"...It is believed that these talks will achieve success and that several agreements...will most probably be signed. Nobody in Western countries believes that the communists will abandon their plan and intention to rule the world and to eradicate capitalists and the free world at all costs, and (they) believe that reaching understanding and holding talk is only part of peaceful co-existence temporarily..."

Paris, Combat:

"...Undoubtedly, neither Brezhnev nor Nixon have today the same intentions as Stalin in Roosevelt in Yalta, it is no longer a matter of partitioning the world, but rather of making fruitful bilateral agreements. However, the influence of the two nations is such that what they do together determine in part what happens around them.... Europe had all the means to insert itself into the dialogue between the big two. But its divisions kept it aside...."

Vienna, Kronen Zeitung:

"Kissinger's diplomacy has maneuvered America into such a favorable position that Nixon, though severely shaken by the Watergate scandal, will nevertheless profit... The (Soviet) Party chief is of the opinion that ideology is one thing, and economy and business quite another... Relaying on the Soviet Union's military power, he is not afraid to bring his country to some extent into economic dependence on the United States and other Western countries. This dependence can be mutual, an example being the projected Soviet natural gas deliveries in the West. However, such interdependence is often a better guarantee of peace than sophisticated armament systems."

Stockholm, Dagens Nyheter: Claims the main motive for Soviet interst in trade with the West is "a dramatic shortage (of goods) that is rapidly developing into a burden at home for the Soviet government." The paper continues:

"The pressure of the Soviet population for the dreamed-of bliss of a consumer society is apparently seen by the decision-makers in the Kremlin as as increasingly hardening reality....

"These political realities also consistute the background to the U.S. action.... But behind economic considerations one can sometimes glimpse political and psychological ones: the indistanctly formulated idea that a fat communist is a harmless communist."

Stockholm, Svenska Dagbladet:

"Even if Nixon and Brezhnev... reach new and meaningful successes... this can be a source of worry for Europe. If the Russo-American climate improves further...the demands in the United States to cut down the number of American forces in Europe are bound to grow, without greater consideration for the military balance on our continent.

"And it is unfortunately unlikely that Soviet behavior towards a militarily weakened Europe will be characterized by the same efforts towards detente and cooperation that Brezhnev now so eagerly professes."

Munich, Sueddeutsche Zeitung:

"Brezhnev sticks more to real-politic than his predecessor Khrushcheve, who had to go first through the defeat in the Cuba crisis before he realized that 'peaceful coexistence' between atomic powers must follow certain rules. In other words:

'We take, what we can get,' is no longer the political guidance for a nuclear power. 'Who wants to take, must also give,' is Brezhnev's view of the new real-politic...More than anyting else is Brezhnev concerned about technological and economic cooperation, the exchange of raw material against credits and industrial equipment. At home, the success of his policy will be primarily measured against the extent of economic cooperation, while Nixon must present for his audience more relaxation as result of the dialogue. The most powerful man of the capitalist world and the most powerful man of the communist world provide the rare spectacle of supporting each other."

Helsinki, Sanamot:

"Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the United States is one of great events in international politics, although it does not have the same sense of drama as President Richard Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union. Brezhnev's visit is a strong indication of the continued positive development of super power relations.

"International visits may be directly useful by bringing closer a positive solution in strategic arms limitation, Indochina and the Middle East conflict. For international politics, the development of U.S.-Soviet economic relations is also of great importance.

"The meeting of American and Soviet leaders is an important domestic political event for both countries. President Nixon, battered by the Watergate scandal can hope that the visit and its results improve his political profile. Secretary Brezhnev's homecoming presents may strengthen the Soviet economy, which would also fortify the Party leader's own position.

Milan, Corriere della Sear:

"...It is no longer, as in the past, a diplomatic duel... which aimed at changing a phase of confrontation into a phase of detente. It is, instead, a dialogue which considers detente a normal and accepted preliminary..."

Turin, La Stampa:

"...It was said that Nixon, for his reasons, needs the 'Summit' more than Brezhnev. However, it is also true that Russia needs it more than America. These two countries are the real protagonists of the dialogue, even more than China, for some years to come at least. However, it is Russia which will get more direct and immediate benefits: after reaching is nuclear balance, the USSR's efforts will focus on its domestic problems, and its huge natural resources will be offered in return for American 'know-how' and capital. A positive outcome of the summit meeting is inevitable..."

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/21/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

DOMESTIC NEWS:

U.S. District Court Judge George Hart found the Finance Committee for the Re-Election of President Nixon guilty on three counts of violating the campaign disclosure law because it did not report a 200,000 dollar cash contribution from financier Robert Vesco. The Judge imposed the maximum fine of 1,000 dollars on each of the three counts after delivering the guilty verdict in the nonjury trial.

Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox gave the Government's evidence so far gathered against outsted White House Counsel John Dean to U.S. District Judge John Sirica, to be kept under seal for use in any possible trial against him. Dean is reported to be refusing to give the Watergate Committee any more information before his formal appearance Monday.

In Pensacola, Fla., eight members of the Vietnam Veterans against the War accused of conspiring to use weapons to disrupt last summer's GOP Convention want to have the charges dismissed on grounds illegal wiretapping was used in their case.

In Erie, Pa., former United Mine Workers official Albert Pass was found guilty of murder in the 1969 killings of UMW leader Joseph Yablonski, his wife and daughter. Pass was the seventh suspect -- and highest of three ex-UMW officials -- arrested and prosecuted in the case.

Union and U.S. Postal Service negotiators have reached tentative agreement on a new contract, which Postmaster General E.T. Klassen said will mean raising first class letter postage to 10 cents by January.

In Detroit, General Motors President Edward H. Cole, speaking less than two months after the auto industry won a delay in clear air standrards, said his company may shut down if another antipollution standard is not set back. Hearings will begin Monday in Washington before the Environmental Protection Agency on requests from GM and Chrysler to delay for one year the 1976 standards for emissions of oxide of nitrogen.

A new Agriculture Department survey predicts grocery prices this year will average about 12.5 percent above 1972 -- the largest one-year increase in 26 years.

The House Banking Committee approved 24 to four a bill that would give President Nixon power to act decisively to restrict exports of farm products when strong foreign demand helps drive up domestic prices.

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In Houston, Skylab doctor Joseph Kervin said the spacemen appeared to have withstood 26 days of weightlessness without ill effects and "I'm tremendously encouraged about the future of long-duration flight." The Skylab crew, meanwhile, is organizing the space station for the next crew and packing the Apollo for the return to Earth on Friday.

Former Treasury Secretary John Connally told a news conference he hoped to leave his unpaid White House part-time job as adviser to President Nixon by mid-summer and return to his law practice. He insisted he is not unhappy in his present role and he denied published reports that he had urged President Nixon to fire Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler.

The Commerce Department reported that the rate of increase in personal income slowed in May to the lowest rate -- 4.8 billion dollars -- since the 2.7 billion dollars rise in January. The gains in wages, rental income, dividends, interest payments and other income in May brought total personal income to seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,012.2 billion dollars.

AROUND THE WORLD:

The U.S. dollar posted small gains on European money markets Wednesday and the price of gold dropped in London and Hong Kong.

Former Argentine President Juan Peron returned from Madrid to Buenos Aires where his supporters gave him a tumultuous welcome.

Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn told a news conference in Bangkok that his government feels U.S. military bases in Thailand will be necessary as long as the communists do not live up to provisions of the Indochina peace agreement.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohamed El-Zayyat said in Copenhagen that he could accept the creation of a Palestinian state in the Middle East that would include the West Bank of Jordan River and part of Israel. But he stressed that it depended on what the Palestinians themselves wanted.

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese Command said communist truce violations Wednesday dropped to the lowest point in three weeks, but reported heavy fighting at four scattered points throughout the country.

The Commerce Department reported that the U.S. balance situation improved significantly in the first quarter of this year but remained in deficit 1.2 billion dollars, the smallest since the end of 1970.

Stocks posted modest gains on the New York Stock Exchange with advances ahead of declines seven to five among 1.729 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:
30 INDUS 884.71 UP 3.16
20 TRANS 159.08 UP 0.03
15 UTILS X-104.65 OFF 0.57
65 STOCKS 279.02 UP 0.35
VOLUME: 10,600,000 SHARES.
X-1973 low.

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NIXON, BREZHNEV TURN ATTENTION TO ARMS LIMITATION

(by Alexander M. Sullivan)

Thurmont, Maryland, June 20 -- President Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, each confident of positive results from their second summit conference, are turning their attention from bilateral matters to more extensive international affairs and further limitation of nuclear weapons.

Moving their discussion from the White House and the presidential yacht Sequoia to the more relaxed and rustic air of Camp David, the two officials met privately and in plenary session with tehir advisers June 20. Camp David, a presidential retreat, is about 50 miles from the White House.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev plan to continue their discussions at the retreat through June 21, when they will return to Washington. A communique on their discussions is expected June 25 in California, where the summit talks will be concluded.

Neither presidential Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler nor Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin provided newsmen with any details of the June 20 discussions.

The President and the General Secretary met privately late in the day June 20 for discussion of strategic arms limitation, the conference on European security, and mutual and balanced force reductions in central Europe. Their private session followed a two-hour plenary session which also discussed strategic arms limitation.

It is expected the Nixon-Brezhnev conference will lead to a political decision to speed the pace of negotiations aimed at placing permanent limits on offensive nuclear missiles.

As the two leaders met privately, Secretary of State Rogers and Foreign Minister Gromyko held a separate discussion of the Middle East situation.

The leaders planned a continuation of their discussions at a working dinner later in the evening.

Mr. Brezhnev told newsmen "the talks are in (the) mutual interest of both countries. They have started well and I am sure the result will be good -- without question."

Questioned about Mr. Brezhnev' assessment of the summit thus far, Mr. Ziegler told newsmen the President "feels the talks he is having with the General Secretary have been constructive. We, as you know, have already signed agreements during the course of the summit. We have a number of days yet to talk and the president looks forward to progress as a result of the discussions over the coming days."

Replying to another question, Mr. Ziegler said the question of controlling chemical weapons might perhaps be covered in the discussions.

Turning to the economic discussions of June 19, Mr. Zamyatin told newsmen of the Soviet interest in long-term, large-scale trade relations with the United States, which should be based, he said, on non-discrimination and mutual benefit. He said that while creation of a large-scale trade relationship would create a climate of trust which would make other agreements easier of achievements, the Soviet Union does not make agreement in the area of arms control contingent on economic accords.

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev had received in detail the progress made in trade and economic matters since their previous meeting in Moscow and had explored methods of achieving future progress. As a result of their discussions, he said, Treasury Secretary Shultz and Soviet Trade Minister Patolichev were instructed to meet "for more intensive talks on a wide range of economic and trade issues."

In that session, held at the Treasury Department in Washington, Mr. Ziegler said the two officials covered improvements in commercial facilities for U.S. businessmen in the Soviet Union, ways of "intensifying the work of the joint economic commission established at the last summit, and longer term projects that might be examined in the context of our improved relations."

Mr. Ziegler added that, "as we have pointed out before, the United States has an interest, as has been demonstrated in the last year, to expand and improve our economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union and to strengthen these relations by laying a foundation for our continuing, developing economic relationship."

Mr. Brezhnev wore a nylon windbreaker bearing the presidential seal and the General Secretary's name.

Mr. Brezhnev told newsmen the jacket "was the President's doing." Mr. Nixon explained that "we got the sizes and had them made up to present to each of our distinguished guests." Pointing to his name, Mr. Brezhnev added, "you see, you can have ample proof that it is mine."

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WORLD PRESS OPINION: NIXON-BREZHNEV MEETING

- Following are excerpts from overseas press commentaries on the Nixon-Brezhnev meetings:

Tokyo, NHK-TV commentator:

"The agreements show that the U.S. is treating the Soviet Union on the same level as Japan and other Western countries... It seems that the hostile relations of the past between the U.S. and the Soviet have now switched to a new relationship of friendship..."

Tokyo, Mainichi correspondent:

"The U.S.-Soviet summit talks have been launched in a good atmosphere...both President Nixon and Secretary Brezhnev have pledge to work toward a common goal of world peace in an effort to strengthen U.S. Soviet relations... It is noteworthy that American newspapers have now switched to an optimistic view after taking a cautious attitude on the outlook of the summit talks..."

Tokyo, Sankei correspondent:

"The signing of the four agreements was significant because it means that U.S. Soviet cooperation has been expanding on a sound basis since the end of the last year..."

Auckland, New Zealand Herald:

"The very fact that the summit conference between President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev is proceeding gives the strongest proof of the importance both sides attach to it. Reasons for cancelling the meeting, or postponing it, were legion, but Mr. Nixon urgently seeks a success to offset his Watergate misfortunes. Mr. Brezhnev's need for the exchange is less obvious but may be no less imperative."

"Russian boasts of a few years ago that the United States would soon be overtaken economically have gone awry. Today countries like Japan are racing ahead, while the Soviet flounders in efforts to maintain an acceptable progress in living standards."

"Moscow appears to have concluded that only a massive injection of American technology and finance can bring a breakthrough in the development of such vast unused resources as Siberian natural gas. Soviet leaders, moreoever, seem to live in real fear that the Sino-American deal will leave Russia isolated. So Mr. Nixon has a good hand to play, and he can hope for reciprocal benefits, like Russian pressure for peace in Indo-China and further impetus toward agreement on arms restraints..."

"...The meeting of Mr. Brezhnev and President Nixon is not a remote, run-of-the-mill reciprocal courtesy visit on the part of the Russian leader. It is charged with enormous potential for the easement or aggravation of the fears and miseries of mankind in a year which could well encompass fundamental changes in international affairs."

Nepal, The Rising Nepal:

"Soviet Party chief Leonid Brezhnev's current visit to the United States is an important watershed in the history of U.S.-Soviet relations and a significant milestone in the changed overall structure of international relations..."

"Basically designed to fulfill key economic, political and strategic interests of both the Soviet Union and the United States, it is expected that this exercise insummitry will enlarge the already significant area of cooperation and understanding reached during President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union last year...

"But important as this visit is mainly from the point of view of U.S.-Soviet relations, its implications will be varied and global in scope. This is of course to be expected because of the global interests of these two super powers. However, while enlightened public opinion the world over would back any joint move to obtain a settlement to the seemingly insoluble problems of West Asia -- and here as major arms suppliers to the two opposing sides both have an onerous duty to do so--the world in general will not cheer if their attempts to forge closer ties and expand the area of cooperation is at the expense of any other nation.

Oslo, Nationen:

"...The negotiating table is crowded with practical and concrete cooperative projects and it can be expected that the two statesmen will discuss the main problems of international politics. Thus, there is no dearth of material to work over. Moreover, the significance of the meeting also lies in the fact that it has confirmed summitry as a natural aspect of the relations between the two states....

"In the long run, this form of contact can be most valuable. It gives the rapprochement between the two countries the essential authority..."

"The greatest opportunity for the reduction of international tensions lies...in the interests of the super-powers becoming mutually intertwined. Such an interweaving will make it increasingly difficult to reverse the policy of rapprochement even if one side might so desire. So far, this road has not been travelled very far, but the pattern established by Nixon and Brezhnev is surely promising. And the Washington meeting can be a new and important step in the right direction."

Munich, Sueddeutsche Zeitung:

"Both Nixon and Brezhnev are pursuing 'realpolitic.' Both sides agree not to let themselves become involved in local conflicts against their own interests. Settlement of the Vietnam conflict was one example of that policy and the Middle East may become the next. Moreover, before Moscow and Washington reach agreement on global arms limitation and delimitation of interests, they may be tempted to settle the "European problem" in their way via mutual troops reductions. Such action would relieve Nixon of pressure from Congress, while Brzezhnev would obtain the voice in Europe he deems necessary for consolidating the status quo.

"Brezhnev is even more intersted in technological and economic cooperation, in exchanging raw materials for credits and industrial equipment. The extent of economic cooperations achieved by Brezhnev will be the yardstick for assessing his success at home, while Nixon has to offer the American public more detente as a result of his meeting with Brezhnev. The most powerful man of the capitalist world and the most powerful man of the communist world are offering the rare spectacle of supporting each other."

Vienna, Kronen-Zeitung:

"In the past, important personal contacts of statesmen were often frozen in the ice armor of etiquette. Because of protocol problems, some meetings never even came about. Now, however, something new is shaping up. The individual states' leader, no matter in which idelological camp they stand, will perhaps in the future meet just as informally as the big cooporation bosses or other captains of the industry meet.

"The vision of a permanent dialogue, between the superpowers has entered the realm of possibility. In that case, the 'hot line' will no longer be hot but simply a permanent tool of communication between the White House and the Kremlin. Meetings of the Kremlin chief with the U.S. President, and later perhaps with China's leader too, could be arranged within a few days. Such an informal uninterrupted conversation among the world's powerful would necessarily make a more peaceful world..."

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/22/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

DOMESTIC NEWS:

The Labor Department reported that consumer prices rose 0.6 percent last month , the same rate as in April. The latest increase in the cost of living put the over-all price index at 131.5 -- based on 1967 equalling 100 -- compared with 130.7 in April.

The Supreme Court ruled 5-4 that newspapers can be prohibited from carrying help-wanted ads in a way that indicates one sex is preferred over the other. In another case, the Court ruled that northern school districts are susceptible to sweeping desegregation just as those in the South even if no law ever decreed separation of the races.

The Supreme Court also:

-- Ruled that 12-member juries are not mandatory in civil cases.

-- Upheld the right of states to require welfare recipients to seek and accept employement as a condition for receiving federally-funded aid to families with dependent children.

-- Established new obscenity standards, permitting the states more leeway to crack down on the distribution of pornographic movies and publications.

Pentagon statistics show that in the few months since the Vietnam cease-fire, the United States has bombed Cambodia as heavily as it did in the preceding three years. In the three years before the January cease-fire, U.S. aircraft dropped 175,000 tons of bombs on Cambodia. But in the three months of march, April and May this year, 140,000 tons were dropped there.

Former Attorney General John Mitchell has asked the Senate Watergate Committee not to force him to testify because he expects to be indicted in the bugging case. Mitchell's Attorney, William Hundley, wrote Committee Chairman Senator Sam Ervin that a Senate appearance would force Mitchell to spell out his "entire defense" before the Government has proved a case against him and would violate his right to "stand mute" until the Government's case has been presented. Initial reaction among Committee sources was that the plea would be rejected.

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OTHER WATERGATE RELATED DEVELOPMENTS:

-- The American Civil Liberties Union asked in federal court that the convictions of the original Watergate seven defendants be set aside and that they be granted a new trial.

-- Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott blasted John Dean as a "turncoat" and an "embezzler" who has become "the hero of those who hate the President."

The Senate Rules Committee has drafted tentative legislation which would sharply cut "fat cat" contributions in the 1976 presidential campaign. It voted to place a ceiling on donations by an individual or a committee to 15,000 dollars in the primaries and 15,000 in the general elections.

The Governors and Senators from Rhode Island and Massachusetts sought congressional support to stop the closing of major naval installations in their states. Closings of the Boston Naval Yard and the huge Quonset Naval Installation in Rhode Island will mean a loss of more than 40,000 jobs for the two states.

AROUND THE WORLD:

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese Command said there were only 65 communist cease-fire violations in the 24-hour period ending at 6 a.m. Thursday, the lowest since May.

The U.N. Security Council's Admissions Committee unanimously recommended that East and West Germany both be admitted to the United Nations. The Council will endorse the recommendations at a public session Friday.

News that the consumer price index rose 0.6 percent during May, coupled with a one-quarter point rise in the prime lending rate, pushed stocks broadly lower in slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Losers were over two-to-one ahead of gainers, among 1,746 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:

30 INDUS	873.65	OFF	11.06
20 TRANS	155.99	OFF	3.09
15 UTILS	103.78	OFF	0.87
65 STOCKS	268.40	OFF	3.61

VOLUME: 11,630,000 SHARES.

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SUMMIT STATEMENT ON S.A.L.T. SHOWS CONFIDENCE

(by Barry Brown)

Washington, June 21 -- The agreement on "Basic Principles of Negotiations on the Further Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms" signed June 21 by President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev is significant primarily as an expression of confidence that a permanent treaty on this subject is attainable.

That achievement would be of the utmost importance to all peoples because it would be, in the words of the preamble to the statement, "a major contribution in reducing the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war and in strengthening international peace and security."

By reaffirming the commitment of the United States and the Soviet Union to S.A.L.T., through a formal declaration signed at the highest political level, it is expected that new impetus and fresh guidance will be provided to the negotiating teams in Geneva. The confidence that their efforts can produce results is indicated by the fact that President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev have, in effect, placed themselves under a deadline. The declared objective is to sign a permanent agreement on limiting offensive arms in 1974.

That target date takes on significance, in turn, when it is recalled that the first round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks began in Helsinki in November, 1969, and only produced the so-called SALT-I Agreement in May 1972 at the Moscow Summit. If the SALT-II Agreement can be achieved before the end of 1974, that feat will have been accomplished in only a little more than half the time required to negotiate the ABM treaty and the interim agreement freezing the numbers of offensive nuclear weapons to be possessed by both sides for a five-year period. Replacing the interim agreement with a permanent one during 1974 would also mean, of course, that the five-year deadline had been beaten handily.

This evidence of continuing momentum in the S.A.L.T. negotiations is especially encouraging because the task of producing a permanent agreement is considerably more complex than was that of agreeing to the "freeze" a year ago. For one thing, as the third of the seven points in the statement of principles puts it, "the limitations placed on strategic offensive weapons can apply to their quantitative aspects as well as to their qualitative improvement." Henry Kissinger has explained that this means that the SALT-II negotiators must concern themselves not only with the numbers of offensive weapons to be allowed to each side, which was the sole concern under the interim agreement in S.A.L.T.-I, but with the multiple warheads called MIRV's and related factors of accuracy and throw-weight. Such qualitative inequalities may have a more destabilizing effect in the arms race than numerical levels alone.

Furthermore, Dr. Kissinger has pointed out, the question of numbers of weapons takes on a different significance under a permanent agreement than it had under the interim agreement, when the objective was simply to freeze land-based and sea-based missiles at the levels than existing and projected over the five-year span. Now the Geneva negotiators are dealing with the long-term strategic interests of both countries. The numerical levels previously fixed, which acknowledged a numerical superiority on the Soviet side, can no longer apply.

The American objective, Dr. Kissinger has said, is strategic parity -- a goal that would combine numbers of weapons and their qualitative characteristics in such a way as to produce a total composition of forces substantially equal as between the United States and the Soviet Union. This concept is especially important in terms of American domestic politics because the numerical disparity allowed in favor of the Soviet Union under the interim agreement has been seriously challenged in the Jackson amendment to the Senate's ratification of the S.A.L T.-I document.

Working out a formula for strategic parity, in light of the asymmetry of American and Soviet strategic forces, will obviously be no easy task. Many other difficult negotiating problems likewise remain -- how to apply national technical means of verification to a MIRV agreement, for example, and how to resolve the difference between the American desire to have the agreement apply to intercontinental systems and the Soviet effort to apply it to forward-base systems also. The statement of principles signed by President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev does not pretend to deal substantively with these issues.

What it does do, however, is to indicate a firm political conviction that the technical problems can be solved. Thus it fully commits the United States and the Soviet Union to checking the nuclear arsenals, in their mutual interests and in the interests of all mankind.

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NEW U.S.-SOVIET PACT BROADENS ATOMIC ENERGY COOPERATION

(by Walter Froehlich)

Washington, June 21 -- The U.S.-Soviet Union agreement for extended cooperation in peaceful atomic energy research is the natural outgrowth of a trend that has been under way for many years.

For nearly 12 years researchers of the two nations have exchanged information and have visited and at times worked in each other's laboratories. The new agreement broadens the cooperative research areas and intensifies it. The results will be made available to all mankind.

The earlier cooperation was based on arrangements worked out between the atomic research agencies of the two governments, but the new agreement is directly between the highest levels of the governments themselves.

In practice this means that, while the former arrangements were mostly limited to exchanges of personnel and research information, the new agreement also provides for the possible establishment of joint research facilities by the United States and the Soviet Union in one or both countries or in a third country.

The agreement calls for a joint U.S.-USSR Committee on Cooperation on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. This Committee is to meet once a year, alternately in the United States and the Soviet Union, to examine research proposals, approve specific cooperative projects, and fix responsibilities for carrying them out. Universities, government agencies and private research groups may do the work.

The earlier arrangments for cooperation were made between the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, usually through the issuance of a joint memorandum. The latest such memorandum, effective September 28, 1972, will continue in effect through December 31, 1973, as originally spelled out, but the new agreement will augment and expand it.

Each memorandum was effective for a short time. The new agreement is to remain in force for ten years with an option for an extension beyond that period by mutual agreement.

This permits projects that require work for a long time. The agreement mentions joint work to develop inexpensive, abundant electricity to benefit millions of persons.

The two nations will look into controlled thermonuclear fusion -- a process that uses components of sea water for fuel and produces electric powers the way the sun generates its vast energy -- and fast breeder reactors, which already are much closer to possible wide use.

Though the two countries and other nations have separately made progress in fusion research, estimates on how soon the method will become useful range from several months to several years.

Nearly all estimates foresee widescale commercial production of electricity by this method at least 30 years away. However, fast breeders could be used commercially by the 1980's.

The agreement also provides for joint research on fundamental properties of matter, but is not likely to bring about practical results soon.

The new agreement follows the pattern of other U.S.-USSR agreements, which provide for cooperation in a variety of science and technology fields and in health and environmental research.

Together, these agreements are likely to bring together thousands of citizens of the two nations in close professional working relationships during the next several years.

The U.S. has sought cooperation with other nations to make the advantages of peaceful atomic technology available for all mankind since President Eisenhower's proposal for an Atoms for Peace program to the United Nations nearly 20 years ago.

Bilateral agreements for atomic research and power are now in effect between the United States and 31 nations. Some of these agreements run until after the year 2000.

In addition, a memorandum on cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy exists between the United States and Romania, and the United States also has agreements for cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the European Atomic Energy Community.

The United States is a party to trilateral agreements involving the International Atomic Energy Agency and each of 18 nations. These agreements under the IAEA safeguards system ban diversion of atomic materials supplies to these countries by the United States to non peaceful purposes.

Together, these agreements represent strong international efforts to put atomic technology to work for the advancement of society.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/25/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

Fighting remains at a low level raising hopes that the Vietnam cease-fire has finally taken effect. The South Vietnamese military command reported no major clashes for the 4th day. The command reported 69 communist violations of the cease-fire but the majority of them were small shelling attacks which caused no injuries.

In Cambodia, American Air Force planes flew raids yesterday against a Cambodia rebel force that had seized a village near Phnom Penh. Cambodian government troops lost the village after three days of shelling by rebel forces.

The week-long meeting between President Nixon and Soviet leader Brezhnev has ended with renewed promises to work for world peace. As the two leaders parted in San Clemente, Calif., Mr. Brezhnev told the American people that the meetings have brought results of historic importance. He said Moscow wants to end the cold war and make improved U.S.-Soviet relations a permanent part of international order.... President Nixon described as extremely important the agreement reached last Friday in which both nations promised new efforts to reduce the risks of nuclear war. A joint statement on the talks will be made public Monday. In a televised speech Mr. Brezhnev spoke of the agreements reached during his meetings which Mr. Nixon. He listed as specially important the agreement made at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war. Mr. Brezhnev made a strong appeal for long-term economic cooperation. He said this will also have good political results. The Soviet leader said the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations without doubt served a useful part in brining about an end to the Vietnam war. Mr. Brezhnev speech was broadcast as he flew from San Clemente to the East Coast. He will rest from the flight at Camp David near Washington before going to Paris Monday for talks with French President Pompidou.

In Moscow, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda said that most of the world was pleased with the results of the Nixon-Brezhnev meeting, but it said Chinese leaders invent the idea that the talks are an effort to divide the world between the two powers. And Pravda said China is doing its best to block peaceful co-existence. An Albanian broadcast criticized the American-Soviet agreement to prevent nuclear war. It said the agreement is false because the powers continue underground atomic test explosions.

In the U.S. two senators appeared on national TV Sunday to talk about the Nixon-Brezhnev meeting. Senator Fulbright said the meeting forms the beginning of a policy of relations between the two countries that might take 10 or 15 years to show solid results. The head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that the meetings have shown a common change of opinions about wasting resources on nuclear weapons, and the America's major allies should also gain from the change. Senator Javits said congressional opposition to special trade agreements

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with the Soviet Union will continue as long as the Soviet Union makes it difficult for Jews and other minorities to leave. And the New York republican said Soviet Party leader Brezhnev said nothing about any major change in Soviet policy towards Jews when he talked with congressional leaders last week.

EGYPT - A Cairo newspaper reports the Arab League Secretary General said all Arab kings and presidents have agreed in principle to meet. The Arab chiefs of state meeting will reportedly be held in Algiers September 8. It will follow another chiefs of state conference of the non-aligned nations.

ARGENTINA - Former President Peron has met with the head of the opposition Radical Civic Party. The talks reportedly are a good start toward building democracy. Mr. Peron had called on members of his political party to work together for peace. The Argentine President Compora will speak to the Argentine people Monday.

KOREA - The leader of North and South Korea has proposed membership in the U.N. South Korea President said
oppose being seated at the U.N. along with North Korea. Earlier President Pak opposed the vote. And the U.S. and Japan welcomed the South Korean proposal. Later, North Korean president said that the two Koreas should not be in the U.N. He said he would like to see the two enter as a confederation but under the old name of Korea. He hoped the political systems of the North and South could remain the same for the time being under such a confederation. Both North and South Korean leaders noted that unity efforts are continuing and experessed hope for their success.
IRELAND - Eamon de Valera, the 90-year old Irish leader in a ceremony on the south side of Dublin, made his last public appearance before retiring as head of state on Monday. On Monday, Erskin Childers, the new president of Ireland, will take office. He is an English-born protestant.

CYPRUS - Explosions and machine gun fire destroyed two cars and badly damaged a shop in Nicosia. The cars and shop belonged to supporters of George Grivas, who urges the union of Cyprus with Greece.

The U.S. Soviet leader Brezhnev had high praise for America's Skylab astronauts at the Western White House in San Clemente. Mr. Brezhnev, praised the astronauts for their bravery. He said their space voyage was a success for the peoples of the world. The astronauts presented a number of gifts from their flight to the Soviet leader. Mr. Brezhnev invited them to visit the Soviet Union when possible.

INDIA - More than 100 Asians from East Africa have demonstrated on a PanAm airliner in New Delhi. Later they were forced from the plane. by Indian police. The Asian refugees from Africa demanded to be flown to Britain. The airline company which put them on the plane at Bangkok refused. It said they did not have British entry permits. Many were found to have British passports. A British High Commission official in New Delhi said that some of the Asians will probably be permitted to go to Britain immediately. But he said others will have be wait.

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U.S.-USSR AGREEMENT ON PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR (TEXT)

Washington, June 22 -- Following is the text of the Agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union of the Prevention of Nuclear War, signed in Washington June 22 by President Nixon and Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Brezhnev:

(TEXT)

The United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as the Parties, guided by the objectives of strengthening world peace and international security.

Conscious that nuclear war would have devastating consequences for mankind,

Proceeding from the desire to bring about conditions in which the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war anywhere in the world would be reduced and ultimetely eliminated,

Proceeding from their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of peace, refraining from the threat or use of force, and the avoidance of war, and in conformity with the agreements to which either party has subscribed,

Proceeding from the basic principles of relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed in Moscow on May 29, 1972,

Reaffirming that the development of relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is not directed against other countries and their interests,

have agreed as follow:'

ARTICLE I

The United States and the Soviet Union agree that an objective of their policies is to remove the danger of nuclear war and of the use of nuclear weapons.

Accordingly, the Parties agree that they will act in such a manner as to prevent the development of situations capable of causing a dangerous exacerbation of their relations, as to avoid military confrontations, and as to exclude the outbreak of nuclear war between them and between either of the Parties and other countries.

ARTICLE II

The Parties agree, in accordance with Article I and to realize the objective stated in that Article, to proceed from the premise that each Party will refrain from the threat or use of force against the other Party, against the allies of the other Party and against other countries, in circumstances which may endanger international peace and security. The Parties agree that they will be guided by these considerations in the formulation of their foreign policies and in their actions in the field of international relations.

ARTICLE III

The Parties undertake to develop their relations with each other and with other countries in a way consistent with the purposes of this agreement.

ARTICLE IV

If at any time relations between the Parties or between either Party and other countries appear to involve the risk of a nuclear conflict, or if relations between countries not parties to this agreement appear to involve the risk of nuclear war between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or between either Party and other countries, the United States and the Soviet Union, acting in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, shall immediately enter into urgent consultations with each other and make every effort to avert this risk.

ARTICLE V

Each Party shall be free to inform the Security Council of the United Nations, the Secretary General of the United Nations and the governments of allied or other countries of the progress and outcome of consultations initiated in accordance with Article IV of this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect or impair:

(a) The inherent right of individual or collective self-defense as envisaged by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(b) The provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including those relating to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, and

(c) The obligations undertaken by either Party towards its allies or other countries in treaties, agreements, and other appropriate documents.

ARTICLE VII

This Agreement shall be of unlimited duration.

ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature.

Done at Washington on June 22, 1973, (in two copies, each in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.)

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BOTH SIDES GAIN AS NIXON TEACHES BREZHNEV AMERICAN WAY

(by Alexander M. Sullivan)

Washington, June 22 -- Year ago Richard Nixon spoke to the Soviet People from Moscow, telling them that as the United States and the Soviet Union learn to work together, our people will be able to know one another better."

Now, on his first visit to America, Leonid Brezhnev has shown that prediction to be accurate.

Mr. Brezhnev, in a variety of ways, has displayed a keen grasp of the nuances of the American democratic society. Obviously, his own country's interests have been uppermost in his mind. But he also has proven the validity of basic tenet of President Nixon's theory of international politics.

Since taking office, Mr. Nixon has placed great stress on the common interests that link nations, even those once adversaries. He has based his initiatives toward Moscow and Peking at least partially on that conviction.

Foremost among those intersts, of course, is the common desire to avoid nuclear war. But there is also the common interest of national leaders in improving the living standards of their people.

What Mr. Nixon is looking toward is a world where the danger of war would be reduced through a set of international relationships which make even the fear of war a less and less important factor in the thinking of national leaders.

The President has chosen to do this through creation of a network of increasing communication, agreement, and positive cooperation -- especially with the Soviet Union.

The President is calling for a new relationship not as adversaries but as competitors, recognizing disparate ideological systems in a friendly rivalry in improving the lot of mankind.

Mr. Brezhnev has cooperated, not only in agreeing to maintain the momentum of the Moscow Summit with further bilateral agreements ranging from strategic weapons control to soil research.

He has used his visit to join Mr. Nixon in a campaign to obtain the U.S. Congress's approval of non-discriminatory tariff treatment for Moscow, something Mr. Nixon agreed to seek last fall as a further means of drawing the two nations together, something that would increase the climate of trust beginning to emerge.

Mr. Brezhnev's actions show he has come to know the American system better through working together with Mr. Nixon for a new White House-Kremlin relationship. He realizes that while an American president might make the all-important original commitment to a concept, he must still convince the Congress to go along with its implementation.

So Mr. Brezhnev has adopted the air of an American office-seeker, shaking hands, stumping for congressional approval of more trade, projecting the image of a shrewd but friendly politician.

Watching Mr. Brezhnev chatting with some congressmen at a State Department ceremony, Mr. Nixon said in an aside, "He's the best politician in the room."

Mr. Brezhnev had a similar impact on some 25 senators and congressmen he invited to a long luncheon June 19 to talk about emigration of Soviet Jews.

While the ultimate effect of Mr. Brezhnev's arguments remains to be seen, at least some of the congressmen hinted that the Soviet leader had been persuasive enough to open the possibility of comprimise on the issue.

Mr. Brezhnev has also taken advantages of the full newspaper and television converage of his visit to reach beyond the White House and the Congress to the American people, seeking to portray himself as a smiling friend ready to reach an accommodation of interests with Washington.

He has on several occasions broken away from Mr. Nixon to shake a hand, chat with nessmen, or make a friendly gesture for the benefit of photographers.

All of Mr. Brezhnev's politicking, of course, serves Mr. Nixon's purposes as well as his own, for both are committed to turning away from confrontation and moving toward cooperation.

Both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev have previously given short shrift to "atmospherics" in East-West relations, insisting that concrete agreements are of much greater importance than climate" or "attitude."

Yet each has gone out of his way in public statements, in photograph sessions, in speeches, to indicate that the atmospherics are indeed important -- and improved -- in the wake of the Moscow Summit and the joint code of conduct signed there.

The implications for the new structure of peace Mr. Nixon is attempting to build -- a venture Mr. Brezhnev now seems willing to join -- are, to say the least, intriguing.

The enduring message of the second Nixon-Brezhnev summit may thus prove to be that the "better framework of undersanding" the President called for in Moscow is now much closer.

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SPLASHDOWN OF FIRST SKYLAB CREW A MILESTONE IN SCIENCE

(by Walter Froelich)

Washington, June 22 -- The safe return to Earth on June 22 of the first Skylab crew, after 28 consecutive days of living in orbit and weightlessness, represents significant progress in space and scientific exploration and technology.

The mission will have profound impact on research likely to touch on nearly every facet of human endeavor in the coming decades.

This longest flight by men in space also provided the most extensive indication so far that the human body can withstand prolonged exposure to the space environment without adverse effects.

If that indications is confirmed by later missions, no medical or health reasons exist why men could not travel for as long and as far into the universe as they desire and as the vehicles they build can safely carry them.

Astronauts Charles Conrad, Jr. Dr. Joseph P. Kerwin, the first U.S. physician to fly in space, and Paul J. Weitz returned to Earth from Skylab -- the largest, most comfortably furnished and scientifically most lavishly equipped spacecraft ever built.

Their research findings represent a valuable addition to man's knowledge. The findings are likely to lead to a better understanding by man of his world and a better ability to adjust to or control the forces of nature.

Though Dr. Kervin and Weitz experienced some lightheadedness and Dr. Kervin's blood pressure was abnormally low after splashdown, these after-effects were temporary and not considered sufficiently serious by physicians to limit future space missions.

These effects, which occur when the heart does not immediately resume normal blood pumping action after return to normal gravity following weightlessness, were expected
on the basis of the experienced on the basis of the experience of earlier astronauts.

Advances in science and technology are generated so fast that the public acclaim of the first Skylab crew may last no longer than the endurance record the men achieved in space. Their 28-day stay represents only one fifth of the time Skylab is expected to be occupied by men.

Even while the first three crewmen are undergoing post-flight physical examinations and scientific debriefings, the second and third Skylab crews will be in the final phases of their training for Skylab flights designed to exceed the first crew's accomplishments.

The second crew -- made up of astronauts Alan L. Bean, Commander; Owen K. Garriott, Ph. D., science pilot, and Jack R. Lousma, pilot -- is to be launched at Cape Kennedy, Florida, at 0700 GMT July 27.

They will connect their spacecraft with Skylab in orbit at an altitude of 270 miles (435 kilometers), then enter it.

The men will live inside Skylab for up to 56 days -- double the first crew's stay. The third crew will repeat this procedure several weeks after the second crew has returned to Earth.

The second and third crews may more than double the science and technology harvest of the first crew.

They can expect to enter an efficiently operating space station and can immediately begin their scientific work. Major portions of the original crew's first two weeks inside the station had to be spent repairing it. They had to curtail their scientific investigations because of a restricted electric power supply.

With their research work likely to be overshadowed soon by the succeeding crews, the first crew may be remembered mostly for their repair work, the first such operation by men in space.

The day after arriving at Skylab in their Apollo , the men installed a sunshade above the craft to replace a broken protective shield, and halfway through the mission two of them "walked" through space outside the craft to unfold a stuck solar panel for converting sunshine to electricity.

The sunshade brought temperatures inside the craft down to normal, and the unfolded solar panel provided the craft with the needed power.

Thus, the mission which began as an apparent failure because of the craft's crippled condition after its launch, is now in a nearly normal operating condition. The only major handicap is the lack of a second wing-like solar panel, which broke off during launch. But Skylab can carry on without it.

When Skylab is unoccupied, some scientific experiments inside can be continued through radio control from earth...

Aside from the sunshield and solar panel and several relatively minor problems, the multitudes of instruments and systems aboard Skylab performed precisely.

As a result nearly all the first mission's scientific and technological objectives were achieved. This includes nearly all planned medical experiments, more than 30,000 unprecedented photographs of the Sun from above the atmosphere, and Earth observations of 182 planned sites in 31 U.S. states and nine other countries.

By coincidence, throughout the first Skylab flight, in an unrealated mission, a 550-pound (248-kilogram) unmanned U.S. spacecraft named Pioneer-11 was coasting through the asteroid belt on its way to the vicinity of the planet Jupiter, where it is to arrive at the end of 1974. Earlier in 1973, a nearly identical craft, Pioneer-10, completed a seven-month journey through the asteroid belt toward Jupiter, which it is expected to pass on December 3, 1973.

These craft are the first man-made objects to prove that this belt, which was considered by many as a possible wall-like hindrance to man's penetration beyond the orbit of Mars, is no serious bar to the outward thrust from Earth into the far reaches of the universe.

These discoveries, together with the first Skylab crew's demonstration that the human body is able to endure space conditions for long periods, show that the universe lies open to man if he has the desire and machines to take him there.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/26/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

EXCERPT FROM JUNE 25 NIXON-BREZHNEV COMMUNIQUE

III. INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS: THE REDUCTION OF TENSIONS AND STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.

President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev reviewed major questions of the current international situation. The gave special attention to the developments which have occurred since the time of the U.S.-Soviet Summit meeting in Moscow. It was noted with satisfaction that positive trends are developing in international relations toward the further reduction of tensions and the strengthening of cooperative relations in the interests of peace. In the opinion of both sides, the current process of improvement in the international situation creates new and favorable opportunities for reducing tensions, settling outstanding international issues, and creating a permanent structure of peace.

INDOCHINA:

The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction at the conclusion of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam, and also at the results of the International Conference on Vietnam which approved and supported the Agreement.

The two sides are convinced that the conclusion of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam, and the subsequent signing of the Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos, meet the fundamental interests and aspirations of the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and open up a possibility for establishing a lasting peace in Indochina, based on respect for independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the countries of that area. Both sides emphasized that these agreements must be strictly implemented.

They further stressed the need to bring an early end to the military conflict in Cambodia in order to bring peace to the entire area of Indochina. They also reaffirmed their stand that the political futures of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia should be left to the respective peoples to determine, free from outside interference.

IN WASHINGTON AND ARCUND THE UNITED STATES:

The Supreme Court:

-- Struck down as unconstitutional state aid to parochial schools in the form of tax credits, tuition reimbursements and maintenance payments. The ruling came on programs adopted in Pennsylvania and New York.

-- Prohibited the states from barring aliens from practicing law. It acted on an appeal of a citizen of the Netherlands from a Connecticut Supreme Court ruling that held the state has a right to insist that lawyers there be U.S. citizens.

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-- Upheld the constitutionality of the 1939 Hatch Act which prohibits political activity by federal employes.

-- Ruled unaminmously against a Mississippi program supplying free textbooks to private white academies set up to avoid integration.

-- Ruled in favor of South Carolina's right to issue 3.5 million in revenue to help construction at the Baptist College at Charleston.

-- Agreed to decide whether Ohio officials are subject to federal damage suits in connection with deaths and injuries of Kent State University students in May, 1970.

-- Ruled that non-needy college students and groups living in communes are entitled to federal food stamps despite a 1971 law declaring them ineligible.

The House Appropriations Committee approved a 4.67 billion dollar money bill providing funds for public works, water and power development programs and the Atomic Energy Commission. The total is 85.7 million dollars less than President Nixon requested.

Several former high-level national security officials told Congress that President Nixon's Fiscal 1974 Defense Budget request could be trimmed by as much as 14 billion dollars without endangering the Nation's defense. The group, headed by former Assistant Defense Secretary Paul Warnke, made its recommendations in a report to Congress titled "Military Policy and Budget Priorities."

The Navy said it had received misconduct charges filed by a former POW against two of the highest-ranking prisoners of war released by North Vietnam. Sources reported that the men charged by Rear Admiral James Stockdale were Marine Lt. Col. Edison Wainwright Miller of California, and Navy Capt. Walter Wilber of Pennsylvania.

More than 1,100 service stations across the Nation have rolled back gasoline princes as a result of checks by International Revenue Service on consumer complaints, the Cost of Living Council announced.

WATERGATE DEVELOPMENTS:

Former White House Counsel John Dean testified that President Nixon was involved in the Watergate affair but did not realize its implication. He said he hopes Nixon will be forgiven when all the facts are known.

Dean, testifying publicly for the first time about his own involvement in the affair and implicating other high-level government officials, touched only briefly on Mr. Nixon's role as he began reading a 200-page statement at the televised Watergate hearings. He said that H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman had been involved in covering up the wire-tapping from the first day or two after the June 17, 1972 break-in at Democratic Headquarters. Although references to Mr. Nixon were sprinkled through the first 98 pages of Dean's prepared statement, there was no detailed recital of what Dean believed was the President's role in the first half of the text. He said that the Watergate affair was spawned from an obsesive White House fear of demonstrations and fed by an "insatiable appetite for political intelligence" in the Nixon Administration."

As expected from a rash of news leaks over the past several weeks about what Dean would tell, his testimony linked more than a dozen key Nixon aides to the Watergate bugging and attempts to cover it up.

Dean was expected to spend the entire day reading his prepared statement.

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NIXON, BREZHNEV DEDICATE TALKS TO WORLD PEACE

San Clemente, California, June 25 -- President Nixon says he and Soviet leader Brezhnev have dedicated themselves, in their second summit session, to building a world in which "the weak are as safe as the strong."

Both the President and Mr. Brezhnev sounded optimistic notes as the Soviet leader left the Western White House in San Clemente, California, June 24 to begin his journey home.

Each hailed the agreement reached June 22 as a "landmark" and "a truly historic" agreement, which in Mr. Nixon's words "gives profound hope" to people throughout the world.

"When the two strongest nations of the world agree not to use force or threats of force in their relations with each other, Mr. Nixon asserted, "this action indeed gives profound hope to those throughout the world who want peace."

True peace, Mr. Nixon asserted, can come only "in a world in which the weak are as safe as the strong, and by our agreements, we have dedicated ourselves to building that kind of world."

Mr. Brezhnev, too, singled out the "important" agreements reached at the Washington Summit and the accord on principles to prevent nuclear war, terming it "particularly important," and adding his convinction that the entire world "will salute and welcome" it.

Mr. Brezhnev revealed that he and Mr. Nixon pursued the businesslike tone of the summit right to the last minute, working into the early hours of June 24 following a working dinner at La Casa Pacifica, Mr. Nixon's seaside villa overlooking the Pacific Ocean.

Before leaving, Mr. Brezhnev joined the President in signing the joint communique on their meetings.

While the topic of their late conversations was not immediately know Mr. Brezhnev, in his televised address to the American people, said he and Mr. Nixon not only looked at current political problems "but also tried to look ahead and to take into account the future interests" of both countries.

Mr. Nixon said the personal relationship he has developed with Mr. Brezhnev, first at Moscow and now in the United States, gives "added meaning" to the agreements reached.

"History shows," he explained, that agreements mean nothing "unless there is the will of the parties to keep them. Citing their long talks in the White House, at Camp David, and at San Clemente, Mr. Nixon added "he and Mr. Brezhnev have the will to keep all the agreements, and particularly" the pact of preventing war.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

		Short Wave
Breakfast show	0500-0900 (LOCAL):	16 Meters 17.76 Kc
		19 Meters 15.21 Kc
		25 Meters 11.76 Kc
		31 Meters 9.54 Kc
EVENING SHOW	1800-2300 (LOCAL):	19 Meters 15.15 Kc
		25 Meters 11.715 Kc
		31 Meters 9.76 Kc
	1830-1900 2130-2300 (LOCAL)	Medium Wave 190 Meters 1580 Kc

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KISSINGER SEES U.S.-USSR COOPERATIONS BECOMING 'PERMANENT FACTOR'

San Clemente, California, June 25 -- Dr. Henry Kissinger, briefing newsmen June 25 on the U.S.-Soviet Union joint communique concluding the second Summit meeting between President Nixon and Soviet Party leader Brezhnev, said the significance of the conference can best be seen in the fact that both sides now speak of turning their friendship and cooperation "into a permanent factor for worldwide peace."

Dr. Kissinger said future summit meetings will probably not produce dramatic new departures, but become "increasingly a part of a stable international system."

He said the 1972 Moscow Summit's expectation that long-term cooperation might be achieved was fulfilled in the intervening year and that this year's Summit tried to strengthen the web of relationships and cooperative bonds and to give new impetus to such key areas of negotiations as Strategic Arms Limitation (S.AL.T.) and Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction in Central Europe (MBFR).

In addition to the formal undertakings on S.A.L.T., he said the principals had "extensive discussions on how the process can be accelerated so a meaningful agreement can be achieved." Therefore, he said, there is considerable hope that a permanent agreement on offensive weapons, "one of historic achievement," can and will be negotiated in 1974.

On force reductions, he said the October 30 starting date is unconditional, and is no longer keyed to the end of the European Security Conference, as had been the previous Soviet position.

He made these comments on specific subjects:

Agreement to Prevent Nuclear War -- violation of the Agreement would have "serious consequences for the whole context of relations" between Moscow and Washington, and its observance can mark a "milestone in the achievement of self-restraint of the major powers." The United States intends to observe the Agreement and expects the Soviet Union will too. Washington will be vigilant in looking to observance of the Agreement and the President feels this period has unique opportunity for (emergence of) a new and more peaceful (international) system."

The Middle East -- it is now safe to say not that Washington and Moscow agree on the evolution of the Middle East situation but that both sides will make an effort "not to become inextricably involved" there.

MIRVS -- On the issue of Multiple Independently Targeted Re-entry Vehicles (MIRV), Dr. Kissinger held out the possibility of controlling this technological leap in the arms race through a combination of restraints on production, deployment and test flights, perhaps in one of the interim accords envisaged in the declaration of negotiating principles on S.A.L.T.

The next Summit -- the last meeting between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev June 23 discussed the "sort of problems" that will be worked on in the next year. He said the United States has agreed with the Soviet suggestion that Mr. Nixon see more of the Soviet Union and more of various aspects of its life in the next trip and said Mr. Brezhnev would probably reciprocate if he comes to the United States in 1975. Washington "would have been more cautious" that the General Secretary in speaking of a Nixon visit in six to eight months. Such a schedule would presume "an accelerated pace of negotiations" which Dr. Kissinger does not predict but would not preclude.

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WHITHER U.S.-SOVIET DETENTE?

(by Alexander M. Sullivan)

San Clemente, California, June 25 -- In the wake of last year's Moscow Summit, newsmen began writing -cautiously -- that a new era in international relations might be at hand because the American Eagle and the Russian Bear had found common ground.

In the wake of this month's Washington Summit, the question is not whether a new era is at hand, but where it will lead.

Item -- having curbed the arms race by agreeing in Moscow last year to permanent limits on deployment of defensive missile systems, President Nixon and Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Brezhnev now propose to reverse the race by signing an agreement in 1974 looking to limitation and reduction of offensive nuclear weapons.

Item -- having signed in Moscow a declaration of general principles to guide their relations, the two men have now further agreed to order their international conduct so as to avoid the possibility of nuclear war between their countries and, insofar as they are able, between any countries.

Item -- having broken the ice with the Nixon visit to Moscow, Mr. Brezhnev came to Washington and set in train another Nixon visit to the Kremlin in 1974 and the possibility of regular return visits annually.

As Mr. Brezhnev said, not so long ago it would have been hard even to imagine such skeins of cooperation linking the world's leading exponent of capitalism with the foremost disciple of communism. Indeed, only a decade ago, the two powers went to the brink of Armageddon over Cuban missile sites, and even in the first part of the 1970's abrasive incidents threatened international stability.

But now the two powers seem ready to start a journey following the map traced at Moscow and filled in at Washington.

Where the road will lead lies in the dim swirls of history yet to be written, for as President Nixon acknowledges, history is replete with broken agreements.

Much will depend on the will of the parties and Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev give every indication of confidence that each will keep his word.

Barring the unexpected, then, the road ahead for the Soviet Union leads to increased trade with the United States -- in the area of 2,000 million to 3,000 million dollars in the next several years; to development of its vast resources of oil and natural gas in conjunction with U.S. firms. It leads to peaceful coexistence between differing and sometimes competing social philosophies.

The United States will benefit, too, if that scenario is followed, as a consumer of energy and as an exporter of technology. And Washington has no quarrel with a world of diverse systems, so long as nations deal with one another in mutual respect.

But Mr. Nixon's ultimate aims are farther off than these first fruits of accommodation and detente. For years, he has been seeking "a new structure of peace" by which he means a set of international relationships allowing all participants to operate with a sense of permanence and stability in world affairs, and with a stake in preserving that order. At the Summit, he noted this necessarily means a world in which "the weak are as safe as t he strong."

He spelled out the U.S. goal most succinctly at Orlando, Florida, more than a week before the Summit began, in saying he works for a world where "even the fear of war is less and less important" in the thinking of diplomats.

Certainly, the nuclear agreements of the two Summits have made a beginning in that direction. The Moscow Summit brought a joint, publicly stated recognition that the accumulation of unilateral advantages which comprised traditional diplomacy would no longer suffice in a nuclear age. Thus, the emphasis on mutual restraint in the code of conduct adopted there.

Now, with Agreement on Preventing Nuclear War, comes the joint public declaration that nuclear powers, simply because they harness the potential to unleash untold damage, have a special obligation -- to one another, to other countries, to the verdict of history -- to see that the devastation of the atom is never loosed. Each is saying that "in the nuclear age, there is no alternative to peace."

Nothing is served by pretending that the millenium has therefore soared on the wings of the Washington Summit. After all, detente is a toddler in age, and before it arrived the entire postwar period was marked by hostility between Eagle and Bear, compounded of ideological opposition, geopolitical rivalry and the circumstance that each had in its hands the security interests of many allies.

That caution notwithstanding, it is demonstrably true that the Eagle and the Bear have found one another hard but responsible bargainers.

And if the process already unfolded continues -- if specific points of tension are removed, as in the four-power understandings on Berlin; if the functional areas of cooperation are expanded, as in the Washington Summit pacts on oceanography and peaceful development of the atom; and if, as Mr. Brezhnev promises, even further progress is to be made in Moscow next year -- perhaps a new world does await, where man's ingenuity will be channeled into fighting diseases, not wars, where people will stretch to meet their potential, unclouded by even the fear of war.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/27/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND THE UNITED STATES:

The Cost of Living Council said the 60-day price freeze will be enforced in a "fairly tight manner," with few exemptions despite the fact that some supply problems may develop. An official said the enforcement policy does not preclude some relief in the food industry, where it is alleged the freeze has produced shortages.

The annual cost of a typical family food market basket rose .9 percent to 1,439 dollars in May largely because of another increase in middlemen's charges, an Agriculture Department report showed. The hike in prices compared with an advance of 1.6 percent in April and was the smallest since the current food inflation spurt began five months ago.

Attorney General Richardson told Congress legislation to spell out the limits of the President's executive privilege is neither necessary nor desirable. He appeared before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee which is considering legislation that would define for the first time guidelines on procedures governing the President's claim to such privilege when he refuses to provide information to Congress.

The U.S. trade balance for May fell back to a deficit after April's surplus, the Commerce Department reported. The May deficit was 157.9 million dollars, based on imports of 5.7 billion and exports of 5.6 billion. If the trade statistics for the first five months were projected for the entire year, the U.S. trade deficit at the end of 1973 would be just under two billion dollars.

U.S. automakers set a mid-June record as they delivered 311,044 cars, and increase of 8.1 percent over a year ago.

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved the nomination of Clarence Kelley to be Director of the FBI. The full Senate was expected to give final approval to the Kansas City, Mo., police chief Wednesday.

President Nixon selected two career diplomats to serve as ambassadors to Hungary and the Sudan. William Brewer was named the first ambassador to the Sudan since Cleo Noel was slain by terrorists in Khartoum last March. Richard Pederson, the State Department counselor, was named envoy to Hungary.

Senator Fulbright said the entire foreign aid program should be revamped because of President Nixon's successful dealings with Peking and Moscow. He said development assistance programs were still being justified as a method of containing communism. "The actions of the President last week demonstrating friendship with Russia would seem to me to undermine the need for programs to contain communism," he said. He made the comment to Dr. John Hannah, head of AID, who testified before the Committee.

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The U.S. House of Representatives has approved a measure prohibiting the use of any new funds for U.S. bombing in Cambodia or Laos after present appropriations run out at the end of this week. Earlier, both the House and the Senate passed and sent to the White House a measure to cut off all presently available funds for such bombing. The President can either sign the bill into law and stop the bombing or ignore the bill and thus veto it. However, the latest House measure is regarded as almost veto-proof if attached to a standing bill needed by the President to fund Government agencies operations until those agencies are funded by acts of Congress.

Earier Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedheim said the U.S. will have to stop bombing operations in Cambodia within ten days unless Congress votes more money for the operation. He said the Defense Department would respect the decision by Congress to cut off funds for the bombing once that vote became law.

WATERGATE DEVELOPMENTS:

At the Watergate hearings, John Dean stuck to his account of President Nixon's involvement in the Watergate cover-up. Dean asserted repeatedly that he was not accusing the President in order to diminish the chances he himself will be hurt by the Watergate affair. The ousted White House Counsel answered "that is correct" to a long series of questions by the Watergate Committee about top-level complicity in the scandal.

He testified that he believed then White House Chief of Staff Haldeman probably reported to Mr. Nixon about plans developed early in 1972 for political espionage, including the bugging of Democratic offices which occurred June 17, 1972.

Dean testified of numerous meetings with Mr. Nixon -- beginning in September, 1972, and ending this past April when the President fired him - but taking place mainly in March. He said that he realized time and again during these meetings, in which he generally was alone with the President, that he was failing to get his message through to Mr. Nixon that an open accounting ought to be made. He said he outlined the coverup in hopes the President would "step forward and state his involvement."

In answer to many Committee challenges, Dean said that he was "telling the truth the best way I know how.

ELSEWHERE

The International Whaling Commission threw out an American proposal for a total halt to all whale hunting. It was the second year running that the annual meeting of the 14-nation Commission had refused pressure to adopt a ten-year moratorium on commercial whaling.

The dollar gained ground on European exchange markets in early trading and dealers said the mild market reaction to the reopening of the Watergate hearings indicated the dollar has begun to stabilize in Europe.

Soviet Leader Brezhnev and President Pompidou continued their meetings in Rambouillet. A French spokesman said Brezhnev assured the French leader that he and President Nixon took no decision involving any third nations at their summit meeting.

In Helsinki, the government said it had received acceptances from 35 countries to attend the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe beginning July 3. Foreign ministers from 32 European nations, the United States and Canada and a representative of Monaco will attend, a spokesman said.

30 INDUS 879.44 UP 10.31
20 TRANSP 156.72 UP 2.36
15 UTILS 102.73 UP 0.03
65 STOCKS 269.30 UP 2.63
VOLUME: 14,040,000.

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NATO INTERESTS MAINTAINED AT SUMMIT

(by Marie H. Koenig)

Washington, June 26 -- During the recent U.S.-Soviet Union Summit conference, the United States was ever-mindful of its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

America took no bilateral steps with the Soviet Union that would harm the national interests of its 14 NATO allies.

It followed before and after Summit Two the same procedure of consultation and briefings with NATO nations that was pursued in connection with Summit One, when President Nixon and Soviet General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev met in Moscow in May, 1972.

Secretary of State Rogers has played a leading role in keeping the Atlantic allies abreast of developments.

For example, twice in five days Mr. Rogers has met with envoys of NATO nations in Washington to discuss the Soviet-American agreements reached while Mr. Brezhnev was in the United States.

On June 26 Mr. Rogers initiated a meeting with diplomats of NATO nations to debrief them on the Summit, particularly on "issues of direct concern to our European allies," according to the State Department.

Mr. Rogers made three main points in the debriefing:

1. -- The United States pressed, as it had promised to do during the recent NATO ministerial meeting in Copenhagen, for Soviet agreement on a starting date in October for the East-West negotiations on mutual and balanced reduction of forces and armaments.

The United States is pleased that the Nixon-Brezhnev Communique signed June 25 at San Clemente, California, reflects this fact.

The Communique states those negotiations "will begin on October 30, 1973."

2. -- The Soviet were informed at the Summit that it was not possible to agree within a bilateral context on a completion date for such a multifaceted process as that contained in the larger Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) which opens July 3 in Helsinki.

In short, it is the U.S. view that a termination deadline for the Security Conference cannot be addressed in a purely bilateral Soviet-American context.

Mr. Rogers indicated the Soviets were told Washington would do nothing to slow down the Conference. But in the final analysis, it was pointed out, the United States and its allies would have to decide on a Security Conference terminal date in the light of the progress being made in the Conference.

3. -- There were no discussions at the Summit which in any may could be construed as detrimental to NATO.

Secretary Rogers had also met with NATO diplomats at the State Department June 22 to discuss, several hours in advance of its signing, the implications of the Washington-Moscow Agreement on the Prevention of Nuclear War.

At that meeting, Mr. Rogers made two other points that are important to U.S.-NATO relations.

He said that the obligations of the United States to the defense of the West are entirely unimpaired by the Agreement on the Prevention of Nuclear War.

He also underscored the fact that the concept of nuclear deterrence was preserved in all of its aspects.

He is understood to have said that the Agreement contained no non-first-use nuclear pledge.

Mr. Rogers was reported to have said the United States would not consider making such a pledge, for it would preclude the right of using nuclear weapons for self-defense.

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DOLLAR UNDERVALUED, U.S. OFFICIAL SAYS

(by Eugene Brake)

Washington, June 26 -- The U.S. Government is convinced that the dollar has become undervalued as a result of its depreciation on the foreign exchange markets in recent weeks.

Paul Volcker, U.S. Undersecretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, repeatedly made this feeling clear during an appearance before a Subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress on June 26.

"I am not at all happy about what seems to me an unnecessary depreciation of the dollar in recent weeks, or about the size of some of the fluctuations in exchange rates from day to day," he told the Subcommittee in his prepared statement. He said that he, and most governments, believe that the exchange rates levels established by agreement between governments last February and March "are more nearly appropriate to the outlook over time" than are the current exchange rates set by market forces.

Answering questions from the Congressional Committee, Mr. Volcker said that the U.S. balance of payments "is very much on the mend" and "I feel very much more confident about our balance of payment outlook than I ever have before."

He told the Committee that evidence becoming available in the last few months indicated that 'the trade balance and, I think, the balance of payments generally -- is moving in a favorable direction more strongly and more quickly than we, in a sense, had a right to expect in this period."

Figures reports by the Department of Commerce on June 26 showed that the United States had a trade deficit of 158 million dollars last month. "This is a relatively small deficit compared to what we have been running,' Mr. Volcker pointed out. He noted a surplus of almost 200 million dollars in April and a deficit the month before, he said, "so that in the last three months we have been roughly in balance. And that represents some very considerable progress."

He noted that some special factors, such as unusually heavy agricultural exports, had contributed to the improved trade picture. But he said that nevertheless "there are very real signs of progress here."

"They are all the the more significant in that these gains have taken place...during a period of extraordinary rapidity of advance in the domestic economy," he added.

Asked for his estimate of what the balance of payments position would be at the end of the year, Mr. Volcker replied:

"By the end of the year we would certainly expect a pattern of an improving trade balance. I think, with the improvement in our competitive position we will see less direct investment outflow and more direct investment inflow -- although the timing of that is always difficult to judge. And then I think that certain other areas of our balance of payments, such as tourism, will be showing a somewhat improved trend, and that these can cumulate together and reinforce one another.

"If you look at the overall balance of payments, it is widely affected by short-term capital movements, in terms of the overall result. We had a very large deficit in the first quarter, and that deficit had disappeared so far in the second quarter, but these short-term monies can move in and out.

"As the more basic elements of the balance of payment improve, you can also see a dramatic improvement in the overall total -- because as confidence returns, that short-term capital should be coming back in."

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U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO VISIT PRC

San Clemente, California, June 26 -- A U.S. congressional delegation of four senators and four members of the House of Representatives will visit the People's Republic of China from July 2 to 16, the White House announced here today.

Senator Warren G. Magnuson, D., Washington, will head the delegation. Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pennsylvania, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, will be deputy leader.

The delegation was invited to China by the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs. This is the organization that hosted the two previous congressional visits to China. Senate Majority Leader Michael J. Mansfield, D ., Montana, and Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pennsylvania, visited the People's Republic in April 1972 and in June that same year House leaders Gerald R. Ford, R., Michigan, and the late Hale Boggs, D., Louisiana visited China.

The delegation which leaves Washington June 30 includes Senator Robert P. Griffin, R. Michigan, Senate Minority Whip; Senator John Sparkman, D., Alabama; and senator Gale W. McGee, D., Wyoming.

Also on the delegation are John J. McFall, D., California, the House Majority Whip; and Congressmen William S. Mailliard, R., California, and Jerry L. Pettis, R., California. Wifes of the senators and representatives will accompany their husbands.

The support staff will be headed by Tom Korologos, Deputy Assistant to the President for Congressional Relations, and Richard Solomon of the National Security Council.

Senator Magnuson issued the following statement concerning the China trip:

"I am extremely pleased to be a part of this latest step toward betterment of relations between the United States and China. This new era of reason between our two nations is something that I have worked for -- and sometimes at political risk -- for a good part of my career in public life.

"As Chairman of the Senate delegation, I view this trip as both a challenge and an opportunity.

"Obviously, as Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee and a long-time proponent of free trade, my primary interest during this trip will be in the development of nonstrategic trade between the two countries.

"Also, it is my hope that the groundwork can be laid during this trip for a major, formal trade mission to China. I hope to lead that mission later this year or next year."

Representative Morgan noted that this is the first congressional delegation to visit China since the establishment of the New U.S. and China Liaison Offices in the capitals of the two countries. He said:

"I have had a long standing interest in China and welcome the opportunity to visit as Vice Chairman of this senior congressional delegation....

"We will be meeting with Chinese leaders during our stay in Peking. We expect to be discussing trade and other matters.

"In touring other parts of the Chinese mainland, we look forward to visiting both provincial and agricultural areas of China and major industrial and commercial centers such as Nanking and Shanghai.

"A widening range of matters involving U.S.-Chinese relationships will be coming before Congress, and before the Foreign Affairs Committee, as time goes on. Our journey will help expand our knowledge of China, its people and leaders, at first hand."

The formal itinerary for the China visit has not yet been worked out. The group will stop in California, Hawaii and Guam enroute to China.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

		Short Wave
BREAKFAST SHOW	0500-0900 (LOCAL):	16 Meters 17.76 Kc
		19 Meters 15.21 Kc
		25 Meters 11.76 Kc
		31 Meters 9.54 Kc
EVENING SHOW	1800-2300 (LOCAL):	19 Meters 15.15 Kc
		25 Meters 11.715 Kc
		31 Meters 9.76 Kc
	1830-1900 2130-2300 (LOCAL)	Medium Wave 190 Meters 1580 Kc

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The United States Information Service, Vientiane, cordially invites you to attend a lecture/discsion in English with Lao translation on "The Rationale of American Asian Policy: An Unofficial American View" by Dr. Herold C. Hinton, Professor of Political Science and International Affairs at the Institute of Sino-Soviet Studies, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. at the Lao American Association auditorium on Tuesday, July 3, 1973 at 8:00 p.m.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/28/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

The U.S. House of Representatives has failed to override President Nixon's veto of a bill that would have cut off all funds for American bombing in Cambodia and Laos. President Nixon expressed gratification that the House acted quickly to sustain his veto. In an earlier message explaining his action, Mr. Nixon said a bombing halt would disrupt attempts to reach a negotiated settlement in Cambodia and would jeopardize the Cambodian government's efforts to prevent a communist take over. Any other course, he said, would threaten the security of South East Asia and destroy America's credibility.

Senate Democratic leader Mansfield criticized the President's veto and he said the same anti-bombing legislation would be attached to bill after bill until the will of the people prevails. His statement was echoed by other Senators including Edward Kennedy and Republican Senator Percy.

Shortly after Mansfield spoke, the Senate by a substantial margin attached an anti-bombing amendment to a bill dealing with the U.S. debt ceiling.

South Vietnam says it might intervene militarily in Cambodia if the American bombing is halted and the Lon Nol government is threatened with collapse. Referring to the Congressional efforts in Washington to end the bombing, the government spokesman in Saigon said the situation in Cambodia directly affects South Vietnam's security. However, he added, that South Vietnam received any Cambodian request for assistance.

In Washington, the Defense Department has announced that the entire Haiphong harbor area in North Vietnam has been completely cleared of mines and now is safe for shipping. American mine sweeping operations have now begun around the port of Vinh, south of Haiphong.

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

The Senate confirmed the appointment of police chief Clarence Kelly of Kansas City, Missouri, as Director of the FBI.

The buoyance of the economy continued through May as demonstrated by leading economic indicators. The Commerce Department said that its index of the indicators rose 1.5 percent in May to 161.9. Six of eight indicators for May showed increases from the April level, which had shown declines from the previous month. The April decline was interpreted as showing the pace of the fast-expanding economy was beginning to slow.

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A Federal Trade Commission official told Congress the anti-competitive structure of the oil industry helped create the gasoline shortage. The same industry, said James Halverson, Director of the Commission's Bureau of Competition, may have engaged in a conspiracy to make it appear there is a shortage of natural gas. (The Washington Star-News reported that the Trade Commission is prepared to recommend antitrust action against eight of the major oil firms.)

The House has approved a 32.8 billion money bill for Health and Education that exceeds President Nixon's budget request by 1.26 billion dollars and setting the stage for a new veto battle.

The Senate has approved a 770-million-dollar foreign military aid bill, 540 million less than President Nixon had asked. The Senate voted to provide Jordan with 65 million dollars in support assistance, which the administration had requested, instead of the 35 million approved by the Foreign Relations Committee. It voted 50 million dollars for Israel instead of the 25 million requested. The bill would provide 150 million in military aid to Cambodia but none to South Vietnam or Laos. It does, however, permit the U.S. to resupply South Vietnam with ammunition and weapons on a one-for-one basis under terms of the cease-fire agreement.

Capitol Hill and food industry spokesmen issued new warnings of potential foods shortages, growing out of a squeeze between high farm product prices and controlled food prices.

New York City Comptroller Abraham Beame won the democratic mayoral nomination and became a heavy favorite to become the next Mayor in November's election. Beame scored a convicing 61 percent run-off victory over representative Herman Badillo.

WATERGATE DEVELOPMENTS:

Ousted White House Counsel John Dean conceded that he did not tell President Nixon directly about Watergate involvement and cover-up last September 15, but he said he nonetheless believes the President knew.

Testifying on his third day before the Senate Watergate Committee, Dean faced detailed and intensive Republican questioning. Although he stuck by his claim that President Nixon must be involved in the cover-up, Senator Edward Gurney said Dean has "not a single shred of evidence" to back up the charge. Gurney told Dean "your whole thesis in saying the President of the United States knew about Watergate on September 15, is purely an impression. There isn't a single shred of evidence that came out of this meeting that he knew anything about it." Dean countered that he was reporting the facts as he knew them.

Meanwhile, in federal court in Washington another figure in the Watergate affair pleaded guilty to conspiracy to obstruct justice. Frederick C. Larue, a key aide to former Attorney General John Mitchell in the 1972 Nixon campaign, waived Grand Jury indictment and entered the guilty plea. Judge John Sirica accepted his plea, but postponed sentencing indefinitely. Larue, a wealthy Mississippi oil man and real estate operator, was alleged in newspaper reports to have helped direct the destruction of records that could have helped the Watergate prosecution.

ELSEWHERE:

Scientists report China exploded its 15th nuclear device in the atmosphere. The size was reported from one to three megatons -- one of the largest the Chinese have ever exploded. The Bhabha Atomic research center in Bombay said the explosion appeared to have taken place in Lop Nor, China's nuclear testing center in Sinkiang province.

The dollar dropped to record lows in European markets. Gold dropped slightly.

Soviet leader Brezhnev ended two days of talks with French President Pompidou in Paris. Before departing Paris, the Soviet leader said his conversations with Pompidou "tightened very friendly and very close relations" with France. French officials were reported as saying the talks were cordial and constructive but that France and Russia were still at odds over the question of European defense.

The Senate voted for a 5.6 percent across-the-board increase in social security benefits effective January 1, 1974. The increase was approved as part of legislation extending the 465 billion dollar national debt ceiling through November.

Stock rallied somewhat in the last hour of trading on the New York Stock Exchange but investor worries kept volume down.

Dow Jones closing averages: 30 INDUS 884.13 UP 5.0
20 TRANSP 155.64 OFF 1.08
15 UTILS 102.86 UP 0.13
65 STOCKS 269.94 UP 0.64
VOLUME: 12,660,000 SHARES.

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NIXON STATEMENT ON VETO OF CAMBODIA FUNDS CUT-OFF

San Clemente, June 27 -- Following is the text of the message sent by President Nixon to the House of Representatives June 27 explaining his veto of an appropriation act that includes a cut-off of all funds for U.S. air operations in Cambodia.

"To the House of Representatives:

I am returning today without my approval H.R. 7447, the second supplemental appropriation act of 1973.

I am doing so because of my grave concern that the enactment into law of the "Cambodia Rider" to this bill would cripple or destroy the chances for any effective negotiated settlement in Cambodia and the withdrawal of all North Vietnamese troops, as required by Article 20 of the January 27 Vietnam Agreement.

After more than ten arduous years of suffering and sacrifices in Indochina equitable framwork for peace was finally agreed to in Paris last January. We are now involved in concluding the last element of that settlement, a Cambodian settlement.

The decision to veto is never easy, but in this case there is no other responsible course open to me. To understand this decision, we should all recognize what the full impact would be if we call a total halt to U.S. air operations in Cambodia, as now sought by the Congress:

-- A total halt would virtually remove communist incentive to negotiate and would thus seriously undercut ongoing diplomatic efforts to achieve a ceasefire in Cambodia. It would effectively reverse the momentum towards lasting peace in Indochina set in motion last January and renewed in the four-party communique signed in Paris on June 13.

-- The proposed halt would also gravely jeopardize the ability of the Cambodian armed forces to prevent a communist military victory achieved with the assistance of outside forces and the installation of a Hanoi-controlled government in Phnom Penh.

-- A communist victory in Cambodia, in turn, would threaten the fragile balance of negotiated agreements, political alignments and military capabilities upon which the over-all peace in Southeast Asia depends and on which my assessment of the acceptability of the Vietnam agreements was based.

-- Finally, and with even more serious global implications, the legislatively imposed acceptance of the United States of communist violations of the Paris agreements and the conquest of Cambodia by communist forces would call into question our national commitment not only to the Vietnam settlement but to many other settlements or agreements we have reached or seek to reach with other nations. A serious blow to America's international credibility would have been struck -- a blow that would be felt far beyond Indochina.

I cannot permit the initiation of a process which could demolish so substantially the progress which has been made, and the future relationships of the United States with other nations.

However, I must emphasize that the provisions of H.R. 7447, other than the "Cambodia Rider," contain a number of appropriations that are essential to the continuity of government operations. It is critical that these appropriations be enacted immediately.

By June 28, nine Government agencies will have exhausted their authority to pay the salaries and expenses on their comittments. The disruption that would be caused by a break in the continuity of Government are serious and must be prevented. For example, it will be impossible to meet the payroll of the employees at the Social Security Administration, which will threaten to disrupt the flow of payments to 15 million persons.

But an even greater disservice to the American people -- and to all other peace-loving people -- would be the enactment of a measure which would seriously undermine the chances for a lasting peace in Indochina and jeopardize our efforts to create a stable, enduring structure of peace around the world. It is to prevent such a destructive development that I am returning H.R. 7447 without my approval."

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EXPORT EMBARGO WILL PROTECT U.S. AND FOREIGN CONSUMERS

Washington -- The U.S. Government decided to impose controls on exports of scarce soybean and cottonseed products to protect both the U.S. consumer, the U.S. farmer, and its traditional overseas customers such as Japan.

In announcing the controls on June 27, Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz and the Director of the Cost of Living Council, John Dunlop, emphasized that President Nixon wants to put "the dinner table of the American consumer first" in allocating scarce supplies.

Mr. Butz added that this action will also protect the American poultry and livestock producer who is now caught in a squeeze between rising feed grain costs and frozen prices he can change his customers.

But in addition, Mr. Butz said, the controls will also help to insure that Japan and other leading customers of U.S. soybeans will be protected from "the invasion of new customers."

He told the reporters: "We are all going into this on an equitable basis."

Just how the supplies will be allocated among overseas customers will be announced sometime before July 2 .

Mr. Butz also emphasized, as he did before a Senate Committee on June 25, that the crop now in the ground gives every sign of being a record-breaker, and that the controls apply only to shipments of last year's crop.

"Now," he told one questioner, "I would not recommend controls on that year crop. We are going to have the most massive increase, given good weather, that any nation has ever experienced. The trouble is, we cannot get any more beans until this new crop comes in."

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

			Short Wave
BREAKFAST SHOW	0500-0900 (LOCAL):		16 Meters 17.76 Kc
			19 Meters 15.21 Kc
			25 Meters 11.76 Kc
			31 Meters 9.54 Kc
EVENING SHOW	1800-2300 (LOCAL):		19 Meters 15.15 Kc
			25 Meters 11.715 Kc
			31 Meters 9.76 Kc
	1830-1900 2130-2300	(LOCAL)	Medium Wave 190 Meters 1580 Kc

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The United States Information Service, Vientiane, cordially invites you to attend a lecture/discussion in English with Lao translation on "The Rationale of American Asian Policy: An Unofficial American View" by Dr. Herold C. Hinton, Professor of Political Science and International Affairs at the Institute of Sino-Soviet Studies, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. at the Lao American Association auditorium on Tuesday, July 3, 1973 at 8:00 p.m.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/29/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

A federal judge froze educational money impounded by the Nixon Administration and which otherwise would have reverted into the general fund at the end of the fiscal year. The ruling came in the case brough by the State of Pennsylvania which challenged President Nixon's impoundment of more than 300 million dollars for educational programs. Pennsylvania brought the action to force the Federal Government to release the funds and was joined by ten other states. Federal funds which are not spent by the end of the fiscal year ordinarily revert back to the general revenue fund.

Legislation limiting federal election campaign contributions and expenditures has been approved by the Senate Rules Committee. The bill would set up an independent commission to enforce the measure and a 1971 law requiring disclosure of campaign contributions.

The Senate has voted to make election day a national holiday but defeated a proposal to shorten the length of presidential campaigns.

The Senate approved a compromise three billion dollar authorization bill to finance the nation's space program for fiscal 1974. The amount is 48.5 million dollars above the Administration's budget request for NASA.

The Department of Labor reported strike activity rose sharply in May. It was about in line with the usual increase in work stoppages at this time of the year.

The Senate confirmed President Nixon's nomination of James Schlesinger as Secretary of Defense.

Earl Browder, the leader of the U.S. Communist Party at the height of its influence between 1930 and 1946, died in his sleep Wednesday at Princeton, New Jersey. He was 82. Browder was General Secretary of the U.S. Party, a labor movement leader, author and lecturer. He also served on the Executive Committee of the Communist International movement from 1935 to 1940. He was expelled from party leadership in 1946 for his "revisionist" support of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.

Speaker Carl Albert said he hopes the House will pass a supplemental appropriations bill vetoed by President Nixon without language cutting off funds for the bombing of Cambodia. The House Appropriations Committee met in closed session to fashion a revised version of the 3.3 billion dollar bill vetoed by Mr. Nixon. War critics in the House said they would attempt to amend the measure on the floor to insert the anti-bombing amendment. But Albert's statement that such amendments are not germane appeared to diminish chances they would succeed because he indicated he was prepared to rule such an amendment out of order.

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WATERGATE DEVELOPMENTS:

In his fourth day of testimony before the Senate Watergate hearings, outsted White House Counsel John Dean faced a sharp White House attack on his credibility and motives. Dean, however, insisted that President Nixon was involved in covering up the scandal.

Dean answered a series of questions prepared by J. Fred Buzhardt, Special Counsel to the White House. The White House questions, posed by committee member Daniel Inouye, were put to Dean Wednesday afternoon and continued in the Thursday morning session. A White House statement accompanying the questions asserted that Dean was the mastermind and chief actor in the Watergate cover-up. The statement charged that "while other motivations may have played a part, he (Dean) had a great interest in covering up for himself." In San Clemente, Presidential Press Secretary Ziegler said Mr. Nixon did not see nor approve beforehand the statement and questions, and said it should not be taken as the definite White House position on the matter.

At the Thursday session, Dean insisted in response to the White House questions that his memory is sharp and accusations against the President are truthful.

On Wednesday, Dean submitted a list he said was the official White House black list of President Nixon's political enemies in Congress, journalism, education and theater.

Chairman Ervin announced the appearance of former Attorney General Mitchell before the Committee will be postponed until July 10.

John Dean testifying Thursday afternoon at the Senate Watergate hearing said he told President Nixon three months after the Watergate bugging that the case had been "contained" in the courts, but warned him it could not be bottled up indefinitely. Senators Ervin and Baker indicated they wanted to hear President Nixon's response to Dean's accusation that he had knowledge of the Watergate cover up. Baker said information would be sought in whatever manner can be arranged." Ervin indicated a preference for direct testimony.

At San Clemente, the White House ruled out any appearance by Mr. Nixon before the Committee, either voluntarily or by subpoena. Deputy Press Secretary Warren said the President took the view that answering a subpoena would be "constitutionally inappropriate."

Melvin Laird, the White House domestic adviser, said President Nixon would tell his side of the Watergate at a news conference sometime in the future.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved an even stronger measure to force total U.S. military disengagement from Indochina. It added such an amendment to the continuing resolution that would keep the Government operating in the fiscal year starting July 1. Across the capitol the House Appropriations Committee reapproved the resolution with an amendment that would allow the President to keep up bombing operations over Cambodia until August 15. Senator Fulbright said "some type of compromise might be acceptable" to avoid a confrontation between the President and Congress that would jeopardize the ability of the Government to function.

ELSEWHERE:

China officially announced that it exploded a hydrogen bomb Wednesday and declared that it wanted to break "the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers." But Peking said it would never be the first to use nuclear weapons in war.

China also announced that it has invited Taiwan table-tennis players, coaches "and enthusiasts" to take part in the Asian-African-Latin American Friendship Invitational Tournament to be held in Peking August 25 to September 7.

In Paris, Saigon said the South Vietnamese should hold elections on Christmas Day and make it "a day of joy," but the Viet Cong rejected the suggestion as phony. The two sides opened new talks under orders of an agreement signed June 13 to settle their political differences within 45 days.

The dollar slumped to new lows on the European money markets apparently because of rumors that the West German mark was about to be revalued again. Germany denied the rumors. The rumors also pushed gold prices up in London.

Israeli Air Force planes on patrol over Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula of Egypt were fired on by ground-to-air missiles, the military command in Tel Aviv reported. It said none of the planes was hit.

In Vienna, the Atlantic Alliance delegates said they were satisfied with the results of their preparatory talks with Warsaw Pact countries on reducing forces in Europe. The preparatory round ended without agreement on an agenda for the full-scale talks to begin in Vienna October 30.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:

30	INDUS	889.64	UP 10.01
20	TRANS	156.53	UP 0.89
15	UTILS	180.47	OFF 0.39
65	STOCKS	271.98	UP 2.04

VOLUME: 12,769,000.

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U.S. SEES POSSIBLE 'FREER MOVEMENT' GAINS AT EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

Washington, June 28 -- A senior State Department official estimates that there is a better than 50 percent chance that a final document produced by the Conference on European Security and Cooperation (CSCA) will contain meaningful language for a freer exchange of people and ideas.

The first phase of the Conference opens in Helsinki July 3 with foreign ministers of the 35 negotiating nations, including U.S. Secretary of State Rogers, scheduled to attend.

More human contact between the people of Eastern and Western Europe and an improved flow of information are not Washington's goals alone, the senior State Department official told newsmen June 28.

This official was closely associated with the Security Conference in the six months of preparatory talks which began in Helsinki in November. He said the Soviet Union found that not only the Western countries but neutrals also insisted on including "human contacts" on the Conference's agenda.

In the end, he said, Moscow had to reluctantly agreed to its placement on the agenda.

At the first phase of the Security Conference, which may last a week or a few days longer, foreign ministers are expected to formally adopt the agenda. It has not yet been made public.

The State Department official said that in the preparatory talks it was soon evident that the Soviets wanted a quick conference which would give them propaganda advantages about detente and serve to cement the boundaries in Europe which have existed since the Second World War.

But the Western European countries, the United States and Canada held to the position that true detente has its roots in human beings, the State Department official emphasized.

The Soviet Union, he said, has consistently said it would like to have the Conference complete its work by the end of 1973.

However, he said, this target date is unrealistic for negotiations require a consensus of 35 nations.

He said Washington anticipates that the second phase of the Security Conferance, consisting of committee work, will begin in September and continue into early 1974.

At the end of the second phase, multilateral declarations will be adopted and sent to all the governments for acceptance, she said.

At Helsinki there will be a central group called the Coordianting Committee which will keep an eye on the whole scope of the committee phase of the European Conference.

A first committee will convene on security matters in Europe. A second committee will meet on cooperation in the field of economics, science, technology and the environment.

A third committee will deal with cooperation in humanity and other fields."

The State Department official said that Moscow has always in the past advocated the idea of some permanent machinery following the Conference.

He said that six years ago Moscow's idea was for the conference to be followed by machinery to manipulate the European situation in which the Soviets would have a large hand and which would presage the vanishing of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Now, he noted, Moscow's aim has become more modest because countries like Romania and Yugoslavia view the follow-up machinery as a kind of "court of appeal" where they could deal with any such Soviet intimidation as massing of troops on other nations' borders.

Thus, the U.S. official said, this fourth agenda item has been left for the Coordinating Committee to look at further once the three major committees have completed their work.

The American official maintained that the time is ripe for holding a conference on European Security and Cooperation. A period in history has been reached, he said, when a great many nations are engaged in exploring better relationships.

He said the Western nations are approaching the Conference with no differences among them. They do not, he insisted, feel they will be trading off anything with Moscow that would be dangerous or even mildly detrimental to Western interests.

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WORLD BANK CHARTS TRENDS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Washington, June 27 -- A new edition of "Trends in Developing Countries" has been published by the World Bank, providing basic facts on the accomplishments of poor countries in raising their standards of living, on the efforts of rich countries to help, and on some of the main obstacles to more satisfactory progress.

The booklet just released is the fifth edition of tables and charts compiled by the Bank on major aspects of economic and social development. Together, the Bank and its two affiliates -- the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation -- comprise the world's largest development institution, currently lending at a level of more than 3,500 million dollars. a year for projects to increase production and income.

Figures and charts in the new edition of "Trends" reflect a remarkable increase in total production by the developing world as a whole. They also show, hoever, that much of the benefit has been erased on a per capita basis because of the rapid growth of population.

In addition to the expansion of Gross National Product (GNP), the booklet shows significant gains by developing countries over the decade 1960-70 in exports of manufactures and in school enrollment. On the other hand, their unfavorable terms on trade did not improve, while their external public debt increased by nearly 80 percent in the last five years of the decade, and service payments by about 70 percent.

GNP per capita in developing countries as a group rose by 35 percent between 1960 and 1970, despite an increase in population of about 500 million, or 26 percent. According to the booklet's data on demographic trends, population in developing countries will rise to more than 5,000 million by the year 2000, nearly twice the level of 1970. In the same period, the developed world's population will increase by only a third, to about 1,400 million. The explosive growth of cities in developing countries will continue; urban population is expected to have increased by more than 90 percent between 1970 and 1985.

A section on social indicators in the new edition of "Trends" was enlarged to include data on literacy, nutrition and childhood mortality. Statistics show that primary and secondary school enrollment grew from 38 percent to 50 percent of the relevant age groups between 1960 and 1968. Malnutrition remains widespread in the developing regions due to a serious lack of protein, the source of mental and physical growth. High death rates among young children are attributed in part to this deficiency.

Data on trade indicate that the value of exports from developing countries more than doubled between 1960 and 1970, and that the share of manufactures in the total increases from 14 percent to 23 percent. Their share in global exports, however, declined from 21 percent to 17 percent. External debt in 80 developing countreis rose substantially: from 37,000 million dollars in 1965 to 66,000 million dollars in 1970. Financial assistance for developments increased in total amounts, but declined as a percentage of the GNP of donor countries.

While the purpose of "Trends" is to provide a statistical background to socio-economic progres in developing countries, some data on developed countries are given for comparison. The 60 tables and charts are grouped in five sections: global indicators, population and economic growth, social indicators, international capital flow and external debt, and international trade. A special note urges caution in using and interpreting some of the statistics, especially those related to social factors.

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OIL PRODUCER SHOUTED PURSUE POLICY OF COOPERATION, U.S. SAYS

New York -- The United States is urging oil-producing nations to pursue a policy of cooperation with oil-consuming nations and avoid creating "an atmohsphere of dissent and distrust."

Speaking in New York before the American-Arab Association of Commerce and Industry on June 28, the Chairman of President Nixon's Oil-Policy Committe renewed U.S. expressions of interest in direct investment in the United States by government of the oil-producing nations.

William E. Sioon, who is Deputy Secretary of the Treasury as well as Chairman of the Oil Policy Committee, also made these points in his prepared address:

-- If policies of oil-producing nations lead to distrust, threats, and withholding of production, the inevitable result would be that consumers would "do everything they could to end their dependence on oil as soon as possible."

-- The United States is willing to cooperate with oil-producing nations in finding useful investments for their oil renevues. However, the United States has "maintained a policy of not discriminating in favor of any single Eastern hemisphere supplier nation and we are most cautious about negotiating bilateral special energy arrangements " as has been proposed by some Arab officials.

-- Increased U.S. purchases of foreign oil should not cause international balance of payments difficulties, since the outflow of funds to pay for the oil should be about matched by increased trade and by investment in the United States. To this end, the United States will seek to promote U.S. exports of commodities and technical services to the oil-producing nations.

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The United States Information Service, Vientiane, cordially invites you to attend a lecture/discussion in English with Lao translation on "The Rationale of American Asian Policy: An Unofficial American View" by Dr. Herold C. Hinton, Professor of Political Science and International Affairs at the Institute of Sino-Soviet Studies, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. at the Lao American Association auditorium on Tuesday, July 3, 1973 at 8:00 p.m.