


 UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE
 

7/2/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

President Nixon has signed legislation setting an August 15 cut off for U.S. bombing operations in Indochina. In signing the bill, President Nixon said an earlier halt to U.S. bombing in Cambodia would have led to a destructive series of events and would have crippled or destroyed chances for achieving a negotiated settlement in that country. He said a stable Cambodian settlement is the only major element of an Indochina peace that is not in place. At the same time, the President said, should further U.S. action be required after mid-August in Cambodia, he would ask Congress for such authority. President Nixon also said he feels a Cambodian settlement could be secured as long as the U.S. maintains a responsible flexibility in its policy, and essential air support is not unilaterally withdrawn while delicate negotiations are underway. According to administration officials, these negotiations reportedly involve several governments. Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said he understands Washington and Peking are in close contact in an effort to reach a Cambodia settlement. Also congressional leaders report attempts are being made to initiate negotiations between rival Cambodian factions, including former leader Prince Sihanouk, and the government of Lon Nol. However, in an interview with the New York Times, Prince Sihanouk is quoted as saying he will never go to the negotiating table.

A recovery team from the international peace keeping commission in South Vietnam is awaiting Viet Cong's permission to begin a search for two Canadian members missing since Friday. Unconfirmed field reports say the two Canadians are being held by an isolated Viet Cong unit in an area north of Saigon. The reports say the Viet Cong high Command is having difficulties contacting the unit, thought to be holding the Canadians, and could not give the recovery team a safety guarantee, until contact is made.

Secretary of State Rogers says the FBI is doing everything possible to find the killer of the Israeli Deputy Military Attache in Washington, Joseph Awan. Talking with newsmen before leaving Washington for a European conference Mr. Rogers could not say if Arab terrorists were involved, but he said a large number of FBI agents have been assigned to the case, and he said he hopes the assassin will be found and punished. The Israeli diplomat was shot and killed outside his home in a Washington suburb early Sunday morning. His family accepted President Nixon's offer to fly his body to Israel in a U.S. Air Force plane. The plane left Washington Sunday evening, after a memorial service was held at the airport. Mrs. Awan and the couple's three daughters are accompanying the body. The Israeli Defense Minister Dayan reportedly told the Cabinet they have not determined whether Awan killed by Arab guerrillas or robbers. In Beirut, guerrilla leaders refused comment when contacted by newsmen. However in Cairo, a guerrilla radio broadcast called it the first execution of Zionist official in the United States.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

Iraq's Minister of Defense, has been killed in an aborted plot lead by Iraq's chief of Internal Security. Radio Baghdad reports that two other officers also were killed and Iraq's Minister of Interior was wounded.

Egyptian President Sadat and Libyan leader Kadaffi have met in Cairo for the second straight day with members of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party. The two leaders are discussing with party members the merger of their two countries, planned for later this year. Colonel Kadaffi has been in Egypt for the past week for talks. He says rreparations for the Libyan and Egyptian union are still far from complete. And has called for substantial changes in Egypt to make it possible. President Sadat has expressed his determination to see the union brought about.

Past and present White House officials have strongly defended President Nixon against the accusation he was aware of the Watergate coverup. Former White House Aide Charles Colson said that former Presidential Counsel John Dean was the central figure in the Watergate coverup and that President Nixon was never told the truth by Dean. Mr. Colson said that Mr. Dean's accusations against the President are unfounded and untrue, and that President Nixon will be vindicated. Current Presidential Counsel Fred Buzhardt also defended Mr. Nixon's innocence in an interview with the Washington Post. Mr. Buzhardt said President Nixon is as confused as anyone about the many conflicting Watergate allegations. He added that the President has not yet decided how or whether to respond to the accusations made against him.

U.N. economists warned that the recent spurt in global production may slow down if governments use extreme curbs to fight inflation. The U.N. world economic survey for the last year, says the increased monetary or fiscal curbs by nations could lead to a general slowdown in normal economic growth by next year. The U.N. economic survey will be discussed by the U.N. Economic and Social Council in Geneva next week.

Amnesty International, a private organization speaking on behalf of political prisoners has called for international pressure for the release of prisoners who are still detained in South Vietnam.

America's first Skylab astronauts say the major achievements of their historic mission, going the full distance for their 28-day flight, proved that the next crew can stay aloft for 56 days. Appearing on nationwide TV, Skylab astronauts predicted that in ten years the public will be making space journeys just as poeple fly in airplanes today.

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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	15.12 Kc
		25 Meters	11.76 Kc
		31 Meters	9.45 Kc
EVENING SHOW	1800-2300 (LOCAL):	19 Meters	15.15 Kc
		25 Meters	11.715 Kc
		31 Meters	9.76 Kc
	1830-1900 (LOCAL)		
	2130-2300 (LOCAL)	Medium Wave	190 Meters 1580 Kc

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

President Nixon -- and the world -- could take satisfaction from the highly productive second summit conference between the President and Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev -- held in Washington last month. Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon was encountering opposition in Congress over an aspect of his Indochina policies -- the U.S. bombing in Cambodia. These were among the highlights of U.S. foreign affairs in June.

The Nixon-Brezhnev summit meeting began June 18 with the arrival of the General Secretary in Washington, another striking illustration of the changed international climate since President Nixon took office in 1969. The two world leaders got down to business immediately with a minimum of ceremonial protocol and a day later signed new agreements on agricultural research, transportation, oceanography and cultural, educational and scientific exchange. The agreements were aimed at continuing the momentum toward rapprochement initiated last year in Moscow, and at institutionalizing existing areas of cooperation.

In President Nixon's view, the signing of such accords should have many consequences.

First, the agreements are of immediate, practical value. For example, one of the key provisions in the agricultural agreement calls for more frequent and more sophisticated reports on crop production from the Soviet Union, which will allow more sensible management of food supplies globally.

Beyond the practical value of the accords lie political considerations. President Nixon sees as a basic reality of international relationships that nations feeling isolated and disadvantaged are a potential source of friction and perhaps war. Thus, the President has been attempting to form cooperative relationships with countries once considered adversaries, recognizing that while ideological rivalry will continue into the distant future, there are ways of accommodating competing interests.

Acting on behalf of President Nixon and Secretary Brezhnev, U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev, signed on June 20 an income tax treaty similar to bilateral treaties the United States has made with 35 other nations. The treaty seeks to promote economic and cultural relations between the two countries by eliminating tax barriers to the extent possible.

During his visit, Mr. Brezhnev played host at a lunch for 20 members of the U.S. Congress, most of them from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Soviet leader found support for his effort to increase U.S.-Soviet trade but congressional disapproval of Soviet emigration policies. Mr. Brezhnev wants "most-favored-nation" trading rights with the U.S. Congressional leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties said they agreed, but a majority of the members of the Senate and the House have endorsed an amendment which -- if passed -- would withhold most-favored-nation tariff or credit concessions from any nation that denies its citizens the right or opportunity to emigrate. Although it does not mention the Soviet Union, the amendment is aimed at Soviet restrictions on emigration of its Jewish citizens to Israel.

In the most far-reaching accord of their summit meeting, President Nixon and Secretary Brezhnev on June 21 committed their prestige to achieving agreement during 1974 on permanent limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear armaments, the central weapons systems of both countries. They also pledged cooperation in the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The arms pact, ratifying a political decision taken during extensive private talks, instructs the arms negotiators of both sides to "make serious efforts" to work out a permanent limitation on offensive weapons, with the objective of signing it in 1974.

The permanent agreement would replace an interim five year limitation on offensive missiles which was signed in Moscow in May 1972 and went into force last October. This interim agreement placed a ceiling on the number of offensive missiles, land-based and sea-launched, that each side could deploy. According to Dr. Henry Kissinger, the President's Adviser on National Security Affairs, the new agreement would look not only to numerical but also to qualitative controls on nuclear arms -- "qualitative" referring to the most sophisticated weapons being developed -- and would look beyond limitation of weapons to an actual reduction of them as well.

Dr. Kissinger told newsmen at a summit conference briefing that the U.S. position on the security of its allies remains unchanged and was reasserted during the summit discussions.

At the conclusion of their Washington meetings, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev signed June 22 an executive agreement designed to prevent nuclear war and avoid military confrontations. The eight-article agreement, building on a statement of principles adopted at the Moscow summit last year, declares that both countries have as policy objectives removing "the danger of nuclear war and the use of nuclear weapons." The two governments also agreed to "prevent the development of situations capable of causing a dangerous exacerbation of relations," to "avoid military confrontations, and ... to exclude the outbreak of nuclear war." Dr. Kissinger, briefing newsmen on the agreement, described it as "a formal obligation to practice restraint in their diplomacy, to build a peace that is permanent."

Dr. Kissinger, briefing newsmen June 25 at San Clemente, California, on the joint communique which concluded the second Nixon-Brezhnev summit, said the significance of the conference could best be seen in the fact that both sides spoke of turning their friendship and cooperation "into a permanent factor for worldwide peace."

The month had begun with a summit meeting in Iceland between President Nixon and French President Pompidou. The two Atlantic leaders agreed after two days of talks that President Nixon's concept of the "Year of Europe" should proceed with close cooperation between Paris and Washington. Mr. Nixon said "our common political heritage, our common cultural tradition, our common concern for the security of the Atlantic community, are much stronger than any issues which may temporarily divide us." Dr. Kissinger had pointed out that economic policies in Atlantic alliance countries have developed on regional lines with resultant strains perhaps inevitable.

At month's end, President Nixon vetoed a congressional appropriations bill containing an amendment which would have cut off funds for continued U.S. bombing in Cambodia. Afterwards, in the House of Representatives, supporters of the amendment failed to come up with the necessary two-thirds majority (the vote was 241 to 173) to override the veto and so it was upheld.

In the Senate, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield declared that that body would not pass a supplemental appropriation without the Cambodia funds cut-off amendment. Senator Mansfield said the amendment would be attached to other bills due to come before the Senate.

In his veto message to the House of Representatives, the President maintained that a total halt of U.S. air operations in Cambodia would "virtually remove communist incentive to negotiate" a cease-fire there and would "gravely jeopardize" the ability of the Cambodian armed forces to prevent a communist military victory.

In order to veto the anti-bombing amendment, the President was forced to veto appropriations of 3,400 million dollars designed to support a wide range of domestic programs and some foreign operations.

The four parties to the Vietnam Peace Agreement signed in Paris June 13 a 14-point communique calling for "strict respect and scrupulous implementation" of all provisions of the agreement and its protocols.

The signing concluded a series of meetings between Dr. Kissinger and Hanoi's Special Adviser, Le Duc Tho. All four parties agreed that Article 20 of the Peace Agreement, regarding Cambodia and Laos, "shall be scrupulously implemented." Article 20 provides for withdrawal of foreign forces from those countries and prohibits the use of their territory as supply routes into South Vietnam.

At a news conference in Paris on the same day, Dr. Kissinger said he viewed 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." The communique was negotiated, he said, "with the hope that at last the parties concerned will draw the conclusion that nobody can have his way by force in Vietnam."

At a hearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on June 5, Secretary of States Rogers said he believes Hanoi is prepared to stop the fighting and implement the four-month old Vietnam Peace Agreement. Secretary Rogers was testifying in support of the Administration's 2,900-million-dollar economic and military aid program. He added that he was not prepared to suggest that Hanoi would abandon the "political struggle" in South Vietnam.

There were these other foreign affairs developments during June:

-- On June 27 the United States imposed export controls on scarce soybean and cottonseed products in an effort to protect the U.S. consumer, the U.S. farmer and traditional overseas customers, such as the Japanese.

-- At a news conference in Paris early in the month, Treasury Secretary George Schultz made these points: the U.S. dollar is probably undervalued on currency exchange markets and will probably gradually move upward toward the rates agreed to in February.

In the U.S. view, Secretary Shultz said, the behavior of the floating exchange rates in the past few weeks meets the criteria for orderly exchange markets, and the U.S. has no obligation to intervene in those markets to support the dollar. The U.S., he said, is still standing by the agreement not to sell gold on the private market. And the U.S., he said, has a strong program to counter inflation.

-- On June 26, the U.S. Agency for International Development presented to the Senate foreign relations committee a program for spending 457.8 million dollars in fiscal year 1974 for ten East and South Asian nations. Under the program Indonesia would receive 101.4 million dollars, Korea 27.0 million, the Philippines 28.0 million.

-- On June 26 the White House announced that a 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 delegation was invited by the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs.

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. Harold 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

7/18/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Senator George McGovern called the White House practice of taping conversations with President Nixon "an invasion of privacy," but Senator Barry Goldwater said he saw nothing wrong with it. Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield said he wanted to think over the implications of bugging Presidential conversations. Senator Hugh Scott gave no comment on the bugging and Senator Robert Dole, who was Republican National Chairman, said he had no knowledge of the recordings although he had many political conversations with President Nixon. Robert Finch, former Nixon cabinet member and counselor, said he was "literally astonished -- I'm incredulous." Former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, in London, voiced astonishment when told of the taping. "No kidding," he exclaimed. House Speaker Carl Albert said, "if this kind of thing did go on, it was an outrage, almost beyond belief." But House Republican Leader Gerald Ford said he had no objections to the taping.

The Senate voted 49-48 for early construction of a 900-mile pipeline across Alaska to tap rich oil reserves under the frozen Alaskan north slope.

The Cost of Living Council reported that 43 companies, including several large meat packers, have been forced to close because of the price freeze. John T. Dunlop, Council Director also said a few industries are likely to be freed at the start from the Phase Four stabilization program that will replace the present price freeze.

The Pentagon said more than 1,400 secret bombing raids were flown in Cambodia, beginning in March, 1969. Spokesman Jerry Friedheim also disclosed that falsified records were used to hide B-52 strikes in Laos prior to March of 1970.

Senator Joseph Montoya, a member of the Senate Watergate Committee, said he would vote for subpoena action if he and his colleagues on the panel are not given access to President Nixon's tape recorded conversations related to the scandal. "If the President is in the clear in this Watergate matter," he said, "then we'd like to get any evidence to show it."

At the Senate Watergate Committee hearing Tuesday morning President Nixon's personal lawyer Herbert Kalmbach testified that he raised money for payments to the seven original Watergate defendants because it was incomprehensible to him that top aides to the President would ask him to do anything improper. He said he realized two months before the 1972 presidential election that something was wrong about the secret payments but that he made no attempt to get word of his concern to his client, the President. He also said he raised the money on the instruction of John Dean and with the later reassurance of former Nixon aide John Ehrlichman that it was proper.

Former White House aide Egil Krogh refused to tell a House subcommittee what he knows about the 1971 burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. He invoked the Fifth Amendment for his refusal.

AROUND THE WORLD:

Afghanistan's King Mohammed Zahir Shah was overthrown in a political coup and the country was proclaimed a republic. The coup, executed by the King's cousin, General Sardar Mohammed Daud, was announced in a Kabul radio broadcast. The 59-year-old monarch, who had been in power for 40 years, is in Italy for Health treatment. Daud, in the radio broadcast, said the monarchy was overthrown to end a "corrupt and effete" government and save the country from ruin.

The U.S. dollar sank lower in European markets and Dr. Otmar Emminger, Vice President of the West German Central Bank, said he thought the selling of gold by central banks could end the speculation which recently has driven the dollar down and gold up. However, in Zurich, Director Pierre Flueckiger of the Swiss National Bank said he believes sales of monetary gold by the central banks would "not make much sense at this time because they would merely boost the dollar influx."

French Agriculture Minister Jacques Chirac urged farm ministers of the nine Common Market nations meeting in Brussels to take immediate action to protect their food supplies from "American aggression." Common Market spokesman said the other nations warned Minister Chirac against "panicking."

In Phnom Penh, the Cambodian government, under increasing pressure from insurgent communist forces, introduced conscription for the first time since war erupted three years ago. U.S. planes aiding Cambodian troops defend the approaches to Phnom Penh wounded 14 government troops in a mistake bombing of their positions five miles from the city's Pochentong Airport.

Britain announced diplomatic recognition of North Vietnam. President Nixon personally barred all members of the Secret Service from testifying before the Senate Watergate Committee after the Committee sought to question them about tape recordings of the President's conversations. Nixon's order was made known by Committee Chairman Sam Ervin, who said the Committee had responded by writing to the President asking for his cooperation in making the tapes and the Secret Service witnesses available.

Investors drove prices higher in fairly active trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Advances led declines by about a two-to-one margin among the more than 1,797 issues traded.

Dow Jones closing stock averages: 30 INDUS 898.03 UP 0.45
22 TRANSP 162.88 OFF 0.38
15 UTILS 100.94 OFF 0.45
65 STOCKS 274.27 OFF 0.25
VOLUME: 18,850,000 SHARES.

ROGERS SAYS ECONOMIC TALKS COVERED GLOBAL ISSUES

Tokyo, July 17 -- U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers said in Tokyo Tuesday that the ninth session of the U.S.-Japan Economic Committee was "very successful" because the two countries were able to discuss matters of global concern.

Mr. Rogers made the statement at a news conference following a cabinet-level meeting that adopted a joint communique after two days of discussions on bilateral and international trade and economic problems.

Mr. Rogers said there are many matters of global concern today in which Japan and the United States play an "active and important" role. "To mention only a few, the trade negotiations that are going to start here in Japan in the fall, monetary discussions and other discussions involving relationships between the great powers and the European Community," he said.

Secretary Rogers said the Economic Committee discussion will provide a good backdrop for the meeting between Prime Minister Tanaka and President Nixon at the end of July.

Foreign Minister Ohira, who also participated in the news conference, said that "since Japan and the U.S. account for as much as 40 per cent of the world's GNP (Gross National Product), both countries have major responsibilities to the economies of the world in the present difficult times on matters of trade, currency, natural resources, international investments and economic aid to the developing countries."

"We are now able to address ourselves to these problems in a concerted manner," Mr. Ohira said, "and thus in our meeting we have been able to discuss how we should define the new U.S.-Japan relationship in a global context." He said he thought that achievement represented "great progress."

When questioned about whether the United States is seeking a totally new relationship with Japan, Mr. Rogers said: "Let me say that we think we have a very good relationship between Japan and the U.S. and we want to keep it."

"We think it is the keystone to peace and security in the Pacific area and we very much cherish our relationship with Japan," he added.

Mr. Rogers pointed out that when he attended the 34-nation conference on security and cooperation in Europe he had told the West European countries that "as we move forward to formulate declarations of principles that we wanted to include Japan." "But I do not want to leave the impression that we are thinking of any totally new relationship with Japan, as we like the one we have very much," he added.

On the question of consulting Japan on the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea, Mr. Rogers said: "I consider that the strength of our forces in the Pacific should be maintained, and we think it is essential to follow the policy of detente that we are following in the world to be certain that there is no mistake on this point."

"As far as consultations with Japan are concerned," Mr. Rogers said, "if the United States gets to the point where it is thinking of reducing its troops presence either in Taiwan or South Korea, we certainly will consult fully with the Japanese Government."

"At the present time we have no plans in that respect," he said.

The American official was scheduled to leave Tokyo Wednesday morning for Seoul to hold talks with South Korean government leaders.

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SECOND SKYLAB CREW TO EXTEND UNPRECEDENTED SPACE WORK

(by Walter Froehlich)

-- The strange environment of space will become more familiar to man in August and September during the flight of a second crew of U.S. astronauts in Skylab, the first U.S. space station, now orbiting the Earth every 93 minutes at an altitude of 270 miles (435 kilometers).

The second crew of three astronauts, who will be sent aloft near the end of July, will become the first persons in history to move into an orbiting spacecraft that was occupied by an earlier group of tenants.

The second crew will not merely repeat the space work begun by the first crew inside the station, which is as big as a small three-bedroom house. They will extend the Earth and Sun observations and the medical and industrial experiments, and in so doing may vastly increase scientific knowledge that can be put to work to improve life on earth.

The new crew -- Alan L. Bean, Commander; Owen K. Garriot, science pilot, and Jack R. Lousma, pilot -- are to be launched in an Apollo spacecraft at Cape Kennedy, Florida, at 1108 GMT, Saturday, July 28.

That is only a few hours less than 36 days since the return to Earth from Skylab of the first crew -- astronauts Charles Conrad, Jr.; Dr. Joseph P. Kerwin, a physician, and Paul J. Weitz.

The first crew lived in orbit for 28 days and 50 minutes -- from May 25 to June 22.

The new crew is expected to stay inside Skylab for 56 days, twice as long as the first crew, and thereby significantly expand Skylab medical experiments which are among the key objectives of the entire project.

For example, scientists are not convinced that the body changes noted in the first crew during and after their prolonged exposure to weightlessness are typical of those that would be experienced by most other people.

Although the first crew returned to Earth in excellent health, and without any indications of permanent adverse effects, scientists do not consider three astronauts a "statistically meaningful" sample of future space travelers.

The new crew will double the size of sample to six astronauts, and also double the duration of their exposure to weightlessness. A third crew of three astronauts, who also are to spend 56 days inside Skylab later in 1973 will further expand the sample and perhaps give analysts a better base for extrapolating the effects of long exposure to weightlessness for large populations.

This knowledge is important to the planning of space missions in the 1980's when the space shuttle, now being designed in the United States, will permit non-astronauts to fly in orbit as passengers for as long as a month.

This and other information about the human body's response to weightlessness may also provide physicians and medical researchers with knowledge valuable in understanding the human system in health and in disease.

Dr. Kerwin felt slightly dizzy and "emptyheaded" for a short period after returning to Earth, and the other two astronauts felt that way to a much lesser extent. The astronauts' physicians believe that these symptoms were caused mostly by the rocking of the Apollo spacecraft in the waves on the Pacific Ocean after splashdown.

Even if weightlessness should cause such "space sickness," that would not be likely to become a barrier to space travel any more than sea sickness and air sickness have discouraged ship and plane travel.

The second crew will build on the more than 30,000 unprecedented photographs and television images of the Sun obtained by the first crew from above the atmosphere.

These views of the Sun with Skylab's system of telescopes may permit scientists to get a better understanding of the Sun's energy-generating processes. This may perhaps lead to duplicating these processes in a carefully controlled manner so as to provide cheap and abundant electricity on Earth.

The extensive surveys with Skylab's Earth resource observation equipment by the first crew are to be augmented by the second and third crews. They are to provide agriculture, geology, environment, and other experts with information never before available to them about the United States and several other countries for assessing regional development.

The nearly a month spent in Skylab by the first crew represents only about one-fifth of the time during which Skylab is to be in manned operation.

During the interval between astronauts visits, some of Skylab's Sun observation and other experiments can be carried out by radio control from the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas, until experiments can be conducted far better when astronauts are aboard Skylab, which is the largest craft ever flown in space.

The crew will steer its Apollo craft into formation flight with Skylab and then link the two craft and enter Skylab through a connecting tunnel.

The arrival of the second crew at Skylab will mark the beginning of the final four-fifths of Skylab's manned flight phase which is expected to encompass some of the most important scientific and technological work of the project.

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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

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

7/27/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

President Nixon refused to comply with subpoenas demanding White House documents and tape recordings of his conversations concerning the Watergate scandal. The Senate Watergate Committee immediately voted unanimously to take the issue to court.

The President spelled out his position in letters delivered to Committee Chairman Sam Ervin and to U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica who is in charge of the Grand Jury probing the Watergate case.

Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox began legal action to force President Nixon to turn over to him tapes of White House conversations related to Watergate. At Cox's request, Sirica signed a show-cause order directing the Nixon-Administration to indicate why the tapes should not be turned over. Cox said he was acting on orders of the Watergate Grand Jury, which was polled in the courtroom by Sirica. Sirica gave the White House until 10 a.m. EDT August 7 to respond to the show-cause order.

The Commerce Department reported that the U.S. trade deficit shrank in June to 15.5 million dollars compared with May's deficit of 157.9 million. The June deficit is the smallest since September, 1971. The deficit for the first six months of this year was 809.7 million dollars compared to the deficit of 3.3 billion dollars for the same period in 1972.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

The U.S. dollar dropped on most European money markets but it gained in London where the pound sold for less than 2.50 dollars for the first time in more than two months. The price of gold per ounce rose by 75 cents to 119.50 on the London bullion market and to the same amount in Zurich.

In Phnom Penh, a military spokesman said Khmer Rouge insurgents have massed up to 60,000 troops around the capital in preparation for an attack. American air raids over Cambodia continued.

The Senate voted to impose a 3,000 dollars limit on the amount an individual can contribute to a presidential or congressional candidate in a single year. The Senate also approved an amendment, sponsored by Senator Walter Mondale, which would require disclosure of the address and occupation of every person who contributes more than 100 dollars.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

Chief Presidential Domestic Adviser Melvin Laird told newsmen July 26 he would remain on the White House staff "as long as I can make a contribution."

In an informal session with newsmen at the White House, the former Secretary of Defense also said he had recommended secret air strikes on Cambodia in 1969 and 1970 and defended them as a means of achieving the goal of Vietnamization. He said the strikes were not only helpful in that regard, but also helped to save American lives. The decisions of the National Security Council in favor of the strikes was unanimous, he said.

Mr. Laird said it was his feeling that the target areas were occupied by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese; he said there were no Cambodians in the sanctuary areas.

He said one of the considerations for maintaining secrecy was the possibility that a public outcry would force a halt to the strikes and would thus slow Vietnamization.

He said he could not defend falsification of statistics furnished to Congress about U.S. air activities in Indochina. He described the falsification as "just a foul-up."

Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada announced he will visit the People's Republic of China at the end of October, "mainly to discuss trade matters."

Dow Jones closing stock averages: 30 INDUS 934.53 UP 1.51
20 TRANS 167.29 UP 0.55
15 UTILS 101.20 OFF 0.99
65 STOCKS 282.89 UP 0.04
VOLUME: 18,410,000 SHARES

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WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING ON SUBPOENAS JULY 26:

Leonard Garment, Acting Counsel to the President, and Professor Charles Wright, a consultant on Constitutional Law, met with newsmen July 26 on the issue of subpoenas of presidential recordings and documents. Professor Wright, who answered most of the questions, noted replies must necessarily be circumscribed by the attorney-client relationship; the rules of the District Court on discussing cases; and his own conviction that lawyers should make their arguments in court, not in news conferences. They made these points:

-- The President has turned over to the court, Grand Jury and/or the Senate Select Committee on Election Practices documents which may be presidential papers, but whose confidentiality has been compromised; and also documents relating to the President's duties as head of the Republican Party. He is refusing access to presidential documents bearing on his presidential duties and has determined that all of the recordings bear on his presidential duties.

-- It is for the President alone to determine whether executive privilege will be invoked. Asked if that did not make a "suspect" the sole arbiter of evidence which might be admissible, Professor Wright replied the answer would become clear when he argues the show-cause order before District Judge Sirica August 7.

-- While he endorsed the desirability of a quick resolution of the constitutional questions involved, Professor Wright said it would be a disservice to the courts "if in our zeal for haste we tried to produce" a decision that is less than the best the courts can offer. He cited, without further explanation, the Pentagon Papers publication case as an issue decided without sufficient time for full briefings of the court. He said there is a possibility of moving the case to the Supreme Court directly by petition for certiorari before judgment, which would by-pass the Appeal Court, but he indicated the Administration will not try to rush the courts "helter skelter" through the decision process.

-- Asked how the truth about Watergate can come out when the President is withholding pertinent documents, Professor Wright said "truth will come out in the Committee hearings and the procedures the Special Prosecutor is initiating."

-- Asked if the refusal of documents will not allow all potential defendants to have any convictions reversed on the grounds that possibly exculpatory evidence has been withheld, Mr. Garment cited the letter to Prosecutor Cox, which noted that, in some circumstances, the Government may withhold evidence even knowing that will mean acquittal of the defendant. He added "there are balancing considerations (which) have been addressed (in Professor Wright's letter). The decision has been made in recognition of the possible consequences."

U.S. VEToes 'PARTISAN, UNBALANCED' U.N. MIDDLE EAST RESOLUTION

United Nations, July 26 -- The United States, exercising its U.N. Security Council veto, has emphasized once again that the only way to bring a just and lasting peace to the Middle East is by full implementation of the Security Council's agreed 1967 peace formula, Resolution 242.

U.S. Ambassador John Scali cast the veto July 26 on a draft resolution which he called "highly partisan and unbalanced" and which he said "could only have added another obstacle to getting a serious negotiations process started between the parties."

He said the proposed resolution ignored Resolution 242's essential elements: that an end to Israeli occupation must be in the context of peace between the parties, in the context of the right of all states in the area to live within secure and recognized boundaries, and on the basis of agreement between the states.

Thirteen of the Council member states voted for the resolution, China did not participate in the vote.

At the State Department, Spokesman Charles Bray read the following statement:

"We have heard the comment that we would veto the resolution in the Security Council because it was anti-Israeli.

The fact is that we vetoed it because it was partisan and unbalanced.

It would have distorted and changed Security Council Resolution 242 which is the only agreed basis for a settlement.

It would have set back, not advanced, the chances for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

We offered wide-ranging amendments which would have restored a degree of balance to the resolution.

There was no serious response to our efforts:

The absence of a serious response makes it difficult not to conclude that the principal purpose was to draw an American veto.

We continue to support a peaceful settlement: one that will be just to all parties and one that will require compromise by all parties.

Our suggested amendments to the resolution made this clear.

We are convinced that history will show that our decision to veto -- a decision which was not taken lightly -- has kept alive the possibility for a peaceful settlement.

We are also convinced that history will show that when a settlement does come it will result from agreement between the parties based upon a genuine negotiating process.

Finally, we believed it is now time to look forward and not to the past. The Secretary General has indicated his intention to engage in the pursuit of peace by visiting the area to consult with the parties. He has our full support, and, we trust, the support of the parties and of all members of the Security Council."

At the U.N. Ambassador Scali also commented on "allegations about the ineffectiveness of the Security Council and the United Nations made by certain speakers in this chamber yesterday. I do not concur for a moment with these counsels of despair. It is true that we have not yet found the institutional antidote to many of the ills of mankind. I, too, am deeply disappointed by the outcome of this debate. In past years of observing the United Nations, I have been disappointed many times. But there is also a record of United Nations successes on important issues. My government believes that through sincere, patient and determined efforts by its members, the United Nations, and in particular the Security Council, can become more effective, can deal successfully with the complex and difficult problems that face us. Our vote today was a carefully considered action calculated to move the United Nations away from empty judgments of the past and toward concrete, positive results in the real world. It is only through such positive results that we can restore the confidence of those who doubt the United Nations -- the institution that still embodies some of the noblest aspirations of mankind."

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RUSH AND MANSFIELD STATEMENT ON U.S. TROOPS

Washington, July 26 -- Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush, in a statement before the Senate subcommittee on Arms Control, International Law and Organization, described on July 25 why U.S. forces in Europe should not be reduced unilaterally at the present time.

He said that U.S. forces in Europe serve several objectives: they play an important role in deterrence, make a significant contribution to defense, play a vital political role, and have helped bring about East-West negotiations.

He said that unilateral withdrawal should not be considered "when we are only 90 days away from negotiations to lower" NATO and Warsaw Pact forces...

"We want to bring about these reductions in a way which will neither damage the Atlantic Alliance nor tempt our adversaries to return to a policy of aggressive confrontation, he told the subcommittee.

In a statement prepared for the Senate Subcommittee on Arms Control Democratic Senator Mike Mansfield on July 25 proposed a "more wisely structured but significantly reduced level" of American troops overseas, amounting to a 50-percent cut over a period of three years.

Senator Mansfield, who is leader of the majority party in the Senate and a member of its Foreign Relations Committee, said such a reduction "could very well stimulate a similar independently arrived at response on the part of the Soviet Union."

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7/30/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

The Lao Government and the Pathet Lao have apparently agreed on a new provisional government. News despatches from Vientiane quoting government sources and confirmed by the Pathet Lao say the two sides have agreed to establish a Government of National Union made up equally of communists and non-communists. Both sides have reportedly also agreed upon two zones of control to reflect the amount of land currently held by each side. The agreement is also said to provide that the administrative capital of Vientiane and the royal capital of Luang Prabang be neutralized. Additional details of the agreements are sketchy at this time. The accord is the result of five months of negotiations, and will reportedly be signed later this week. The two sides have been observing a ceasefire since late February.

Communist forces continue to maintain pressure on government positions around the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh. Most of the fighting is occurring within a 15 kilometer radius of the capital. However, news reports say Cambodian troops clashed with the infiltrators within three kilometers of the Phnom Penh airport. It was the second straight day that communist forces have penetrated so close to the capital. In South Vietnam, only light and scattered actions were reported.

President Nixon is at his retreat in Camp David preparing for his meetings this week with Australian Prime Minister Whitlam and Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka. The Australian leader goes to the White House today Monday for a session with the President. Mr. Whitlam flies on to Canada Tuesday for a Commonwealth Ministers conference. Japan's Premier Tanaka arrived in Washington late Sunday to prepare for two days of talks with the President beginning on Tuesday.

President Nixon met with Prime Minister Tanaka last August in Honolulu. Secretary of State Rogers returned recently from trade discussions in Tokyo with Foreign Minister Ohira who is accompanying Mr. Tanaka to Washington.

Space Agency physicians say they will wait until Monday morning before making any decisions about how to treat the motion sickness plaguing the Skylab II astronauts. Sunday astronauts Dean, Garriett and Larnmoth interrupted work in their orbiting space station to relax and try to clear up the problem encountered when they reached the laboratory Saturday. Space officials report the crew is showing signs of improvement and they say that only if the crew fails to recover by Monday will mission control allow the men to rest all Monday. In that event, the space walk scheduled for Tuesday may be delayed. Physicians say however, that the motion sickness and accompanying nausea is nothing serious and has occurred during previous missions.

Radio Karachi reports that talks between India and Pakistan officials continue. Radio Karachi also reported that during their second meeting, Sunday, the two sides examined central issues arising from the 1971 conflict between India and Pakistan. One of the main issues is the problem of the Pakistani prisoners of war held in India. News despatches from Karachi say that further talks between the two delegations are expected but no time for their next meeting has been set.

Army officers, government officials, civil servants and judges have taken an oath of loyalty to the new republican regime in Afghanistan. They were given the oath in compliance with a presidential decree. On Saturday President Daud abrogated the country's constitution and dissolved the parliament pending the proclamation of a new constitution. He promised the new constitution will conform to the spirit of Islam. President Daud seized power on July 17th after a successful coup ousted King Zahir and proclaimed the end of the monarchy.

New Zealand Prime Minister Kirk says France's nuclear testing in the South Pacific has resulted in a slight increase in radioactive fallout over New Zealand and the Cook Islands. On Saturday France detonated its second nuclear blast within a week at the Mururoa Atoll test site. France has denied that the fallout from the tests will be harmful to South Pacific populations.

Greece has voted overwhelmingly in favor of abolishing the monarchy and of establishing a republic with George Papadopoulos as President. VOA correspondent in Athens reports almost 90 percent of the votes have been counted. And it is numerically impossible for the referendum to be anything other than an overwhelming government victory. According to news despatches returns from provincial polling stations indicated that over 90 percent of the voters cast their ballots in favor of the government. In some small voting districts the vote in favor of Mr. Papadopoulos went even up to 98%. But in Athens, the government got an endorsement of only about 60%. Deputy Prime Minister went on national TV and declared that the referendum was a free and genuine expression of the people's will. The government however is not declaring victory until all returns are in.

Romanian President and East German Party Chief are the latest communist leaders to head for the Crimea in the Soviet Union. Soviet Party chief Brezhnev flew to the Crimea on Friday and party heads of Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Mongolia are already there. Official announcements said only that the communist leaders went there for a vacation but reports say there are mounting indications that communists summit will review Soviet party leader Brezhnev's latest personal diplomacy in the West.

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		Short Wave
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ROGERS STATEMENT ON DEVELOPMENT AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE

Washington, July 27 -- Following is the text of a statement by Secretary of State Rogers to the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign operations July 27, urging support for U.S. economic development aid and security assistance to developing countries.

Mr. Rogers said that growing international interdependence points up the need for an active U.S. approach to aid programs. He said the Nixon Administration:

-- Welcomes the proposed new functional economic aid framework under consideration in Congress "which would reinforce the focussing of our aid on specific and critical development problems."

-- Is convinced that continued U.S. support for the defense efforts of developing nations is essential to building "a stable international system" and also "helps provide the financial resources needed for economic development."

-- Considers economic assistance to Indochina particularly important, in facilitating the transition from war to peace and the process of reconciliation.

Following is the text of Secretary Rogers' statement, as prepared for delivery:

"We are all conscious that this is a period of enormous change and progress in foreign affairs -- from the new era of negotiations with China and the Soviet Union, to the restructuring and strengthening of our international economic position with the European Community and Japan. Nowhere is change more evident than in our relations with the developing nations. Under the Nixon Doctrine we have been increasingly shifting to them the responsibility for their own development and defense. But a changed role for the United States does not mean that we should have no role at all.

In fact the growing interdependence of the United States with the developing countries indicates the need for an active U.S. approach. Our economic interest in export markets and raw material resources, our political interest in the responsible behavior of states, and our humanitarian interest in human betterment are all advanced by a redefined but continuing American assistance program.

Congress itself has made a major contribution to drawing the right balance between change and continuity in this program. Both the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees have adopted amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act designed to redirect and reinvigorate our development assistance programs.

We believe these amendments are positive and constructive. We welcome the proposed functional framework in the legislation, which would reinforce the focussing of our aid on specific and critical development problems. Three quarters of the world's people live in developing countries, most of them held in poverty by a lack of adequate food, by too little education and by massive population growth. By concentrating our assistance on these problems we are better able to use our technical proficiency as well as our capital to accelerate development by directly improving the lives of the people.

We can also increase our contribution to development by increasing the application of U.S. technology to specific economic bottlenecks, such as poor marketing and distribution systems. And we can help develop indigenous capital markets, which in turn will improve the developing countries' ability to mobilize the internal savings and foreign investment essential to self-sustained growth.

We strongly endorse the proposed exports development credit fund. If it operates with a strong emphasis on development and on a financially sound basis, it will bring the skills and productive capacity of the U.S. business community to bear on development problems.

There has long been a debate about the relative merits of bilateral versus multilateral aid. Our view is that each has a special contribution to make to the development process. Thus in addition to appropriations for the bilateral programs I have just discussed, we also need to obtain appropriations this year for such multilateral institutions as the World Bank, the regional development banks and the United Nations programs. We must meet our international financial commitments.

These organizations have proved an effective means of stimulating other developed countries to assume a greater share of the assistance burden. We are concerned that the requested U.S. contributions to the Asian Development Bank already lag behind the commitments of the other industrialized nations. I hope also that the Congress will continue to recognize the importance to U.S. foreign policy of the World Bank's soft-loan affiliate, the International Development Association, which provides aid to the poorest countries.

Within our overall request for economic assistance, I place particular significance upon the program for reconstruction and rehabilitation of Indochina. We are all aware of the substantial progress towards peace in Indochina, but we are equally aware of continuing problems. In Vietnam and Laos our economic assistance is essential to the gradual process of reconciliation. In Cambodia it will be necessary to continue general economic support until that country can turn its attention away from war toward reconstruction. In all three cases, economic assistance will contribute to maintenance of stability and the balance of forces which is emerging.

We all want to ease the burden of our role in Indochina. The withdrawal of American combat forces has already allowed us to lighten this burden substantially. Our economic assistance role should diminish after a few years as we expect other developed countries to begin meeting from one-third to one-half of Indochina's economic assistance needs and as the countries of Indochina increase their ability to develop themselves.

Our economic assistance program in Indochina is essential to facilitate the transition from war to peace and to meet the human needs of the people.'

Let me turn now to the security Assistance Program. We have learned over the past quarter century that there can be no economic development without security, just as there can be no security without economic growth.

We cannot abandon security assistance without also damaging the success of our economic development program. Recognition of this fact has, over the years, been the basis for agreement between the executive and legislative branches despite differences on the level of foreign assistance.

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. Our goal is to enable our friends and allies to assume an increasing share of the responsibility for their own defense, and thus to reduce the likelihood of local conflicts which might eventually threaten U.S. interests.

I believe we are all aware of the vital contribution the Security Assistance Program makes to stability in the Middle East. It is equally important in Asia, allowing South Korea to improve its relations with North Korea and providing the basis for progress towards a durable peace in Indochina.

Our military sales play an increasingly important role in allowing other nations to move away from grant assistance. Today sales are eight times the level of our grant military aid. This transition from aid to sales is made possible by our Foreign Military Sales Credit Program. This program is necessary to meet the anticipated needs of such countries as Israel, Turkey and South Korea.

Too often security assistance is regarded as involving only the transfer of arms. But military and supporting assistance make numerous other contributions as well. In Jordan and Thailand, for example, our supporting assistance helps provide the financial resources needed for economic development. In Latin America, Africa and elsewhere American-trained armed forces frequently provide scarce managerial skills, rudimentary health services and the roads linking central governments to isolated communities.

The program which President Nixon has presented to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1974 is restructured and redirected to meet current international realities. It is the minimum we consider necessary to maintain the present momentum towards a more peaceful world. I urge you to give it your full support.

In conclusion let me just say that I believe the Congress and this Administration are establishing the basis for a new consensus on our economic and security assistance programs. By working together to realign the American role more closely with current realities, we can move forward with confidence toward our shared objectives: to assist the developing countries to assume a larger share of the responsibility for their own defense, to help the poorer countries meet the basic human needs of their citizens, and to further this country's growing and mutually beneficial trade and investment relations with the developing nations."

Responding to questions from Subcommittee members, Mr. Rogers made the point that there is "stability in the world today" because the United States has conducted foreign policy from a position of strength rather than weakness. Other highlights of his testimony:

-- The United States does not consider it wise at present to reduce its forces in South Korea because that nation is still engaged in modernization of its armed forces and North-South talks have made "very little progress." He does not exclude troops withdrawal "when the time is right," and "the same thing is true in Europe." He expressed concern over buildup of North Korean air forces to a point stronger than South Korea air strength.

-- Although the United States is "not committed to any particular government" in Laos, South Vietnam or Cambodia, a military takeover by communists would affect U.S. relations there. "If it were not for North Vietnam, I doubt very much if the Khmer Rouge would continue to fight."

-- U.S. post-war aid to North Vietnam depends on Hanoi complying with the Paris Agreements -- which it has not done -- participation by other nations, and congressional concurrence. He believes, however, that the North Vietnamese have come to the conclusion they will "not try to achieve their objectives by large-scale military action."

-- U.S. military assistance in the Middle East is not adding to but reducing tensions. Insufficient attention is being given to the fact that there has been a successful three year ceasefire. It is important that a military balance be maintained in a number of Middle East confrontations in addition to the Israeli-Egyptian situation.

-- Latin American countries are sovereign nations and if the United States took a paternalistic attitude by refusing to provide them with arms they wish to purchase, it would only engender resentment and the arms would be purchased elsewhere.

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31/7/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

A Federal Judge in Alexandria, Va., has ruled that private schools cannot reject black pupils on account of their race. The landmark decision, based on an 1866 Civil Rights Law, affect 395 schools in seven southern states. U.S. District Court Judge Albert Bryan, Jr., said in the weekend ruling that the law gives all persons equal rights in making and enforcing contracts. He also cited two recent Supreme Court rulings prohibiting racial discrimination in community swimming clubs.

The Skylab-Two astronauts were awakened early by a small leak in the space station and they quickly traced it to an improperly sealed airlock in their trash disposal. The problem was quickly corrected and astronauts Bean, Garriott and Lousma went back to bed. The three airmen were trying to overcome motion sickness that already has delayed by one day, Wednesday, the first of three spacewalks planned in their two-months voyage aboard the orbiting research station.

The Defense Department acknowledged that the United States has conducted secret counter-intelligence operations in Germany against German civilians and organizations. But the Department said the operations were conducted with the approval of the German government.

Senator Harold Hughes, Democrat, in speech on Senate floor, warned colleagues that Nixon Administration will try to "bludgeon" Congress to extend bombing of Cambodia beyond the August 15 deadline. But Republican Hugh Scott, Minority Leader, said the ban "is absolute." He added that "if disaster occurs in Cambodia, we in the Congress have to assume a great part of that responsibility" because of the setting of the deadline.

Newsweek magazine reported that President Johnson rejected the bombing of Cambodia after Ambassador Chester Bowles, in a January 1968 visit to Phnom Penh, got Prince Sihanouk's "tacit approval" for such measures.

American Broadcasting Company and Central Broadcasting Bureau of People's Republic of China have agreed to exchange television news films, documentaries, sports programs and personnel. ABC said a documentary team will visit Mainland China early in September. Agreement was made in Peking.

A Texas packing company suspended all its processing operations because of the freeze on meat prices and there were indications across the country that similar cutbacks in production will cause beef shortages in the next weeks.

Agriculture Secretary Butz predicted that the farm bill before Congress will be vetoed by President Nixon unless further changes are made by House-Senate conferees considering the measure. Butz objected to a four-year, 80 per cent parity price support for dairy products, and the conferees' action on a proposed cost-of-living escalator for target prices for cotton, wheat and feed grains.

ELSEWHERE

Strongman George Papadopoulos said the landslide approval of his plan to abolish the monarchy in favor of a new Greek Republic with himself as its first President had killed forever the "hope of political survival" of his opposition. With more than 97 per cent of the vote counted the interior ministry said 79.9 per cent of the estimated 5.8 million voters had cast "yes" ballots in favor of Papadopoulos' new presidential republic.

Rebel ground forces made new gains south of Phnom Penh, hitting a suburb a little over four miles away despite strong American air strikes. Military police spread through Phnom Penh, rounding up men between the ages of 18 and 35 for induction into the army. A Mekong River convoy, the first to arrive in nearly two weeks, steamed into Phnom Penh from South Vietnam.

The Hungarian Chairman of the international peace supervision team said all Commission cease-fire violation investigations and supervision of prisoner releases will stop when Canada leaves South Vietnam July 31. On the battlefronts government spokesmen said activity had eased off sharply and that cease-fire violations had declined by one-third.

Gold and the dollar swung wildly in price on London markets while the pound sterling climbed steadily. On European exchanges the U.S. dollar began a critical week slightly higher than it was on Friday.

Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Watt said New Zealand may call for a U.N. Security Council discussion of the French nuclear tests in the South Pacific. France exploded the second atomic bomb of a 1973 series Saturday. The French national radio said the next blast may not be set off until September.

The House, in a surprise move, rejected a bill which would have given members of Congress a 10,000 dollars pay raise this fall. The House voted 237-156 to return the bill, already passed by the Senate, back to committee. The measure would have required President Nixon to propose pay increases for top officials in all three branches of Government by August 31-allowing Congress to get out of voting for its own raise in an election year.

Attorney General Richardson said he would use his parole authority under immigration laws to permit 800 Soviet Jews, now in Rome, to come to the United States without the customary long delay.

The Environmental Protection Agency gave the big three automobile makers an additional year, until 1977, to turn out cars that will meet federal standards for the emissions of a major pollutant, nitrogen oxides.

Spurred by Watergate, the Senate approved one of the most sweeping campaign reforms in recent history. The legislation would impose limitations on spending by candidates for the presidency, the Senate and House, and includes limits on contributions. The vote was 82 to 8. The bill was sent to the House which so far has not initiated any action.

H.R. Haldeman, one of Mr. Nixon's closest advisers for four years, began testifying at the afternoon session of the Watergate hearings. He said that when the American people learn "the entire" truth about Watergate, Mr. Nixon will be cleared of implication in the wiretapping of Watergate and the attempted cover-up. Haldeman began reading a lengthy prepared statement.

His appearance followed nearly five days of testimony by his White House associate, Ehrlichman, who ended with an appeal to young Americans not to lose faith in the government.

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U.S. CHARGES HANOI INACTION ON MISSING

Washington, July 30 -- The United States has charged North Vietnam with refusing to live up to its agreement to provide information on more than 1,300 missing military and civilian personnel and with failure to repatriate the remains of Americans who died in captivity during the Vietnam war.

In a note to the Hanoi government, the State Department noted that six months had elapsed since the signing of the Vietnam Peace Agreement and six weeks since the Joint Communique was signed in Paris. It pointed out that the government of North Vietnam has failed to comply with provisions relating to providing information and returning the bodies of the dead.

The note was presented on July 29 to a Washington Conference of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia. The note was delivered the same day to the North Vietnamese Embassy in Paris.

Following is the text of the U.S. note:

"In view of the fact that more than six months have elapsed since the signing of the January 27, 1973, Agreement on Vietnam and more than six weeks since the signing of the Joint Communique of June 13, 1973, the USG notes with serious concern that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has failed to comply with Article 8B of the Agreement and Paragraph 8E of the Joint Communique, which require the parties to "help each other to get information about those military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties missing in action, to determine the location and take care of the graves of the dead so as to facilitate the exhumation and repatriation of the remains, and to take any such other measures as may be required to get information about these still considered missing in action."

Although there have been continuing discussions of those subjects in the FPJMT, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has refused to cooperate in the necessary actions to implement this basic humanitarian obligation.

The United States Government has provided complete lists of American personnel listed as missing in action with requests for information. No information has been provided. The United States Government has repeatedly sought to arrange the repatriation of remains of Americans who died in captivity. No remains have been repatriated.

The accounting for the missing and the repatriation of remains are purely humanitarian obligations unrelated to other issues. They could have been largely carried out by now if a spirit of good will and cooperation had been manifested on this subject. This would have brought solace to the families and loved ones of the more than 1,300 American listed as missing, and of those who have died but whose bodies have not been returned.

The United States Government calls again on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to help get information on the military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties missing in action. This can be accomplished promptly by responding to the request for information on the lists that have already been provided. The United States Government would be pleased to provide additional data on specific cases to assist in getting such information. The United States Government also requests the Democratic Republic of Vietnam promptly to accomplish the exhumation and repatriation of remains, and to enable the JCRC to carry out its humanitarian mission.

TRADE QUESTIONS HIGH ON AGENDA OF NIXON-TANAKA TALKS

(by Alexander M. Sullivan)

Washington, July 30 -- President Nixon is devoting much of his time these hot summer days to the closely related topics of foreign affairs and pending trade legislation.

Pointing up the interconnection is the visit July 31 - August 1 of Prime Minister Tanaka of Japan, a nation Mr. Nixon sees as one cornerstone in an emerging five-cornered world of intense economic competition. (The others are the United States, the Soviet Union, the European Common Market and, potentially, the People's Republic of China).

Inevitably, since Japan and the United States account for 40 percent of the world's output of goods and services, trade and economic matters will crop up as Mr. Nixon discusses with Mr. Tanaka such political matters as the recent Washington visit of Soviet Communist Party Leader Brezhnev and the pending trip to Peking of Dr. Henry Kissinger, the President's National Security Affairs aide.

Just as inevitably, the problems connected with assuring a stable supply of oil in an energy-hungry world will also arise, as they did in a different context in the President's July 24-25 discussions with the Shah of Iran.

But even while he prepared for the Tanaka meeting -- and for his conversations a day earlier with Australian Prime Minister Whitlam -- White House officials said the President is working in a variety of ways "to get Congress moving" on a backlog of pending legislation which includes, in addition to the trade measures, all of the tardy appropriations bills for Fiscal Year 1974, which began July 1.

The Trade Bill, which authorizes Mr. Nixon to negotiate liberalization of tariffs and trade practices with Japan and Western Europe, is presently in the House Ways and Means Committee, where all such legislation originates. Of the Bill's prospects, the White House will say only that it is working closely with the Congress on the measure.

What has emerged in news reports of the committee's deliberations, however, seems to indicate Mr. Nixon will be granted all the authority he needs to negotiate mutual reductions in trade barriers with other nations, at least as the legislation reaches the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Nixon had cause for cheer in America's improved trade balance for the first half of 1973, as well as the 10,000 million dollar reduction in the projected budget deficit for Fiscal 1973.

However, he needs the trade legislation. He needs something similar to the measure which authorized the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations -- to restore equilibrium to the world trade system, in which, as Mr. Nixon pointed out in his 1973 Foreign Policy Report, Japan as a leading industrial nation has a major stake.

Mr. Nixon prefers to leave to the experts the nuts and bolts of subjects such as trade, but he no doubt will discuss with Mr. Tanaka the necessity of lending firm political direction to such talks in view of the broader objectives involved -- the soundness of the international monetary and trade systems as well as the close links between Washington and Tokyo.

And he might well note the importance of proceeding with steps to further normalize the economic interrelationship between the two countries, since a trade imbalance affects each so profoundly. U.S.-Japanese trade totalled 12,500 million dollars in 1972.

The President is known to feel that deliberations on subjects so closely related to national self-interest require conscious efforts of political leadership to shun the illusory short-run gain in favor of longer-range collective interests in a stable global economic and political environment.

Such discussions, Mr. Nixon believes, are tests of statesmanship between mature partners in an alliance.

PRIME MINISTER WHITLAM CONFERS WITH TOP U.S. OFFICIALS

Washington, July 30 -- In a White House meeting today Australian Prime Minister Whitlam and President Nixon emphasized the importance of the spirit of cooperation between their two countries, both reaffirming the importance they attach to the ANZUS partnership.

They reviewed global as well as Asian and Pacific matters of mutual interest, and in a discussion of SEATO agreed that the organization is still useful.

Later in the day, Mr. Whitlam conferred at the State Department for an hour with Secretary of State Rogers. Afterwards they signed a renewal of the 1968 Scientific and Technical Cooperation Agreement between the two countries.

Secretary Rogers, in a brief exchange of remarks with Mr. Whitlam, said the U.S.-Australian relationship has "stood the test of time."

The renewed agreement, Mr. Rogers said "is a very important manifestation of that relationship that will endure and will be strengthened."

The Prime Minister said the agreement "indicates the continuity of fruitful arrangements between us."

Mr. Whitlam said his private discussion with Mr. Rogers was "wide-ranging, friendly and full."

The agreement provides for exchange of scientists and technical experts, pursuit of joint research activities, joint meetings and other joint activity which may further such cooperation.

At mid-day, the Prime Minister in a speech at the National Press Club said that Australia wants to strengthen its ties with the United States but act more independently in international affairs.

"Our relations with the United States are very important but only one aspect of our interests and obligations in our region and around the world," he said.

"As we seek to widen and strengthen those other relations, we do not do so at the expense of existing ones," he pointed out.

"What we are doing is to see that the official U.S. view is not the only view ever considered by the Australian Government. For example, in determining our position on any matters before the United Nations, I wish to know the view of our neighbors and our other friends just as I want to know the view of the United States."

In the question and answer period which followed his speech at the National Press Club, Prime Minister Whitlam, queried about the status of U.S. bases in Australia, said there was only one "which is a focus of dissension" at Cape Northwest which the United States used to communicate with submerged submarines. He indicated that his Minister of Defense, in consultation with U.S. officials, would seek to renegotiate the terms under which the United States holds this base.

There is no contention about any other bases the United States has in Australia, he said, pointing out that they cannot be used "to trigger any military operations." They are part of intelligence-gathering.

In answer to another query he said there must be a change in the attitude of some members of SEATO before it can be an effective organization.

Noting the worldwide shortage of beef, he said there is no short-range solution to this problem. We will have to make it feasible for countries that can produce more than they need to plan ahead for some years to satisfy the world's growing meat needs, he said.

Since World War II, he pointed out, most big industries set up in Australia have been controlled by the United States. "Sixty-two percent of the mineral resources are controlled from overseas," he said. Rather than allow foreigners to extend their control over Australian assets, his country should try to buy some of them back, he said.

Mr. Whitlam also indicated his opposition to the French nuclear tests in the Pacific.

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		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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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/1/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, now Counselor to President Nixon, vigorously defended secret bombing of areas of neutral Cambodia in 1969-70 as essential to save American lives and expedite U.S. withdrawal from Indochina. But he said the Pentagon committed a SNAFU in giving Congress doctored reports. In a TV interview, Laird said the raids on so-called sanctuary areas for North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were made secretly because of diplomatic sensitivities. He said he never condoned falsifying records to conceal the bombings.

The first spacewalk of the Skylab-Two mission was delayed Tuesday, this time until Saturday, to give the astronauts time to catch up on lagging work and cure their motion sickness with rest, square meals and exercise.

An Agriculture Department report shows that average prices for all raw farm products remained unchanged in the month ending July 15 -- the period before the start of Phase-Four economic controls. The report said a sharp drop in the price of soybeans offset higher prices for hogs, potatoes, milk, broiled chickens and corn, leaving the farm price index steady at the record level of July 15.

President Nixon and Japan's Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Tuesday agreed that the President and Emperor Hirohito will exchange formal visits at suitable dates still to be determined.

The dates are subject to mutual agreement, according to Japan's Ambassador Takeshi Yasukawa who sat in on White House talks between Nixon and Tanaka. The Nixon visit could take place before the end of this year, possibly in December.

The Emperor's visit could be timed for next spring.

A Government Advisory Panel, after a year long study, said citizen surveillance was so expanded while John Mitchell was Attorney General as to justify fears about a 1984 - type American society. In a report to H.E.W. the Panel recommended extensive restraints on operation of computer data banks containing information about individuals. It also urged curbs on what it called a dangerous drift toward use of Social Security numbers as standard, universal, identifiers.

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WATERGATE AND RELATED DEVELOPMENTS:

In New York, Federal prosecutors said former Attorney General John Mitchell's argument that charges against him be dropped because of Watergate publicity shows Mitchell wants "one standard of justice for ordinary defendants and another for the powerful and the famous." Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans are charged with perjury and conspiring to obstruct justice in connection with a secret 200,000-dollar donation to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

Presidential Counselor Melvin Laird acknowledged that a majority of Republican congressmen believe President Nixon should let investigators hear tape recordings of his conversations with his aides pertaining to Watergate. On the NBC-TV "Today" show, Laird refused to say directly that he had recommended a course to Nixon, as House Republican Leader Gerald Ford said, but indicated that he did, since "I am a politician" and that, he said, was "the political advice" Nixon got.

The House Armed Services Committee voted 33 to nothing to recommend that G. Gordon Liddy, convicted Watergate conspirator, be charged with contempt of Congress. The panel acted after Liddy refused to be sworn before a House Armed Services Subcommittee investigating whether the Central Intelligence Agency was involved in any way in the Watergate affair.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

In Bonn, government spokesman Ruediger von Wechmar said West German officials will complete inquiries this week into U.S. intelligence operations against West German civilians but will not make their findings public. He said a standing committee of State Secretaries would be called to evaluate a New York Times report that U.S. Army intelligence agents tapped German civilian telephones without the knowledge of German authorities.

U.S. planes, including B-52s, ringed Phnom Penh with bombing attacks but rebel ground troops pushed steadily in on the Cambodian capital and staged a mortar attack on one village four miles away. The military situation was reported "desperate" in some provincial capitals.

Chairman Jack Brooks of the House Government Activities Subcommittee announced plans to subpoena records of government funds -- reported to be between 3.5 and 3.7 million dollars -- used to improve President Nixon's homes in Florida and California. He said the White House was trying to block the Subcommittee's investigations. As a result, Brooks said, his Subcommittee will ask the full Government Operations Committee to issue subpoenas to obtain the documents from the General Service Administration.

Representative Robert F. Drinan introduced in the House Tuesday the first resolution calling for impeachment of President Nixon. He said his action was prompted by the recent disclosures that Nixon authorized a secret air war in Cambodia for 14 months while telling the nation he was scrupulously observing Cambodia's neutrality. He also cited Nixon's decision to tape-record conversations in his office without the knowledge of those who were being taped and the secret "plumbers" unit which the White House organized to stop security leaks. The resolution was referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

The executive directors of the International Monetary Funds elected Dr. Hendrik Witteveen, a former Dutch Finance Minister, to be Managing Director of the IMF, succeeding Pierre Paul Schweitzer. Witteveen's term will begin September 1.

Canada Tuesday formally withdrew from the International Control Commission in South Vietnam, with the 245 Canadian truce observers flying out of Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport for home.

The new stock market, under selling pressure from profit-taking throughout most of the session, skidded in the last-half hour immediately following word that Representative Robert Drinan had introduced a bill calling for the impeachment of President Nixon. Declines led advances by almost two-to-one, among 1,773 issues traded. Volume was moderate, about 13,500,000 shares.

Dow Jones closing stock averages:	30	INDUS	926.40	OFF	7.37
	20	TRANSP	165.20	OFF	0.96
	15	UTILS	99.31	OFF	0.99
	65	STOCKS	279.75	OFF	2.19

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TANAKA-NIXON SUMMIT CONFERENCE BEGINS

Washington, July 31 -- President Richard M. Nixon welcomed Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka to the United States Tuesday as an "equal partner."

The two Pacific leaders met under blazing sunshine on the lawn of the White House before a large crowd of U.S. and Japanese officials, diplomats, journalists, and private citizens. Mr. Tanaka had arrived in the U.S. the evening of July 29 and had spent July 30 privately at Blair House, the state guest residence across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House.

He was accompanied by Japanese Foreign Minister Masoyoshi Chira. President Nixon was joined by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Dr. Henry Kissinger, Special Adviser for National Security Affairs, and Ambassador to Japan Robert S. Ingersol.

The Japanese leader was given full military honors. After a nineteen-gun salute, he and President Nixon inspected an honor guard of units from all U.S. military and naval services. Afterwards the honor guard passed in review.

In a speech of welcome, President Nixon said the United States and Japan had an "equal partnership not only in the Pacific but in the world" and that Japanese U.S. friendship and cooperation was the key to world peace.

Mr. Nixon said the summit talks with Prime Minister Tanaka -- which began immediately following the welcoming ceremony -- would be concerned not only with bilateral matters but with global concerns.

"Japanese is a great world power," Mr. Nixon said. "One cannot speak of a new U.S.-European relationship without also speaking of Japan." Similarly, he said, "one cannot speak of such matters as a new situation with regard to international monetary affairs...as simply being for the United States to discuss with its European allies. It is essential that Japan also participate and contribute...as an equal partner."

Prime Minister Tanaka noted that since the U.S.-Japanese summit meeting in Hawaii a year ago "the world has made great progress towards achieving a durable peace, thanks to the untiring efforts of President Nixon."

"We should make every effort to deepen the understanding between our nations and peoples," he said.

U.S. officials said the agenda for the Nixon-Tanaka talks would be topped by bilateral trade questions but would also include energy problems, the GATT ministerial meeting, Japanese aid for Indochina and the Japanese role in the proposed "new Atlantic Charter" between the U.S. and Europe.

The U.S. officials said the talks are not expected to produce any surprises. They said the Administration is going to make every effort not to spring any surprises on Japan -- such as President Nixon's visit to Peking and the imposition of export controls on soybeans (controls recently relaxed in favor of Japan which needs the high protein grain for human consumption.)

After midday talks with President Nixon, Prime Minister Tanaka placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery and met with congressional leaders at the Capitol. In the evening he was guest of honor at a state dinner at the White House.

The summit conference will continue until Mr. Tanaka's departure for New York on August 2. The Japanese leader will also visit Chicago and San Francisco before leaving for Japan August 5.

U.S. officials reported that in the two-hour conversation July 31 between Secretary of State Rogers and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Masayoshi Ohira, the two diplomats concentrated on solving problems of mutual concern rather than bilateral questions.

Mr. Rogers and Mr. Ohira conferred in the Cabinet Room at the White House while President Nixon and Prime Minister Tanaka were holding a morning meeting.

U.S. officials said there was an extended discussion in the Rogers-Ohira session about the energy problem, about full U.S. support for dual Korean admission to the United Nations, and a brief exchange of views on the post-war rehabilitation of Indochina.

On energy, U.S. officials said Mr. Rogers was interested in the Japanese suggestion that policy makers of the two governments meet from time to time to coordinate cooperation on the matter.

There was discussion on the need to work out agreed arrangements for sharing petroleum in times of extraordinary shortage and on what terms the sharing would take place.

Also talked about was a need for the oil-consuming countries to find ways to draw the producing countries more fully and more profitably into the world economy.

Other needs cited were cooperation to increase known energy reserves as in Siberia and the necessity for finding alternative energy sources.

Mr. Rogers told Mr. Ohira that the Nixon Administration intended to submit to Congress appropriations requests for funds to help in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

According to U.S. officials, Mr. Rogers said that any Nixon Administration decisions with respect to postwar aid to North Vietnam would be taken in the light of the state of the ceasefire.

I.M.F. MEETING POINTS TOWARD COMPROMISES ON MONETARY REFORM

(by Eugene Brake)

Washington, July 31 -- Two days of informal discussions by finance ministers and central bank heads have convinced participants that there is a will and a way to find acceptable compromises on the key issues blocking agreement on a new international monetary system.

At least one European central banker admittedly came to the Washington ministerial meeting of the International Monetary Fund's Committee of Twenty with a low level of expectations, but departed feeling it may be possible to resolve remaining differences and start drafting the articles of a new agreement as early as next spring.

Paul Volcker, U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, was not as specific about the timetable when he discussed the meeting with reporters after it closed on July 31. But he too reported a general feeling among the participants that the time had come to move ahead, and -- perhaps more significant -- that "workable solutions could be found" for the problems that have arisen in the reform negotiations.

Progress was made in narrowing differences on the two closely linked key issues of the monetary reform: The "adjustment process" and convertibility.

Apparently delegations are now satisfied that the United States is not proposing a fully automatic adjustment system -- one that would force a surplus country into specific action once its reserves have grown to a certain level. "You can't have a fully automatic system" and the United States "is not talking about automaticity," Mr. Volcker told newsmen.

At the same time, according to Mr. Volcker, there has been an increasing acceptance of the usefulness of an objective indicator to help correct imbalances of international payments, and increasing recognition that some pressure must be available against surplus countries if the system is to be "symmetrical."

Mr. Volcker pointed out that there are natural pressures on deficit countries to act to correct payment imbalances. Deficit countries have no choice except to allow their exchange rate to move or take other corrective action once their reserves and credit run out.

There is now "recognition of the need to devise something" to put similar pressures on surplus countries, Mr. Volcker reported. He said the European proposal to impose a sort of tax on a country's excess reserves was an "attempt to come to grips with this problem."

But the Treasury official stressed that neither the United States nor anyone else wants the new international monetary system to work basically through pressures or sanctions. The aim is to establish a clear-cut set of rules of conduct that nations will follow and act on before any penalties are applied. But it is important to have the international pressures available in the background, Mr. Volcker said.

The questions of convertibility and adjustment are closely linked, since the United States feels that it cannot accept a strict convertibility system -- in which the United States would stand ready to exchange other types of reserve assets for any dollars acquired by foreign monetary authorities -- unless the adjustment process is also strict and effective enough to prevent countries from developing large deficit and surpluses in their international balance of payments.

Mr. Volcker said the United States was able to convince the Committee of Twenty that the United States "really is talking about a convertibility system."

But he pointed out that "the convertibility question comes in a different guise" if a "multicurrency intervention system" is adopted. Under such a system, governments would use a variety of currencies in their exchange rate stabilization operations, not just dollars as has been the common practice in the past.

The question of a link between international monetary reform and development assistance was discussed at length at the July 30-31 meeting. Mr. Volcker indicated that the U.S. position on this question has not changed.

"Mixing development assistance with monetary reform may not do justice to either development assistance or monetary reform," Mr. Volcker said. He said that the United States favor development assistance and provides development assistance, but believes that it should be handled separately from operations designed to provide a desirable level of reserve for operation of the international monetary system.

Mr. Volcker suggested that the greatest contribution that international monetary reform could make to the developing nations would be the creation of an international monetary system that would work effectively and smoothly, preserve an open trading system, and allow their economies to prosper.

Mr. Volcker reported a general feeling, which the United States shares, that the present international monetary situation is "not what you want to see in the long run," and therefore there is urgency to the reform effort. More "predictability of reaction" is desirable, he said, and the "sense of an absence of rules bothers people."

English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

		Short Wave
BREAKFAST SHOW	0500-0900 (LOCAL):	16 Meters 17.76 Mhz 19 Meters 15.21 Mhz 25 Meters 11.76 Mhz 31 Meters 9.54 Mhz
EVENING SHOW	1800-2300 (LOCAL):	19 Meters 15.15 Mhz 25 Meters 11.715 Mhz 31 Meters 9.76 Mhz
	1830-1900	
	2130-2300 (LOCAL):	Medium Wave 190 Meters 1580 Khz


 UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE
 

8/2/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND THE UNITED STATES:

Defense Secretary Schlesinger said the defense budget is faced with "the postwar follies" in cost-cutting Congress. He specifically referred to two actions by the Senate armed service committee, one to cut 150,000 men from the 2.2 million in uniform and the other to slash the Administration's 1.6 billion request for military aid in South Vietnam and Laos by one-third. Schlesinger did not mention the House vote to cut more than 1.5 billion from the Pentagon Weapons Procurement Bill.

The House, however, beat back the first of a series of moves by critics of the military budget to cut back military troops strength at home and abroad. It rejected by a vote of 282 to 130 an amendment that would have prohibited the stationing of troops in any foreign country that was spending a smaller percentage of its gross national product on defense than the United States was. The amendment was particularly aimed at reducing the U.S. force stationed in Western Europe.

Two separate moves are being proposed to protect citizens against invasions of privacy by surveillance on the part of the Government or others. Senator Ervin introduced legislation to outlaw spying on civilians by the military. And a Government Advisory Panel urged restraints on the use of Social Security numbers and collection of information on individuals in computer data banks operated by Government or private organizations.

The Food and Drug Administration ordered that high doses of vitamins "A" and "D" be placed on a prescription only basis. It also said that any vitamin, food supplement or food containing more than 150 per cent of the recommended daily allowance of any vitamin shall be classified as a drug.

Reporting they were "feeling in very good shape," the Skylab astronauts began their first full day of experiments in their orbiting laboratory. Emphasis was on medical experiments, but some scientific work was scheduled. Astronauts Bean, Garriott and Lousma reported they had apparently finally shaken the effects of motion sickness which had plagued them from the first day. They were in the fifth day of their scheduled 59-day mission.

Major wholesale beef suppliers in New York City followed a national trend and closed for the day Wednesday because of a shortage of beef. Elsewhere thousands of meat packers were out of work as the shortage spread across the country. Meat industry spokesmen, meanwhile, told Agriculture Secretary Butz that beef price ceilings must be lifted immediately to protect the public from shortages.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: 5x2

EISEWHERE

The official East German news agency ADN reported that Walter Ulbricht, the East German communist leader, died Wednesday of heart disease. He was 80 years old.

Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn said discussions on withdrawal of the 45,000 troops from Thailand will begin "in detail" after the U.S. bombing halt August 15 in Cambodia. Thanom made the statement at a news conference after a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Unger.

The Senate approved the nomination of William Colby as CIA Director, brushing aside questions about his suitability for the job. The vote was 83 to 13 for confirmation. Opposition to Colby's nomination, led by Senators Hughes and Kennedy, centered around his two and one-half years in charge of "Operation Phoenix" in South Vietnam.

By a vote of 8 to 7 the Senate Armed Services Committee decided to cut 885.4 million dollars from the Administration's 1.5 billion request for the missile-firing Trident Submarine. The House had earlier rejected attempts to cut funds for the Trident.

President Nixon voted a 185 million dollar program for emergency medical services saying it is too expensive and infringes on the role of state and local governments.

The President of the California State Bar Association disclosed the Bar is investigating the conduct of President Nixon and other attorneys involved in the Watergate Affairs to determine whether disciplinary action should be taken against them. Mr. Nixon is a member of the California Bar. Other members who are involved in the Watergate matter the Bar association said, include Ehrlichman, Kalmbach, Mardian, Segretti and Strachan.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 912.18 OFF 14.22
20 TRANSP 164.15 OFF 1.05
15 UTILS 89.29 OFF 1.02
65 STOCKS 276.23 OFF .52
VOLUME: 13,530,000 SHARES.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

		Short Wave
BREAKFAST SHOW	0500-0900 (LOCAL)	16 Meters 17.76 Mhz 19 Meters 15.21 Mhz 25 Meters 11.76 Mhz 31 Meters 9.54 Mhz
EVENING SHOW	1800-2300 (LOCAL):	19 Meters 15.15 Mhz 25 Meters 11.715 Mhz 31 Meters 9.76 Mhz
	1830-1900	
	2130-2300 (LOCAL)	Medium Wave 190 Meters 1580 Khz

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NEW HOPES IN THE NIXON-TANAKA TALKS

(By Barry Brown)

Washington, August 1 -- In the view of Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Chira, Japan and the United States are now in a situation somewhat like that of a married couple. They may tend to take each other for granted and to complain to each other, he has said, but if they feel themselves to be drifting apart, they are likely to come back to the realization of how important they really are to each other and to the conclusion that their partnership is the most viable in their lives.

If the analogy is accepted, it might be extended to suggest that the meeting between Prime Minister Tanaka and President Nixon in Washington July 31 and August 1 demonstrated how the "marriage" has matured. The plan for an exchange of visits by Emperor Hirohito and President Nixon underscores the point.

The two nations have now lived with each other long enough and closely enough to have overcome romantic illusions, to understand what to expect from their relationship, and to evaluate it the more realistically.

In light of the fact that the United States and Japan account for a full 40 percent of the entire world's output of goods and services, it might even be said that their appreciation of their interdependence has been reinforced by a growing recognition of what it means to other members of the family of nations involved in promoting world peace and prosperity.

As befits such a relationship, it was not considered essential that the Nixon-Tanaka talks should produce any particular new and formal American-Japanese agreements. On the bilateral level, indeed, economic tensions between the two big trading partners have eased considerably since the President and the Prime Minister met in Hawaii almost a year ago, largely as a result of Japan's voluntary restraints that have cut her export-import advantage about in half. Although there are still problems involved in the way the United States and Japan deal with each other, as indicated by the recent Japanese concern over American export controls on soybeans, there is good reason to believe they can be resolved in the context of a broader continuing relationship that both sides have a stake in maintaining.

The Washington talks therefore focused to a considerable extent on multilateral problems engaging the interests of the United States and Japan. In the trade area, this included encouragement to industrialized nations generally to lower barriers and tariffs, and to avoid protectionist policies. In the area of monetary reform, the United States has hoped that Japan, with her favorable balance of trade with the rest of the world, might use her leverage on others to work toward a more stable multilateral system. In foreign assistance, American and Japanese interests converge both in seeking an international program for reconstruction in Indochina and in inducing other industrialized nations to do more to help the developing nations generally.

The problem of immediate concern to the United States and Japan that is at the same time inextricably entwined with a vast complex of international relations grows out of their common dependence of unhampered deliveries of oil to meet their enormous energy requirements. The American preference has been to try to deal with this situation through a program for the equitable

distribution of energy resources to be worked out through cooperation among producer and consumer nations. The communique committed the two nations "to examine the possibility of developing within the framework of the CECD an arrangement on sharing oil in times of emergency. Both President Nixon and Prime Minister Tanaka have also expressed lively interest in proposals for agreements with the Soviet Union to exploit the oil and natural gas of Siberia, perhaps through joint U.S.-Japanese ventures.

Underlying all the subjects discussed at the Nixon-Tanaka talks, finally, was the theme that the United States regards Japan as an indispensable partner in every effort to achieve solution of global problems. The point needs special emphasis, perhaps, because the Japanese are inevitably aware that ethnic, cultural and geopolitical ties have long seemed to bind the United States more naturally and more closely to Europe.

But, as President Nixon put it in welcoming Prime Minister Tanaka at the White House: "One cannot speak of 'The Year of Europe' or a new European-American relationship, without also speaking of Japan." This insistence on including Japan as a full and equal partner in every project for European-American-Asian cooperation is a measure of the strength of the "marriage" that Foreign Minister Chira has described.

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BID FOR IMMEDIATE CAMBODIAN BOMBING HALT TURNED DOWN

Washington, Aug. 1 -- United States Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall has declined to reinstate a lower court order requiring immediate cessation of American air strikes in Cambodia, instead of on the August 15 deadline agreed to by the President and Congress.

Supporters of the order indicated, however, they would attempt to put their case before another Supreme Court Justice.

Mr. Justice Marshall acted August 1 on an appeal from a New York Congresswoman and four Air Force officers who had won an order for an immediate halt to the bombing July 25 in a Federal District Court in New York only to have an Appeals Court issue a stay of the order, thus permitting the air strikes to continue.

In the Federal District Court order July 25, Judge Orrin G. Judd stated that American air strikes in Cambodia were "unauthorized and unlawful."

In issuing an injunction barring U.S. air support of military activities there, Judge Judd declared: "There is no existing congressional authority to order military forces into combat in Cambodia or to release bombs over Cambodia, and military activities in Cambodia by American armed forces are unauthorized and unlawful."

He said there was "no congressional authorization to fight in Cambodia after the withdrawal of American troops and the release of American prisoners of war."

President Nixon signed congressional legislation at the beginning of July cutting off funds for U.S. bombing in Cambodia after August 15, although he reserved the option of asking Congress for authority to continue the bombing effort after that date if he believes it necessary. The August 15 cutoff was a compromise agreement following Mr. Nixon's veto of an earlier bill which would have ended the bombing funds immediately.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals stayed the lower court's injunction and has scheduled a hearing for August 8. Representative Elizabeth Holtzman, New York Democrat, and the officers who joined her as plaintiffs in the case, asked Mr. Justice Marshall to overturn the stay. The U.S. Supreme Court is in recess until October, 1 so they made their request to Mr. Justice Marshall who serves as Circuit Justice for the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals headquartered in New York.

Having been turned down by him, they had the option of making the appeal to another Supreme Court Justice. Attorneys for the American Civil Liberties Union, representing them, said they would seek a favorable ruling from Justice William O. Douglas who was vacationing in the state of Washington.

In a 12-page opinion Mr. Justice Marshall wrote that "in my judgment, I would exceed my legal authority were I, acting alone, to grant this application. The application to vacate the stay...must therefore be denied."

The Justice said "this highly controversial constitution question involving the two other branches of this Government must follow regular appellate procedure."

Ultimately, he noted, the war in Cambodia may be adjudged to have not only been unwise but unlawful. But in the meantime, he said, "the proper response to an arguably illegal action is, not lawlessness by judges charged with interpreting and enforcing the law. Down that road lies tyranny and repression."

He said if the decision were his alone, "I might well conclude on the merits that continued American military operations in Cambodia are unconstitutional. But the Supreme Court is a collegial institution, and its decisions reflect the views of a majority of the sitting Justices."

"It follows that when I sit in my capacity as a Circuit Justice, I act not for myself alone but as a surrogate for the entire Court, from which my ultimate authority in these matters derives."

"The stark fact is that although there have been numerous lower court decisions concerning the legality of the war in Southeast Asia, this Court has never considered the problem," the Justice said.

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ECONOMIC ADVISERS GIVE MID-YEAR REVIEW OF THE U.S. ECONOMY

Washington, August 1 -- In a mid-year review of the economy presented to the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress on August 1, President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers made these points:

-- "Most components of the U.S. balance of payments showed a significant improvement in the first half of 1973. The deficit in the U.S. merchandise trade balance declined from 1,700 million dollars in the fourth quarter of 1972... virtually to zero in the second quarter of 1973. The balance on goods and services, is likely to show a significant surplus for the second quarter of 1973."

-- The new policy for strengthening anti-inflation policy consists of three main elements: "A further step in the direction of fiscal restraint, reflected in the goal of balancing the budget for the present Fiscal Year;" a "renewed dedication to moderation in monetary policy;" and a "tougher, but also selective and temporary, price and wage control program."

-- After listing seven factors that led to a high rate of inflation in the first half of 1973, the Council expressed an opinion that these factors "were temporary and not part of the normal state of the American economy."

They explained:

"We do not expect agricultural output to be declining continuously, but expect it to resume its growth."

"We do not expect the exchange value of the dollar to decline, but expect it to rise."

"We do not expect inflationary boom in the rest of the world to go on at its recent pace...."

"We do not expect private output per hour in the nonfarm economy to continue rising at only 2.3 percent per annum."

"We do not expect a continuation of the rate of monetary expansion we have had in the past 18 months."

"We believe that if we follow prudent fiscal and monetary policies we will reach a situation of reasonable price stability without price and wage controls...."

-- However, the economic advisers warned that "we have before us a period of a strong tendency to higher prices. The exact duration and dimension of this tendency we do not know. We have tried to make it clear to the American people that it would be neither possible nor desirable to repress all of these prospective price increases. Nevertheless, we think it is feasible and desirable to slow them down and reduce somewhat their ultimate dimension."

-- While inflation is "the big economic problem," it is "not the only thing that has been happening" in the U.S. economy. Real per capita income has risen. "There is little to show that the inflation actually experienced so far had weakened the economy." Employment rose by 1.6 million from the fourth quarter of 1972 to the second quarter of 1973.

-- "We expect a gradual slowdown from the rate of increase of real output experienced in the first half of 1973," which was an annual rate of 5.6 percent. "This would be consistent with a further decline of the unemployment rate below 4.8 percent, the point reached in June. Our goal is to reach a situation, probably in 1974, where real output is rising at a rate in the neighborhood of our normal growth rate, which is about four to four and one-half percent per annum."

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/3/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

The Labor Department reported that wholesale prices dropped in July by the biggest margin of any month in 25 years. The decline was led by prices of farm products and processed foods and feeds which decreased during July by 4.6 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. But, despite the drop, the overall index still stands 12.7 percent above July, 1972.

The House of Representatives has agreed to bar further security improvements on President Nixon's private homes at Key Biscayne, Florida, and San Clemente, California, without specific congressional approval. The House also agreed to wipe out a traditional 1.5 million dollars special project White House fund, which the Nixon Administration used to pay the 100 dollar a day consulting fee to E. Howard Hunt, one of the convicted Watergate conspirators.

Meanwhile, the House Government Operations Committee voted unanimously Thursday to subpoena records of Government spending on President Nixon's private homes, reported to total between 3.5 and 3.7 million dollars.

Despite a serious problem with a propulsion system in their Apollo command ship, the Skylab Two astronauts were given a go-ahead to proceed with a full 59-day mission. The possibility of an emergency splashdown in the Pacific near Hawaii on Friday or Saturday was ruled out by space officials. But because of the possibility of further trouble on the command ship, launch crews at Cape Kennedy, Florida, were told to start preparing the Skylab-Three rocket and spaceship for a possible rescue mission that would be flown as early as September 5.

Representative Bella Abzug, New York Democrat, and 38 other members of House propose that House Speaker Albert and Senate Majority Leader Mansfield send a team of "personal representatives" to Cambodia to confirm that bombing ceases August 15. They also call for stationing observers in Cambodia, Thailand and "elsewhere," to inform Congress on whether U.S. military activities ended in Cambodia.

House has approved amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act, calling for "assurances that the government of North Vietnam is cooperating" in giving an accounting of missing and any remaining prisoners of war. Resolution offered by New York Democratic Representative Biaggi.

Representative Robert F. Drinan, author of a House resolution to impeach President Nixon, said such a proceeding is the only way for the President to be cleared of suspicion of wrongdoing. In a television interview, the Jesuit priest-Congressman said the Senate Watergate hearings would not settle the issue.

WATERGATE DEVELOPMENTS:

At the start of the Senate Watergate hearing, Chairman Sam Ervin made a statement defending Senator Daniel Inouye, a member of the Senate Watergate Committee, as "one of the most dedicated Americans this country has ever known." Ervin's remarks came in response to John Wilson, H.R. Haldeman's attorney, who on Wednesday called Inouye "that little Jap."

In San Francisco, the Japanese American Citizens League issued a statement charging that Wilson's remark was an intentional racial slur.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

Communist insurgents threatening Phnom Penh from three sides opened a major new offensive Thursday 13 miles southeast of the Cambodian capital and were reported about one and one-half miles from the city's outer defense perimeter. In Saigon, a government spokesman said South Vietnam has no plans to intervene in the Cambodian fighting but may do so if Phnom Penh asks for it. In Paris, the Viet Cong warned South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu against sending troops to aid the hard pressed Cambodian army and said such a move would imperil the Paris Cease-fire Agreement.

The West German government rejected allegations that U.S. military agents had illegally tapped German civilian telephones in a counter-espionage operation. A Cabinet Committee report said: "Investigations have shown that accusations that American agencies in West Germany have broken German laws concerning postal communications (telephone) secrecy are groundless."

In Tokyo, major political parties opposed to Prime Minister Tanaka's government charged that the U.S.-Japanese communique issued in Washington Wednesday means Japan has abandoned its independent diplomatic posture. The Socialist Party, in a statement, charged that the government's promise to cooperate in a new U.S.-proposed Atlantic Charter will "distort Japan's peace diplomacy in Asia."

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau opened a 32-nation Commonwealth summit conference in Ottawa with a confident assertion that the world now is closer to peace.

The Senate passed a bill raising the hourly minimum wage to 2.20 dollars and extending coverage to an estimated seven million workers. The bill now goes to the House where approval is expected Friday.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a resolution calling on the United States and Sweden to take immediate steps to restore normal friendly relations.

Supreme Court Justice William Douglas agreed to hear arguments on a request by Representative Elizabeth Holtzman and four Air Force officers for an immediate halt to U.S. bombing in Cambodia. Mr. Douglas is vacationing in Goose Prairie, Washington.

In the afternoon hearing of the Senate Watergate Committee, Former Deputy CIA Director Robert E. Cushman said that a tape-recorded conversation and official Agency minutes back up his belief that former White House aide John Ehrlichman set up aid for E. Howard Hunt, who participated in the 1971 break-in of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. General Cushman, now commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, said Ehrlichman called him July 7, 1971, saying that Hunt had been hired by the White House as a security consultant and should be helped. And he said a request from Ehrlichman prompted him in January to rewrite a sensitive memo which had indirectly linked Ehrlichman to the break in.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages: 30 INDUS 910.22 OFF 1.96
 20 TRANSP 164.27 UP 0.12
 15 UTILS 97.58 OFF 0.71
 65 STOCKS 275.59 OFF 0.64
 VOLUME: 12,080,000 SHARES.

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U.S. OFFICIAL COMMENDS THAIS, BURMESE FOR SEIZING OPIUM DEALER

Washington, Aug. 2 -- The United States has commended the government of Burma and Thailand for cooperating to capture Lo Shing-Han, an important figure in illegal opium trafficking in Southeast Asia.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush delivered congratulations personally at the State Department this week to Ambassador U Win of Burma and Thailand's Charge d'Affaires Wichian Watanakun.

"We view Mr. Lo's removal from the narcotics scene," Mr. Rush told the two diplomats, "as a major step forward in the continuing action against narcotics trafficking in Southeast Asia. Continued cooperation of this kind obviously will be of important benefit to the rest of the world."

Lo Shing-Han, an insurgent leader in Burma who was for many years one of the major dealers in Southeast Asia in opium, morphine and heroin, was arrested on July 17 as a result of joint action by Burmese and Thai officials.

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

-- July was a month of intensive diplomatic activity for U.S. leaders, who concentrated on cementing good relations with friendly nations in East Asia as a major step toward assuring peace throughout the world.

The month opened with a visit to Tokyo by high-level U.S. officials, headed by Secretary of State William Rogers, for joint meetings with Japanese cabinet ministers. Mr. Rogers then flew to Seoul for talks as did Secretary of Commerce Frederick Dent, who also visited Taipei. They voiced the Nixon Administration theme of growing confidence in international cooperation in the diplomatic and economic areas.

The month concluded with important diplomatic exchanges during an official visit to the United States by Prime Minister Tanaka of Japan and an unofficial visit by Prime Minister Whitlam of Australia. Both leaders talked with President Nixon.

With the pressures and strains of imbalances in the world monetary structure somewhat relieved by a marked improvement in the U.S. balance of payments, the talks could concentrate on matters of more long-range importance.

Expectation of bumper harvests in the United States tended to relieve international pressures aroused by world-wide food shortages.

Secretary of State Rogers said in Tokyo that it is vitally important for the United States and Japan to work together on global matters.

"We have a security treaty which we believe, and I think Japan believes, is the keystone to peace in the Pacific..." he said. "It is the policy of the United States to maintain our close, traditional, friendly ties with Japan while we seek to improve our relations with other nations of the world..."

"Japan is our number one overseas trading partner...that's why we are working closely together on matters involving monetary affairs, why we are working closely together in the trade negotiations that are going to be held in Japan in the fall..."

"We are developing the ability to work together in global matters in a way that is contributing or will contribute to the betterment of mankind."

He noted that the U.S. trade deficit with Japan which amounted to 4,100 million dollars in 1972, had been reduced by almost 50 percent during the first five months of 1973.

Calling attention to world trade and monetary negotiations to be held in the near future, Mr. Rogers spoke of the need for unity among the industrialized nations. "If we lose sight of our common interests -- of our interdependence -- we will all suffer," he said.

"Restructuring of the global trading system," Mr. Rogers said, "must be accompanied by a compatible and fundamental reform of the world's monetary system. The United States hopes that with Japan and other nations we can work together... to bring about a flexible, balanced and symmetrical system that would induce prompt and effective adjustment of payments surpluses and deficits."

As the month ended, Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka arrived in Washington for summit talks with President Nixon.

"Japanese American friendship and cooperation," Mr. Nixon said in greeting his guest, "is essential not only for us to have peace in the Pacific, but for us to develop peace and progress in the world."

"Japan is now a great world power," the President said. "One cannot speak of the 'Year of Europe,' a new European-American relationship, without also speaking of Japan. One cannot speak of such matters as a new situation with regard to international monetary affairs, or trade, as simply being among the developed nations, a matter for the United States to discuss with its European allies. It is essential that Japan also participate and contribute, not as a subsidiary partner, but as an equal partner."

Earlier in July the United States felt compelled to establish controls on the export of soybeans because of an unusually heavy worldwide demand for the high-protein crop. The United States is the biggest producer. Then, on July 12, the United States relaxed the controls in a move designed to help Japan, which relies heavily on soybeans for human food.

Secretary Rogers assured the Japanese Government that Japan can rely on the United States as a dependable supplier of farm products. On July 20, the U.S. Government announced that it would free an additional 136,000 metric tons of soybeans for export this summer. The beans already had been committed when the controls were first announced.

Analysts noted that even with controls, however, the United States will export more soybeans this year than in any previous year. Foreign buyers will receive more than half of this year's record-breaking crop.

Faced with an unprecedented demand for ferrous scrap metal, the United States ordered export controls on all further shipments of such scrap overseas until market conditions improve. Even so, total exports of 11.4 million long tons is the highest ever. Of U.S. exports of the metal, about half go to Japan. The 1973 total would have been even higher, U.S. officials noted, but Japan has agreed to cut back on its expected imports by one million tons. Commerce Secretary Dent expressed the U.S. appreciation for Japan's "willingness to come forth with this voluntary solution to a very difficult market problem."

During July the Commerce Department also announced that export controls had been placed on 41 other farm products, including edible oils, animal fats and livestock protein feed.

President Nixon's special representative for trade negotiations, Ambassador William Eberle, said the U.S. embargo on soybean and cottonseed exports illustrated the need to improve conditions affecting agricultural trade. He said he believes forthcoming international trade negotiations will afford an opportunity for a constructive international dialogue on these matters. As goals he listed more agricultural trade, lower prices and better distribution.

President Nixon and Secretary Rogers held conferences near the end of July with Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, who paid an unofficial visit to Washington en route to a Commonwealth Conference in Canada.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Whitlam emphasized the importance of the spirit of cooperation between their two countries, both reaffirming the importance they attach to the ANZUS partnership. Mr. Rogers, who joined Mr. Whitlam in signing a renewal of the 1968 U.S.-Australian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Agreement, pointed out that the U.S.-Australian relationship had "stood the test of time." Mr. Whitlam said the agreement "indicates the continuity of fruitful arrangements between us."

In a speech at the National Press Club, Mr. Whitlam said Australia wants to strengthen its ties with the United States but to act more independently in international affairs than it has in the past.

During his two-day visit to the Republic of Korea earlier in July, Secretary Rogers -- who conferred with President Park Chong-hui and other top officials -- stressed that the United States would continue to maintain its alliances. Any U.S. troops withdrawals, he said, will be consistent with Asian security. Mr. Rogers said in a press statement during his Seoul visit:

'We believe...that simultaneous admission of the Koreas to the United Nations would be a very sensible, logical and constructive step. We will support it wholeheartedly.

'We support President Park's initiative in regard to the United Nations, and we will do what we can in diplomatic circles to make it possible for both Koreas to become members of the United Nations without in any way giving up the main objective, main purpose, of the unification of the Koreas at an appropriate time.'

Commerce Secretary Dent, who also visited Seoul, outlined his views on trade and investment at a news conference following the fifth U.S.-Korean commerce ministers' meeting.

"The United States," he said, "is committed to a program of expanding world trade for the benefit of all peoples. We deeply regret that this long-term commitment was interrupted in an unfortunate way in recent weeks, due to international problems that have brought inordinate pressure on virtually all of the economies of the world.

"We look forward to resuming the long-range program of liberalization of trade as the trade legislation passes our Congress in the not too distant future and we, alone with your country and the other members of GATT, proceed with the long-range discussions of revising world trading relationships to the advantage of all concerned."

Traveling to the Republic of China, where he addressed the Taipei-American Chamber of Commerce on July 24, Mr. Dent described the state of the American economy and the challenges facing it.

"The United States is in the midst of a boom, with virtually all sectors operating at near-full capacity," he said.

"Industry is experiencing record production, as every effort is made to meet the strong consumer demands created by unprecedented wide-spread prosperity... In order to meet this challenge of selling American products to the world at an increased rate, it is apparent that we must concentrate our efforts on the Far East."

There were other foreign affairs developments of special importance during July:

-- In an appearance before a Senate Subcommittee on July 24, Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger said U.S. military assistance to Cambodia would take on increased importance after air support ends on August 15. He urged Congress to appropriate the 167 million dollars requested by President Nixon for Cambodian defense, contending that U.S. military aid is important to the ability of the Cambodian government to bargain; to the establishment of peace in Southeast Asia, and to U.S. foreign policy.

-- On July 18 the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board announced that the United States had begun active intervention in foreign exchange markets "for the purpose of maintaining orderly market conditions". The announcement gave no details but intervention under present circumstances is presumed to mean that the U.S. Government would use foreign currencies to buy up dollars so as to slow or reverse a decline in the dollar's exchange rate. Under recently expanded arrangements with foreign central banks, the Federal Reserve System -- the US central bank -- can borrow up to 17,980 million dollars' worth of foreign currencies for such operations.

-- The two congressional committees responsible for foreign aid legislation have approved proposals that would re-focus U.S. bilateral economic assistance on the poorer sectors of society in developing countries. The legislation also would provide a new program of easy term financing to increase sales of U.S. goods needed in development abroad. Under proposals approved by the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees during the third week of July, the United States would authorize economic aid on the basis of acute problem sectors rather than by geographic region or country. Priority would be given to food, rural development, nutrition, population planning, health, education and human resources. The proposals must now be considered by the full membership of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Major differences between the two bills center on security supporting assistance and plans for the postwar construction of Indochina. All military and supporting assistance has been removed from the Senate version and incorporated in separate legislation at considerably reduced levels. The House version incorporates security supporting assistance -- also at reduced level -- in the same bill with other elements of foreign aid.

Secretary of State Rogers urged the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Operations to support economic development aid and security assistance to developing countries. He said he considers economic assistance to Indochina particularly important in facilitating the transition from war to peace and the process of reconciliation.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

		Short Wave
BREAKFAST SHOW	0500-0900 (LOCAL)	16 Meters 17.76 Mhz
		19 Meters 15.21 Mhz
		25 Meters 11.76 Mhz
		31 Meters 9.54 Mhz
EVENING SHOW	1800-2300 (LOCAL)	19 Meters 15.15 Mhz
		25 Meters 11.715 Mhz
		31 Meters 9.76 Mhz
	1830-1900	
	2130-2300 (LOCAL)	Medium Wave 190 Meters 1580 Khz

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/6/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

Cambodian government troops drove back communist forces Sunday in fierce fighting five kilometers from the capital of Phnom Penh. It was the heaviest fighting so close to the capital in the current communist offensive. After the battle, strategic Highway I which had been under communist control was reopened as far as a village 25 kilometers from the city.

In South Vietnam saboteurs blew up a train near Saigon wounding ten persons. Heavy fighting was reported raging in the Mekong delta area. Communist forces probed the defensive perimeter outside Hue. Meanwhile President Thieu charged the communists are introducing more troops and equipment into South Vietnam to prepare for a new offensive. In a Civil Defense Day speech the South Vietnamese leader said there is no peace in the country because of communist ceasefire violations.

U.S. Presidential Advisor Kissinger held a private meeting in New York this weekend with Singapore Prime Minister Yew to discuss recent developments in South East Asia. The White House did not elaborate on the specific topics of the discussion. The Singapore Prime Minister stopped over in New York on his way to the Ottawa meeting of Commonwealth nations.

Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka is returning to Tokyo after a week long visit to the U.S. which included two days of talks with President Nixon. Prior to his departure, Mr. Tanaka said Japan would prefer to remain under the American nuclear umbrella rather than to develop its own nuclear arsenal. Appearing on an American TV news program, the Japanese leader reiterated Japan's intent not to become a nuclear power. He also said his country should be given a seat on the U.N. Security Council. Prime Minister Tanaka said having a non-nuclear power on the Council would be constructive to the cause of peace. In a communique issued at the end of last week's summit, with the Prime Minister, President Nixon pledged to support Japan's bid for Security Council membership.

Two Arabs hurling grenades and firing machine guns have killed three people and wounded 55 others in the transit lounge at Athens airport. The terrorists, who arrived in Athens from Beirut earlier on Sunday said they belonged to the Black September Terrorist organization. A Palestinian spokesman in Beirut denied any Palestin resistance involvement in the attack. The terrorists surrounded after holding 35 passengers hostage in a lounge bar for two hours. Two women who acted as interpreters for the terrorists are also being held. Police said the terrorists' target were passengers on a TWA flight bound for Tel Aviv but they made a mistake and attacked people about to board another TWA flight to New York. Two of the dead were Americans the third victim, a man, has not been identified. Greek police said 32 of the injured were Greeks, and 23 were Americans or Greeks Americans. The attack was the second in less than on month by Arab terrorists in Athens. On July 19 an Arab gunmen tried to break into the ELAL airlines office in Athens and then held 15 hostages in a hotel until he won assurance he could leave the country.

America's Skylab astronauts are preparing for their long delayed space walk now set for Monday morning. During the expected 3 1/2 hour walk the astronauts will put up a new heat shield over their orbiting space station and replenish films in the telescope cameras. Sunday, the astronauts took part in the unique space air and surface survey of the eastern part of the Gulf of Mexico. As the astronauts trained their on board cameras and sensors on the Gulf, two research airplanes flew over the same area. Their purpose was to determine such data as chlorophyll and salt content of the water. Scientists and fisherman aboard 9 research ships and one hundred thirty fishing boats collected the same kind of data from the sea surface, as well as recorded all the types of fish they had seen or caught. Oceanographers hope the information will furnish a blueprint of the eastern part of the Gulf of Mexico. Without Skylab such a study would take years.

The Soviet Union has reportedly adopted a new policy on internal migration designed to encourage more settlement in the areas along side the Chinese border. The New York Times said this policy is evidenced by new decrees allowing border settlers extra benefits, including more liberal vacation privileges and bigger loans for home building and livestock purchases. The system of lump sum payment for settlers now strongly favors those intending to move to Chinese border areas.

Talks between the Soviet Union and China on contested border areas have been going on since 1969 and are apparently still needed.

Treasury Secretary George Schultz said he believes the Nixon Administration's economic program will cool off the nation's surging economy without bringing on a recession. Interviewed on TV Secretary Schultz described the nation's current 8% economic growth rate as unsustainable. He said he is confident that the growth rate can be brought down to 4% without serious disruptions. Mr. Schultz said he agreed that the nation's current inflation rate is alarming but he cautioned against drastic action in attacking this problem such as major tax increase, since such a move might disrupt other areas of the economy. Mr. Schultz said America's position in international trade was stronger and healthier. He said U.S. foreign trade was just about in balance during the last quarter. He said the decline of the dollar on the world currency market has been halted.

Libyan Premier and Egyptian Deputy Premier have opened a new round of talks in Tripoli on the proposed merger of their countries. The talks are a continuation of meetings held in Egypt last month. Egyptian President Sadat and other officials reportedly informed Colonel Khadaffi that they preferred a gradual approach to the merger. Cairo reports say Egypt favors a formal declaration of unity next month to be followed by further study and adoption of measures bring the union into being.

U.N. Secretary Gen. Waldheim has arrived in Bucharest, Romania, on the last stop of a 4 nation East European tour. He was met by Romanian Foreign Minister. He will see the President of Romania Tuesday.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

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	1830-1900	
	2130-2300 (LOCAL):	Medium Wave 190 Meters 1580 Khz

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THERE CAN BE NO MORATORIUM IN THE QUEST FOR PEACE

(by Dr. Henry A. Kissinger)
Assistant to President Nixon for National
Security Affairs

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following was adapted from a speech by Dr. Kissinger August 2 in Washington on the occasion of his receiving the Theodore Roosevelt Award of the International Platform Association. The Award is presented annually to the "outstanding official in the U.S. Government".)

Something Theodore Roosevelt said in an 1899 speech in Chicago contains the essence of the idea I would like to place before you:

"Far better it is to dare mighty things, to win glorious triumphs, even though checkered by failure, than to take rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in the gray twilight that knows not victory nor defeat."

If history teaches nothing else, it makes clear that no great nation can afford to pass by the moment when, in Teddy Roosevelt's words "mighty things must be dared." Once the opportunity is past, no rationalization or self-justification will bring it back.

The United States, in my view, faces such a historic moment. That moment exists for us as a people, not as partisans of any particular cause. The consequences of failure will be borne not by this Administration, but by its successors in the decades to come, not by our contemporaries but by future generations.

Over the past four years major changes have been registered in this nation's international relationships.

-- We have ended the war in Southeast Asia. We now seek to create conditions to stability and accommodation to enable political competition to replace the bloodshed and hatred which for over a generation have torn Indochina.

-- We are building a new relationship with an old adversary-- the People's Republic of China. The hostility of two decades has been eased, normal relations are approaching, and for the first time since the end of World War II all great nations have become full participants in the international system.

-- We have worked persistently to resolve by negotiation many of the political issues which have made our relationship with the Soviet Union contentious, and which for so long threatened world peace. Even more importantly, the very process of negotiation, over a wide range of issues, has created the possibility of a strong and lasting mutual interest in peace and cooperation.

-- We are embarked upon reinvigorating traditional friendships with our closest friends and allies in the Atlantic Community and with Japan. It is a journey which we hope will end not simply in a repetition of familiar liturgies but in a new recognition that what unites a community of free nations far transcends the secondary issues that divide us.

We found a world so accustomed to the ubiquity of the cold war that even the most routine business of peaceful relations among nations was carried on in the shadow of global confrontation.

Fundamental problems persist; but they are no longer so pervasive that they dominate the conduct of all international relations. The history of the post-war era has been a never-ending effort to maintain peace through crisis management. The structure of peace we envisage would, instead, be sustained by a growing realization on the part of all nations that they have a stake in stability and that this stability is ensured by acting from a sense of justice and with moderation. The world is beginning to sense that its purposes need not be the captive of its fears, that they can be shaped by its hopes and dreams.

But these are only beginnings, not accomplished facts. Whether the shoots that have been planted will mature will depend in large measure upon how we conduct ourselves as a nation over the course of the next decade. And what we are ten years hence depends upon what we do today, next week, and in the months that follow.

Our influence for good on ill will be measured by the world's judgement of our constancy and self-confidence. Our foreign policy will mean little if other nations see our actions as sporadic initiatives of a small group reflecting no coherent national purpose of consensus. No foreign policy -- no matter how ingenious -- has any chance of success if it is born in the minds of a few and carried in the hearts of none.

Foreign policy must not become an alibi or a distraction from domestic ills. But, equally, domestic problems must not be used as an excuse for abandoning our international responsibilities. There can be no moratorium in the quest for a peaceful world. And as we pursue that quest we will need to draw upon the country's best minds, no matter what their partisan political persuasion -- not on a bipartisan but on a nonpartisan basis. Especially at this moment of necessary self-examination, we must also reaffirm the basis of our national unity.

As someone who came to this country as a refugee from totalitarianism, I have a special feeling for what America can still mean to the world, and how a withdrawal of America from the world would deprive mankind of hope and purpose. This is why I pray that we will recapture the spirit that Teddy Roosevelt so well represented, and that once more a generation of Americans will be prepared to "enjoy and suffer much" and will strive mightily on frontiers that are set by our common purposes.

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SAIGON SEMINAR EXAMINES NEW POWER BALANCE IN ASIA

Saigon, Aug. 3 -- United States intentions toward developing nations of Southeast Asia under conditions of Sino-American and Sino-Soviet detente were examined in a major foreign policy seminar held in Saigon this week.

For South Vietnam, it was the first conference of its kind in more than a decade -- a symptom of a shift in planning from wartime to postwar affairs.

Several hundred South Vietnamese government officials, legislators and military officers attended the five-day meeting, sponsored by the U.S. Information Service. Two prominent American political scientists took part: Robert A. Scalapino of the University of California and William E. Griffith of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Both men are specialists in Asian and communist affairs.

American policy is currently aiming at "a broad political-military equilibrium in this part of the world that will move detente toward peace and an acceptance of the status quo," Dr. Scalapino told the seminar.

He said that under the Nixon Doctrine the United States does not intend to withdraw from Asia and that an isolationist movement in the United States "is not going to succeed in the same sense in which it succeeded in the 1920's." However, he added, certain new and important obligations must now be borne by societies with which the United States has commitments and ties.

"Nothing is clearer to me," Dr. Scalapino said, "than that the task of executing development reforms, controls conducive to stability, to meeting public needs and providing dynamic and viable images, is going to be the responsibility of each separate government and state -- and that, therefore, in the most essential sense, survival will depend upon the peoples most immediately concerned."

He said a crucial factor at present is "the degree to which the Republic of Vietnam can show the American people and the American political leaders on both sides that it is moving toward viability and a greater degree of self-reliance; that the state here is one that warrants continued support."

Dr. Griffith analyzed the "diplomatic revolution" represented in the world balance of power by the "simultaneous detentes" the United States has achieved in its relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. One of the major objectives of the United States in seeking these detentes, he said, was to reverse the Soviet and Chinese policies of encouraging North Vietnam toward total military victory in South Vietnam -- and to gain their support in pressuring Hanoi toward acceptance of a compromise cease-fire agreement.

Peking and Moscow will not stop all military aid to Hanoi, Dr. Griffith said, but for the Soviet Union and China the war in Southeast Asia is now "essentially settled." They do not want its resumption on a large scale and are not likely to give Hanoi the supplies which would enable it to re-escalate fighting on that scale, he added.



UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

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8/10/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg suggested that the other ex-Justices on the High Court listen to White House tape recordings on watergate and determine which portions should be given investigators. Goldberg excluded himself from the proposed panel. He said every effort should be made to avoid a constitutional showdown on the issue of Presidential powers.

The American Bar Association, ending its 96th annual convention in Washington, called on state bar groups to investigate, and possibly discipline, lawyers involved in the Watergate affair for violating ethical standards. The ABA is creating a special advisory commission to assist state bars in their disciplinary work.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, in a report, urged all states to outlaw handguns except for law enforcement and military officers and to seize all those in civilian hands. It also recommended that existing federal, state and local laws relating to handguns be strenuously enforced.

In Boston, the Massachusetts House, by a vote of 130 to 89, gave initial approval to legislation that would make the death penalty mandatory for persons found guilty of first degree murder.

Attorney General Elliot Richardson announced he had ordered Justice Department employees to report any conversations on Department matters with outsiders, including congressmen, but not with news media representatives. He said the purpose was to clear the Department of public suspicion that it was politically influenced.

The Senate Watergate Committee decided to file suit Thursday in an attempt to force President Nixon to turn over tape recordings of his White House conversations on Watergate. The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Washington, would seek a "declaratory judgment," according to Committee Deputy Chief Counsel, Rufus L. Edmisten.

Admiral Thomas Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Senate Armed Services Committee false reports on U.S. bombing in Indochina were made as far back in 1966. Deputy Defense Secretary William P. Clements said it was all a mistake. According to Moorer, a dual reporting system -- one highly classified showing actual missions and another not as classified showing the strikes elsewhere - had been kept since the United States began bombing the Ho Chi Minh Trail in 1966.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

American B-52s and F-111 bombers bombed on two sides of Phnom Penh in the most intensive strikes in a month. Ground fighting was reported light around the capital.

In Saigon, a government spokesman accused the communists of a major attack on the defense perimeter of Hue and said the Viet Cong were still trying to seize control of Highway One on the central coast.

The price of gold plummeted in Europe by a record 9.75 dollars to 107.50 dollars an ounce and the U.S. dollar improved sharply on foreign exchange markets.

In Geneva, Sweden urged the United States and the Soviet Union to immediately halt research for turning out small nuclear weapons designed for limited battlefield engagements. Swedish Minister of State Alva Myrdal told the 25-nation Disarmament Conference that research could produce "a new generation of tactical weapons" more powerful than conventional weapons with precision delivery.

Political sources in Cairo said Egyptian and Libyan negotiators have reached tentative agreement on plans for merging their two countries by gradual stages. A joint communique by Egyptian Deputy Premier Abdel Kader Hatem and Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud on their five days of talks is expected.

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York on August 8 overturned a lower court's decision that bombing of Cambodia was unconstitutional. Decision was two to one. It reversed July 25 decision of U.S. District Judge Orrin Judd. Earlier on August 8 Supreme Court Justice Marshall refused for a second time to halt the bombing and U.S. District Court Judge L' Tauro in Boston dismissed a suit similar to the one decided in New York.

The judges in New York said they would issue a written opinion later this week so that their decision can be appealed to the Supreme Court. Plaintiffs in New York suit were Rep. Elizabeth Holtman, Democrat, and four airmen who were ordered to fly missions in Cambodia.

Pentagon spokesman Daniel James said August 8 that Air Force has stepped up air strikes against Cambodian insurgent strongholds.

The Stock Market closed mixed and trading was slow on the New York Stock Exchange. Declines topped advances, 669 to 642, among 1,723 issues on the tape.

Dow Jones closing averages:	30 INDUS	901.49	OFF 0.53
	20 TRANSP	159.74	UP 0.23
	15 UTILS	96.02	OFF 0.22
	65 STOCKS	271.58	OFF 0.12
	VOLUME:	12,880,000	

STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING AUGUST 9:

EAST GERMANY -- The meeting between Assistant Secretary Stoessel and Dietnam Hucke, Acting East German Observer at the U.N., lasted 30 minutes. Spokeswoman Miss Poulain said they "discussed procedures for negotiations between the two parties on the establishment of diplomatic relations." Mr. Stoessel, she said, raised the need for an American administrative team to travel to East Berlin later this month to discuss the availability of a premises and facilities required for operating a U.S. Mission there. He also discussed holding substantive negotiations in Washington in September. Miss Poulain said the East German representative responded that he would report to his Foreign Ministry and "be back in touch." She said she did not anticipate any further meetings before the opening of substantive talks, but noted it was possible an East German administrative team would visit Washington before the talks begin.

North Korea -- the State Department has approved the issuance of visas for 13 officers and two staff members to be assigned to a North Korean Observer Mission at the United Nations.

Libya -- Responding to a question from the August 8 briefing on whether the U.S. would print American passports in Arabic to facilitate entry of U.S. citizens to Libya, as requested by the Libyan government, she noted the U.S. has been trying to work out a solution to the problem for many months. She pointed out that the U.S. has proposed to Libya that its embassies translate into Arabic whatever information they wish from U.S. passports, just as the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli does for Libyan citizens whose passports are printed only in Arabic. The U.S. has not received a reply, she said.

"It would point out," she said, "that we do not discriminate against Arabic in favor of any other language in our passports which are printed in English only. Our Embassy has been stamping visas in Libyan passports printed only in Arabic since last year and has, in addition, been providing informal translations into English of the basic, personal data in the passport to assist Libyans entering into the U.S.

To print passports in Arabic, she added, "obviously, would be a major departure from the practice of the U.S. and most other countries which could not be made without consideration of the precedent it would set."

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FARM PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DROP, CONTROLS 'REVIEWED'

(by John Holway)

Washington, August 9 -- Visibly disappointed over the drop in estimated grain production for the year, U.S. officials now conceded that they are "reviewing" the question of whether to impose export controls to try to stop the wildly spiraling price rises.

Although the drop, announced August 9, was not too large -- and the total crop of most commodities will still be far above last year's records -- it puts further pressure on an already tight supply picture.

Either domestic consumption or foreign exports must be cut back, officials say, or the reserve stocks - already on the low side -- will be reduced even lower.

The announcement from the Department of Agriculture came as newspapers were headlining the news that U.S. bread prices have jumped two cents a loaf. Richard Bell, the Department's Deputy Assistant for International Affairs, told newsmen that the public will have to expect even further rises in food prices.

Not only is the U.S. consumer going to have to pay more. Foreign buyers must also either pay the rapidly mounting prices of wheat, corn and other commodities -- or decide to go without.

Already, Mr. Bell said, several countries have informed the Department that they are backing away from the market. Some of the cancellations, he said, are "quite sizeable." He did not name the countries involved.

As buyers leave the market, he noted, prices can be expected to moderate.

Mr. Bell indicated that Department experts will take "several days" to analyze the new statistics, during which time export controls will be "reviewed again."

He did not prophesy what the result of their study will be, but he did point out some of the factors they will probably take into account.

First, Mr. Bell pointed to the huge numbers of "unidentified" export buyers. These, he said, are presumed to be speculators and not bona fide exporters. These "unidentified" sales, he indicated, may never leave the country at all, but may be sold eventually to U.S. users.

Thus in the case of wheat, for example, if the huge block of 6 million tons bought by unidentified purchasers is deducted. Exports are only about 35 percent of total anticipated supplies. Normally, the United States exports about 50 percent of its total wheat -- production plus reserves.

In view of that, he said, "I am not particularly alarmed" by the statistics.

Mr. Bell said the Department has no "trigger" point at which it would automatically recommend export controls.

If controls should be imposed, he was asked, would they be similar to the recent controls on soybeans, in which 50 percent of outstanding contracts were honored?

"Soybeans," he replied, "is not the type of program we would use again. Any future system would be different. Contracts should be honored in full as much as possible.

The biggest drop in production estimates came in corn. Although farmers planted seven percent more acres in corn this year, total production (by the revised estimates) will be only two percent above last year. This is because the average yield per acre has plunged following last spring's floods.

The drop between last month's corn estimate and the new estimate is explained by unusually dry weather in the main corn growing states of Iowa and Illinois. Fortunately, the early August rains have been encouraging. If the plains states continue to get rain for the rest of this month, the corn estimate could be revised upward in September.

When corn production goes down, even a little, it exerts price pressure on the other feed grains (oats, barley and sorghum). Luckily, sorghum production was revised sharply upward in the latest report, taking up some of the slack from the corn decline .

What of soybeans? Mr. Bell agreed that there are no prospects this year for building up the nation's badly depleted stocks. But he insisted that the plan remains to remove the export controls next month, at the end of the current crop year.

What about next year? There are no plans to reimpose controls next year either, he replied."

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NEW MATURITY IN U.S.-AUSTRALIA RELATIONS, SAYS GREEN

Washington, August 9 -- Preparing to return to his post in Canberra following the recent meeting in Washington between President Nixon and Australian Prime Minister Whitlam, U.S. Ambassador Marshall Green sees "a new maturity" in relations between the two countries.

One of the healthiest developments in their relationship, Mr. Green says, is the ability of officials of both countries to listen to one another's views, even though they may not be in complete agreement.

Speaking to a group of diplomatic correspondents at the State Department August 9, Mr. Green pointed out that though the two countries share a common heritage and common objectives, they do not always take the same path toward their goals.

As a result of the discussions of the President and Prime Minister July 30, Mr. Green expressed the belief that any strain in their relations is "probably behind us."

"The conversations went very well indeed," the Ambassador asserted.

He noted that Prime Minister Whitlam's visit also provided him with good exposure to the total Washington scene. In addition to his talks with the President, Mr. Whitlam conferred with Vice President Agnew, Secretary of State Rogers, a number of members of Congress, as well as business and labor leaders.

Mr. Green said the Prime Minister told him before departing from New York for Ottawa that he "felt very good" about his brief stay in the capital.

The Ambassador, an expert on the Far East, who served as Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs before undertaking his present assignment, noted that the United States and Australia have long shared in efforts to maintain stability and provide for development in that part of the world.

But now that Australia has established friendly relations with Japan, the People's Republic of China and Indonesia and no longer perceives a threat from those areas, the ties with the United States are not the same, he said.

Accordingly, the ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, United States) Treaty arrangement, though still considered important, is not as vital as it once was, he pointed out.

Australia now is seeking to broaden its ties with other nations of the world, among them the developing countries of Asia, Mr. Green said.

The Ambassador noted also that trade and investment issues are gaining in prominence. The United States has a favorable trade balance with Australia, he said, pointing out that at one time U.S. exports exceeded imports from there by 25 percent. The figure fell to 20 percent, but sales are once again moving up, he declared.

Mr. Green noted Australia's concern about foreign investment. He said 62 percent of the nation's great wealth of natural resources is controlled by this source and added this is a level the Government will try to keep from increasing. However, he said the Australians, being short of risk capital, realize the importance of foreign investment to their continued progress.

Another issue he mentioned was that of access to joint U.S.-Australian military installations. This is being worked out with agreement made on visiting arrangements for all but two of the bases, he said.

Responding to a question, Mr. Green said the new Australian Labor Government had considered giving up its membership in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization but decided against such a move. He said the Australians want to dispense with the "frills and fanfare" of SEATO, such as bands, speeches and large public opening sessions. They would prefer to place more emphasis on the Organization's role in spurring peaceful progress, rather than its military aspects, he said, adding that an agreement touching on these points is expected at the next SEATO meeting.

Mr. Green stressed the current importance of maintaining the Organization as a means of giving Thailand leverage in its effort to reshape its foreign policy. Scrapping SEATO or getting out of the Organization would impair Thailand's bargaining position and its self assurance, he said. "Further, he stated he did not believe SEATO was considered "provocative" by adversary powers such as China and North Vietnam.

The Ambassador said the Australians would like to see a negotiated settlement in Cambodia but have not commented on what may happen there when the U.S. air strikes end August 15.

He said he believed that if Cambodia falls to communist rule it will not seriously jeopardize the future of South Vietnam.

South Vietnam, he said, "has a chance to hack it."

Speaking of Australia, he said, it is a country that has "definitely come of age," is increasingly independent and feels it is becoming more important on the world scene. "It is not beholden to any country," he said.

Noting parallels in the careers of Prime Minister Whitlam and President Nixon, the Ambassador pointed out that both men were lawyers who had worked their way up to leadership positions. Also, he noted both were deeply interested in history and foreign affairs.

Although there was some concern about their meeting beforehand, he said all that concerned him was "how to cut off their conversation once it started."

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/13/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

Dispatches from Cambodia report communist troops have launched full scale attack on Skouna city at the junction of Highways 6 and 7 northeast of Phnom Penh. The city has been under communist siege for the past several months. The heavy fighting has reportedly forced government to abandon some of their defensive positions. Meanwhile around Phnom Penh government troops are using a lull in the fighting to consolidate and widen their perimeters as US war planes strike communist positions around the capital. The American air support will end Wednesday.

In Washington, Senator Stuart Symington says he can see no good that has come from the bombing and is pleased the air action is ending regardless of what happens to Cambodia politically. The acting chairman of the Armed Services Committee gave the statement in a TV interview.

In South Vietnam Saigon military command said heavy fighting continues in the Central Highlands, the coastal lowlands, and the Mekong Delta. There has been action in these areas for the past ten days.

President Nixon spend the weekend at his Camp David retreat working on his Watergate speech. The President plans to address the nation on the affair later this week. A Republican member of the Senate Watergate Committee said he hopes the President will disclose everything he knows about Watergate. Senator Weiker in a nationally televised interview also said he would like to see the President voluntarily release the White House tape recordings and documents which bear on Watergate. Another Republican Committee member Vice Chairman Baker said release of the tapes is terribly important to the work of his Committee in trying to find the truth in conflicting testimony.

The U.S. enters a new stage of economic controls at midnight Sunday with the introduction of President Nixon's Phase Four plan to fight inflation. Under Phase 4 the prices for most goods and services with the exception of beef and petroleum products will be free to rise within certain limits. Generally prices will be permitted to rise to reflect increased costs but profit margins will remain frozen. Beef price ceilings continues, until September 12, but other food prices which were unfrozen last month have been going up faster than was expected.

Pakistan's President Bhutto has been elected Prime Minister by the National Assembly. Under constitutional changes which take effect Tuesday, the presidency of Pakistan will become a ceremonial office with the Prime Minister holding actual power. Mr. Bhutto will resign as president and will be sworn into office as Prime Minister midnight Monday. Mr. Bhutto was the only nominee of the ruling party. He defeated the joint opposition candidate.

The UN Security Council late Monday will hear Lebanon's complaint over Israel's temporary seizure Friday of a Lebanese airliner. A spokesman in Beirut said Lebanon is contacting Security Council member

states for support. There was no formal statement following an Israeli cabinet meeting on the question Sunday, but various ministers said Israel has the right to defend itself. The pointed to a lack of effective international action against terrorism. Israeli Defense minister Moshe Dyan said Israeli planes diverted the airliner to seize guerrilla leaders mistakenly thought to have been aboard. Amid many statements overseas deploring Israeli action, the U.S. Saturday said Israeli violated both Lebanon sovereignty and international rules to safeguard civil aviation.

The Government's chief coordinator of energy policy, John Love, says he believes the shortage of key petroleum products in the U.S. will continue until 1975 and perhaps longer. Interviewed on network TV the former Colorado Governor said the situation after that depends heavily on whether or not the nation's soaring demand for oil products can be dampened. Mr. Love also said it is apparent that the country will need major increases in oil imports, particularly from the Persian Gulf area through the 1980's. To obtain these supplies, Mr. Love said, the U.S. must explore policy options to make it in the Persian Gulf states own best interests to widen exports. This, he said, would include helping them find beneficial ways to invest their oil revenues. Mr. Love said this process would not mean a major change in U.S. - Middle East policy, at least as far as America's relationship with Israel is concerned.

Raging floods have hit large areas of northern India, Bangladesh and Pakistan's Punjab province. At least 65 persons are reported dead in northern India. Thousands of people have been left homeless and a major rescue operation is underway. In the worst hit area, Kashmir, the level of some rivers swollen by torrential rains began to fall, but now new heavy rains are causing more problems.

Occidental Petroleum Corporation says it has sold control of its operation in Libya to the Libyan government for one hundred thirty-five million dollars. The announcement followed reports Saturday night that the Tripoli government was nationalizing 51% of Occidental assets in this country. A spokesman for the company said in Los Angeles the agreement was signed in Tripoli over the weekend. He also said the American firm will be permitted to buy all the petroleum produced by the wells there for the remainder of the current concession period. And in its 49% ownership position Occidental will have all the benefits provided in the original concession agreement.

America's Skylab astronauts Sunday trained their photo sensor equipment on a study of Earth's resources on the western part of the U.S. to remote unknown areas of Latin America. The Earth resources photography was the last for three weeks. The spacemen will concentrate now on medical tests, solar observation and other experiments.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

		Short Wave
BREAKFAST SHOW	0500-0900 (LOCAL):	16 Meters 17.76 Mhz 19 Meters 15.21 Mhz 25 Meters 11.76 Mhz 31 Meters 9.54 Mhz
EVENING SHOW	1800-2300 (LOCAL)	19 Meters 15.15 Mhz 25 Meters 11.715 Mhz 31 Meters 9.76 Mhz
	1830-1900	
	2130-2300 (LOCAL)	Medium Wave 190 Meters 1580 Khz

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THE NEW FARM BILL: U.S. ADJUSTS POLICY TO MEET GROWING DOMESTIC, FOREIGN NEEDS

(by John J. Harter)

Washington, August 10 -- President Nixon said in a statement: "The new Farm Bill -- formally known as the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 -- means that our farmers can expand production during the current period of world-wide food and fiber shortages without fear of a serious drop in farm income. Thus, it will encourage full production and dampen inflationary pressures without risking a market disaster for America's farm families as they respond to new demands."

The bill sets U.S. farm policy to cover crop production from 1974 through 1977. Among its principal purposes are:

-- To stimulate greater production of wheat, feed grains, and cotton.

-- To place greater reliance on market prices in determining crop production at the farm level.

-- To guarantee deficiency payments to farmers in the event market prices fall below specified levels.

-- To reduce the maximum annual payment an individual farmer may receive to 20,000 dollars (as compared with the limit of 55,000 dollars per crop under the Agricultural Act of 1970, which expires at the end of 1973).

In a press conference, Agriculture Secretary Butz stressed "the historic turning point in the philosophy of farm programs in the United States" marked by the Bill. He said U.S. farm programs for forty years had been geared to a philosophy of cutback, curtailment, and shrinkage. The new philosophy is geared to expanded production to meet growing domestic and foreign demand.

Mr. Butz acknowledged the growing pressures on the Administration stemming from soaring world demand for food. However, he asserted the determination of the Nixon Administration to adhere to a liberal trade policy. He was confident U.S. agriculture has the capacity to meet the growing requirements upon it.

Other officials predicted that the Bill will have the effect of increasing the total planted acreage in the United States by two or three percent.

The Bill's principal device for "getting the Government out of agriculture", while encouraging greater production, is its new concept of a target (or guaranteed) price for several major crops. For 1974 and 1975 this will be about half the current world price for wheat and corn, but somewhat less than the current price for cotton. Mr. Butz says he cannot foresee grain prices falling to the target figures for at least the next two years.

Individual farmers will be encouraged to plant those crops which they believe will bring the greatest economic return, given the productivity of their own farms and the market outlook. If prices should fall below the target prices, the Federal Government will compensate farmers in accordance with a formula spelled out in the Bill.

Under this formula, the Federal Government cushions the farmer's risk against disastrous price drops, as occurred in the wake of increased agricultural production in 1966-67. Nevertheless, the direct subsidy element to inefficient production would be virtually eliminated. Secretary Butz said the total deficiency payments in 1974 should be "well below 500 million dollars," as contrasted with farm subsidies amounting to about 4,000 million dollars in 1972.

While accepting the principal features of the Bill as a constructive framework for expanding farm production, the President's statement indicated his reluctant acceptance of some provisions. The President expressed strong reservations regarding the Bill's larger benefits under the food stamp program, intended to improve the diet of welfare recipients.

Reiterating his Administration's long-term goal that public assistance programs should provide cash rather than "in kind" benefit, the President announced his intention to propose other legislation in this area "shortly."

Secretary Butz also criticized the dairy program authorized by the Bill, which increases price supports for milk and authorizes a special study of the impact on the U.S. dairy industry of increasing levels of imported dairy products.

Among the many other features of the omnibus Bill were provisions:

- To establish a forestry incentives program to encourage more non-industrial private forest lands.
- To extend Public Law 480 (Food for Peace Program), slightly amended, for four years.
- To broaden support by the Department of Agriculture to private traders seeking to expand exports.
- To require all exporters of wheat, feed grains, oil seeds, cotton, and other designated commodities to submit detailed weekly reports to the Secretary of Agriculture on all export sales.
- To conduct a census of U.S. agriculture in 1974.

The Bill was not precisely the kind of legislation the Administration had favored earlier this year. Neither did it incorporate provisions which congressional leaders had considered "essential" only a few weeks ago.

As the President put it: "This law represents a realistic compromise between the Congress and the Administration on a number of important economic issues..."

"On balance... it provides that the farmer will receive most of his income in the marketplace... because foreign and domestic markets for farm commodities are expanding, the American taxpayer will be a direct beneficiary of these new programs. This new law is good for the consumer, good for our growing domestic economy, and helpful to our foreign trade."

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The President's statement...
The President's statement...

NIXON READIES REPLY TO WATERGATE ALLEGATIONS

(by Alexander M. Sullivan)

Washington, Aug. 10 -- President Nixon, in preparing his response to allegations of misconduct by former members of his staff, is drawing attention to a fundamental principle of American Government -- "separation of powers."

Mr. Nixon is expected to deliver a televised address about August 15 outlining his position on events which followed the break-in at Democratic National Committee Headquarters in the Watergate complex June 17, 1972.

The President has waited for the Senate Select Committee on Election Practices to complete its first phase of hearings on the 1972 Campaign before speaking out again on Watergate matters. The Committee, headed by Senator Sam Ervin, has now recessed until September, having heard more than 30 witnesses, taken more than 7,000 pages of testimony and voted unanimously to demand from Mr. Nixon access to his presidential papers and tape recordings.

The Senate Committee's demand parallels that of Archibald Cox, the Special Prosecutor named by the President to investigate allegations of criminal misconduct surrounding the 1972 Election Campaign.

Mr. Nixon has given no hint of how he will approach the Watergate matter this week and indeed, was closeted with members of his staff at Camp David through August 12 while writing the speech.

Nonetheless, from court papers his attorneys have already filed, it is obvious Mr. Nixon is placing much reliance on the "separation of powers" doctrine.

The President faces a double challenge in the courts to his interpretation of the doctrine and to the tenet of "executive privilege" which flows from it. Special Prosecutor Cox, as an officer of the U.S. District Court, served on Mr. Nixon's attorneys a demand that certain papers and tape recordings be turned over to him. The President resisted, and the legal questions he raised will be argued in court later this month.

The Ervin Committee, in a separate action, has asked the court to issue an order compelling Mr. Nixon to yield the requested documents. The Committee has asked that the next step in its suit -- a reply from the President's lawyers -- be shortened to 20 days, but that question has not been decided by the court.

The varying interpretations of "separation of powers" and "executive privilege" have drawn the battle lines for a constitutional confrontation that could radically alter some institutions of government -- if pressed to a conclusion.

Such confrontations have arisen in the past, but have yielded to accommodation or restraint on the part of the disputants.

At issue is the delicate balance of powers between the three branches of American Government, legislative, executive and judicial -- the element political scientists consider the most essential and most fragile ingredient of American democracy.

Briefly, the U.S. Constitution creates a tri-partite government, specifying the powers of each arm so that the authority of any one body checks the powers of the others. "Separation of powers" is used to define a system of "co-equal" branches of government, none able to work its will completely on the others.

Under the umbrella of the separation doctrine has grown up the concept of executive privilege, which holds that a president need not disclose to the courts or the Congress the confidential papers of his office, or the advice he receives from his subordinates in pursuit of his official duties -- even though refusal to do so may jeopardize a criminal prosecution or hamper legislative deliberations.

(Although the judiciary thus has no power to compel action by the executive, Mr. Nixon has stated he would abide by a "definitive ruling" of the Supreme Court. It is not clear, however, that the Supreme Court would agree to hear or rule on the matters now in the first stage of the judicial process.)

The separation of powers doctrine is based on recognition by each of the three branches of government of the co-equal status of the others. Constitutionally, there is no answer and no remedy if one branch unilaterally asserts its primacy over the others-- and if one is first, the others by definition are subservient.

Mr. Nixon's attorneys pointed to this fact in answering Mr. Cox's legal papers -- if the courts eliminate the President's right to keep his papers confidential, they cited, the function of the presidency for Mr. Nixon and future chief executives will be fundamentally changed.

At this point, accommodation by the various parties has not yet surfaced, if indeed any of three contending forces can be induced to yield.

Mr. Nixon finds himself embroiled in these knotty legal questions because of allegations that trusted members of his White House staff, since departed, knew about and helped to conceal evidence of wrong-doing by members of the Nixon Administration and the Committee to Re-elect the President, the group formed to conduct Mr. Nixon's 1972 election campaign.

While Mr. Nixon has repeatedly stated his intention to get the entire truth of the Watergate matter on the public record, he considers it is also his duty to pass on the next president the full authority of the presidency as he received it.

He thus takes the position that it is his responsibility, and his alone, to decide which presidential papers may be made public, based on the national interest as he sees it.

Because of the wide-range problems raised by the Watergate matter and the conflicting versions of events unfolded in testimony before the Ervin Committee, the President is giving consideration to issuing a written statement in addition to his speech.

The White House has said the fact that Mr. Nixon has chosen to deliver an address on the matter does not rule out a written statement, but it has not said whether such a document will be issued. The document, if it is forthcoming, is expected to contain a point-by-point response to the major points brought out in testimony before the Ervin panel.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/14/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

President Nixon signed into law a 23-billion dollar Extension of the Highway Act which permits highway trust fund money to be spent for the first time on mass transit. He called the bill "an important step forward" in providing better, more balanced transportation.

A special Grand Jury was convened at the request of Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox to investigate a wide range of activities in the 1972 presidential campaign as well as the ITT antitrust settlement. Judge John Sirica, Chief of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, called the panel into session to inquire into matters separate from those being investigated by another Grand Jury that has been concentrating on the Watergate burglary and its aftermath. Aides to Cox described the new Grand Jury as "a general purpose" panel. In related development, Cox sought and received permission to examine finance records of President Nixon's campaign organization.

The Washington Star-News said reliable sources reported four Maryland contractors had told federal prosecutors in Baltimore that they made cash payments to Vice President Agnew when he was Governor of the state. The contractors allegedly said they did so in the hope of getting favored treatment in the awarding of government consulting contracts. Time Magazine, meanwhile, reported that two Maryland construction consultants who profited from government contracts have accused Agnew of extorting campaign contributions from them. Time said the two--Herome Wolff and Lester Iatz -- are themselves believed to be deeply involved in the payoff scandal.

George Bush, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said the campaign financing of President Nixon's last two campaigns is "troubling the heck out of" many GOP donors. He said they are bothered because the Committee rescued the campaign from what they were told was a large deficit after the 1968 campaign -- only to find out later the Committee actually had a 2.5 million dollars surplus.

Phase Four of the Administration's economic program began Monday and officials expected it to be marked by new increases in prices in most products other than beef and petroleum. Consumers will not feel the weight of some price increases until mid-September, because the largest corporations will have to give 30 days advance notice to the Government before boosting prices. But prices on products by smaller companies will be free to rise immediately. Gasoline and other petroleum prices will remain frozen for another week. Beef will continue under price controls until September 12.

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ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

Sources in Phnom Penh reportedly said several high-ranking members of the Cambodian government have asked the Nixon Administration to arrange for the ouster of President Lon Nol and the immediate restoration to power of exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The sources said that if the Nixon Administration agrees, Henry Kissinger would bring up such a proposal to Chinese leaders when he visits Peking. In Washington, Kissinger said the reports do not "seem to be true."

In Saigon, government spokesman Bui Bao Truc said South Vietnam will not "sit still" while North Vietnamese troops fight in Cambodia and hinted that some Cambodians in the South Vietnamese army may already be battling rebel troops threatening Phnom Penh.

In Manila, military sources said 31 persons, including at least three Americans, will face a military trial on charges of trying to assassinate President Marcos in order to overthrow the Philippine government. The sources said one of the accused Americans is August Lehman of Nashville, Tenn. The other two were identified as Larry Tractman and Robert Lewis Pincus, who are at large and will be tried in absentia.

In Athens, a military prosecutor ordered 69 Greek military officers and civilians, including a former Foreign Minister, be charged with attempting to overthrow the government. The accused were alleged to have played a role in a navy rebellion last May 23.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassan El-Zayyat said after a conference with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam in Damascus that the Arabs must reply to Israeli arrogance with a decisive, deterrent and suitable action." He said lack of Arab retaliation against Israel's seizure of a Lebanese jetliner last Friday would give Israel the feeling it was safe to strike further blows at the Arabs. Israel defended its seizure of the airliner as "self defense."

The Stock Market was hit hard again by continued concern over soaring interest rate, and fear of surging prices under the Phase Four program. Trading was slow on the New York Stock Exchange. Declines led advances by nearly four to one, among 1,723 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INCL 883.20 OFF 9.18
20 TRANCP 157.81 OFF 0.54
15 UTILS 95.12 OFF 0.96
65 STOCKS 267.02 OFF 2.36
VOLUME: 11,330,000 SHARES.

STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING AUGUST 13:

Cambodia (Sihanouk telegram) -- Spokesman Bray said "we have not received the text, even in quasi-official form, of the telegram reportedly sent to Senator Mansfield." However, Bray did add that from what he had seen in the press, "it seems to be a recapitulation rather than anything new." On the general status of negotiations in Cambodia, Bray reiterated that negotiations for a settlement would have to be carried out by the Cambodian parties at issue and that the U.S. would facilitate, if asked. The Cambodians have a few irons in the fire, Bray said, but nothing new had developed to his knowledge.

Cambodia (Laird statement) -- Bray said in response to a question about Melvin Laird's statement Friday that State had asked for secrecy in the Cambodian bombing of 1969-70, that (1) "I wasn't aware of any formal request from this Department for secrecy," (2) "I have not been able to find, in asking around, anything to suggest that officers (at State Department) were aware of any double-record keeping system or of any request (made by the Department) dealing with the maintenance of security," and (3) "We're going further on this (subject) now than I'm prepared to go, I am undertaking to get you a (further)response."

Occidental Petroleum -- Bray said he had nothing to add to public statements by Occidental on nationalization of its interests by Libya. He said the company had made its views on the settlement known to state Department officials, and the Department has no statement to make.

Israel - Bray said he had nothing to add to the Department's Saturday's statement on the Israeli hijacking of an Iraqi jet. He said the statement had been formally delivered to Israel through diplomatic channels. Asked what position the U.S. would take on the subject at the U.N. today, Bray said he did not want to be premature on the U.S. position.

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COX SAYS NIXON HAS LEGAL DUTY TO TURN OVER TAPES

Washington, Aug. 13 -- Special Watergate Prosecutor Archibald Cox says President Nixon has an "enforceable legal duty not to withhold material evidence" in the Watergate affair from a Grand Jury.

In a memorandum presented to the Federal District Court in Washington August 13 in support of his subpoena for taped recordings of conversations between Mr. Nixon, and aides, Mr. Cox contended that "there is no exception for the President from the guiding principle that the public, in the pursuit of justice, has a right to every man's evidence."

Mr. Cox's memorandum was in answer to the arguments presented by President Nixon's lawyers July 25, when they declined to honor the Watergate Prosecutor's subpoena. District Court Judge John Sirica will hear further oral arguments from the two sides on August 22.

In asking that the tapes be handed over to a Grand Jury investigating the Watergate affair, Mr. Cox said the Grand Jury "is not seeking to control the President in the exercise of his constitutional powers...he has no constitutional powers to withhold the evidence sought by the subpoena merely by his own declaration of the public interest..."

"All the court is asked to do is hold that the President is bound by legal duties in appropriate cases just as other citizens..."

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/15/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Vice President Agnew's attorneys arranged a meeting with federal prosecutors Tuesday and a spokesman for Agnew suggested that the Vice President may turn over his personal records and financial data voluntarily. Agnew's Press Secretary, Marsh Thompson, said it would "be in keeping" with the Vice President's assertion that he had nothing to hide in the federal investigation of alleged contractor kickbacks to Maryland politicians. Meanwhile, Agnew's campaign finance records -- from 1966 when he won the Maryland governorship through last year when he was re elected Vice President -- were being delivered to the office of U.S. Attorney George Beall in Baltimore in response to a subpoena. They have been in custody of Maryland's State Administrator of Election Laws.

Senator Walter Mondale and Representative William Keating said the slayings of at least 27 boys in Houston, Tex. has re-emphasized the need for quick congressional action on legislation to create a system of national runaway houses. The Senate has passed a bill to establish a nationwide police reporting procedure to enable parents of runaways to locate their children and provide halfway houses for runaways. The House has yet to act on the measure.

Representative Jerome Waldie said he was denied permission to look over the tax-paid "security improvements" at President Nixon's estate in San Clemente and accused the Administration of "ripoff of the taxpayers." He said he asked for an received permission last week to inspect the works at the Western White House but that when he arrived there Tuesday, he was allowed to tour only the federally owned grounds outside the estate and was barred from looking at the improvements "on express orders from Washington."

A congressional report said the number of persons on the federal payroll, both civilian and military, dropped 40,822 to 2,824,481 during the Fiscal Year ending last June 30, the fourth straight year of decline in federal employment.

Senator Henry Jackson said he believes the Administration's "infatuation" with selling agricultural products overseas will lead to domestic consumers paying still more for less food. He said the hearings his Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations conducted recently showed that increased agricultural exports have forced up domestic prices.

The Federal Reserve Board's discount rate rose to an alltime high of 7.5 percent in the seventh increase of the year. The new rate is effective Tuesday at New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco.

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Boston and Atlanta are expected to follow suit.

As price controls ended under Phase 4, auto and steel makers were first in line for increases. Chrysler Corp. asked the Cost of Living Council for permission to increase prices on 1974 models by an average of 71 dollars. American Motors also applied to increase car prices an average of 55 dollars. Armco Steel Corp said it was asking to reinstate price hikes averaging five percent on sheet steel products. U.S. Steel, the nation's largest steelmaker, also asked for price hikes. On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat futures again reached a record, 4.74 dollars a bushel.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

Phnom Penh for the last time rocked to the punch of U.S. bombings as American warplanes in the final hours of their Cambodian air campaign blasted rebel forces surrounding the capital. Admiral Noel Gayler, Commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, has issued order to halt the bombing as of August 15 in compliance with a law recently passed by Congress.

The Saigon command has put more than 5,000 Cambodian nationals serving in the South Vietnamese armed forces on 100 percent alert in case a decision is made to send military help to Cambodia.

The Canadian government announced export controls on pork and beef to head off a meat shortage similar to that in the United States.

Norway expelled an Israeli diplomat and security official because of his involvement in a political murder case in Norway last month in which a group reported to be an Israeli assassination squad shot and killed the wrong man.

Israel said two of its warships were fired on in the Gulf of Suez, south of the Suez Canal, by a pair of Egyptian gunboats. A spokesman said two Israeli sailors were wounded. Egyptians said the two Israeli boats were intercepted as they tried to approach Egypt on the Western side of the Gulf.

In Islamabad, Chauheri Fazal Elahi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto were sworn in as President and Prime Minister of Pakistan at a ceremony marking the country's 26th independence anniversary.

Vice President Agnew said he was prepared to make his personal financial records available immediately to federal prosecutors and offered to submit to a personal interview to answer any questions about allegations he accepted kickbacks from government contractors in Maryland. In a letter to U.S. Attorney George Beall in Baltimore, Agnew made clear that he was granting access only to his personal financial and income tax records. He stressed he did not "acknowledge that you or any grand jury have any right to the records of the Vice President. Nor do I acknowledge the propriety of any grand jury investigation of possible wrongdoing on the part of the Vice President so long as he occupies that office."

The Stock Market, apparently disturbed by numerous price increases under Phase Four, fell sharply in sluggish trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Declines were more than two to one ahead of advances, among 1,753 issues crossing the tape.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 870.71 OFF 12.49
20 TRANS 156.41 OFF 0.42
15 UTILS X-94.64 OFF 0.42
65 STOCKS 263.94 OFF 3.05
VOLUME: 11,740,000 SHARES
X--1973 LOW

SYNOPSIS OF STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING AUG. 14:

Space Agreement -- Spokesman Bray reported the U.S. had initialled in Paris an agreement with Belgium, France, West Germany, Switzerland and the U.K. to cooperate in the development of a space laboratory, a launcher and a communications system. The Netherlands is expected to sign Aug. 17 and "additional European countries" (not specified) by Aug. 21, Bray said.

Iran -- Bray said "yes" when asked if it was true that Iran had agreed to replace Canada as the fourth member of the Vietnam truce observance team but shut off further questioning by saying, "I have no other details on this at the moment."

U.S.-North Vietnam -- asked about a reported agreement on U.S. aid to North Vietnam, Bray said "pretty specific details" were discussed during the recent negotiations in Paris and "we will now have to make a judgment if the ceasefire is being observed" since any aid to North Vietnam would be contingent on this. Bray agreed that "it appeared" that U.S. negotiator Maurice Williams would not be going back to Paris but instead was going to Africa (for unspecified reasons). "We could not envisage the signing of an agreement," Bray again observed, "until it was clear that the ceasefire was being observed."

Cambodia -- There was a continuation of the Aug. 13 questioning about State's role in the secrecy over the Cambodian bombing of 1969-70. The crux of the questioning concerned whether or not State had initiated a proposal for secrecy in the operation. Bray sidestepped this but did make the following comments: "I cannot believe that security on diplomatic grounds was not discussed in 1969...We advanced a view in favor of security... as a general proposition...State did participate in the talks leading to the decision to conduct the bombing... And it certainly was the principle (at State) that there would be diplomatic reasons for such secrecy...; I think very, very few people in this building were privy to the discussions (to bomb)."

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U.S. EARTH SATELLITE YIELDS DATA FOR ASIA/PACIFIC SCIENCE

Houston, Texas, Aug. 14 -- Photographs from the first observations made by the Skylab earth resources satellite over the Eastern Hemisphere will be used by scientists in Thailand, Malaysia and Australia.

Data cameras in the satellite were turned on at 0324 GMT August 12 and turned off at 0351 GMT. During that time the satellite traveled from a point northwest of Thailand to the southeastern coast of Australia.

Data collected over Thailand will be utilized for several applications programs being developed with Thailand. These include an inventory of natural resources and studies of land use patterns, hydrology and geology. The principal investigator is Dr. Pradisth Cheosakul of the National Research Council in Bangkok.

The photographic data over East Malaysia is planned to be used by Dr. J.B. Ahmad of the Geological Survey of Malaysia to study drainage systems, water resources, geology, and for up-dating country maps.

Alice Springs, Australia is an example of an area currently being developed for land use planning involving an arid area. Previously acquired data from research and field work will be correlated with Skylab photographic and multi-spectral scanner show new changes and trends by computer classification techniques. This work is being carried out by Dr. David S. Simonett of the Earth Satellite Corporation, Washington, D.C., in preparation with the Australian Government and local research units.

Photo images from Alice Springs to Canberra will be used by Dr. N. H. Fischer of Australia Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics for agricultural, forestry, geologic, hydrologic and geographical studies.

English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

Short Wave

BREAKFAST SHOW 0500-0900 (LOCAL):

- 16 meters 17.76 Mhz
- 19 Meters 15.21 Mhz
- 25 Meters 11.76 Mhz
- 31 Meters 9.54 Mhz

EVENING SHOW 1800-2300 (LOCAL):

- 19 Meters 15.15 Mhz
- 25 Meters 11.715 Mhz
- 31 Meters 9.76 Mhz

1830-1900

2130-2300 (LOCAL) Medium Wave 190 Meters 1580 Khz

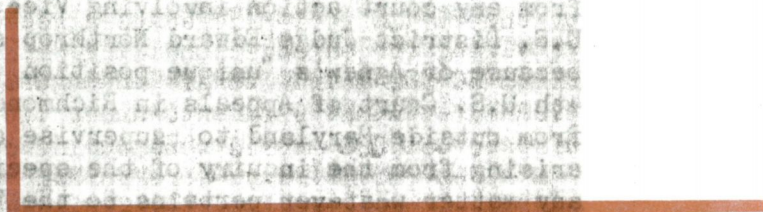
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PRESIDENT NIXON'S ADDRESS TO NATION ON WATERGATE WILL BE CARRIED LIVE BY VOA ON ALL REGULAR ENGLISH BROADCAST FREQUENCIES AUGUST 16 BEGINNING 0100 GMT TO CONCLUSION (0800 LOCAL TIME).



UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/17/73



NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Congressional reaction to President Nixon's radio-TV address on Watergate generally was along party lines. Senator John Tower said the President's remarks were "frank, candid, honest and as much as should be required." Senator George Aiken said the address would be a "big help" to Nixon and was "the strongest statement the President has made on the Watergate scandal." Senator Robert Taft described Nixon's presentation as "well delivered and competent" but he added the attitude of the country was such that until the issue of the Watergate tapes is resolved "it won't be possible to achieve the unity the President seeks to accomplish." Senator Barry Goldwater said Nixon failed to say anything in his speech that will tend to divert suspicion from him. But he said he stood behind the President in his appeal that the country get on with more urgent business. Senator Edward Brooke said he found the speech "disappointing" and that Nixon did not come forth "with any specific answers to these serious charges. We wanted facts, he gave us rhetoric." Senator Edmund Muskie said he was "not impressed" and found it difficult to understand how Nixon could be "totally ignorant" of the actions of high officials of his Administration. Senator Montoya, a member of the Senate Watergate Committee, complained that Nixon failed to inform the public about essential facts regarding his role and was wrong in suggesting the hearing should be concluded. Senator Daniel Inouye, also a member of the Senate Committee, said that contrary to Nixon's feeling the Committee was trying to implicate him, "I think all of us have been trying our best to assist the President and to clear the President." Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss said the speech "unhappily" added "nothing" and he called on Nixon to release the tapes and hold a news conference. Republican National Chairman George Bush, however, said it was a "credible and a very reasonable speech" that "fair-minded people" would find logical.

Senator Hubert Humphrey described as "unwarranted and self-serving" President Nixon's claim that Congress undermined the prospects for world peace by forcing an end to the U.S. bombing of Cambodia. The Senator noted that Nixon had personally endorsed the compromise cutoff date and signed it into law.

Jeb Stuart Magruder, former Deputy Director of President Nixon's 1972-Re-election Committee, pleaded guilty in Federal Court to conspiracy in connection with the Watergate burglary and subsequent cover-up. Magruder, who waived indictment and will be a prosecution witness at forthcoming Watergate trials, was the second former Nixon campaign aide to agree to cooperate with federal prosecutors in exchange for being allowed to plead guilty to a single charge. Frederick C. Larue pleaded guilty on June 27 to a single count of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

Maryland's nine federal judges have disqualified themselves from any court action involving Vice President Agnew. Chief U.S. District Judge Edward Northrop said the decision was made because of Agnew's "unique position" in the state. He asked the 4th U.S. Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va. to designate a judge from outside Maryland to "supervise and handle all future matters arising from the inquiry of the special grand jury which in any matter whatever pertains to the Vice President of the United States."

Meanwhile, The New York Times reported that Agnew was briefed by Attorney General Elliot Richardson 10 days ago about the federal bribery and kickback investigation involving him. The Times said Richardson told Agnew what the Government's case consisted of so far, including testimony from more than 20 Maryland businessmen who have told prosecutors they gave cash to Agnew's associates for government contracts. In addition, The Times reported, three of the Agnew associates told prosecutors they gave some of the payments to the Vice President himself.

In New York, U.S. District Judge Lee Gagliardi rejected a motion by former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Marucie Stans to postpone their trial on charges of perjury, conspiracy and obstruction of justice. The trial is scheduled for Sept. 11.

In Los Angeles, Omar Bradley, last of the five-star generals who commanded the American military in World War Two, underwent an emergency operation early Thursday and was reported in serious condition. Army spokesman said drug treatment to remedy "massive blood clots" in the 80-year-old General's lungs had failed, necessitating surgery.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

The U.S. dollar, buoyed by an American foreign trade surplus, registered marked gains Thursday against most European currencies in early trading, rising to new highs in London and Frankfurt. The dollar also gained ground in Tokyo and Singapore.

In Geneva, at the U.N. Disarmament Committee, Sweden warned against possible dangers to peace from binary chemical weapons and challenged the United States and the Soviet Union to say whether they were working on these weapons.

Japan has asked Libya to extradite to Japan four men who hijacked and blew up a Japan Air Lines jumbo jet last month. A Japanese government spokesman said no formal reply has been received from Libya.

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi cancelled plans to attend the 60-nation nonaligned "summit" meeting in Algiers next month, in view of what were described as domestic pressures arising from economic situation. English daily "The Hindu" said India will have to reassure other participants that its interest in nonalignment has not waned.

Agriculture Department announced August 15 and amendment to the PL 480 title one sales agreement with South Vietnam, providing for an additional 12.4 million dollars' worth of rice-- about 40,000 metric tons. On August 13 the USDA had said it planned to limit shipments under Title One from the 1973 crop to 600,000 metric tons during current Fiscal Year.

After a strong start based on continued dollar strength, stocks turned mixed in moderate trading on the New York Stock exchange. Declines ran slightly ahead of advances, among 1,727 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 872.74 OFF 1.43
20 TRANS 156.07 OFF 0.96
15 UTILS X-94.55 OFF 0.09
65 STOCKS 264.15 OFF 0.67
VOLUME: 12,990,000 SHARES.

SYNOPSIS, STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING AUG. 16

Rogers on Nixon speech -- Spokesman Bray volunteered that the Secretary, in a meeting Aug. 16 with unnamed persons, made his views known on the President's speech, with an intent that these views reach the press. "It is clear," said Bray, "that the Secretary believes (that) the President's request that the country not be turned aside from its 'great goals' and his (the President's) request for a reaffirmation of the country's dedication to decency, honor and respect for our institutions, both deserve and will receive support from Americans. I (Bray) also know from this conversation (at the above mentioned meeting) that the Secretary agrees with the President that while we have made great progress in foreign affairs there remains a large unfinished agenda to be dealt with." Bray would not elaborate on this statement nor, in response to questions, did he see any apparent contradiction between the above and Rogers' statement last week (to sumer interns) that Watergate has not yet had "a discernible effect" on foreign policy.

Khmer ethnics -- Answering a question asked earlier this week at a briefing, Bray said that "according to information available to the Department," the U.S. supports the South Vietnamese Government denial that Khmer ethnics were being flown home from South Vietnam. Any further questions should be put to the countries involved, Bray said, adding that "for our part, we will abide by the law of the land in the post-August 15th period."

Maurice Williams - Bray said it was taking longer than he thought to put together a background paper on Williams' upcoming trip to Africa, but said he was sure he would have it Aug. 17.

Israeli Ambassador Dinitz' meeting Aug. 15 afternoon with Under Secretary Casey, accompanied by economic minister Ze-Ev Sher, was part of "a continual expression of interest" by Israel as well as other countries "in the availability of certain agricultural products" (which Bray would not name).

ISRAEL'S MISTAKE AND THE WORLD'S REACTION

(by Barry Brown)

Washington, Aug. 16 -- The temptation to fight fire with fire is familiar to almost everyone. But to succumb to it is almost always dangerous, and that is particularly the case when a government does so. The point has been proved by Israel's forcible diversion of a civil aircraft over Lebanon and the unanimous condemnation of that action by the U.S. Security Council.

When an individual is convinced he has been wronged and undertakes to strike back at his foe by his own means, outside the law, he is likely to run two risks. In the short term, he may well fail to achieve his purpose. In the longer run, he will weaken the rule of law in the society within which he must live, and thereby ultimately diminish his own security. The Israeli action was a grievous mistake in both respects.

The interception of the airliner en route from Beirut to Baghdad by Israeli fighter planes did not achieve its avowed objective, which was to apprehend four leaders of Arab terrorist movements believed to be aboard. When the commercial plane was forced to land in Israel, it was discovered that they had cancelled their reservations just before take-off.

In this connection, however, it seems possible that the failure may actually have spared Israel some even more serious consequences of her action, for a successful kidnapping would almost certainly have compounded her problem internationally and might well have made the ever-present danger of Arab counter-violence even more acute.

But what made this resort to a new form of aerial hijacking an even more fatal mistake, in the longer perspective, was Israel's deliberate decision to act outside international law.

To be sure, the Israelis were led into this course of action by their conviction that international society could not and would not take effective action to protect them. As their spokesman in the U.N. debate put it, the Security Council "during the entire 25 years of the Middle East conflict has been unable to make up its mind, even once, that armed attacks against Israel by Arab states or from the territory of Arab states constitute transgressions against the U.N. Charter and international law." The temptation to fight fire with fire is not difficult to understand.

Yet it is precisely because the fabric of international law is so fragile that it needs to be guarded with special care by all who understand what chaos would result if, for example, many governments were to engage in aerial hijacking as a matter of state policy. That was the view expressed by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations John Scali: "The commitment to the rule of law in international affairs, including the field of international civil aviation, imposes certain restraints on the methods governments can use to protect themselves against those who operate outside the law."

The American vote against Israel applied, as Ambassador Scali stressed, to "a specific complaint about a specific incident." Because the resolution was wisely designed not to call for economic sanctions against Israel, such as might have disturbed the delicate Arab-Israeli balance of power, the United States saw no need to consider using its veto, as it has on other occasions to defeat one-sided anti-Israel proposals. Those vetoes were employed not to defend Israel, but to try to maintain a measure of stability in the Middle East. As Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco recently observed in an interview on Israeli television, American interests in many respects are "parallel" to those of Israel, but "they are not synonymous..."

Thus, when it became clear that the vote on the resolution condemning the Israeli diversion of the plane over Lebanon would be a vote against terrorism itself, the United States had no hesitation in supporting it as it has every move against this sort of international violence from whatever quarter and in whatever cause. As to the application of sanctions to put teeth into existing antihijacking treaties, the United States has consistently supported such moves also, and expects to do so against at the meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization in Rome later this month. But the guiding principle must, as Ambassador Scali put it, that the struggle against terrorism should be waged "inside, not outside, the law."

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/16/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

The Commerce Department reported that personal income of Americans rose 7.3 billion dollars in July, slightly below June's 7.9 billion dollars. Personal income for the first seven months of this year rose 9.9 percent over the comparable period for 1972.

Surveys conducted by two major polling organizations indicate President Nixon's popularity has declined to a new low. The latest Gallup Poll reported that only 31 percent of Americans sampled in 300 localities think Nixon is doing a good job - the lowest popularity rating given any president since Harry Truman. A nationwide poll conducted for NBC News by Oliver Quayle Co. estimated that senator George McGovern would defeat Nixon by 51 percent to 49 percent if last year's presidential election were held today.

Senator Walter Mondale said the military is so top heavy with highranking officers that its grade structure is shaped like a balloon rather than pyramid. He said that when Congress reconvenes in September he will introduce two amendments to cut back those positions, and at the same time save taxpayers more than two billion dollars.

U.S. District Judge John Sirica gave immunity from further prosecution to Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt to enable him to testify before a new Federal Grand Jury which is investigating political espionage in the 1972 presidential campaigns. Hunt is serving a prison term.

The Washington Star-News quoted reliable sources as saying that Jeb Magruder took and passed a lie detector test conducted by a polygraph expert for the prosecutors. The former aide in the Committee to Re-elect the President testified before the Senate Watergate Committee that his former boss, John Mitchell, gave the go-ahead for the Watergate burglary. The lie detector test was made between the time he first went to federal prosecutors April 14 and May 2 when he appeared before the Watergate Grand Jury.

A military spokesman in Tel Aviv said between 10 to 20 North Korean pilots have begun flying combat aircraft for Egypt. "Even though the number is not big," he said, "they do add to the potential of the Egyptian Air Force."

In Seoul, South Korean President Park Chung-Hee called on North Korea to accept his proposal that the two Koreas seek simultaneously membership in the United Nations. "The entry of both South and North Korea into the United Nations," he said, "will by no means perpetuate the national division or interfere with efforts for unification."

Japan Wednesday marked the 28th anniversary of the end of World War Two and renewed vows to maintain peace on Earth. Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Tanaka led memorial ceremonies in Tokyo.

Monsoon floods in the Indian subcontinent have claimed at least 279 lives and ravaged thousands of square miles of farmland, according to official reports released in New Delhi. The rains broke a critical drought in India but they destroyed an estimated 14 million dollars of autumn harvest. Punjab and Kashmir are the worst hit.

In Bangkok, Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn told newsmen American air power should remain in Southeast Asia as a deterrent and assurance of security for U.S. allies in Indochina and the rest of Asia.

Soviet Communist Party Chief Brezhnev, in an address at Alma Ata, said the Soviet Union has made no clear progress toward normalizing relations with China. He blamed this on the anti-Soviet policy on the part of the Chinese leadership.

Dollar strength abroad helped stocks post modest gains in slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Advances held a thin edge over declines, among 1,703 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 874.17 UP 3.46
20 TRANSP 157.03 UP 0.64
15 UTILS 94.64 UNCHANGED
65 STOCKS 264.82 UP 0.88
VOLUME: 12,040,000

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U.S. SUPPORT FOR CAMBODIA WILL CONTINUE, WHITE HOUSE SAYS

Washington, Aug. 15 -- The White House says the United States will continue to stand firmly with the Cambodian government against insurgent forces and provide it with "the maximum amount of economic and military assistance permitted," despite the end of U.S. air support for Cambodian ground forces.

In a statement issued the day the air support ceased, August 15, White House Spokesman Jerry Warren said the United States will continue to press for a negotiated cease-fire in Cambodia, and he said President Nixon "will work with Congress in order to take appropriate action" if North Vietnam attempts to jeopardize stability in Indochina.

Following is text of the White House statement:

As you know, combat air operations by United States aircraft have ceased in Cambodia. In order clearly to explain our position concerning this action and to avoid any misunderstanding by others, I would like to make the following points:

-- As the President indicated in his letter to congressional leaders on August 2, this Administration is terminating combat activity in Cambodia in compliance with a specific, direct and binding instruction from the Congress. The President continues to hold grave reservations about the wisdom of this legislative action. He is concerned that by its action the Congress has

eliminated an important incentive for a negotiated settlement in Cambodia, has weakened the security of Cambodia's neighbors in Southeast Asia and has eroded the structure of peace in Indochina laid down in the agreements of January 27. Most importantly, this congressional act undermines the prospects of world peace by raising doubts in the minds of both friends and adversaries concerning the resolve and capacity of the United States to stand by international agreements when they are violated by other parties.

-- While noting the dangers of this legislative action, the President most reluctantly accepted the August 13 cut-off date as necessary compromise to avoid a major disruption in United States Government operations and to allow the Khmer Republic more time to adjust to the new situation. You will recall that at the time this law was enacted, the President faced the alternative of accepting a June 30 cut-off date or halting all governmental operations through a veto of the appropriations bill to which this legislation was attached. To have terminated immediately all combat support for the Khmer Republic in the face of a massive enemy attack would have been an irresponsible act depriving the Cambodian government of the essential time to prepare for the future. In light of these extreme alternatives, the only viable course was to reluctantly accept the date of August 15.

-- During the six weeks which have ensued, our combat air support coupled with Cambodian efforts to improve and strengthen their forces, have left the Khmer Republic in better shape to defend itself. We hope that the government will be able to defend itself and to hold its own against the insurgents and their North Vietnamese sponsors.

-- In the meantime, the United States will stand firmly with the Khmer Republic in facing the current challenge and will continue to provide the maximum amount of economic and military assistance permitted by present legal constraints.

-- We continue strongly to support a ceasefire through negotiations among the Khmer parties. An end to the fighting and respect for Cambodia's sovereignty and neutrality are our principal goals there. Despite the efforts of many interested parties and the goodwill of the Khmer Republic, the communist side remains intransigently opposed to any compromise.

-- I should also recall the President's warning in his August 2 letter that the leaders of North Vietnam would be making a very dangerous error if they mistook the cessation of United States combat activity in Cambodia for an invitation to pursue a policy of aggression in Southeast Asia. It should be clearly understood in Hanoi that the President will work with Congress in order to take appropriate action if North Vietnam mounts an offensive which jeopardizes stability in Indochina and threatens to overturn the settlements reached after so much sacrifice by so many for so long."

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TEXT: NIXON STATEMENT ON WATERGATE

Washington, August 15 -- Following is the text of a statement issued by President Nixon accompanying the nationwide TV-radio address he made August 15 on the Watergate affairs:

"On May 17th the Senate Select Committee began its hearings on Watergate. Five days later, on May 22nd, I issued a detailed statement discussing my relationship to the matter. I stated categorically that I had no prior knowledge of the Watergate operation and that I neither knew of nor took part in any subsequent efforts to cover it up. I also stated that I would not invoke executive privilege as to testimony by present and former members of my White House staff with respect to possible criminal acts then under investigation.

Thirty-five witnesses have testified so far. The record is more than 7,500 pages and some two million words long. The allegations are many, the facts are complicated, and the evidence is not only extensive but very much in conflict. It would be neither fair nor appropriate for me to assess the evidence or comment on specific witnesses or their credibility. That is the function of the Senate Committee and the courts. What I intend to do here is to cover the principal issues relating to my own conduct which have been raised since my statement of May 22, and thereby to place the testimony on those issues in perspective.

I said on May 22nd that I had no prior knowledge of the Watergate operation. In all the testimony, there is no the slightest evidence to the contrary. Not a single witness has testified that I had any knowledge of the planning for the Watergate break-in.

It is also true, as I said on May 22nd, that I took no part in, and was not aware of, any subsequent efforts to cover up the illegal acts associated with the Watergate break-in.

In the summer of 1972, I had given orders for the Justice Department and the FBI to conduct a thorough and aggressive investigation of the Watergate break-in, and I relied on their investigation to disclose the facts. My only concern about the scope of the investigation was that it might lead into CIA or other national security operations of a sensitive nature. Mr. Gray, the Acting Director of the FBI, told me by telephone on July 6 that he had met with General Walters, that General Walters had told him the CIA was not involved, and that CIA activities would not be compromised by the FBI investigation. As a result, any problems that Mr. Gray may have had in coordinating with the CIA were moot. I concluded by instructing him to press forward vigorously with his own investigation.

During the summer of 1972, I repeatedly asked for reports on the progress of the investigation. Every report I received was that no persons, other than the seven who were subsequently indicted, were involved in the Watergate operation. On September 12, at a meeting attended by me, and by the cabinet, senior members of the White House staff and a number of legislative leaders, Attorney General Kleindienst reported on the investigation. He informed us that it had been the most intensive investigation since the assassination of President Kennedy, and that it had been established that no one at the White House, and no higher-ups in the campaign committee, were involved. His report seemed to be confirmed by the action of the Grand Jury on September 15th, when it indicted only the five persons arrested at the Watergate, plus Messrs. Liddy and Hunt.

Those indictments also seemed to me to confirm the validity of the reports that Mr. Dean had been providing to me, through other members of the White House staff -- and on which I had based my August 29 statement that no one then employed at the White House was involved. It was in that context that I met with Mr. Dean on September 15, and he gave me no reason at that meeting to believe any others were involved.

Not only was I unaware of any cover-up, but at that time, and until March 21st, I was unaware that there was anything to cover up.

Then and later, I continued to have full faith in the investigations that had been conducted and in the reports I had received, based on those investigations. On February 16, I met with Mr. Gray prior to submitting his name to the Senate for confirmation as permanent Director of the FBI. I stressed to him that he would be questioned closely about the FBI's conduct of the Watergate investigation and, asked him if he still had full confidence in it. He replied that he did; that he was proud of its thoroughness, and that he could defend it with enthusiasm.

My interest in Watergate rose in February and March as the Senate Committee was organized and the hearings were held on the Gray nomination. I began meeting frequently with my counsel, Mr. Dean, in connection with those matters. At that time, on a number of occasions, I urged my staff to get all the facts out, because I was confident that full disclosure of the facts would show that persons in the White House and at the Committee for the Re-election of the President were the victims of unjustified innuendoes in the press. I was searching for a way to disclose all the facts without disturbing the confidentiality of communications with and among my personal staff, since that confidentiality is essential to the functioning of any president.

It was on March 21st that I was given new information that indicated that the reports I had been getting were not true. I was told then for the first time that the planning of the Watergate break-in went beyond those who had been tried and convicted, and that at least one, and possibly more, persons at the Re-election Committee were involved. It was on that day also that I learned of some of the activities upon which charges of cover-up are now based. I was told then that funds had been raised for payments to the defendants, with the knowledge and approval of persons both on the White House staff and at the Re-election Committee. But I was only told that the money had been used for attorneys' fees and family support, not that it had been paid to procure silence from the recipients. I was also told that a member of my staff had talked to one of the defendants about clemency, but not that offers of clemency had been made. I was told that one of the defendants was currently attempting to blackmail the White House by demanding payment of 120,000 dollars as the price of not talking about other activities, unrelated to Watergate, in which he had engaged. These allegations were made in general terms, they were portrayed to me as being based in part on supposition, and there were largely unsupported by details or evidence.

These allegations were very troubling, and they gave a new dimension to the Watergate matter. They also reinforced my determination that the full facts must be made available to the Grand Jury or to the Senate Committee. If anything illegal had happened, I wanted it to be dealt with appropriately according to the law. If anyone at the White House or high up in my campaign had been involved in wrongdoing of any kind, I wanted the White House to take the lead in making that known.

When I received this disturbing information on March 21st I immediately began new inquiries into the case and an examination of the best means to give to the Grand Jury or Senate Committee what we then knew on what we might later learn. On March 21st, I arranged to meet the following day with Messrs. Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Dean, and Mitchell to discuss the appropriate method to get the facts out. On March 23rd, I sent Mr. Dean to Camp David, where he was instructed to write a complete report on all that he knew of the entire Watergate matter. On March 28th, I had Mr. Ehrlichman call the Attorney General to find out if he had additional information about Watergate generally or White House involvement. The Attorney General was told that I wanted to hear directly from him, and not through any staff people, if he had any information on White House involvement or if information of that kind should come to him. The Attorney General indicated to Mr. Ehrlichman that he had no such information. When I learned on March 30th that Mr. Dean had been unable to complete his report, I instructed Mr. Ehrlichman to conduct an independent inquiry and bring all the facts to me. On April 14, Mr. Ehrlichman gave me his findings, and I directed that he report them to the Attorney General immediately. On April 15th, Attorney General Kleindienst and Assistant Attorney General Petersen told me of new information that had been received by the prosecutors.

By that time the fragmentary information I had been given on March 21st had been supplemented in important ways, particularly by Mr. Ehrlichman's report to me on April 14th by the information Mr. Kleindienst and Mr. Petersen gave me on April 15th, and by independent inquiries I had been making on my own. At that point, I realized that I would not be able personally to find out all of the facts and make them public, and I concluded that the matter was best handled by the Justice Department and the Grand Jury. On April 17th, I announced that new inquiries were underway, as a result of what I had learned on March 21st and in my own investigation since that time. I instructed all government employees to cooperate with the judicial process as it moved ahead on this matter and expressed my personal view that no immunity should be given to any individual who had held a position of major importance in this Administration.

My consistent position from the beginning has been to get out the facts about Watergate, not to cover them up.

On May 22nd I said that at no time did I authorize any offer of executive clemency for the Watergate defendants, nor did I know of any such offer. I reaffirm that statement. Indeed, I made my view clear to Mr. Ehrlichman in July 1972, that under no circumstances could executive clemency be considered for those who participated in the Watergate break-in. I maintained that position throughout.

On May 22nd I said that "it was not until the time of my own investigation that I learned of the break-in at the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, and I specifically authorized the furnishing of this information to Judge Byrne." After a very careful review, I have determined that this statement of mine is not precisely accurate. It was on March 17th that I first learned of the break-in at the office of Dr. Fielding, and that was four days before the beginning of my own investigation on March 21st. I was told then that nothing by way of evidence had been obtained in the break-in. On April 18th I learned that the Justice Department had interrogated or was going to interrogate Mr. Hunt about this break-in. I was gravely concerned that other activities of the Special Investigations Unit might be disclosed, because I knew this could seriously injure the national security. Consequently, I directed Mr. Petersen to stick to the Watergate investigation and stay out of national security matters. On April 25th Attorney General Kleindienst came to me and urged that the fact of the break-in should be disclosed to the court, despite the fact that, since no evidence had been obtained, the law did not clearly require it. I concurred, and authorized him to report the break-in to Judge Byrne.

In view of the incident of Dr. Fielding's office, let me emphasize two things.

First, it was and is important that many of the matters worked on by the Special Investigations Unit not be publicly disclosed because disclosure would unquestionably damage the national security. This is why I have exercised executive privilege on some of these matters in connection with the testimony of Mr. Ehrlichman and others. The Senate Committee has learned through its investigation the general facts of some of these security matters, and has to date wisely declined to make them public or to contest in these respects my claim of executive privilege.

Second, I at no time authorize the use of illegal means by the Special Investigations Unit, and I was not aware of the break-in of Dr. Fielding's office until March 17, 1973.

Many persons will ask why, when the facts are as I have stated them, I do not make public the tape recordings of my meetings and conversations with members of the White House staff during this period.

I am aware that such terms as "separation of powers" and "executive privilege" are lawyers' terms, and that those doctrines have been called "abstruse" and "esoteric." Let me state the common sense of the matter. Every day a president of the United States is required to make difficult decisions on grave issues. It is absolutely essential, if the president is to be able to do his job as the country expects, that he be able to talk openly and candidly with his advisers about issues and individuals and that they be able to talk in the same fashion with him. Indeed, on occasion, they must be able to "blow off steam" about important public figures. This kind of frank discussion is only possible when those who take part in it can feel assured what what they say is in the strictest confidence.

The presidency is not the only office that requires confidentiality if it is to function effectively. A member of Congress must be able to talk in confidence with his assistants. Judges must be able to confer in confidence with their law clerks and with each other. Throughout our entire history, the need for this kind of confidentiality has been recognized. No branch of government has ever compelled disclosure of confidential conversations between officers of other branches of government and their advisers about government business.

The argument is often raised that these tapes are somehow different because the conversations may bear on illegal acts, and because the commission of illegal acts is not an official duty. This misses the point entirely. Even if others, from their own standpoint, may have been thinking about how to cover up an illegal act, from my standpoint I was concerned with how to uncover the illegal acts. It is my responsibility under the constitution to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and in pursuing the facts about Watergate I was doing precisely that. Therefore, the precedent would not be one concerning illegal actions only; it would be one that would risk exposing private presidential conversations involving the whole range of official duties.

The need for confidence is not something confined to the government officials. The law has long recognized that there are many relations sufficiently important that things said in that relation are entitled to be kept confidential, even at the cost of doing without what might be critical evidence in a legal proceeding. Among these are, for example, the relation between a lawyer and his client, between a priest and a penitent, and between a husband and wife. In each case it is thought to be so important that the parties be able to talk freely with each other, that they need not feel restrained in their conversation by fear that what they say may someday come out in court, that the law recognizes that these conversations are "privileged" and that their disclosure cannot be compelled.

If I were to make public these tapes, containing as they do blunt and candid remarks on many subjects that have nothing to do with Watergate, the confidentiality of the office of the president would always be suspect. Persons talking with a president would never again be sure that recordings or notes of what they said would not at some future time be made public, and they would guard their words against that possibility. No one would want to risk being known as the person who recommended a policy that ultimately did not work. No one would want to advance tentative ideas, not fully thought through, that might have possible merit but that might, on further examination, prove unsound. No one would want to speak bluntly about public figures here and abroad. I shall therefore vigorously oppose any action which would set a precedent that would cripple all future presidents by inhibiting conversations between them and the persons they look to for advice.

This principle of confidentiality in presidential communications is what is at stake in the question of the tapes. I shall continue to oppose any efforts to destroy that principle, which is indispensable to the conduct of the presidency.

I recognize that this statement does not answer many of the questions and contentions raised during the Watergate hearings. It has not been my intention to attempt any such comprehensive and detailed response, nor has it been my intention to address myself to all matters covered in my May 22nd statement. With the senate hearings and the Grand Jury Investigations still proceeding, with much of the testimony in conflict, it would be neither possible to provide nor appropriate to attempt a definitive account of all that took place. Neither do I believe I could enter upon an endless course of explaining and rebutting a complex of point-ey-point claims and charges arising out of that conflicting testimony which may engage committees and courts for months or years to come, and still be able to carry out my duties as President. While the judicial and legislative branches resolve these matters, I will continue to discharge to the best of my ability my constitutional responsibilities as President of the United States.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

		Short Wave
BREAKFAST SHOW	0500-0900 (LOCAL):	16 Meters 17.76 Mhz 19 Meters 15.21 Mhz 25 Meters 11.76 Mhz 31 Meters 9.54 Mhz
EVENING SHOW	1800-2300 (LOCAL)	19 Meters 15.15 Mhz 25 Meters 11.715 Mhz 31 Meters 9.76 Mhz
	1830-1900	
	2130-2300 (LOCAL):	Medium Wave 190 Meters 1580 Mhz

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

All throughout the short-lived coup Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma was out of danger and has made a few broadcasts on the military radio appealing for calm and assuring the population that the rebels who staged the coup will be promptly routed.

The casualties resulting from the unsuccessful coup were light, probably no more than ten killed and wounded.

8/21/73

The normal life in the city was never really interrupted. The airport was reopened for operations shortly after twelve o'clock noon Monday.

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Time Magazine reported that Vice President Agnew would be indicted next month for involvement in alleged contract kickbacks. A Federal Grand Jury, according to the magazine, "is expected to vote an indictment next month, charging Agnew with, among other things, bribery and extortion." George Beall, U.S. Attorney for Maryland, however, said: "It's hard to say when indictments will come but as the Grand Jury hands them down we will put them out."

Time also reported that another contractor, Allen Green, had told investigators he gave kickbacks to Agnew about five times a year while Agnew was Governor and on a reduced scale after he became Vice President.

In Detroit, the United Auto Workers announced that more than 90 percent of the workers at General Motors' plants have voted to authorize a strike if needed to back up national contract demands. However, it is expected that at a meeting in Milwaukee on Tuesday the union will select either Ford Motor Co. or Chrysler Corp. as a "strike target."

Nearly 10,000 firefighters battled the worst forest fires in eight western states in decades, but officials said the situation was improving. At least 110,000 acres of timber and grasslands have so far been burned and the damage was estimated at more than 60 million dollars.

LAOS:

An attempted coup Monday early morning against Royal Lao Government in Vientiane failed before noon with most of the principals either dead or apprehended.

The coup was lead by former Lao Air Force General Thao Ma who has lived in exile in Thailand since his previous aborted coup in 1966. According to reports, Thao Ma crossed into Laos near Vientiane in the small hours Monday with a group of supporters estimated to number a few dozen to some two hundred and quickly gained control of the airport and the National Radio Station. The Thao Ma rebels managed to activate a few of the T-28 fighter bombers of the Lao Air Force and staged a raid on the military camp of Chinaimo some seven kilometers south of Vientiane. Royal Lao Troops, however, remained loyal to the government of prince Souvanna Phouma and took up vigorous action against the rebels. Former General Thao Ma, who flew one of the rebel planes was hit by ground fire, crashed near the airport and subsequently died of his injuries. Shortly after eleven o'clock in the morning the airport was back in government hands with most of the rebels apprehended or fleeing. The radio station was retaken soon after.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

All throughout the short-lived coup Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma was out of danger and has made a few broadcast on the military radio appealing for calm and assuring the population that the rebels who staged the coup will be promptly routed.

The casualties resulting from the unsuccessful coup were light, probably no more than ten killed and wounded.

The normal life in the city was never really interrupted while the airport was reopened for operations shortly after twelve o'clock noon, Monday.

In an unprecedented display of solidarity all chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Laos called Monday late afternoon on Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma to express their support for his government and to congratulate him on the successful suppression of the attempted coup earlier in the day. Chiefs of sixteen embassies and of three delegations to the International Control Commission were present, including the Soviet Ambassador and the Chargé d'Affaires of the Peoples Republic of China, North Vietnam, Czechoslovakia and the Chief of the Polish Delegation to the ICC.

After meeting with the diplomats, Prince Souvanna Phouma held a press conference in which he said that a small group of Lao exiles living in Thailand attempted a coup d'etat surprising security guards at the airport in Vientiane at about 0100 Monday. By five o'clock, however, government forces were deployed for a counter move and by eleven o'clock the situation was completely under control. The Prime Minister said that the leader of the coup, Former Air Force General Thao Ma was captured after his plane crashed and died shortly after of his wounds. The Prime Minister emphasized the complete loyalty and devotion to the cause of national unity of troops and police in Vientiane and stated that the rest of the country remained absolutely quiet. Prince Souvanna Phouma announced a curfew to start at seven o'clock Monday evening but said he believes it will be necessary for one night only.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

The U.S. dollar fell against major European currencies in early trading in the wake of reports of slowing economic growth and increased inflation in the United States. The British pound, French franc, West German mark and Dutch guilder all gained marginally against the American currency. The price of gold, meanwhile, continued its recovery from setbacks early last week when the dollar was riding high.

In Cambodia, large insurgent forces were reported to be moving toward two provincial capitals. Terrorist bomb attacks killed four persons and wounded 64 in Phnom Penh Sunday.

In Paris, the United States and six European countries signed a new agreement for joint space research. The program calls for, among other projects, cooperative construction of a space laboratory to be launched under the American space shuttle program and joint European development of the French-designed 135 rocket.

New Zealand Prime Minister Norman Kirk said Sunday's French nuclear test in the South Pacific involved a trigger device or a small weapon. In Paris, the French Defense Ministry maintained official silence of Kirk's statement.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath is expected to pay his first visit to Peking early next year, possibly in January, informed London sources said.

Thousands of physicians in Chile began a 48-hour strike in snowballing labor unrest against President Salvador Allende's government. A trucking strike already is in its 26th day.

President's speech on Watergate last Wednesday convinced 27 percent of television viewers who responded to a Gallup Poll question on the subject. Proportion of interviewees who were unconvinced was 44 percent.

Singapore became a contracting member of GATT, bringing membership to 83. Philippines has acceded provisionally.

Stock prices moved broadly lower in some of the slowest trading of the year on the New York Stock Exchange. Declines ran about two-to one ahead of advances, among 1,714 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages: 30 INDUS X-867.40 OFF 4.44
20 TRANSP 154.48 OFF 0.89
15 UTILS 95.16 UP 0.04
65 STOCKS X-262.83 OFF 1.15
VOLUME: 8,970,000 SHARES.
X--1973 LOW.

NIXON STATEMENT ON BOMBING IN CAMBODIA

New Orleans, Aug. 20 -- In conjunction with his speech to the veterans of foreign wars convention in New Orleans August 20, President Nixon issued a statement on U.S. bombing in Cambodia. Following is the text of the statement:

"The time has come to answer those who are criticizing the policies which helped to bring America peace with honor in Vietnam. Specifically, I have been accused of conducting a secret bombing campaign against the defenseless and neutral country of Cambodia.

What is the truth?

By January 1969, when I took office, North Vietnamese regulars had overrun the entire border area of Cambodia, adjacent to South Vietnam. The native Cambodian population had been driven out. Along a ten-mile-wide strip on the Cambodian side of the frontier, a network of supply lines and training bases had been established, and the bulk of some 40,000 North Vietnam troops were concentrated.

It was not the United States but the North Vietnamese communists who violated the neutrality of Cambodia.

The suggestion that these staging areas for enemy troops, supplies and artillery -- a few thousand yards from American troops -- were "neutral" territory, exempt from bombing and counter attack, is ludicrous. The communists had made a mockery of the neutrality of those border regions. The United States was under no moral obligation to respect the sham. By January of 1969, those enemy-occupied sanctuaries were no more neutral territory than was northern France or Belgium in the late spring of 1944.

Thus, in February 1969, when the North Vietnamese responded to President Johnson's three-month-old bombing halt and peace initiative with a country-wide offensive in the South, I ordered American air power employed directly and continually against the enemy-occupied base areas, from which communist soldiers had been attacking and killing American soldiers.

There is today great anguish and loud protest from the usual critics that this was an attack against tiny Cambodia. That is absurd.

These air strikes were not directed at the Cambodian army or the Cambodian people. They were directed at the North Vietnamese invaders, inside Cambodia.

The Cambodian government did not object to the strikes. In fact, while the strikes were in progress, Prince Sihanouk invited me to make a state visit to the Cambodian capital.

As for "secrecy," the fact of the bombing was disclosed to the government leaders and congressional leaders.

What is most important, soon after that bombing started, there began a steady decline in American casualties along the Cambodian frontier; and the enemy was provided with one more incentive to move to the conference table. The secrecy was absolutely necessary to accomplish these goals. Had we announced the air strikes, the Cambodian government would have been compelled to protest; the bombing would have had to stop; and American soldiers would have paid for the disclosure with their lives.

Let me read you a letter from the father of a soldier who served along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border:

"Dear Mr. President:

"Back in early 1969, I wrote to you requesting that you allow the bombing of the supply routes in North Vietnam and Cambodia. I wrote to you because my son Douglas who was with the 4th Infantry Division near Kontum, complained to us in his letters about all the materials and men the North was shipping in from Cambodia.

"...When my son was killed on March 1, 1969, I felt you let him and the other troops down by not allowing these supply lines to be bombed.

"Today I read where...you did approve the bombing early in 1969...I now believe the Lord led you to make a proper decision in this matter, and I sincerely feel your action saved many lives and shortened that dreadful war."

Let me add a postscript to this letter: if American soldiers in the field today were similarly threatened, and if the price of protecting those soldiers was to order air strikes to save American lives, I would make the same decision today that I made in February 1969."

WORLD PEACE DEPENDS ON STRONG AMERICA, NIXON SAYS

New Orleans, August 20 -- Addressing the 74th annual Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in New Orleans August 20, President Nixon said the hope of the world for lasting peace is in a strong America.

He pledged that American strength "will never be used in aggression; it will be used only to serve the cause of peace and the cause of freedom."

Mr. Nixon also made the following points:

-- It would be foolish to cut the United States' defense budget at a time when negotiations are about to begin (in October) toward mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe, and when strategic arms limitation negotiations with the Soviet Union are to begin again. Such cuts would only weaken the U.S. position.

-- The United States will maintain its alliances -- "shoring them up," while negotiating with nations who were its adversaries a short time ago.

-- The so-called secret air strikes in Cambodia during 1969-70 were known to all responsible Government leaders and were essential to protect the lives of American servicemen in Vietnam who were threatened by some 40,000 North Vietnamese troops occupying Cambodian border sanctuaries.

-- The Cambodian strikes also were approved by Cambodian leaders.

-- The mining of North Vietnamese harbors in May 1972 and the December 1972 air strikes over North Vietnam were instrumental and necessary to bring the war to "an honorable conclusion."

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HIGHLIGHTS OF ROGERS PRESS CONFERENCE

Washington, Aug. 20 -- Secretary of State Rogers, in a press conference August 20, covered the following major topics:

-- MIRV: While it is a little early to judge if the Soviet MIRV (Multiple Independently Targeted Re-entry Vehicle) tests give the Soviet Union an advantage over the United States, "it does make it evident that there is a greater urgency in the second phase of the S.A.L.T. talks to reach an agreement on qualitative limitations as well as quantitative limitations" although "the testing has somewhat reduced the prospects for an agreement on qualitative restrictions on MIRV's."

-- Europe: The United States has no schedule for responses from European countries on the U.S. proposals for a "declaration of principles." The Secretary said "we think it is important to have this declaration and that it will be successful." Such a declaration would deal with security and monetary matters, troops levels, European Economic Community-U.S. relations, respect for sovereignty, and other matters and such a statement is to be worked out at a later date with Japan.

-- Middle East: "A renewal of warfare would not solve any problems, only create new problems, and that is accepted by all parties concerned," Secretary Rogers said. Fedayeen activity is an illusion and idiotic. A solution cannot be imposed but "on the other hand we recognize that the status quo is unstable" and "cannot be permitted to continue." On the effect on U.S. oil sources, Secretary Rogers said "we recognize the importance of the energy problems but we're going to have to wait." He said that "if my instincts are right," then it is possible to expect talks can lead to peace in the area.

-- Iran: "We hope that Iran will play a constructive role" in Vietnam as a member of the International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICCS), the Secretary said. The United States thinks that the Commission has played a useful role in the area and will continue to. He pointed to the reduction in cease-fire violations and to North Vietnam's apparent decision against major military actions in South Vietnam as evidence of encouragement.

-- Cambodia: The United States remains in diplomatic contact with many quarters involving a cease-fire in Cambodia but "we are not involved in direct negotiations." The Secretary, when asked, said he did not approve the dual reporting system on the secret bombing of Cambodia and "I didn't know anything about it."

-- Pakistan: The Secretary announced that as part of its flood relief program in the Punjab, the United States is sending motorized boats from Okinawa and six helicopters from South Korea, the first units expected to arrive in Pakistan August 21.

-- Korea, the United States will support the proposal for simultaneous admission to the United Nations of South and North Korea and "we hope it will receive support throughout the world." In response to a question, Secretary Rogers said the United States had expressed concern to the South Korean government about the recent kidnapping of Mr. Kim from Japan, saying "we were quite concerned about that (alleged) type of activity."

-- Watergate: Secretary Rogers said that while he had "not noticed any discernable adverse effect on our foreign policy up to the present time" from the Watergate disclosures, "if we became over-obsessed with Watergate it could have an adverse effect." Asked if he personally thought that the national security situations had been serious enough to warrant the burglarizing of the office of the psychiatrist of Daniel Ellsberg, Secretary Rogers answered "No." He added that "I think extreme caution should be exercised before laws are violated for national security."

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

		Short Wave
Breakfast show	0500-0900 *(LOCAL)	16 Meters 17.76 Mhz
		19 Meters 15.21 Mhz
		25 Meters 11.76 Mhz
		31 Meters 9.54 Mhz
Evening Show	1800-2300 (LOCAL)	19 Meters 15.15 Mhz
		25 Meters 11.715 Mhz
		31 Meters 9.76 Mhz
	1830-1900	
	2130-2300 (LOCAL)	Medium Wave 190 Meters 1580 Khz

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/23/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

White House lawyers Charles Alan Wright charged that Watergate prosecutors were trying to alter the meaning of the Constitution in an attempt to force President Nixon to turn over tape recordings bearing on Watergate.

Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, pressing for a court order to compel Nixon to surrender the tapes, claimed that a Federal Grand Jury had to have access to the tapes to determine conclusively who should be indicted in the scandal. "There is reason to believe that the executive offices have been corrupted, although the extent of the rot is not yet clear," Cox said.

Wright and Cox presented their positions before U.S. District Judge John Sirica. Wright, speaking first, maintained that the President was given extraordinary powers by the framers of the Constitution and that they wanted him to use those powers. In the event a President abused them, he said, the framers provided "a remedy -- the impeachment powers of Congress."

Cox rejected Wright's claim that the President has the sole power to determine what material should be made public, saying that position runs counter to the "ancient precept that no man should be judge of his own cause." He said the President cannot place himself above the law to protect the confidentiality of presidential conversations and papers.

At the conclusion of the arguments, Judge Sirica announced he expected to hand down a ruling "a week from today" -- next Wednesday.

In another development, the Senate Watergate Committee hearings -- recessed at present -- will probably resume September 17, according to Chief Minority Counsel, Fred Thompson. Former presidential aide Charles Colson would be the first witness.

Senator George McGovern said continued refusal by the President to give Senate and federal investigators access to White House tape recordings and documents bearing on Watergate "makes it very hard for Congress not to give serious consideration to an impeachment proceeding." But he said "neither I nor any other member of the U.S. senate relishes the thought of impeachment."

Vice President Agnew, in a letter to Attorney General Richardson made public Wednesday, accused the Justice Department of vicious and illegal behavior in leaking unfavorable news about him to the news media. He asked Richardson to take "drastic and immediate action" to curb the leaks.

Treasury Secretary Shultz announced he will lead the American delegation to Japan next month for the opening of a new round of world trade negotiations.

The Defense Department said it is preparing plans for a new round of base closings and reductions as an option in event Congress substantially reduces the Defense budget.

The Cost of Living Council formally issued rules to govern the food industry during the remainder of the Phase Four economic control program. The rules will allow companies to pass on the cost of such items as labor and overhead in the form of higher prices to consumers after September 12.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

In Moscow, Andrei D. Sakharov, father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, who later took up the cause of living rights in Soviet society, warned Western nations against detente on Soviet terms. Speaking in his bedroom to 11 Western journalists, Sakharov said detente would turn out to be "very dangerous" if it was not accompanied by some democratization of Soviet life and some reduction of Soviet isolation from the outside world.

Also in Moscow, American and Cuban athletes fought a bloody, 25-minute battle before several hundred stunned Russian spectators at a World University Games basketball match. The fight broke out just before the end of the game, which the Americans won 98 to 70. One American was knocked unconscious. On Tuesday, a group of Russians clashed with about 20 Soviet Jews who had rooted for the Israeli basketball team.

In Manila, the United States signed an agreement providing the Philippines with a 4.2 million dollar loan to develop geothermal energy as a new source of power in that country.

In Bangkok, Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn announced that negotiations between the United States and Thailand on reduction of U.S. troops in Thailand will begin Friday. He told newsmen the talks would focus on a gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops from Thailand with due regard to insure the security of Southeast Asia.

In a Washington news conference on Tuesday, Cambodian Ambassador Um Sim said United States has "a moral obligation" to continue supplying military and economic aid to keep his government alive while insurgent activities increase. Asked whether he thought U.S. had "sold out" Cambodia by halting the bombing on August 15, the Ambassador replied: "To a certain extent, yes. We feel not betrayed, but we feel abandoned."

The envoy made public a letter from his government to the U.S. Congress (previously given to State Department), made these points among others:

-- Prince Sihanouk "betrayed the Khmer people" during his last year in power, by permitting North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops to use Cambodia as a base for attacking South Vietnam.

-- Cambodian armed resistance to invaders lessened burden on U.S. and South Vietnamese forces, "while saving lives of numerous American soldiers."

-- Cambodians now "ask only for more time so that they can one day stand on their own." They must have "continued military, economic, political and economic assistance" from the United States to prevail over the enemy.

In New Delhi, All India Radio quoted an Algiers announcement which said Prime Minister Gandhi has confirmed that she will do her best to attend the Nonaligned Summit Meeting in Algiers.

The stock market moved broadly lower in uninspired trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dow Jones closing stock averages: 30 INDUS 851.50 OFF 5.94
20 TRANSP 151.97 OFF 0.89
15 UTILS 94.55 OFF 0.48
65 STOCKS 258.71 OFF 1.66
VOLUME: 10,770,000 SHARES.

HIGHLIGHTS: NIXON PRESS CONFERENCE

San Clemente, California, August 22 -- In his news conference -- the first since March 15 -- President Nixon announced that he has accepted the resignation of Secretary of State Rogers, effective September 3, and will nominate Dr. Henry A. Kissinger to succeed him.

When confirmed by the Senate, he said, Dr. Kissinger will retain the post of Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

The arrangement, he said, will provide a closer coordination between the White House, the National Security Council and the State Department on national security matters.

In a 50-minute conference dominated by questions relating to Watergate, Mr. Nixon also made the following points:

Watergate -- Mr. Nixon stressed that he deplored the episode and he expressed the belief that it would not have occurred if he had supervised his 1972 re-election campaign instead of concentrating on foreign policy issues. He made plain that he had no intention of resigning because of Watergate; instead, he emphasized his desire to move ahead toward the goals of building a structure of peace in the world and improving the quality of life for Americans.

Agnew -- The President expressed confidence in Mr. Agnew's integrity and said that confidence had been strengthened by Mr. Agnew's conduct in the vice presidential office since learning he was being investigated by U.S. attorneys in Maryland. Mr. Nixon would not comment on charges mentioned in the investigation.

Cambodia -- Asked if he thought he should apologize for the so-called "secret" bombing of Cambodia in 1969-70, his reply was an emphatic "no." He pointed out the area struck by American planes was "totally occupied" by North Vietnamese troops, and he said Americans should be thankful because the operations did much to reduce U.S. casualties in the Vietnam war.

White House tapes -- Mr. Nixon repeated that to release them would violate the principle of confidentiality of presidential papers. To turn them over to those seeking them would damage the principle irreparably, he said. However, he indicated that if he is ordered to release the tapes as a result of a Supreme Court decision, he will comply.

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SYNOPSIS STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING AUGUST 22:

Africa -- A.I.D. will have a release later today with further information on U.S. aid to drought-stricken areas in Africa.

USSR -- Spokesman Hare had no comment on the matter of the U.S. Air Force sergeant arrested for espionage except to say that the U.S. "raised the matter" with the Soviet Embassy in Washington only to be told that the Embassy official allegedly involved had sailed for the Soviet Union August 15 on the Soviet vessel "Lermontov."

Cambodia -- Here was reluctant to speculate on the intentions or capabilities of the insurgent forces when asked if State had any judgment on Sihanouk's opinion that there would be no major attack on Phnom Penh until December. Here also had no comment on Sihanouk's calling President Nixon a "liar" in connection with the President's August 20 statement on a 1969 bombing "agreement."

Britain -- The reason we were involved in the sale of the eight British-built Harrier aircraft to Spain was that "Spain wanted them built to U.S. specifications," Hare said.

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KISSINGER TO ASSUME DUAL ROLE IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

(By James S. Aldrich)

In naming Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, his Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, as the next U.S. Secretary of State, President Nixon has moved to combine the functions of the two most important foreign policy posts in the United States Government.

The President told reporters at a press conference August 22 that Dr. Kissinger will retain his present post if he is confirmed by the U.S. Senate as Secretary of State, replacing William P. Rogers who is resigning effective September 3 to return to private law practice.

Mr. Nixon said the new Secretary will have a "parallel relationship" to the White House, such as that of Treasury Department Secretary George Shultz who is also assistant to the President in the field of economic affairs.

The purpose of the new relationship, the President said, "is to have a closer coordination between the White House," where the National Security Council is located, "and the State Department, which carries the major load" in foreign affairs.

Mr. Nixon said the decision to have Dr. Kissinger in dual roles "will serve the interest not only of coordination but also the interest of an effective foreign policy."

Mr. Nixon paid tribute to his retiring Secretary of State, saying Mr. Rogers -- who intended to serve only during one presidential term but agreed to stay on for a short while because of pending foreign policy decisions -- could be "very proud that he was one of the major architects of what ... was a very successful foreign policy."

By any account, Dr. Kissinger has also been a major architect of that foreign policy.

Dr. Kissinger at age 50 now appears to be midway in what has been one of the most outstanding careers ever in the U.S. foreign affairs, a career that came out of inauspicious beginnings.

Henry Kissinger was born of Jewish parentage in Furth, Germany, May 27, 1923. In 1938 at the age of 15 he has moved with his family to the United States when his father, a secondary school teacher, lost his post.

Young Kissinger graduated from high school in New York city and entered the U.S. Army where, as a sergeant, he served as an interrogator in counter intelligence in Europe. After further service as a civilian in the post-war occupation of Germany, he won a U.S. government scholarship which began his long association with Harvard University.

There he majored in government, graduating with highest honors in only three years. By 1954 when he received a doctorate in philosophy, he was teaching at the University and serving as a consultant to the U.S. government.

In 1957 he published his first book, "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy" which came to the attention of then Vice President Richard Nixon who sent him a letter commending him on the book.

This book was followed by "The Necessity For Choice" in 1961 and "The Troubled Partnership" in 1965, a study of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

During the academic period of his life he also put in part-time tours as foreign affairs consultant to President Kennedy and Johnson. He also served as foreign affairs advisor to New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller during the Governor's campaigns for Presidential nomination in 1964 and 1968.

It was in Dr. Kissinger's first book that he stressed the danger of too much reliance on massive nuclear retaliation in the event of war. Instead, he advocated a more flexible response, a concept later adopted as U.S. policy.

In his speeches and writings there has been great emphasis on the concept of world order.

In an essay collection entitled, "Agenda For The Nation," published at the beginning of Mr. Nixon's first term in 1969, Dr. Kissinger wrote that the most profound challenge to American policy would be "to develop some concept of order in a world which is bi-polar militarily and multi-polar politically..."

"In the field of foreign policy," he added, "we will never be able to contribute to building a stable and creative world order unless we first form some conception of it."

Perhaps foreshadowing President Nixon's often stated desire for an era of negotiation, Dr. Kissinger wrote in "The Troubled Partnership" that "it should be the responsibility of our statesmen to make clear that, while we are always ready to negotiate, the negotiation must be serious, detailed and specific.

He once defined America's goal in world affairs as building "a moral consensus which can make a pluralistic world creative rather than disruptive."

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger met at length in a New York hotel in November of 1968, the month that Mr. Nixon won election to his first term, and discovered that their ideas on international relations merged on many points.

From this meeting stemmed Dr. Kissinger's appointment by the new President as his Adviser for National Security Affairs, and the secret Paris talks on Vietnam that began in the middle of the following year between Dr. Kissinger and North Vietnamese representative Le Duc Tho.

These talks, later made public, were continued in Paris late last year and resulted in the agreement reached in Paris in January to end the long conflict in Indochina.

In the meantime other secret travels, now well known, took Dr. Kissinger to Moscow and Peking for talks with Leonid Brezhnev and Chou En-Lai, which opened the way for visits by President Nixon to both those capitals in 1972 and the spirit of detente and cooperations that has since ensued in world affairs.

Regarding his relations with Mr. Nixon, Dr. Kissinger had said "it would be preposterous to pretend" that he lacks "any" influence on the President.

But, he points out, no man "becomes President who has a weak will. I say to the President you've got this problem and you have three or four different ways of going at it and here are the different points of view. When he asks what I think, I tell him. But a President is never dependent on one man."

As for Mr. Nixon's views about Dr. Kissinger, they are ones of deep trust and reliance. "Frankly," he once wrote his aide, "I cannot imagine what the Government would be like without you."

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		Short Wave
BREAKFAST SHOW	0500-0900 (LOCAL):	16 Meters 17.76 Mhz
		19 Meters 15.21 Mhz
		25 Meters 11.76 Mhz
		31 Meters 9.54 Mhz
EVENING SHOW	1800-2300 (LOCAL):	19 Meters 15.15 Mhz
		25 Meters 11.715 Mhz
		31 Meters 9.76 Mhz
1830-1900		
2130-2300 (LOCAL)		Medium Wave 190 Meters 1580 Khz

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE ◀

8/24/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

President Nixon's Watergate defense which occupied most of his 50-minute news conference Wednesday was praised by Republicans but found wanting by Democrats. Senator Barry Goldwater said the President's statements "were the most concise and clear the he had made to date." But Goldwater also said he hoped Nixon would "voluntarily release those portions of the White House tapes affecting the Watergate incident and totally clear up the situation."

George Bush, Republican National Chairman called Nixon's statements "straightforward and direct," and said they would "put Watergate into proper perspective." Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss, however, said: "Unfortunately, most of the questions (about Watergate) still have not been answered."

Former Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach disputed President Nixon's charge that burglaries were "authorized on a very large scale" during the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations in 1961-66. Katzenbach said: "I have no knowledge of any such burglarizing and I don't believe it ever occurred." He added: "If the President is going to say things like that, he ought to say who authorized it." Another of President Johnson's Attorneys General, Ramsey Clark, said he never heard of any burglaries by federal law enforcement officers that were authorized, when he was in Johnson's Administration.

The Federal Grand Jury investigating political corruption in Maryland indicted Dale Anderson, who succeeded Spiro Agnew as top Executive of Baltimore County, on charges of extorting 46,000 dollars from contractors. The indictment named a former County Administrator, William Fornoff, who worked under Agnew when he was County Executive, as a "co conspirator" but not a defendant in the case.

A committee that sponsored a 1972 fund-raising "salute to Ted Agnew" dinner was indicted and will be arraigned next week on four counts of violating election laws, Maryland Attorney Warren Duckett said. The committee was indicted "as an entity" with filing false financial reports to make the 1972 dinner honoring the Vice President appear more successful than it was.

The General Accounting Office reported that major contributions to Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates during a nine-month period last year totaled about 79 million dollars. The GAO is an investigative arm of Congress, and the report is the first issued under the 1971 federal election campaign act.

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Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz predicted still higher food prices ahead for Americans but said they would be smaller than expected and would "pretty well level off" later in the year. And he said food prices will probably rise again next year but that the rise in 1974 would be five percent or less over this year.

The Agriculture Department, meanwhile, has ruled out export controls on cotton, despite new warnings that foreign and domestic demand will exceed the 1973 crop supply.

The U.S. government has allocated an additional one million dollars to meet urgent medical, nutritional and transportation needs in the West African drought-suffering region. The Agency for International Development said the new amount brings to 43 million dollars the U.S. commitment to African drought-relief assistance.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

Cambodian troops have recaptured three communist-held positions outside Kompong Speu, easing the threat against the provincial capital, the Cambodian High Command announced.

In Paris, the Viet Cong and South Vietnam accused each other of torpedoing the negotiations on their country's political future. Both sides admitted there was no progress since the start of the talks in March and there was little prospect for an early break in the deadlock.

In London, the International Wheat Council predicted continued world wheat shortages in the coming year. It blamed the shortages as the cause of the recent wheat price explosions in Chicago and London.

Stocks staged their best rally in nearly a month, though on weak volume, on the New York Stock Exchange. Advances ran better than two-to-one ahead of declines, among 1,706 issues traded.

Dow Jones closing averages: 30 INDUS 364.46 UP 12.56
20 TRANS 153.67 UP 1.70
15 UTILS 95.00 UP 0.45
65 STOCKS 261.91 UP 3.20
VOLUME: 11,390,000 SHARES.

KISSINGER NEWS CONFERENCE (HIGHLIGHTS)

San Clemente, Cal., Aug. 23 -- In an August 23 meeting with newsmen -- the first since President Nixon announced his nomination as Secretary of State -- Henry Kissinger stressed the administration's intention of conducting foreign policy in as open a manner as possible consistent with the goal of building a stable peace.

Dr. Kissinger said the pursuit of that goal has now reached a new phase requiring a "greater institutionalization of foreign policy." As Secretary of State, he said, he will try "to solidify what has been started in the first Nixon term and "conclude building of a structure we can pass on to future generations."

Foreign policy, he said, must be designed on a national basis, not a partisan basis, and it must be understood by members of Congress and the public. With this in mind, he said, he will welcome the opportunity to testify frequently before Congressional Committees.

He said he will try to bring Congress into a "new and full partnership" in the planning, development and execution of foreign policy, and make more information available to Congressional Committees than ever before.

He also said he planned to invite leaders of major opinion-forming organizations to the State Department for advice after he is confirmed.

In answering newsmen's questions, Dr. Kissinger also said:

-- He still plans to visit Peking, but will wait now until the Senate has confirmed him in his new post. He cautioned the press not to attach too much importance to his visit concerning a Cambodian settlement. Since the U.S. bombing cutoff, he said, negotiations depend more on the decisions of the parties in Cambodia.

-- No firm arrangements on a trip by President Nixon to Europe will be made until after the September meeting of European Foreign Ministers. Kissinger also had no comment on "year of Europe" until the September meeting is over.

-- President Nixon cancelled a planned visit to Latin America because "he has been preoccupied with domestic matters." There are no "major developments" toward a possible thaw in U.S.- Cuba relations.

-- The aim of the three and one half years remaining in President Nixon's Administration is to strengthen U.S. ties with Europe and Japan while continuing to improve relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

-- As continuing Presidential Adviser on National Security Affairs, he will keep the National Security Council Structure "in place" but hopes "to give even more vitality to the operation of the State Department."

-- William Rogers had conducted himself as Secretary of State with "dignity, grace, wisdom and humanity."

ROGERS' ASSESSMENT: U.S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN 'VERY GOOD SHAPE'

Washington, Aug. 23 -- William P. Rogers, 53rd man to serve as Secretary of State since Thomas Jefferson took the job in 1789, leaves office at a time when he feels U.S. foreign affairs "are in very good shape." Mr. Rogers noted that Secretaries of State usually go down in history for their mistakes. "I guess I won't be remembered," he observed.

The Secretary, whose resignation becomes effective September 3, pointed to better U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union as the most important accomplishments of the Nixon Administration during the last four and a half years.

As to his own particular role in office, Mr. Rogers said he felt the greatest personal satisfaction from his part in helping arrange the now three-year-old cease-fire in the Middle East.

He said his departure at this time should be no surprise since he originally had announced he would only serve one presidential term. "I stayed a little longer than I intended to," he said, but he feels he has now completed tasks he set for himself regarding Vietnam, the Middle East, Latin America and Europe -- as well as his part in the success of the recent NATO and cento meetings and the first phase of the conference on European Security and Cooperation.

Among specific accomplishments during his term in office, the Secretary listed the reductions of U.S. troops strength abroad accomplished "without destabilizing any situation;" the development of good relations in the Middle East, particularly with Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iran, the Sudan and Southern Yemen; improve relations, particularly on a bilateral basis, with Latin America; and steadily improving relations with African nations.

His "sole regret," he said in looking back over his term in office, "is that we weren't able to end the war in Indochina more speedily." On other matters, he said that, with minor exceptions, "I don't see much more than we could have accomplished than we have."

Philosophizing on his departure, Mr. Rogers said former Secretary of State Dean Rusk once advised him "not to stay very long" in the job. "I'm going to write him a note telling him I finally took his advice," Mr. Rogers said.

Asked if he thought he would ever return to public life, the Secretary reminded his questioners that "this is the fourth time I've resigned from government." (He served previously in the Justice Department, finally as Attorney General, and as a Congressional counsel). "I don't rule out anything," he said, but his only plans now are to return to his private law practice.

Noting that he was the last member of the original Nixon cabinet to leave, Mr. Rogers said he felt like "the last of the whooping cranes" -- a reference to a once nearly-extinct species now making a tentative comeback.

"You might say," the Secretary observed, "that (contrary to the usual explanations connected with resignations) I am leaving because of good health."

PRESIDENT NIXON'S WATERGATE NEWS CONFERENCE (ANALYSIS)

(by Ronald J. Dunlavey)

Washington, August 23 -- In all the history of the American Presidency, there has never been anything like the news conference Richard Nixon held Wednesday. The presidential news conference has come a long way since the days when Franklin Roosevelt invited a handful of reporters into his office for a few discreet questions. But on Wednesday it took a quantum leap to the point where it almost resembled the question period in the British House of Commons. No President has ever undergone the kind of public interrogation that Mr. Nixon went through. The questions were the most blunt in the memory of veteran newsmen, and one almost expected the President to abruptly shut off the questioning. Instead, he went on for almost an hour -- matching blunt question with blunt answer so articulately that he won praise even from the New York Times, which has criticized him relentlessly on the subject of Watergate. Said the Times: "The President conducted himself with such self-confident and conciliatory good humor that it is hard to understand why he had postponed for more than five months a televised interrogation for which the American people have clearly been waiting."

Watergate was, of course, the dominant topic. And while the President, in his two speeches on the subject, has tended to be low-keyed and even somewhat defensive, at the news conference he was sharp, defiant, emotional and - one might say - intensely human. He said that he would assume responsibility for the climate in the White House that made Watergate possible, and he once again deplored the illegal things that had been done. But beyond that he conceded nothing. He reiterated his earlier explanations of the various details of the Watergate case and insisted once again that the need for privacy in presidential dealings made it impossible for him to release information -- for example, tape recordings of White House conversations; which investigators are demanding. He said that he had never thought of resigning, and that he intended to finish out his term of office. He also dismissed the implication that he might be liable for impeachment -- removal from office. But more than that, he went over to a slashing counter-attack. He accused certain of his critics of trying to exploit Watergate to embarrass a president whose policies they had never approved of. He said that some of the things his Administration has been accused of -- like the use of wiretaps to listen in on telephone conversations -- had been widely practiced by the two preceding administrations. And he reiterated that the legitimate business of the country was being stalled by an obsessive preoccupation with the Watergate affair.

It was a strong performance, watched by millions of Americans. The question is: How effective will it prove to be? His speech of last week may not have aroused public support as effectively as he had hoped. Whether the news conference will have more of a positive impact remains to be seen. For there has never been anything in the American experience quite like the Watergate affair, and nothing quite like this particular presidential news conference.

SYNOPSIS, STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN HARE BRIEFING AUG. 23

Rountree -- In a press release the Department announced the appointment of Ambassador William M. Rountree as head of the U.S. delegation to the International Conference on Air Law and the Extraordinary Assembly of I.C.A.O., meeting in Rome August 28 through September 21.

Rogers -- the Secretary will leave Washington Aug. 23 "for a rest" and will return Aug. 28. Spokesman Hare declined to say where he was going. Meanwhile, "farewell preparations" are under way for Rogers. Spokesman Hare opened that "the transition will be very smooth."

Israel -- In response to a question about the Israeli Labor Party's recent proposals about settlement of the occupied areas, Spokesman Hare said the department has noted that "there are a number of elements (in the proposals) that do touch upon U.S. positions," specifically on Jerusalem and Israel's responsibilities as an occupying power. Spokesman Hare said the U.S. position remains as it was spelled out by Ambassador Yost in his statement to the U.N. Security Council on July 1, 1969.

Basketball -- Asked if the U.S. was going to make a formal protest about the melee on the basketball court in Moscow between the U.S. and Cuba teams, Spokesman Hare said "I don't believe we will interject ourselves in this affair. It is up to the competent basketball authorities."

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EVENING SHOW	1800-2300 (LOCAL):	19 Meters 15.15 Mhz 25 Meters 11.715 Mhz 31 Meters 9.76 Mhz
	1830-1900	
	2130-2300 (LOCAL):	Medium Wave 190 Meters 1580 Khz

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE ◀

8/27/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

Unofficial returns in South Vietnamese National Assembly elections show candidates supported by President Thieu winning by large margins. VOA correspondent in Saigon says President Thieu's Democracy Party is expected to seat 16 of its candidates if the early trend continues. The White Elephant slate of Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam is expected to win the other 15 seats at stake in Sunday's election. 92% of the country's 7 million registered voters went to the polls, largest percentage ever to vote in a South Vietnamese election. VOA correspondent says a victory by the government backed candidates could open the way for a constitutional amendment and a possible third term for President Thieu. The South Vietnam's Constitution permits the president to hold only two four-year terms.

Communist forces have cut major highways leading from the Cambodian capital but failed in another attempt to cut a third major roadway. Insurgents cut Highway 4 to the port city of Kompong Song and Highway 5 to the northwest. The Cambodian command say the communists lost 200 soldiers in an unsuccessful attempt to seize Highway 1 to the southeast.

In a Washington interview, Presidential Adviser Melvin Laird said the Nixon Administration has no plans to ask for Congressional authority to resume military operations in Indochina. Senate Democratic leader Mansfield in another interview predicted the Government of President Lon Nol will fall to the forces of exiled Prince Sihanouk. But he said he does not believe Cambodia will become a communist state because Prince Sihanouk has made it very clear he is not a communist. U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger confirmed reports of periodic fighting in Cambodia between North Vietnamese forces and communist rebels. The fighting reportedly arose over territorial disputes and scarce rice supplies. Secretary Schlesinger says the fighting would be an important development if it continues.

Senator Mansfield says that as far as he is concerned, there is no prospect of impeachment action being taken against President Nixon over Watergate. Interviewed on network TV, he called impeachment a dead issue. He noted the President expressed intention to abide a definitive ruling of the Supreme Court in regard to releasing White House tapes related to Watergate. He indicated that Mr. Nixon's attitude on the question rules out any confrontation between the executive and legislative branches over the tapes. Mr. Laird says it is up to the courts to decide whether the President should release the tapes. He said he supports the President's refusal to surrender the tapes but he said the American system is working and the Judicial branch must make that determination.

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U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger says he is hopeful the second round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks will limit offensive nuclear weapons. He said the Soviet Union's recent development of MIRVS, those are Multiple Independently Targeted Reentry Vehicles, was not surprising. He stressed the necessity for both sides to see the need to retain a balance. Questioned about U.S. troops withdrawals, Mr. Schlesinger said the Nixon Administration believes that any European troops cutbacks should consider security of Western Europe. He added that U.S. troops will remain in South Korea until a stabilized relation exists between North and South Korea.

The French Defense Ministry has declined to either confirm or deny that it has exploded a fourth nuclear device at its South Pacific test site. Australia and New Zealand issued another protest over the French series of atmospheric testing.

The war of words between Moscow and Peking is continuing. The Soviet Union Sunday accused Peking leadership of seeking nuclear domination in Asia. The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said China is being rapidly turned into a nuclear missile super power. The article is referring to recent Chinese nuclear test and said Peking has long regarded war as one of the main means for the attainment of political ambitions. The article follows by a day the latest Peking denouncement of the Soviet leadership of what was called their socialist -- imperialist policy of aggression. The sharp denunciations by both sides are increasing in intensity as the time draws near for September 5th opening of the Algiers summit meeting of 74 non-aligned nations. Sunday's article in Pravda says China wants to drag the non-aligned countries into conflict with the Soviet Union and the U.S. Pravda said Peking had opposed the Soviet proposal for a collective security system in Asia while at the same time giving its consent to the American military presence in the region.

Karachi radio reports that 50,000 persons have been evacuated from flooded areas. More than a hundred thousand persons were evacuated earlier from flooded sections.

Libyan leader Khadafi has met in Cairo with Egyptian Vice President and other officials since his unexpected arrival Saturday night. But there is no word yet on when he will confer with President Sadat who was reported to be absent from the capital. Colonel Khadafi arrived along with the Libyan Premier for what is thought to be talks on the planned merger of Libya and Egypt. Referendums on the question are scheduled in both countries next Saturday. Cairo dispatches say no apparent preparations for the vote have been made in Egypt. During Colonel Khadafi's visit to Egypt in June and July a difference reportedly developed between the Libyans who called for immediate union and the Egyptians who favor a gradual approach.

U.S. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has met in Geneva with his Middle East peace envoy before starting a tour of Middle Eastern capitals. He will visit Lebanon, Israel, Egypt and Jordan after meeting with Syrian leaders.

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	1830-1900	
	2130-2300 (LOCAL)	Medium Wave 190 Meters 1580 Khz

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HENRY KISSINGER'S BACKGROUND AND IDEAS

(by Barry Brown)

Washington, Aug. 24 -- One circumstance in the background of Henry Kissinger is likely to attract a good deal of attention, now that he has been nominated as Secretary of State.

Dr. Kissinger himself recently referred to the fact that he had come to the United States as a boy, when his family fled the Nazi persecution of the Jews in his native Germany, saying:

"As someone who came to this country as a refugee from totalitarianism, I have a special feeling for what America can still mean to the world, and how a withdrawal of America from the world would deprive mankind of hope and purpose."

Dr. Kissinger made this point, only a couple of weeks before President Nixon transferred him to the Cabinet -- while keeping him also in his present assignment as Presidential Adviser on National Security Affairs -- by way of stressing the need to broaden the base of popular support of American foreign policy. "Our foreign policy will mean little," he said, "if other nations see our actions as sporadic initiatives of a small group reflecting no coherent national purpose or consensus. No foreign policy -- not matter how ingenious -- has any chance of success if it is born in the minds of a few and carried in the hearts of none."

Continuing the thought, Dr. Kissinger also observed: "there can be no moratorium in the quest for a peaceful world. And as we pursue that quest, we will need to draw upon the country's best minds, no matter what their partisan political persuasion -- not on a bipartisan but on a nonpartisan basis. Especially at this moment of necessary self-examination, we must also reaffirm the basis of our national unity."

In his dual capacity as Secretary of State and Presidential Adviser, Henry Kissinger should now be in a position of unprecedented influence to pursue that goal. But as the first naturalized American citizen to occupy the senior post in the Cabinet, he may also find it necessary to make a special effort to overcome misconceptions about his ideas -- misconceptions that could impede the broad understanding of policy that he seeks.

In part because he is a native of Germany and in part because he is an academic authority on the diplomacy of figures like Bismarck and Metternich, Dr. Kissinger has sometimes been charged with using a 19th century balance of power approach to problems of the later 20th century. His unquestioned intellectual brilliance and his own dramatic secret negotiations have contributed to the notion of him as a master of "Realpolitik." He has taken some pains to reject the reputation as inaccurate.

"The balance of power in the 19th century sense, about which I have written," he said in a television interview early this year, "is obviously not applicable to the contemporary situation. In the 19th century you had a large number of states of approximately equal strength that were trying to prevent marginal changes in the international situation, because they believed that any marginal change could be transformed into an overwhelming advantage sooner or later. In the nuclear age, the biggest changes in the situation can be achieved without any territorial acquisition at all. No amount of conquest could have given the Soviet Union as much additional powers as the development of the nuclear bomb.

"So we're talking about a completely different world..." Dr. Kissinger continued. "You can't have these shifting alliances, you can't have these endless little wars. But there is something in the balance of power... no nation can make its survival dependent on the good will of other states, if it has a choice about it, especially of a state that announces a hostile ideology. So you must have a certain equilibrium of strength... That is a fact.

"What this Administration has attempted to do," he concluded, "is not so much to play a complicated 19th century game of balance of power, but to try to eliminate those hostilities that were vestiges of a particular perception at the end of the war, and to deal with the root fact of the contemporary situation: that we and the Soviet Union, and we and the Chinese, are ideological adversaries, but we're bound together by the one basic fact that none of us can survive a nuclear war... Therefore, it is in our mutual interest to try to reduce those hostilities that are bureaucratic vestiges or that are simply... not rooted in overwhelming national concerns."

As he continues this task in his new role as Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger will obviously not be merely constructing ingenious models of international relations. He will be, rather, more than ever the architect of President Nixon's "Structure of Peace" -- and that is a work in which he does indeed have an unequalled opportunity to enlist the support of the American people.

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NIXON'S "WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY" PROCLAMATION

Washington, Aug. 24 -- Following is the text of President Nixon's proclamation naming August 26 as "Women's Equality Day" in the United States:

"Fifty-three years ago, on August 26, 1920, the nineteenth Amendment was certified as part of our Constitution, assuring that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

The struggle for women's suffrage, however, was only the first step toward full and equal participation of women in our nation's life. In recent years, we have made other giant strides by attacking sex discrimination through our laws and by paving new avenues to equal economic opportunity for women. Today, in virtually every sector of our society, women are making important contributions to the quality of American life.

And yet, much still remains to be done. American women, though they represent a majority of our population, still suffer from myriad forms of discrimination.

In the pursuit of equal rights for women, the Federal Government must take the lead and set the example. As I reminded the heads of executive departments and agencies in 1971, American women represent an important reservoir of ability and dedication which Government must draw upon to a greater degree. I therefore directed at that time that the Government demonstrate its recognition of the quality of women by making greater use of their skills.

Last year, with the enactment of the Equal Employment Opportunity act of 1972, a strong new statutory base was provided for furthering equal opportunity for women in the Federal Government. With the help of this new tool, federal agencies are now carrying out affirmative action plans to guarantee full opportunity for the advancement of women in accordance with their abilities. During the past two years, the number of women in the middle and higher grade levels of government employment has significantly increased. And we are determined to do better still.

While we are making great strides to eliminate outright job discrimination because of sex in the Federal Government, we must recognize that people's attitudes cannot be changed by laws alone. There still exist elusive prejudices born of mores and customs that stand in the way of progress for women. We must do all that we can to overcome these barriers against what is fair and right.

Because I firmly believe that women should not be denied equal protection of the laws of this nation and equal opportunity to participate fully in our national life, I reaffirm again my support for the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution. This amendment can represent a giant step forward in achieving full equality of opportunity for all Americans as we approach the 200th birthday of our Nation. I hope it will be speedily ratified.

The Congress has, by House Joint Resolution 52, 93rd Congress, designated August 26, 1973 as Women's Equality Day, and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in commemoration of that day in 1920 on which women of America were first guaranteed the right to vote.

Now, therefore, I, Richard Nixon, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe August 26, 1973, as Women's Equality Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I further urge all our people to use this occasion to reflect on the importance of achieving equal rights and opportunities for women and to dedicate themselves anew to that great goal. For the cause of equal rights and opportunities for women is inseparable from the cause of human dignity and equal justice for all.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this Sixteenth Day of August, in the year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred Seventy-Three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-eight .
Richard Nixon"

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/29/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

The White House said President Nixon's Florida banker friend "Bebe" Rebozo was the investor who joined with New York industrialist Robert Abplanalp in the 1.2 million purchase of the bulk of Nixon's 28.9 acre San Clemente estate. Under the arrangement, Abplanalp and Rebozo paid 1.249,000 dollars for 23 acres of the estate, enabling Nixon to write off 625,000 dollars in unsecured loans from Abplanalp and purchase the remaining 5.9 acres that includes his homesite at a cost of 340,000 dollars. White House Deputy Press Secretary Warren said that the disclosure was an "unprecedented" step in baring a president's personal financial affairs.

Major banks, led by Chase Manhattan, have raised the prime rate level to nine and three-quarters per cent and economists were hesitant to say where the increases would end.

In a major test of Phase Four controls, the top auto makers asked the Cost of Living Council for permission to raise prices for the 1974 models. The price hikes, which would range from 55 dollars per car for American Motors to 106 dollars for Ford, have been challenged by the Council as possibly violating the Administration's anti-inflation program.

In Detroit, the Chrysler Corp. has offered the United Auto Workers a proposed contract calling for three per cent increases in wages during each of the next three years, plus cost-of-living protection and higher pension benefits. The Union rejected the offer.

Leading economic indicators issued by the Commerce Department showed a slight slowdown in the Nation's economic expansion. The indicators showed a 1.1 per cent overall rise in July compared to an average of more than 1.5 per cent in the first three months of the year.

The Government has taken action to help avert a heating oil shortage this winter. John Love, Director of the Energy Policy Office, said he would propose regulations that would prohibit switching from coal to oil by electric utilities and factories in communities that already satisfy primary federal air quality standards. Oil generally has a lower sulphur content than coal.

Veteran foreign correspondent Seymour Freidin was paid by a political aide to President Nixon to spy on George McGovern's campaign last year, columnists Jack Anderson and Les Whitten reported. Anderson and Whitten said Freidin, reached by telephone in Europe, confirmed he was hired by Murray Chotiner, but denied being a spy. Freidin is now London Bureau Chief for Hearst newspapers.

Democratic Senator Alan Bible of Nevada announced he will retire from office when his term expires in January, 1975. Bible, 64, has held public office nearly 40 years, 19 of them in the Senate.

EISEWHERE:

India and Pakistan signed an agreement for the repatriation of thousands of persons stranded by the 1971 war. It provides for the repatriation of some 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war held in India, the return home of some 160,000 Bengalis stranded in Pakistan, and transportation for a large number of pro-Pakistani Moslems from Bangladesh to Pakistan.

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim called on Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad in Damascus after another round of talks with Syrian officials on the Middle East Situation. Press reports said Waldheim has submitted new peace proposals to the Syrian Government.

Former dissident leader Pyotr Yakir told a court trying him that the opposition movement in the Soviet Union is purely a Western invention. According to TASS, Yakir and fellow defendant Viktor Krasin pleaded guilty and "repented" even before the trial began.

In Paris, Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn said in an interview in Le Monde that he has received threatening letters, and that if he dies suddenly the world can know he was killed by Soviet security agents.

The British Embassy in Paris received a letter bomb in its mail but an Embassy spokesman said the bomb was handed over to the French police intact. The delivery in Paris followed a letter-bomb explosion at the British Embassy in Washington Monday which tore off a woman secretary's hand. In Britain, police mounted the nation's biggest bomb alert since World War Two and searched through a backlog of hundreds of suspected letter-bombs piled up over the three-day Bank Holiday. No letter-bombs were found. However, police sealed off the Chamber of the House of Commons after a suspected terrorist bomb was discovered in the building.

A severe earthquake struck central Mexico early Tuesday, causing heavy damage to buildings and disrupting communications and power lines. At least 575 people were killed and hundreds more injured in what is called Mexico's worst earthquake in recent times.

Prices moved irregularly higher in light trading on the New York Stock Exchange, as buying remained cautious against a background of increasing interest rates.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 872.07 UP 1.36
20 TRANSP 155.05 OFF 0.39
15 UTILS 95.28 UP 0.44
65 STOCKS 264.05 UP 0.31
VOLUME: 11,810,000.

EXCERPTS: LAIRD ON "ISSUES AND ANSWERS" PROGRAM

Washington, August 27 -- Following are excerpts from the August 26 radio and television program "Issues and Answers" with Melvin R. Laird, counselor and chief adviser to President Nixon as guest. Mr. Laird was interviewed by Sam Donaldson, ABC News Capitol Hill correspondent, and Edward P. Morgan, ABC News Commentator. The excerpts relate to the Cambodian situation and the U.S. economy.

"Mr. Donaldson: We know there is new fighting around Phnom Penh reported today. Is the Administration considering going to Congress and asking for a grant of power to intervene militarily and, if it is, or if it should, what do you think Congress' reaction would be?"

Mr. Laird: Those are two questions.

First, I would not want to make a forecast or a projection on the votes in the Congress in either the House or the Senate until I had made a nose count. I learned a long time ago, having been a legislator for a good many years, that you better not make forecasts or projections about legislative votes until you actually make the nose count and I have made no such nose count. There is no plan or proposal at this time, however, in answer to the first part of your question, to go to the Congress with such a request.

Mr. Donaldson: Well, can you foresee any circumstances under which there might be such a proposal?

Mr. Laird: Yes, and I think the President has made that very clear on several occasions, that should the need arise he would go to the Congress and request Congressional approval before any military action was taken in the use of air power in the area.

Mr. Donaldson: Would the fall of Cambodia or imminent fall of Cambodia to the Khmer Rouge or to the North Vietnamese be one of these circumstances?

Mr. Laird: I would not want to comment on that kind of an "iffy" question.

Mr. Donaldson: It is not an "iffy" question, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. Laird: Prince Sihanouk made a statement, as you know, from China saying he will not be under any great pressure until December as far as the forces that are loyal to him in the area.

I don't want to speculate as to the military operations.

It is important to remind, I think, all of us -- should be reminded regularly -- that the President of the United States made a much different decision regarding Cambodia than was made in 1963 and 1964 in regard to South Vietnam, and that decision was that American military forces would not be used on the ground; we would not have military advisers attached to the Cambodian force.

Now, the Cambodian force, in a matter of two and a half years, has gone from a force of some 30,000 to a force of some 250,000. It has been a slow process, but I do not believe that we should write off the Cambodians. I believe they have the capability; they have the tools to do the job.

Whether they have the will or the desire is up to them.

Mr. Donaldson: May I go back to Cambodian itself. Senator Mansfield has suggested that the United States simply accept the return of Sihanouk to power and perhaps even back him to the extent that we would back a neutralist government headed by Sihanouk. Is there anything wrong with that idea?

Mr. Laird: Well, I have looked over and heard of the proposal of Senator Mansfield, and I am sure that that matter will be discussed with Senator Mansfield by our government at the highest levels of the National Security Council and others. I can assure you that Senator Mansfield's suggestions are always given complete and full consideration.

Mr. Donaldson: That doesn't answer the question that I may have put badly. Let me put it positively. Is the idea a good one?

Mr. Laird: I think there are certain areas in the negotiation track that it is better not to discuss on a public platform at this time. This is a matter that negotiations will be going forward. I have learned when we are negotiating, even between the Senate and the House in conference committees, sometimes it is better not to lay your position completely out on the table before the negotiations take place.

Mr. Donaldson: Do you mean there are negotiations on-going between governments now in Cambodia?

Mr. Laird: We are looking forward to the opportunity for negotiations.

Mr. Donaldson: Are there negotiations involving the United States at the moment on Cambodia?

Mr. Laird: I am not going to get into the specific area of negotiations, but hopefully negotiations can be worked out in that particular area. This Administration has moved in many areas from confrontations to negotiations, and it is one of the keystones of President Nixon's Administration."

EXCERPTS: DEFENSE SECRETARY SCHLESINGER TELEVISION INTERVIEW

Washington, August 27 -- In a television interview (the National Broadcasting Company's "Meet The Press") August 26, U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger acknowledged receiving reports of fighting between North Vietnamese troops and their Cambodian communist allies. The Secretary also said:

-- The drawdown of U.S. forces in Thailand will be followed by U.S. troops withdrawals from Korea when North and South Korea have achieved a stabilized relationship, hopefully in a year to 18 months, and a reduction of U.S. forces in Taiwan later this year.

Excerpts from the interview follow:

Q. ...The United States has stopped the bombing in Cambodia but you still get intelligence reports from Cambodia and there are reports from there today of fighting between the North Vietnamese and their Cambodian allies, the insurgents. Are those reports accurate and significant?

A. Of course those reports would be significant. We have had periodic reports of fighting between the North Vietnamese and the Cambodians. The Cambodians have historically resented the outsiders, particularly the Vietnamese, so that that would be a very important development, should it continue. I think that one may say that there has been a substantial and significant improvement of the fighting capabilities of the Cambodians in these recent weeks.

Q. Do you detect any major insurgent offensive in Cambodia at this time?

A. Yes, sir, there is an offensive that started yesterday. It has resulted in the cutting of one of the lines of communication to the southeast of Phnom Penh but surprisingly the Cambodian forces are performing well and the insurgent forces were informed that once the American bombing stopped that they would have a cake walk. They were disappointed by the vigor of the government's resistance.

Q. ...You have said that if the North Vietnamese unleash a major offensive against South Vietnam...the President would ask Congress for permission to resume bombing against the North Vietnamese and (that) you thought Congress would go along, based on some past Congressional support for things such as the mining of Haiphong harbor. Many people in Washington disagree with you. They think Congress has said we have had it with Indochina. Is your prediction based on any hard-nosed counting of votes in Congress?

A. It is not. It is based upon the fluctuations in the attitude toward the aggression of North Vietnam against South Vietnam. We must recognize that at the time of the major offensive in the Spring of 1972 that the American public and the American Congress supported the President and the vigorous steps that he took at that time. If we had manifest overt aggression by North Vietnam, I think that the same response would apply in the United States and I think there should be no misunderstanding of that in Hanoi...

Q. ...If we are going to draw down U.S. military forces in Thailand, why do we not remove the 40,000-odd Americans in South Korea and why do we keep an Army division there? What is the reason for that?

A. I think that the main purpose is that the U.S. force remain in Korea until -- and we hope this is in the near future -- a stabilized relationship exists between North and South Korea, just as it has come to exist between West and East Germany and hopefully between North and South Vietnam. These two states have been negotiating with each other. Part of the reason that they have felt impelled to negotiate has been the presence of U.S. forces. After there is a stabilization of the forces, those forces can be drawn down still further, but I remind you that we have just in the past three years removed one division from Korea.

Q. You said near future, or how did you put that?

A. In the near future, but I should stress that that means a year, 18 months, something of that sort. The two sides are negotiating, but the negotiations do not always proceed rapidly.

A. ...In connection with returning troops from overseas, given the Shanghai Communique, the position that Taiwan is essentially Chinese and that our forces there are essentially for the war in Indochina, which is supposed to be over, when will we take our troops out of Taiwan?

A. I expect that there will be some reduction of our forces in Taiwan which are, as you indicate, support forces directed towards Southeast Asia, in the Fall. (End Excerpts)

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WESTERN WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING AUG. 28: EXCERPT

Cambodia -- The President has accepted with regret the resignation of Emory C. Swank as U.S. Ambassador to Cambodia. A career Foreign Service Officer, Mr. Swank has served in the post since September 1970. Spokesman Warren said he will be reassigned; the Spokesman had no successor to announce. In responding to questions, Warren said Mr. Swank is returning home after a normal tour of duty and his return was not related to the situation in Cambodia. He had no comment on a questioner's suggestion that Mr. Swank might be nominated to the post of Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs. He said it would be inappropriate to speculate.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/30/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND THE UNITED STATES:

Service station operators have abandoned their plans to shut down over the Labor Day weekend to protest the Government's price control policies. The American Automobile Association said the plan was abandoned in light of a federal judge's ruling last week that dealers may impose price increases starting Sept. 1.

Administration spokesmen held little hope for any significant relief from soaring food prices and credited consumer resistance to high costs with isolated downward movements. Treasury Secretary Shultz said the Government's policy is to expand supplies "and you're going to see some gigantic increases" in various items soon. But he said "we have a bulge in inflation ahead of us." President Nixon's Chief of Staff Alexander Haig, said "I think it's important that we don't set for ourselves any claims that we can bring food prices down."

The Agriculture Department is suspending its school lunch program because Congress has not yet appropriated the money to buy the milk. Officials repeated an earlier announcement, saying suspension of the program would affect as many as 40 million children as they return to school.

Senator Clifford Case (R-N.J.) said a law to require the President, Vice President or Congressmen to issue annual personal financial statements would be the best way "to stop before they happen, they payoff, the kickback, the improper use of campaign funds." He said deterrence is preferable to a solely punitive approach.

A committee that sponsored a 1972 Republican dinner in honor of Vice President Agnew pleaded innocent to four conspiracy charges in connection with the filing of false financial reports. The Committee was charged with listing a 50,000 dollar loan from the Committee to Elect the President as donated by private individuals.

Miss Susan Agnew, the 26-year-old daughter of the Vice President, was flown home from Brazil this week after a series of threats were made on her life. A spokesman for the Vice President said Miss Agnew returned to Washington Monday from the SS "Hope" hospital ship on which she had been serving since last February.

The Commerce Department reported the net international investment position of the United States deteriorated by 6.98 billion dollars in 1972. The position measures the change in the current account balance of payments, net reinvested earnings and other balance of payments adjustments including adjustment for errors and omission. The decline was substantially less than the 11.462 billion dollar drop in 1971.

ELSEWHERE:

The Communist Party of China, meeting in secret session in Peking, held its 10th National Congress and unanimously reaffirmed the leadership of Mao Tse-Tung and Premier Chou En-Lai, according to a communique issued August 29. The Congress, rumored for the past few weeks, was held August 24-28. The lineup of the party leadership appeared little changed from what it had been since the downfall of Lin Piao almost two years ago.

LAOS:

The Prime Minister of Laos Prince Souvanna Phouma says compromises have been made in current peace negotiations in which he said there is no loser. In a national radio address, the Prince said any agreement with the Pathet Lao will be practical and in the national interest. Prince Souvanna Phouma added, however, that the agreement must be within the scope of the Constitution so that it may be ratified by the King. And he repeated he is prepared to resign if there is conflict or opposition to any final agreement.

In Rome, the Food and Agriculture Organization reported that world wheat stocks are at their lowest levels in 20 years. It warned of a possible "serious shortage" should crops fail in wide areas. It said in its annual report, however, that the worldwide shortage will ease during the rest of this year and in 1974.

An Israeli official said that more than 3,000 immigrants have arrived in Israel from the Soviet Union in the past year. He told a meeting of world Zionist leaders in Tel Aviv that despite the obstacles Soviet officials place before those wishing to come to Israel, he expected the present rate of immigration to continue.

U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica in Washington ordered President Nixon to produce Watergate tapes for Sirica to examine privately.

Sirica handed down the order in special Prosecutor Archibald Cox's suit to force Nixon to turn over Watergate tape recordings.

The order apparently means that he would examine the tapes himself before deciding whether they ought to be turned over to the Watergate Grand Jury. Sirica, however, delayed the effect of his ruling for five days so that Nixon could appeal.

"...There is every reason to suppose an 'in camera' examination will materially aid the Court in its decision," Sirica said in his accompanying 23-page opinion. "The fact that extensive accounts of the recorded conversations given under oath by participants are available will enable the Court to make an intelligent and informed analysis of the evidence.

"The Court is unable to design a more cautious approach consistent with the demonstrated critical need for the evidence and the serious questions raised concerning the applicability of the privilege asserted. The Court has attempted to walk the middle ground between a failure to decide the question of privilege at one extreme, and a wholesale delivery of tapes to the Grand Jury at the other," Sirica said.

Hours before Judge Sirica issued his order on Cox's suit the White House asked his Court to refuse the Senate Watergate Committee's demand for Nixon's Watergate tapes, charging the Committee has exceeded its authority by conducting a "criminal investigation and trial."

The Senate Committee promptly countered with a request that Judge Sirica issue a summary judgment -- without further deliberation -- for immediate release of the tapes.

The White House said President Nixon will refuse to comply with the Federal Judge's order to turn over tape recordings to White House conversations for the Judge's private inspection.

President Anwar Sadat and Libyan leader Colonel Moammar Khadafy announced a formula Wednesday for uniting Egypt and Libya into a new political union.

A joint communique announced over Cairo radio, said a 100-man constituent assembly, divided equally between Egyptian and Libyans will be formed next Saturday to draft the constitution of the new state and nominate a president for the new republic. A referendum will be held later in the two countries on the proposed constitution and the president, the communique said. It did not say when the vote would be held.

The stock market posted sharp gains in the most active trading in more than a month on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dow Jones closing averages: 30 INDUS 883.43 UP 11.36
20 TRANSP 157.50 UP 2.25
15 UTILS 95.22 OFF 0.06
65 STOCKS 266.99 UP 29.94
VOLUME: 15,690,000 SHARES.

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

President Nixon chose Dr. Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State to succeed William P. Rogers; he ordered all bombing in Cambodia halted (while expressing grave reservations and a warning) and he welcomed Prime Minister Tanaka of Japan to the United States as an equal partner and leader of a great world power. These events were among the highlights of the U.S. foreign relations scene during August.

The month began with the Nixon-Tanaka summit meeting in Washington. A joint communique said the two day conference reflected the "breadth and closeness of U.S.-Japanese relations." It ranged over a wide variety of subjects of mutual interest - bilateral trade; the global trend toward detente; the U.S.-proposed declaration of principles to guide future cooperation among industrialized democracies; the U.S.-Japanese mutual protection; Japan's place in the U.N.; cultural communication, and scientific and technological exchange.

Calling Japanese-American trade "the greatest transoceanic commerce between two nations in the history of mankind," the two Pacific leaders pledged to ensure that this trade continues to grow and to contribute to the expansion and prosperity of the world economy as a whole.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Tanaka "reviewed with satisfaction...the marked improvement in the trade imbalance between the two countries, and the intention of both governments to pursue policies designed to maintain the momentum of this improvement." (During the first five months of 1973, Japan succeeded in reducing a trade imbalance of 4,100 million dollars by almost 50 percent.) The two leaders further reviewed the U.S. intention to exert its best efforts to supply Japan with "essential materials, including agricultural products."

President Nixon announced that the U.S. Government had authorized a group of American companies to join a private Japanese party in a joint study of the economic, legal and technical factors involved in the construction of a uranium enrichment plant in the U.S. in which Japan might participate."

In the communique, Mr. Nixon also expressed the belief that for the U.N. Security Council to fulfill its primary responsibility a way should be found to ensure Japan's permanent representation on the Council.

The two governments agreed to examine the possibility of developing within the framework of the OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) and arrangement on sharing oil in times of emergency. Both also expressed lively interest in the idea of making agreements with the Soviet Union to exploit oil and natural gas deposits in Siberia, perhaps through joint U.S.-Japanese ventures.

President Nixon accepted the Prime Minister's invitation to visit Japan before the end of 1974 and reaffirmed the standing invitation to the Emperor and Empress of Japan to visit the United States.

Prime Minister Tanaka announced that Japan would grant ten million dollars to several American universities for the support of Japanese studies.

In a speech at the National Press Club in Washington, Mr. Tanaka said that, in addition to the task of creating durable peace in the world, nations such as the United States and Japan "face other challenges of global magnitude" -- monetary instability, inflation and pressures on natural resources and food supplies. These challenges he said, can only be met through global cooperation, and especially through the close collaboration of Japan, the United States and Europe.

This statement expanded on the joint communique, which simply stated that President Nixon had pointed out the "desirability of a declaration of principles to guide future cooperation among industrialized democracies, and the Prime Minister expressed positive interest."

According to White House analysts, drawing Japan into a large world role is another way station on the path to the new international system Mr. Nixon seeks - one based on the idea of the interdependence of nations of varying political systems and ideological convictions. President Nixon believes acknowledgement of interdependence is a necessary substitute for the abrasions of conflicting national or ideological interests in a nuclear age.

All U.S. bombing in Cambodia was stopped on August 15. The halt represented the will of the U.S. Congress but it was opposed by President Nixon, who said it would undermine any incentive the communists would have to negotiate a settlement. On the cut-off date, the White House said the United States would continue to stand firmly with the Cambodian government against the communist insurgent forces and provide it with "the maximum amount of economic and military assistance permitted," despite the end of U.S. air support for Cambodian government forces.

A White House spokesman said the United States would continue to press for a negotiated cease-fire and that Mr. Nixon would "work with Congress in order to take appropriate action" if North Vietnam attempted to jeopardize stability in Indochina. The White House statement pointed out that U.S. combat air support, "coupled with Cambodian efforts to improve and strengthen their forces, have left the Khmer Republic in better shape to defend itself."

At a press conference on August 22, President Nixon announced that Secretary of State Rogers was resigning to return to private law practice and that he would be succeeded by Dr. Henry Kissinger. In naming Dr. Kissinger, who must be approved for the position by the Senate, President Nixon has moved to combine the functions of the two most important foreign policy posts in the U.S. Government, for Dr. Kissinger also would continue to be Special Presidential Adviser on National Security Affairs. The purpose of the new relationship, the President said, "is to have closer coordination between the White House, where the National Security Council is located, and the State Department, which carries the major load in foreign affairs." Mr. Nixon praised Secretary Rogers as "one of the major architects of what was a very successful foreign policy."

The following day, Dr. Kissinger spoke to newsmen and stressed the Administration's intention of conducting foreign policy in as open a manner as possible. Foreign policy, he said, must be designed on a national not a partisan basis and it must be understood by members of Congress and the public.

In answer to a newsman's question, Dr. Kissinger said he still plans to visit Peking but will wait until the Senate confirms his nomination. He cautioned the press against linking his visit too closely with a Cambodian settlement, which he said depended more on the decision of the parties in the Khmer Republic.

Dr. Kissinger said the Administration, in its last three-and-a-half years, would seek to strengthen U.S. ties with Europe and Japan while continuing to improve relations with the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China.

Soon afterward, Dr. Kissinger conferred with Democratic Senator J. William Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who said confirmation hearings are tentatively set to begin September 7. The new Secretary of State, designate also conferred with Senate Majority Leader, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, who, like Senator Fulbright, is a Democrat. The meetings pointed up Dr. Kissinger's goal of building a national, non-partisan foreign policy.

Dr. Kissinger also asked several American ambassadors posted to Asian and Middle Eastern Countries to meet with him in the United States. Among the first he spoke with were William Sullivan, formerly Ambassador to Laos and now Ambassador to the Philippines, and Ambassador-at-Large U. Alexis Johnson, who was formerly Ambassador to Japan.

In addition, Dr. Kissinger scheduled meetings with leading figures of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations concerned with foreign affairs.

There were these other developments of note during the month:

-- President Nixon chose Dr. William R. Kintner as Ambassador to Thailand to succeed Lenoard Unger, subject to approval by the Senate. Dr. Kintner, 58 years old, is Director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania.

At a press conference on August 17, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said the Thai and U.S. government were discussing the reduction of forces in Thailand.

Mr. Schlesinger also said that in the event of outright aggression by Hanoi against South Vietnam, Congress and the American people would support American commitments to Saigon. He said he would foresee the use of U.S. air power.

At a press conference on August 20, Secretary Rogers said the United States would support the proposal for simultaneous admission to the U.N. of South and North Korea and "we hope it will receive support throughout the world."

In a television interview on August 26, Defense Secretary Schelsinger said the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Thailand would be followed by U.S. troop withdrawals from Korea when North and South had achieved a stabilized relationship. He also said U.S. forces on Taiwan would be reduced later this year.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

		Short Wave
BREAKFAST SHOW	0500-0900 (LOCAL)	16 Meters 17.76 Mhz
		19 Meters 15.21 Mhz
		25 Meters 11.76 Mhz
		31 Meters 9.54 Mhz
EVENING SHOW	1800-2300 (LOCAL):	19 Meters 15.15 Mhz
		25 Meters 11.715 Mhz
		31 Meters 9.76 Mhz
	1830-1900	
	2130-2300 (LOCAL)	Medium Wave 190 Meters 1580 Khz

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8/31/73

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NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES:

The Cost of Living Council put off imposition of price controls on retail gasoline sales for a week after retailers went to court to block the controls, threatening to shut down over the weekend in protest.

The price controls had been scheduled to take effect Saturday.

A short time before the Council announced its action, representatives of 165,000 brand name retailers asked Chief Justice Warren Burger to block imposition of the controls. Burger took the request under advisement.

Former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst said the Senate Watergate hearings have turned into a "kind of self-inflicted orgy type situation" and should be suspended pending prosecution of criminal cases. Kleindienst told a St. Louis news conference that the hearings have jeopardized individual rights. Furthermore, he said, if some of the guilty go free because a fair trial is made impossible by the hearings, then "you're perverting the enforcement of the law."

Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, former Republican National Chairman, said he may introduce a resolution next week to call a halt to the Senate public hearings on Watergate. Dole said that the Watergate issue is now clearly in the hands of the courts.

The Commerce Department said the value of foreign direct investments in the United States increased 708 million dollars in 1972 to stand at 14,363 billion dollars at the end of the year. In 1971, the Department noted, there was a net capital outflow of 115 million dollars.

The Department also announced that new factory orders rose a marginal 29 million dollars to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 75.39 billion dollars in July, following an upward revised 1.1 percent June gain.

Hot and humid weather smothered the East Coast and much of the Midwest for the third straight day as utilities struggled to cope with the increasing demand for electricity.

An Interior Department report said the nation's fuel supply could be vastly increased by extracting oil from shale -- but at the expense of destruction of vegetation, wildlife and lowering of water supplies. Interior Deputy Undersecretary Jared Carter said environmental effects "don't look unbearable in light of the future potential for contributing to the overall energy picture."

A federal grand jury in Houston indicted three major steel companies on antitrust charges involving a 40 million dollar business of selling reinforcing bars in Texas. The companies are U.S. Steel, Bethlehem and Armco Steel Corp. The companies were charged with conspiring to restrain trade and monopolize the Texas market by price fixing, bid rigging and apportioning contracts among themselves.

Space Agency officials gave the Skylab Two astronauts good health ratings and approved another week of their two-month space research mission.

Representative Wilbur Mills will undergo surgery Friday for a ruptured disc in his lower back. Mills had said that he would not seek reelection if his back condition could not be corrected.

ELSEWHERE:

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has been re-elected Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and 21 top party members have been named to the Politburo, the New China News Agency announced. Five vice-chairmen of the Central Committee were appointed, including Premier Chou En Lai.

A force of 1,000 government soldiers and two dozen armored cars smashed through guerrilla territory to reopen Phnom Penh's highway to the rice fields of Battambang.

The South Vietnamese Command said government forces battled Communists in heavy fighting in the Central Highlands climaxing four days of clashes in the region. It also said that nearly 70 soldiers and civilians were killed or wounded in a series of shellings and ground attacks by communist units in the Mekong Delta Wednesday.

In Rome, Israel defended its interception of an Iraqi chartered airliner as an exceptional act "to save innocent lives from a criminal" in a stormy session of the International Civil Aviation Organization. Arab members threatened to walk out. A number of Arab and African nations presented a draft resolution which "strongly condemns" the Israeli action, but stops short of calling for Tel Aviv's expulsion from the organization. The ICAO approved the resolution, 87 in favor, one against (Israel), and four abstentions (Ireland, Singapore, Thailand and Bolivia).

Mounting casualties from Tuesday's earthquake in Central Mexico put the unofficial death toll at nearly 1,000 and President Echeverria said it was the worst earthquake in Mexican history.

Stock prices were mixed in light trading on the New York Stock Exchange as a four-day buying spree after weeks of losses appeared to have exhausted itself.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 882.53 OFF 0.90
20 TRANSP 156.96 OFF 0.54
15 UTILS 95.83 UP 0.61
65 STOCKS 266.89 OFF 0.10
VOLUME: 12,100,000 SHARES.

NEW U.S. DIRECTOR DISCUSSES ASIA BANK'S ROLE

Washington, Aug. 30 -- Paul Rex Beach, who leaves for Manila next week to take up his new post as U.S. Director of the Asian Development Bank, foresees a major role for the Bank in the post-war reconstruction of the nations of Indochina.

"The Bank feels, as an Asian institution, that it has got to be involved in such reconstruction efforts," Mr. Beach said in an interview in Washington. He recalled that the A.D.B. was established in 1966 with this in mind, although it is now assisting economic growth in many other Asian countries. He noted that the Bank is currently financing several agricultural, irrigation, power and telecommunications projects in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Twenty-two Asian countries hold 62 percent of the Bank's stock. The United States, Canada and 12 European countries hold the remainder.

Mr. Beach said the United States has informally agreed to increase its participation in the Bank by contributing 150 million dollars to the Bank's special "soft" loan fund and that he is hopeful that Congress will approve that figure. It would be 25 million less than the amount pledged by Japan, which has already contributed over 163 million dollars to the special fund. The remainder of a goal figure of 525 million dollars would come from Canada, Australia, West Germany and other European members.

Mr. Beach said the first 100 million dollars of the proposed U.S. contribution would be tied to the purchase of U.S. goods and services.

He explained that Congressional reluctance up to now to authorize any contribution to the special fund (as distinct from ordinary funding) was tied to concern over balance of payments and domestic financial problems. Some legislators also believed the U.S. procurement share was not as large as it should be.

On that point, Mr. Beach said, an independent survey showed there is no bias in the procurement processes of the Asian Development Bank in securing bids and he saw no reason to change these processes. U.S. companies, he said, will simply have to be more competitive in the Asian market if they want a greater share of the business. Actually, Mr. Beach pointed out, more U.S. companies supply goods and services to A.D.B. borrowers than it seems since some of these firms are shareholders in overseas multinational corporations.

"The U.S. has an important stake in Asia and must maintain both adequate bilateral and multilateral presence," Mr. Beach observed. He said all A.D.B. members, including Japan, the largest contributor, would welcome a better balance in the Bank's funding, recognizing that this would be in everyone's interest.

The Nixon Administration has asked Congress to approve a U.S. pledge of 363 million dollars to the Bank's ordinary capital resources, to be paid in three equal annual installments. These ordinary funds, Mr. Beach said, usually are loaned to national banks of participating Asian countries at an interest rate of about seven-and-a-half per cent. The national banks then lend the money at their own established interest rates.

The Bank's special funds are loaned at an average interest rate of two-and-a-half percent and repayments are spread over an average of 23 years.

SHULTZ SEES EARLY AGREEMENT ON MONETARY REFORM

Washington, Aug. 30--Secretary of the Treasury George F. Shultz sees general agreement among members of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Committee of Twenty on the need for a world monetary system with stronger pressures toward equilibrium than the one established at Bretton Woods.

In a press interview August 30, Mr. Shultz expressed optimism that an agreement on general principles will be reached by next Spring and that legal drafting can be expected to follow shortly.

The Secretary said it has been generally recognized that the new system must provide more flexibility for exchange rates than the old and that the pressure for change must be symmetrical -- working on a country with a balance of payments surplus as well as on a country with a deficit.

He explained that U.S. proposals, which call for "objective indicators" that would point to the need for balance of payments adjustment by surplus or deficit countries, would not entail automatic changes in exchange rates. Instead, he pointed out, IMF member countries would be able to choose freely from a wide range of possible corrective measures.

Mr. Shultz said that the International Monetary Fund Executive Director or some new, higher-level IMF body would be able to over-ride the signal given by the objective indicators in particular cases. But he emphasized that it would not be sufficient for the indicators merely to initiate consultations. The system must have some backbone, he said, to assure that action to correct a persistent surplus or deficit really does take place.

The Secretary said that the United States is willing to make the dollar convertible as soon as conditions permit -- if the system also puts effective pressure on surplus as well as deficit nations to adjust imbalances in international payments.

Mr. Shultz feels that recent experience with floating exchange rates has been useful. He noted that trade has continued to expand despite the uncertainties of recent months.

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English language Broadcast of the Voice of America

The following VOA schedule will be effective from September 2 to November 3, 1973.

BREAKFAST SHOW	0500-0900 (LOCAL)	25 Meter Band 11760 Khz
		31 Meter band 9545 Khz
		49 Meter band 6185 Khz-
EVENING SHOW	1800-2300 (LOCAL)	19 Meter band 15345 Khz
		15210 Khz
		15155 Khz
		25 Meter band 11715 Khz
		31 Meter band 9760 Khz
		190 Meters 1580 Khz*

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE ◀

9/4/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

A Cambodian naval convoy has reached the besieged capital of Kom Pon Cham with supplies and reinforcements. It was said to have made the voyage along the Mekong River from Phnom Penh without incident. A Cambodian military spokesman in Phnom Penh said at least 5,000 communists are massed around Kom Pong Cham, Cambodia's third largest city. But he added that its defenders are some of the government's best troops. Southwest of Phnom Penh government troops report making some progress in clearing Highway 4, Phnom Penh's major overland route to the sea.

In South Vietnam, VOA correspondent in Saigon has learned that Foreign Minister Lam who took a leave of absence and was reelected to the Senate will not be returning to his cabinet position. VOA correspondent said President Thieu's foreign policy advisor who has been acting Foreign Minister will remain in that post until a decision is made on Mr. Lam's permanent successor.

Senators and Representatives reconvene in Washington Wednesday as Congress ends its month-long recess. Major issues awaiting congressional action include the size and shape of America's foreign aid program, appropriations to keep the federal government operating and a bill designed to limit the war making power of the President, funds for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and the confirmation hearings of Henry Kissinger as the next Secretary of State. Senate Watergate hearings will resume September 17 with former White House aid Chalres Colson the lead off witness.

President Nixon's special relief coordinator Maurice Williams has arrived in Islamabad to confer on disaster relief for flood ravaged Pakistan. The U.S. has announced relief worth about 30 million dollars, some of which has already been received in the form of boats, medical supplies and helicopters. In India, rivers fed by continued heavy rains have overflowed their banks and submerged thousands of hectares of farm land.

35 people have died and 44 were injured when a ferry sank in Taiwan. Police said the boat sank from sudden leaks.

A coroner's report said the American-Chinese movie star Bruce Lee died of a brain edema that might have been caused by marijuana. He died in a Hong Kong apartment July 20 at the age of 32.

Floods caused by two weeks of rain in Australia's Victoria and New South Wales states have cut roads and railways and left thousands of vacationers stranded.

Foreign Minister of the non-aligned nations, meeting near Algiers have decided to admit Malta to the movement. Malta's application for membership to the non-aligned block has been challenged because of the presence there of British military bases, but a note from Malta said the British bases associated with NATO would be eliminated by 1979.

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The foreign ministers also admitted Argentina, Peru, Bangladesh, attar, Oman and Buthan. Panama and Mexico were admitted to the non-aligned movement as observers and Sweden, Australia and Finland as guests. The foreign ministers are preparing for the summit conference of more than 70 non-aligned nations beginning Wednesday. It will be held at the Palace of Nations 20 kilometers outside Algiers. Among the latest arrivals in Algiers was Cambodia's former head of state Prince Sihanouk.

Libya's Premier said his country has gained complete control over its oil resources. Saturday Libya nationalized majority interests in the remaining foreign firms operating in its territory. But the Libyan Premier said all commitments to oil customers will be honored, even though Libya has sufficient financial reserves to stop delivering oil for the next ten years. He indicated that the use of oil will be considered as a means to try to change American Mid East policy.

In Beirut, a daily newspaper said Libya plans to increase its oil prices substantially, to 6 dollars a barrel. This is more than double the price of Persian Gulf oil.

The U.N. Secretary Genral Waldheim has conferred with King Hussein and other Jordanian leaders on the deadlock in the Middle East. He has also flown over the ceasefire line in the Jordan River valley and visited the Palestinian refugee camp near Amman. The U.S. Secretary General is on his last lap of his tour of the Middle East. He reports that he has found a desire on both sides to reach a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Singapore took 6 of the 7 gold medals at stake in the swimming events of the South East Asian Peninsula games in Singapore Monday. Thailand took the badminton team title to boost their tally of gold medals to 12. Cambodia won the table tennis women's team gold medal and Singapore the men's team events. Burma best South Vietnam 3 to 2 in a soccer match giving Burma first place in the SEAP games with 15 gold medals. Singapore is close behind with 14.

Vice President Agnew's office has labeled as false reports which quote his aide as saying an investigation involving the Vice President will go to a grand jury this week. Newsweek magazine carried the report in a story dealing with the federal probe into corruption in Maryland State government. Mr. Agnew once served as Governor of that state and has been told he is under investigation in the case. He has denied any wrongdoing. A spokesman for the Vice President said no staff member had made any such remarks about grand jury hearings and added that the Agnew staff has not been told about developments in the case.

Italian health officials believe the country's cholera outbreak is now on decline, this despite the isolated cases of the disease which have turned up in Rome and in West Germany.

It is Labor Day in the U.S. President Nizon issued a statement hailing workers as the foundation of America's prosperity. The Labor Secretary Brennan said that despite some problems workers can look back on a year of advancement. Top labor leaders took the occasion to condemn the Nixon Administration economic policies.

U.S. CONGRESS FACES HEAVY POST RECESS SCHEDULE

(by James S. Aldrich)

Washington, Sept. 4 -- The U.S. Congress reconvenes September 5 after a one-month recess ready for a workout that will include decisions in national defense, the opening of debate on world trade negotiations, and consideration of new approaches to foreign aid.

On the domestic side, Congress is likely to put finishing touches on legislation paving the way for a 789-mile trans-Alaskan oil pipeline adopt new political campaign legislation, approve mass transit projects, and begin consideration of U.S. conversion to the metric system.

There is also the likelihood of clashes between Congress and President Nixon over their respective constitutional powers to commit U.S. forces to hostilities, a president's right to impound congressionally appropriated funds, and Congress' right to pass on a president's non-treaty agreements with other nations.

However, overshadowing all legislative matters the first week or two after the recess will be Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on President Nixon's nomination of his National Security Affairs Assistant, Jr. Henry Kissinger, to serve also as Secretary of State, succeeding William P. Rogers who is returning to his law practice.

The hearings are tentatively scheduled to start September 7 and carry over into the following week.

Dr. Kissinger says he wants to bring Congress into a "closer partnership in the development, planning and execution of our foreign policy" -- a move that in the long run could have a significant effect on policy and legislation.

In the area of national defense, Congress must make decisions about funding such projects as development of new fighter aircraft, the proposed B-1 bomber, a new nuclear aircraft carrier, the new class of Trident nuclear submarines.

The House, in passing a 20,500-million dollar Military Procurement Bill, refused to place a limit on the number of U.S. troops stationed overseas, largely in Europe. The Senate, however, is considering a 150,000-man cut in U.S. forces abroad, again largely in Europe.

It is expected that the issue of U.S. forces abroad will be one of the most difficult obstacles confronting House and Senate conferees on the bill when they meet later this year.

U.S. foreign aid legislation will be another area of confrontation between the two chambers. The House has already adopted an aid bill aimed more at people problems rather than large development projects, which the House felt would be better left to multinational rather than bilateral aid programs.

Some senators -- notably Democratic Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright -- are more interested in greater U.S. participation in multilateral aid. Senator Hubert Humphrey, however, is backing a Senate aid bill much along the lines of the House measure.

President Nixon had requested some 2,936 million dollars for the aid program. The House bill would provide 2,833 million dollars, of which 1,046 million dollars would be for economic aid, 1,155 million dollars for military aid, and 632 million dollars for post-war reconstruction in Indochina this year. These figures face cuts in the Senate.

In its first day back the Senate is due to vote on a bill authorizing 50,2 million dollars for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty to continue broadcasts into Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The bill would set up a five-man board to oversee the radios' operations and receive funds for their support.

Mr. Fulbright, whose committee approved the bill over his objections, says he will offer an amendment requiring that U.S. Government contributions beginning in 1974 not exceed 50 percent of the stations' expenses, the rest coming from European governments and private sources.

Also on the Senate agenda that day is U.S. ratification of an amendment to the United Nations Charter increasing the size of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) from 27 to 54 members to step up "second development decade" efforts. The amendment will enter into force upon U.S. ratification, 86 other nations having already agreed.

The only other international agreement on the Senate's calendar is the long-standing Genocide Convention which would make genocide in war or peace an international crime. The measure has President Nixon's support and U.S. ratification is expected this Fall.

Senate consent to ratification is likely to be accompanied by four understandings and declarations as to the meaning of the convention's language which, since its adoption by the U.N. General Assembly in 1945, has raised questions as to its consistency with the U.S. legal system.

The House Ways and Means Committee has reached tentative agreement on a bill giving President Nixon trade negotiators new authority to negotiate reductions in tariffs and quotas with other nations, and expects to complete work on the bill within a few weeks after resuming deliberations in September.

Representative Al Ullman, Acting Committee Chairman, has urged that trade "talks scheduled to take place in Tokyo in September...go forward on the presumption of a common commitment to mutual (world-wide) trade negotiations in 1974." House approval of the bill is expected this Fall, with final passage early next year.

Its first week back the House is scheduled to take final action on a bill officially setting the value of the dollar in terms of gold and special drawing rights, legalizing private ownership of gold, requiring multinational corporations to report foreign currency transactions, and calling for international monetary reform.

Also its first week back the House is to take initial action on a bill providing for export controls to protect the domestic economy from excessive drain of scarce materials. Recent surges in exports of wheat, soybeans, timber, scrap iron, and other materials have created inflationary pressures on the domestic economy.

On September 5 the House is scheduled to take final action on the annual state Department Authorization Bill, which carries amendments that would prohibit future U.S. military base agreements with other nations unless approved by the Senate, and open State Department files to congressional committees.

The amendments were added by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in an effort to increase its say in U.S. foreign policy decisions. President Nixon is expected to veto the measure if it passes the House where it is given only a 50-50 chance of adoption, an indication that a veto would be sustained.

U.S. military base agreements with Portugal, Spain, Greece, Bahrain and other nations have been entered into by the long-standing practice of executive agreements rather than treaties requiring Senate approval.

The House and Senate have passed differing war power bills, limiting time and conditions under which a president could commit U.S. forces to hostilities without prior congressional approval. A compromise measure is expected to be sent to the President this year. A veto is expected.

Both chambers have also passed differing legislation limiting a president's power to impound congressionally appropriated funds by making all impoundments subject to congressional review. Adoption of a final bill, also likely to be vetoed, is expected within weeks after Congress reconvenes.

Impoundment could become a moot question, however, if Congress adopts new appropriation procedures, known as the Budget Reform Bill, giving it the means for keeping its appropriations in line with government revenues. President Nixon stepped up impoundments last year when congressional appropriations exceeded revenues by some 11,000 million dollars.

Although Congress and President Nixon are not at odds over the need for political campaign reforms, they do not see eye-to-eye on how best to accomplish it. Legislators have filed hundreds of reform bills. Mr. Nixon is seeking a national commission to study the proposals and make comprehensive recommendations to himself and Congress.

A number of campaign reform measures -- most importantly one placing new and severe restrictions on campaign contributions and expenditures -- are likely to be voted on this year along with Mr. Nixon's suggestion for a commission study. The Commission Bill has already passed the Senate and is under House consideration.

Both chambers have passed bills granting rights of way across federal lands for construction of the trans-Alaskan pipeline to move Arctic oil to the Port of Valdez. Both measures would end environmentalist court action against the project. A final bill is likely to go to President Nixon shortly after Congress returns.

Other measures likely to come before Congress this Fall are: improvements in private pension plans, subsidies for low and middle income housing, creation of a consumer protection agency, new authority for mass transit projects, and new presidential authority to deal with emergency petroleum shortages.

The House has concluded hearings on bills looking toward a nationwide phase-in of the metric system, and proponents of the system hope to move a bill to the floor before December. The Senate has not yet held hearings on the metric system.

PRESIDENT NIXON REQUESTS DELAY IN FEDERAL PAY RAISE

President Nixon has asked Congress to postpone a scheduled pay increases for 3.5 million federal civilian and military employees from October 1 to December 1. Following is the text of the President's message to Congress August 31:

(Begin Text)

At a time when the rising cost of living is a major concern to us all, the Federal Government and its employees have a special obligation to avoid any action that would needlessly fan the flames of inflation. This obligation must not be taken lightly, even in cases when meeting it involves a reasonable element of self-denial.

It is in this spirit, and with the knowledge that the action I am taking will help to hold down the cost of living for all Americans, that I now recommend a sixty-day deferral in the pending pay adjustment for federal employees.

As required by law, I am also transmitting to the Congress an alternative plan designed to meet both the rightful needs of those who serve the government and the common interest of the general public who must bear the burden of increased inflation.

Under this plan, a pay increase for all federal employees based upon an appropriate comparability adjustment would become effective on the first pay period beginning on or after December 1, 1973. The level of the comparability adjustment will be determined during the next few weeks.

My "agent" on federal pay -- the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission --- has recommended an average pay increase of 4.77 percent. This recommendation is now being reviewed by my Advisory Committee on Pay, and this committee will make its own recommendations to me in late September. At that time, I will make my decision on the appropriate comparability adjustment.

I regret asking for this postponement of a federal pay increase, but there can be no doubt of its necessity. At a critical time in the economic health of our nation, when many are being called on to make sacrifices in order to hold down inflation, no one should enjoy special immunity.

Thus far labor and management in the private sector have done their share by acting with commendable restraint in agreeing upon new wage increases. As one of the largest groups of workers in the country, federal employees can do no less. In fact, federal employees have a unique role to play in the fight against inflation because every dollar of their pay comes out the federal budget. It is essentially important this year, as we seek a balanced, noninflationary budget, that federal spending be held to a minimum.

I urge the Congress to support this action, not because it is politically expedient or the easy thing to do, but because it is in the best interest of all Americans. (End Text)

POLL FINDS NIXON PERFORMANCE APPROVAL RATING CLIMBING

Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, September 2 -- After eight days of nationwide telephone polling following President Nixon August 22 press conference, Sindlinger and Company found that his job approval rating has regained the 50 percent level for the first time since the start of the Watergate hearings.

This makes a record 20-point gain for Mr. Nixon in the last two weeks. For the 12-day period of August 4-15, his job approval rating as reported by Sindlinger, was just 30 percent. His strong gain to 50 percent for the August 22-29 period marks the steepest gain in any two weeks of polling since the wage-price freeze in August 1971.

Most of Mr. Nixon's gains during the eight day polling period came from independents. His approval among Democrats climbed just five percent to 29.5 percent and his approval among Republicans stayed approximately steady at 70 percent.

In contrast, his good to excellent job rating among independents climbed from 25 per cent in the August 4-15 period to a whopping 57 percent in the August 22-29 period.

Sindlinger and Company of Swarthmore is the only opinion research organization to conduct daily and continuous nationwide economic and political surveys and is now in its 18th year.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

0500-0900 (LOCAL):	25 Meter band	11760 kHz
	31 Meter band	9545 kHz
	49 Meter band	6185 kHz
1800-2300 (LOCAL)	19 Meter band	15345 kHz
		15210 kHz
		15155 kHz
	25 Meter band	11715 kHz
	31 Meter band	9700 kHz
	190 Meters	1580 kHz

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/5/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

President Nixon, back from Labor Day weekending at Camp David, has programmed a busy week ahead in order, as an aide put it, "to get things moving." Tuesday morning in his oval office he complimented his newly sworn-in CIA Director William E. Colby, 53, by calling him "a true professional in that sense of the word" and praising his "distinguished career in the pacification program" in Vietnam. He said the CIA's "successes are not well known but your failures are well-known."

The CIA has been under fire in connection with the Watergate scandals.

A new Louis Harris Poll conducted August 18-19 showed that 45 percent of Americans feel the Agency was involved in the scandals, with only 24 percent believing it was not and 31 percent on the fence. Colby succeeds James R. Schlesinger, new Secretary of Defense, who attended this morning's ceremony along with other top officials.

The President is planning a cabinet meeting and a conference with congressional leaders probably Thursday or Friday. Thursday is also the deadline for the White House to respond to Judge John Sirica's order for a review of tape recordings relating to Watergate. On Wednesday the Judge will hold a hearing on the cases of Jeb Stuart Magruder and James McCord. The Senate Special Committee (Senator Sam Ervin, Chairman) will reconvene September 17.

Two labor leaders were highly critical of the Administration's economic policies. George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, said in a Labor Day address that when Nixon took office, unemployment was at a 15-year low, food and consumer goods were plentiful, and "the dollar was strong and respected throughout the world." Now after two years of controls, he said, "there has been no equity, no even-handedness in the control program...workers and workers alone have been forced to sacrifice in the Administration's so-called fight against inflation." He specifically criticized the current food and housing shortages in the United States.

I.W. Abel, President of the United Steelworkers of America, said that in the past five years, "America has slipped backwards" with regressive social and economic policies, inflation and soaring corporate profits and interest rates.

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On the other side, Labor Secretary and former union leader Peter J. Brennan defended the Administration's economic policies in a commencement address at the New York State Labor College in New York. Employment has risen by three million in the past year and unemployment has fallen to 4.7 percent, the lowest in three years, he maintained, with average real earnings for July rising to 146.65 dollars a week. "These gains have come about under the Administration of president determined to find ways of strengthening the economy," Brennan said.

Also in labor news, Chrysler officials and United Autoworkers leaders are apparently getting no place in their preliminary negotiations and some predicted little headway until they reach the "crisis state." That would presumably fall just before the strike deadline at midnight, September 14.

As if school wasn't tough enough, students returning this year are going to have to face higher food prices in the cafeterias, potential fuel shortages when the days start getting cold, and tight money contributing to difficulties in getting government subsidized loans.

The weather has been miserable, especially in the eastern sectors of the country where a heat wave has hung heavily for more than a week and threatens maybe another week of the same. Air pollution has smogged many cities such as Washington, power has been cut back in New England and New York City, and deaths from heat prostration have been climbing.

ELSEWHERE:

After three years as U.S. Ambassador to Cambodia, career diplomat Emory Swank gave a departure interview to newsmen in Phnom Penh. "I regret there is so little prospect at the moment of terminating hostilities here," he said. "The war is losing more and more of its point and having less and less meaning to any of the people involved." The Ambassador recommended that U.S. military aid "be stepped up somewhat now that the U.S. bombing in Cambodia has stopped."

Oil is a major topic of discussion. In Kuwait, oil ministers from 10 Arab countries met in a reported effort to draft a collective oil strategy that could pressure the United States into policies less favorable to Israel. In Paris next Tuesday, top oil experts from the major Western industrial nations and Japan will discuss the possible effects of Libya's taking over controlling interests in all foreign companies operating within her jurisdiction. The experts represent the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Oil Committee.

Financial experts from 20 leading Western nations arrived in Paris to discuss restructuring the world monetary system. They were reported to be optimistic over the current stabilization of the American dollar.

Stocks rallied on a broad front in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange, benefitting from pent-up buying enthusiasm carried over from recent strong sessions.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average had gained 7.75 to 893.32 minutes before the closing bell. Dow Jones closing averages:

30 INDUS 895.39 UP 7.82
20 TRANS 161.33 UP 1.98
15 UTILS 96.11 UP 0.09
65 STOCKS 271.06 UP 2.25
VOLUME: 14,210,000 SHARES.

STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING SEPT. 4:

Oil -- In an initial reaction to the nationalization by Libya of a 51 percent interest in local operations of five big Western oil companies, Spokesman Hare said the U.S. Government "will not recognize as valid any expropriation that does not meet... requirements of international law.

Hare said the State Department had not yet seen the official text of the expropriation decree announced by Libya Sept. 2. Nor, he added, had Washington had the opportunity to study a press conference statement made a day later by Premier Abdel Salem Jalloud that Libya will raise the price of oil to the equivalent of six dollars a barrel and will no longer accept U.S. dollars in payment for its oil.

According to news reports, the Libyan action would more than double the present cost of Persian Gulf crude oil.

Hare made the following prepared statement:

"We have been following the events in Libya very closely, as they affect the U.S. oil industry, over this past weekend.

We have not yet seen the official text of the Revolutionary Command Council decree nationalizing 51 percent of a number of U.S. oil companies. Nor have we had an opportunity to study fully Premier Jalloud's press conference or to consult with other interested parties.

However, the U.S. Government position on nationalization is clear and has been stated at the highest level before.

I would like to repeat that position for you.

When an expropriating act occurs, the United States has under International Law a right to expect: one, that any taking over of American private property will be nondiscriminatory; two, that it will be for a public purpose; and three, that its citizens will receive prompt, adequate and effective compensation from the expropriating country.

As you know, the U.S. Government will not recognize as valid expropriation that does not meet these requirements of International Law.

I would only add that the United States deeply regrets the action taken by the Libyan government which does not comport with its obligations under the concession agreements. It should be noted in this connection that the concession agreements provide that disputes between the companies and the government not otherwise settled shall be settled by arbitration."

Hare said the United States imports 4.2 percent of Libya oil.

GERMANY* -- An administration team of six representatives of the Germany Democratic Republic's Foreign Ministry was scheduled to arrive in Washington Sept. 4, Hare said.

He said "they will be looking for suitable building for an embassy" in Washington and were to meet Sept. 4 with State Department representatives.

ISRAEL -- Hare refused to discuss a news report that the United States and Israel would sign Sept. 4 an agreement to sell 220 million dollars worth of jet planes to Israel.

WORLD ECONOMISTS DISCUSS MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

New York, Sept. 4 -- Fifteen prominent personalities from the business and economic world are scheduled to appear before the first session of the group of eminent persons meeting in New York September 4-14 to consider the U.N. report on the impact of multinational corporations in world development.

Included in this group are Jose Campillo Saenz, Under-Secretary of Industry and Commerce of Mexico; Ernst Keller, President of the Adela Investment Company, S.A., Lima, Peru; H.M.A. Onitire, Director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, and Professor Osvaldo Sunkel, internationally known economist from Santiago, Chile.

The remaining eleven who have accepted invitations from U.N. Secretary General Waldheim to testify before the group of eminent persons beginning September 4 represent mostly multinational corporations based in the United States.

Representatives from Europe and other areas will be heard in a subsequent session scheduled for Geneva November 5-16.

The U.N. report envisions the establishment of a behavioral code for multinational corporations and an international machinery to help guide developing countries in negotiating contracts with the multinational firms.

Members of the group of eminent persons previously named by the U.N. Secretary General are:

Emerik Blun of Yugoslavia, President of Energoinvest; Tore Browaldh of Sweden, Chairman of Svenska Handelsbanken; John James Deutsch of Canada Vice Chancellor of Queens University in Ontario; Mohamed Diawara of Ivory Coast, a Minister of Planning; John Dunning of United Kingdom, Professor of Economics at the University of Reading; Antonia Estrany Y. Gendre of Argentina, Professor of International Economic Relations at the Universidad Del Salvador, Buenos Aires.

Also Sid Ahmed Ghozali of Algeria, President-Director General of the National Society of Sonatrach; Ivan D. Ivanov of the Soviet Union, Chief of the Economic Division of the Institute of U.S. Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences; George Khaama of Tanzania, General Manager of the National Development Corporation; Ryutaro Komiya of Japan, Professor of Economics at Tokyo University;

L.K. Jha of India, Governor of Jammu and Kashmir; Sicco Manshold of the Netherlands, former President of the Commission of European Economic Community; Hans Matthoefer of West Germany, Parliamentary Secretary in the Development Ministry Mohammad Sadli of Indonesia, Chief of the Foreign Investment Board; Hans Schaffner of Switzerland, former President of Switzerland who now is a member of several boards of corporations including Sandoz, S.A.

Juan Somavia of Chile, Executive Secretary for Questions of Latin American Trade Association and the Andean Group; Mario Trindade of Brazil, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce; Pierre Emmanuel Uri of France, Economic Consultant and Jacob Javits, U.S. Senator and Joseph Irvin Miller of the United States, Chairman of the Board, Cummins Engine Company and Irwin Union Bank and Trust Company and Director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

At its first meeting, September 4, the group elected as its Chairman Mr. Jha. He has also served as Governor of the Reserve Bank of India and as Ambassador to the United States.



UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/6/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND THE UNITED STATES:

Reports in the Washington Post and the Los Angeles Times said the Los Angeles County Grand Jury had handed down indictments in connection with the burglary of the office of Dr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist. They reported that secret indictments were made against John Ehrlichman, Egil Krogh, David Young and G. Gordon Liddy.

Attorney General Elliot Richardson, back in the nation's capital from a Cape Cod vacation, has been informed that the leaked information about Vice President Agnew's troubles over charges of political corruption came from an unnamed official within his own Department. The FBI is participating in a full-scale investigation.

Judge John Sirica has restricted Watergate personalities who planned to tell their story for money. He told Jeb Stuart Magruder and James McCord Jr. that they were free to travel but not to give lectures. "I don't think it's fair, frankly," the Judge said in court Wednesday, "for (them) to profit by their wrongdoing..."

Astronaut Alan Bean, commander of Skylab Two, became the world champion of space today by exceeding 1,179 hours and 37 minutes, the record previously set by Skylab One commander Pete Conrad.

The heat wave, worst in seven years, smothered the East Coast for the eighth straight day. Tropical storm Delia brought high tides and heavy rains to the Texas coast in the vicinity of Galveston but did little damage.

More than 25,000 Michigan schoolteachers went on strike Tuesday, affecting about half a million students. Other teacher strikes were recorded in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ohio and Tennessee. School bus drivers struck over San Francisco's racial integration program.

HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger, saying he wanted to get rid of "self-service puffery" in his Department, ordered a 77 percent reduction in its public affairs staff of 1,115 employees and eliminations, plus the firing of 70 of the 73 paid publicity consultants. The Secretary wanted the reductions as rapidly as possible, not later than the end of FY74. The plan aims to save 20 million dollars annually.

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ELSEWHERE:

A U.S. Army doctor in Nuernberg said Tuesday that "needle freak" drug abuse has touched off a hepatitis epidemic among U.S. troops and dependents in Bavaria. Started by addicts, the epidemic is now spreading to non-addicts as well.

Three armed Palestinian guerrillas seized the Saudi Arabian embassy in Paris Wednesday morning. Holding hostages, they threatened to blow up the building if their demands for the release of guerrilla prisoners in Jordan and their own safe-conduct out of France were not met.

The FAO in Rome Wednesday announced that the world food situation this year is the worst that it has ever been since the end of World War Two. If estimates prove correct, the international agency predicted, this would be "the first time since the Second World War that world production has actually declined."

In Phnom Penh, former Chief of State Cheng Heng, breaking what he termed three years of silence, held a news conference on September 5 to denounce activities of Prince Sihanouk. Cheng Heng, who is now Vice President of the High Political Council, said the Prince's statements regarding the Khmer Rouge over the past ten years were contradictory and could not be taken seriously.

Democratic Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington and Republican Senator Charles Percy of Illinois in Senate speeches Wednesday declared that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty did not harm efforts for relaxation of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

They urged prompt Senate approval of a bill authorizing continued operation of the stations at a cost of 50 million dollars. Senator Jackson warned that congressional failure to fund the two stations would encourage a further Russian crack-down on its civil rights leaders.

The Sudanese government declared a two-week state of emergency Wednesday following anti-government riots and demonstrations. The unrest was reported to have started at Khartoum University last week and spread into street demonstrations. The University and other educational institutions have been closed indefinitely.

The stock market, hit by profit-taking and losing ground most of the day Wednesday, pulled ahead near the close on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dow Jones closing averages: 30 INDUS 899.08 UP 3.69
20 TRANS 162.33 UP 1.00
15 UTILS 97.04 UP 0.93
65 STOCKS 272.54 UP 1.48
VOLUME: 14,580,000 SHARES.

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HIGHLIGHTS: PRESIDENT NIXON'S SEPTEMBER 5 NEWS CONFERENCE

Washington, Sept. 5 -- In his televised news conference September 5, President Nixon covered these subjects:

Mideast -- Saying Washington is neither "pro-Arab" nor "pro-Israel," the President said both sides in the Middle East conflict are "at fault," and said both need to start negotiating. He said one of Dr. Henry Kissinger's highest priorities as Secretary of State will be making progress toward a settlement of the dispute.

Oil -- Warning Arab nations that continued threats of oil price increases and uncompensated expropriation would have the "inevitable result" that "they will lose their markets," Mr. Nixon noted that "oil without a market doesn't do a country much good". He said other sources of supply would be found. In an opening statement, he urged Congress to pass seven energy-related proposals, including legislation to authorize construction of the Alaska oil pipeline and to increase funds for research into coal gasification.

Soviet Union--He declared preparation for the next summit meeting with Moscow's leaders is already underway and repeated his hopes for further limitations on nuclear weapons, including the Multiple Independently-Targeted Re-entry Vehicle (MIRV). He said former Treasury Secretary John Connally will be making a trip abroad, with stops in the Middle East and possibly the Soviet Union.

Congress -- the President appealed to the Democratic Congress for cooperation on bi-partisan matters such as control of inflation, energy problems and national defense, and said he will send a second "State of the Union" message to Congress September 10 outlining a number of measures he wants passed by year's end.

Inflation--Mr. Nixon refused to predict when inflation be ended, but declared that the benefits of Administration policies to increase the supply of food will begin to show in the next few months. He said he looked with favor on several suggestions for changes in the tax laws to prevent a recession, but said he did not believe a responsible tax bill could be passed by this Congress in time to be effective.

Property--He said the Internal Revenue Service has audited his tax returns for 1971 and 1972 and did not order any changes in his tax liability as a result of transactions involving his property at San Clemente. He said the audit of that transaction by a private firm "gives the lie" to charges that campaign funds were used to finance his acquisition of the estate.

Tapes--He said it would not be appropriate for him to define what he means by a "definitive" ruling of the Supreme Court on the issue of turning over to the courts tape recordings of nine conversations concerning Watergate. He said counsel had so advised him because the matter is now under appellate review. Making the recordings available, he said again, would so seriously jeopardize the confidentiality of president deliberations that the principle would probably be destroyed.

STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING SEPTEMBER 5:

Nonaligned Conference -- Asked if the U.S. has a position on the Nonaligned Nations Conference, Spokesman Hare read the following statement: "We are watching the Nonaligned Summit in Algiers with interest. We believe that these countries can join together and can make a contribution to peace, security and equity among nations."

Oil -- The State Department is still awaiting the official text of the Libyan decree nationalizing 51 percent of a number of Western oil company's local operations there.

Kissinger -- Asked for a list of State Department officials with whom the Secretary of State-Designate is meeting, Hare said "I don't have anything on that for you today."

Zambia -- During the past year, according to a check of State Department records, two licenses were approved by the Department for Marshall Soghoian to export material to Zambia. The "entire case" of Mr. Soghoian, charged with acting as an unregistered foreign agent, "is in the hands of the Justice Department," Hare said.

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GROWING IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW STRESSED

(by Michael Saks)

Washington, Sept. 5 -- Lawyers and judges from around the world came away from the recent World Peace Through Law conference held in Abidjan with greater optimism about the role International Law can play in the modern world, according to Chales S. Rhyne, President of the sponsoring World Peace Through Law Center.

Interviewed in Washington upon his return from Africa, Mr. Rhyne said that when the conference is viewed in perspective, it will be found "there is a new, energizing force to build International Law." He declared that "International Law is not impotent" because "it can't be."

Lawyers and judges whose main interest in the past was in domestic law now realize that we are "shrinking from nations to neighborhoods" and International Law has become a day-to-day concern, Mr. Rhyne said.

He described the August 26-31 conference, which attracted some 2,500 lawyers, judges and other legal experts from 123 countries, as "enormously successful." He reported that it covered more subjects in greater detail than at any previous International Law conference. The 41 adopted resolutions aim to fill in gaps and bring up to date Internatioan Law so that it can perform the function it must now that life has become more internationalized, Mr. Rhyne explained.

Many conference participants, particularly those from developing countries, did not buy the old idea that International Law is only for diplomats and law teachers, Mr. Rhyne said. The practicing lawyers and judges who attended the conference, the first of its kind to be held on the African continent, saw that International Law is of vital concern to everyone, and Mr. Rhyne predicted that leaders of many nations will be briefed by nationals who attended the conference. "The impact of the conference is bound to be great," he stated confidently.

In evaluating a conference of such broad scope, Mr. Rhyne said it would be difficult to encapsule the most significant achievements, but he did cite a few of what he called "landmark" resolutions. One was a proposal for an amendment to the United Nations Charter to eliminate "wars of self-defense" by requiring arbitration. Another resolution recommended that an international agency be established to decide "Law of the Sea" issues for the benefit of all mankind.

Mr. Rhyne cited also a convention condemning international terrorism, and model laws for the protection of the environment. He noted too that this was the first law conference to focus on refugee law and to proclaim that "refugees are human and have human rights." Other resolutions dealt with the movement of money into and out of developing countries and with the equalization of opportunities in life under some network of law.

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TREASURY SECRETARY TO VISIT USSR, YUGOSLAVIA ON TRADE

Washington, Sept. 5 -- Following is the text of a news release by the Department of the Treasury on September 5, announcing the visits of U.S. officials to various European and East European nations:

"Details of planned official visits by United States officials to discuss progress in developing East-West trade relations were announced by Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz in his capacity as Chairman of the East-West Trade Policy Committee.

Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent, Assistant Secretary of State Willis C. Armstrong and other officials will visit Hungary from September 23 to 25 and Poland from September 25 to September 28.

Secretary Shultz, Secretary Dent, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs William J. Casey, and other officials will visit the Soviet Union from September 28 to October 4 and Yugoslavia from September 5 to October 8.

Secretary Shultz and Under Secretary Casey will fly to the Soviet Union from the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Nairobi, Kenya, during the last week in September. The U.S. officials will stop overnight in Bonn, Germany, on October 4. Discussions with German officials will take place on the morning of October 5, and Secretary Shultz will address the German Society for Foreign Affairs at mid-day.

The officials are expected to return to Washington on Monday October 8."

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 UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE
 

9/7/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND THE UNITED STATES:

Democratic leaders in Congress rejected President Nixon's charge at his press conference Wednesday that the Congress had made a "very disappointing performance" so far this year. A joint House-Senate statement said: "There are no apologies to make for this Congress." Senator Mike Mansfield said: "We're not looking for confrontation with the President. Negotiation, fine. Confrontation, no."

President Nixon pressed forward with his congressional initiatives when he met with Republican leaders. He also issued an invitation to Democratic leaders to come to the White House next week to discuss new legislation.

Rationing of heating oil this winter is being planned on a contingency basis, according to John A. Love, the nation's energy czar. "We don't at present have any indication we are going to need a contingency plan, but we are preparing it," he said Thursday. "The situation for this winter is very tight although it is difficult to forecast because of the variables."

Astronauts in Skylab Two claimed a new record Thursday. They became the first human beings to see both the Northern and Southern Lights in the same day. An unusually high number of flare eruptions on the surface of the Sun set off brilliant auroral displays over both Hemispheres. While exclaiming about the "absolutely beautiful" scenery, Commander Alan Bean also remarked that he hoped the Space Agency would consider sending additional crews beyond number three to the Skylab station because "it's really a beautiful machine."

Former President of the United Mineworkers of America W.A. (Tony) Boyle was charged Thursday by the Pennsylvania State Police with murder in connection with the 1969 slayings of mine reformer Joseph A. (Jock) Yablonski, his wife and daughter. Also charged with murder was William Turnblazer, President of UMWA District 19 in the Kentucky-Tennessee area.

Judge John Sirica granted the White House until September 24 to prepare its response to the Watergate Committee's request to hear the tapes. The Judge overruled the Committee's request for quick action.

Through White House lawyers, the President asked a Federal Appeals Court to make an immediate judicial review of Judge John Sirica's order that Nixon turn over Watergate tapes to him. The confrontation between the Executive and Judicial branches of Government now moves from the level of the District Court to the Appellate Court en route to the U.S. Supreme Court.

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The special Watergate prosecution team said former White House aide John Ehrlichman would not be a witness of the Government in next week's trial of former Cabinet officers Mitchell and Stans. In New York, a federal judge granted Mitchell and Stans a hearing on their request to delay their trial.

However, Prosecutor Archibald Cox said Ehrlichman has lots more to tell a grand jury about the scandal and related affairs. He asked court to deny Ehrlichman's request to be relieved from further appearances before the Grand Jury.

The Administration contended that both the public interest and its economic stabilization program would be harmed if the petroleum industry is exempted from Phase Four price controls scheduled to take effect Friday. Solicitor General Robert Bork urged that controls be allowed to stand despite an appeal for an extension by the operators of the nation's retail gas stations. Meanwhile, Exxon raised wholesale prices of all grades of gasoline one cent per gallon, heating and kerosene 4 cents a gallon.

Senator Harold Hughes (D-Iowa) will not seek re-election in 1974 so he can become a religious lay worker.

The Senate squashed a delaying tactic and pushed toward passage a bill authorizing another year of operation for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. A motion by Chairman Fulbright of the Foreign Relations Committee to return the bill to his Committee for further study was defeated by a vote of 17-69.

President Nixon vetoed the bill to increase the minimum wage from 1.60 to 2.20 dollars per hour on grounds it would cause a "fresh surge of inflation and do far more harm than good."

--Representative Al Ullman and Representative Herman T. Schneebell, ranking Democratic and Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, issued the following statement September 6:

"The Committee on Ways and Means this week resumed mark-up of the Trade Reform Act of 1973 in executive session. It is our hope and belief that we will complete work on the bill by October 1.

"The Committee has given extensive consideration to authorities needed for a new round of trade negotiations to be discussed in Tokyo next week. We believe that the Committee will report a bill that will provide sufficient scope for comprehensive negotiations aimed at removing trade barriers and substantially expanding world trade. It is our hope and purpose that the Congress will act on this legislation in ample time to facilitate these negotiations."

A visit to the Middle East may soon be on the agenda of Secretary of State-designate Henry Kissinger. The press, quoting diplomatic sources say he would visit Israel and Egypt and possibly other countries in the area. Cairo observers noted President Nixon's remarks on Israel during his press conference which were interpreted as the beginning of U.S. pressure to bring Israel to the negotiating table.

Volvo declined to confirm reports that the company plans to build a factory in Virginia. A spokesman said that "an important decision" will be announced at a press conference in New York sometime during the week of September 10.

The first performance of an American orchestra on the mainland of China since 1949 will take place when the Philadelphia Philharmonic arrives in Peking September 12 for a 10-day working visit. It will give a series of concerts in Peking and Shanghai.

A Syrian airliner carrying five Palestinian terrorists and six hostages from Paris landed in Cairo for refueling and took off again, headed for Kuwait.

Responding to President Nixon's assurances of confidence and action against inflation, investors pushed stocks broadly higher in moderately active trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dow Jones closing averages: 30 INDUS 901.04 UP 1.96
20 TRANS 162.49 UP 0.16
15 UTILS 99.66 UP 2.62
65 STOCKS 274.13 UP 1.59
VOLUME: 15,500,000.

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WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING SEPT. 6

MIDEAST -- Asked if he could state categorically that the President's news conference reference to Iran's former Premier Mossadegh was not a "veiled threat" toward Arab leaders, Press Secretary Warren replied, "of course." Earlier, when asked if the President had implied a threat that Arab officials would be overthrown as Mossadegh had been, Warren replied that "you should read what the President said yesterday in the context of the past statements he has made and the policy of this Government with regard to a settlement" of the Middle East problem. "You should not stretch it beyond that," he added.

KISSINGER -- Asked about a Reuter report from Cairo stating that Dr. Kissinger will visit the Mideast after his confirmation speculative. Dr. Kissinger has no plans to travel to the Middle East."

ECONOMY -- The President was to meet with his top economic advisers plus Laird and Harlow at 3:30 p.m. Sept. 6 for a discussion of the current economic situation and its prospects. Earlier in the day, Stein gave Republican congressional leaders a briefing on the anti-inflation struggle and Congressman Ford later reported it was his personal opinion wage and price controls would be lifted in three or four months. Warren, questioned about the President's view, would not go beyond Mr. Nixon's discussion of the economy at his news conference, which did not address a date for the end of controls.

U.N. REPORT -- The President sent to Congress the 27th report of U.S. participation in the United Nations, covering the year 1972.

VETO -- Mr. Nixon has vetoed as inflationary the Minimum Wage Bill, inviting Congress to send him a less costly measure.

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STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING SEPT. 6:

Oil -- Spokesman Hare was asked a series of questions stemming from President Nixon's news conference remarks of Sept. 5 about the availability to the U.S. of Arab oil. But Hare said he had "nothing to add to or subtract from" Mr. Nixon's statements.

Kissinger -- He said he expected Dr. Kissinger would be conferring in coming days with the U.S. ambassadors to India and Chile and may have already talked in Washington with the U.S. Ambassador to Japan.

Zambia -- Because it is considered "privileged information," the State and Commerce Departments will not disclose what material was licenced for shipments to Zambia under documents obtained by Marshall Soghoian, who is charged with acting as an unregistered foreign agent.

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OFFICIALS REAFFIRM SUPPORT FOR EXPORT CREDIT

Washington, Sept. 6 -- The Nixon Administration has reaffirmed its active support for a proposed Export Credit Development Fund which would increase U.S. sales to developing nations and, at the same time, contribute to their economic growth.

The proposal, conceived by a bipartisan majority of the House Foreign Affairs Committee as an amendment to the 1973 Foreign Aid Bill, was removed from the House Bill during floor debate. It is retained, however, in the Senate version of the Foreign Aid Authorization, which is still under consideration.

Specifically, the proposed Fund would provide easy-term credits (loans at three percent interest for 30-year periods are anticipated) which would be used by the poorer developing countries (countries with average per capita incomes of 200 dollars or less) for the purchase of US exports needed in their development. It would serve the dual function of promoting U.S. sales in developing countries and of helping them pay for American products and equipment they could not otherwise afford.

As proposed by the Administration, the average annual lending volume of the fund over a four-year period would be 675 million dollars.

Among the witnesses appearing before the Senate Finance Committee September 6 in support of the Export Development Credit Fund were William J. Casey, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John M. Hennessy, and Lawrence A. Fox, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Domestic and International Business.

Following are excerpts highlighting some of the main points of Mr. Casey's testimony:

"The Fund would not only make resources available to the poorest countries, but would do so in a way which will promote the mature partnership which the United States seeks with developing countries. The United States recognizes that the ultimate responsibility for development planning and financial management rests with the developing countries. The United States cannot dictate priorities to oversee all aspects of development planning and implementation. The Fund would make resources available but, within reasonable guidelines to prevent abuse, the initiative would rest with the borrowing countries to decide which programs are most important and to allocate resources accordingly. The Fund would be more flexible and less encumbered by red tape than traditional aid approaches...

These countries differ fundamentally in their present degree of economic development. Some have achieved much economic development during the past decade and are nearing or have attained a stage which will most likely carry them out of the ranks of the less developed countries within a few years. For these "emergent" countries, concessional development assistance is less important than trade, export credit and private investment as a source of the resources needed to carry on the development process... We have introduced as part of the Administration's Trade Bill a system of generalized preferences which would open export markets so that these developing countries can earn through trade the resources needed to support their development...

While our relations with emergent nations are increasingly centered on trade and investment, development assistance still plays a central role in relations with the large group of developing nations which remains desperately poor. Almost 70 developing countries still have per capita Gross National Products under 375 dollars a year, and for 42 of them per capita GNP is under 200 dollars. Many of these countries are poor in natural resources and infrastructure and lack the industrial base and skills necessary to take advantage of trade-promoting tools such as general preferences. These countries can only hope to acquire the external resources necessary for development with the aid to concessional financing (at terms below current market rates)...

With concessional support too limited to support expanding exports, and the Export-Import Bank unsuited to the circumstances of the poorest developing countries, the growth in U.S. exports to these countries has lagged. In 1972, they totalled only 4,800 million dollars. The U.S. share of the import market in these countries was 17.3 percent, compared to 28.6 percent in countries in the 375-1,000 dollars GNP category. In 11 of the poorest LDC's, comprising 89 percent of the population of the non-communist countries with per capita income below 200 dollars, U.S. exports fell from 1,700 million dollars in 1966 to 1,200 million dollars in 1972. At the same time, these same countries increased their imports from the other major DAC donors from 2,900 million dollars to 4,300 million dollars.

The Export Development Credit Fund is designed to remedy this lag in export growth. It will help U.S. exports by permitting the poorest LDC's to import more from the United States by increasing financing on terms they can afford to service... Offering financing to many more poor developing countries; encouraging U.S. exporters to cultivate potential markets; facilitating U.S. entry into markets still dominated by traditional colonial trading patterns; giving priority to commodities with "follow-on" export potential (i.e., products that generate subsequent demand for additional supplies, services and replacement parts), and by expanding developing country markets, through long-term economic growth.

The dollars flowing out under this program are 100-percent tied to U.S. exports...

Over the initial life of the Fund, the developing countries would receive a flow of developmentally-oriented goods and services worth approximately 2,700 million dollars repayable on soft terms over a long period of time...

Exports financed by the Fund will be screened to insure their consistency with developmental needs, the promotion of U.S. markets and U.S. employment objectives through simplified operational procedures. The objective is to prevent abuse and misallocation of funds while at the same time avoiding the adoption of extensive and burdensome rules and requirements. With regard to development, goods will be selected with an eye toward increasing the production capacity of the recipient country. With regard to export promotion, the emphasis will be on goods which require follow-on procurement, which would not otherwise be purchased from the United States, and which establish new markets."

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9/10/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

U.S. Secretary of Treasury George Schultz has arrived in Tokyo for the International Trade Conference that opens Wednesday. The American delegation includes Herbert Stein, President Nixon's chief economic advisor. More than 80 countries will participate in the conference most of them represented by ministers. Main items on the agenda of the 3-day gathering are a political declaration to provide guidelines for future trade negotiations. The long-term purpose is the lowering of tariffs and the expansion of trade.

The struggle continues for the Cambodian provincial capital of Kom Pong Cham. The Cambodian high command reports that insurgents launched a new assault on Sunday. The insurgents control the southern half of the city but at last report they had not pierced government defensive positions in the northern half. Government reinforcements and supplies continue to flow to Kom Pong Cham. Elsewhere two major roads out of Phnom Penh Route 4 and Route 5 remain cut by the insurgents.

The Non Aligned summit conference in Algiers ended a 5-day session Sunday with an outward show of unity. But a number of controversial issues were avoided. Declarations on political and economic matters which avoided extremes were adopted with no dissent. But resolutions calling for such things as a boycott of Israel and withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. naval forces from the Mediterranean were not adopted. A political declaration welcomed the growing detente in the world but called for general disarmament, including a ban on nuclear testing and on the production of atomic weapons. It also appealed for the reorganization of the U.N. to give developing countries greater responsibility in world affairs. On economic matters the leaders expressed concern at the deterioration of economic conditions in third world countries. They also established a non-aligned development fund and adopted an action program to define their objectives especially with regard to sovereignty over national resources and the right to nationalize foreign owned companies.

Peking is preparing to welcome French President Pompidou on Tuesday. Mr. Pompidou will spend four days in Peking meeting with Chinese leaders. Then he will visit several other cities including Hang Chaw and Shanghai before he returns to Paris. Mr. Pompidou's trip to China is the first ever for a French Chief of State.

The President's chief domestic affairs advisor Melvin Laird has warned the Soviet Union is progressing with weapons development despite the relaxation in U.S.-Soviet relations. In an interview with U.N. News and World Report magazine, Mr. Laird says he thinks the Soviet Union may use the 5-years of arms control agreed to in the arms limitation talks to their advantage. He said the Soviet Union thinks it has lulled the U.S. and Western Europe into a feeling that the Soviets aren't doing much

about national security. But Mr. Laird said they are progressing all the time and their weapons momentum is continuing. Mr. Laird said there is talk of U.S. Soviet detente but he said the security of the U.S. is not assured by such talk. Rather he said security takes deeds and iron-clad guarantees.

Kuwait says it is conducting a full investigation of the 5 Arab terrorists who kidnapped four Saudi Arabian diplomats in Paris and surrendered to Kuwait authorities on Saturday. Acting Prime Minister told a news conference in Kuwait that the government is trying to find out who instigated the terrorist action. He said the gunmen claimed to belong to an unknown Palestinian group called the Punishment Organization. News agency despatches saying Kuwait would put the gunmen on trial have proved erroneous. The Arab gunmen remain in the custody of Kuwait authorities. The hostages have returned to Saudi Arabia. The Prime Minister said the terrorist action will not alter Kuwait support for the Palestinian movement. The Kuwait official said neither the Palestine liberation organization nor the Saudi Government have requested that the terrorists be turned over of them.

Israeli Foreign Minister has asked the nations of the world to denounce what he called the brutal plot by Arab guerillas to allegedly shoot down an Israeli jetliner with Soviet - build missiles from a hideout near Rome. An Israeli communique issued after a Cabinet meeting also said that Israel has told the U.S. that it views with extreme gravity the supply of Soviet missiles to Arab terrorists. Israel has reportedly requested the U.S. to protest to the Soviet Union over the incident. Italian police Wednesday arrested 5 Arabs after finding in a house not far from Rome's International Airport hand-carried missile launchers and missiles, allegedly to be used to shoot down Israeli airliners.

A leading U.S. congressman and the U.S. Academy of Sciences have called upon the Soviet Union to stop the harassment campaign against its dissident intellectuals. House Ways and Means Committee Chairman said in a statement he will oppose expanded trade with Moscow if the current campaign against novelist Solzhenitzin and physicist Sakharov continues. The Committee is considering a Foreign Trade Bill in which President Nixon asks the Soviet Union be granted most favored nation status. The other warning by U.S. Academy of Sciences President cabled to his Soviet Union counterpart that the campaign against Sakharov may damage scientific relations between the two countries. In Moscow ten Soviet Jewish scientists said in a letter made available to Western newsmen that the official harassment of leading dissident figures may foreshadow repression against all free thinking Soviet citizens. In London, exiled Soviet geneticist appealed to western intellectuals visiting Moscow to show Soviet authorities their disgust over the mistreatment of dissidents.

Australia and New Zealand have increased the value of their currency, in an attempt to stem inflation. The Australian dollar rise 5% and the New Zealand dollars now costs 10% more. It is the second revaluation for both countries in less than 12 months. Australian Prime Minister Whitlam also announced a rise in interest rates and Prime Minister Kirk of New Zealand added a ban on the export of more forms of mutton in a move to keep prices down.

KISSINGER HEARING HIGHLIGHTS

Washington, Sept. 7 -- Secretary of State-designate Henry Kissinger, in the initial round of his confirmation hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made a firm stand in favor of extending most-favored-nation trade treatment to the Soviet Union, said there has been no basic change in the U.S. position toward the Middle East problem, and cited the "intricate link" between international economic and political issues.

As anticipated, he was pressed hard September 7 in his first formal hearing ever before that Senate body on two issues -- the 14 months of secret U.S. bombing of North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia in 1969 and 1970 and the electronic surveillance of members of his own National Security Council staff, one of whom is now employed by the Foreign Relations Committee.

During four hours of questioning, Mr. Kissinger also disclosed that if he is confirmed he will "fairly quickly" move toward "some initiatives in the Latin American field."

Dr. Kissinger's testimony will resume September 10. Here are highlights of the first session:

Soviet Union -- He said he feels emotionally sympathetic to the emigration plight of Soviet Jews and to the situation of the Soviet intellectual dissident Andrei Sakharov. But he said that he "could not in good conscience recommend" that U.S. foreign policy toward Moscow "be made dependent" upon those particular aspects of Soviet domestic policy.

Washington, Sept. 7 -- Secretary of State-designate Henry Kissinger said today that the United States should grant most-favored-nation trade status to the Soviet Union. He pointed out that during the Nixon Administration a "series of agreements" have been reached with Moscow that include a "quid and quo on our side" to grant it the same trade treatment enjoyed by other nations.

Middle East -- Asked if President Nixon's press conference statements this week represented any change in U.S. policy toward Israel or the Arab states, Dr. Kissinger said there has been no "basic change in our position."

The U.S. position, he said, has been "that we cannot substitute for some form of negotiation between the parties (and) that we would be prepared to be helpful if the parties begin some move toward accommodation... It is the view of the Administration that both sides have to make some movement in order to achieve a settlement."

He said he plans to meet later this month in New York with Arab leaders and Israeli diplomats at the opening sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

Europe -- the Nixon Administration believes "it is essential" to develop a "rational strategy" for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization through which discussions can be held about the level of forces in Europe. A goal in the "Year of Europe" is also to "find some definition of security objectives." If U.S. forces in Europe "are to be cut they should be support forces."

Latin America -- Stating he plans "some initiatives" soon toward this area, he recalled that within 48 hours of his nomination as Secretary of State he went to Mexico to discuss Latin American affairs.

Economics -- He acknowledged that economic considerations had not been in the "forefront" of his academic training, but said that "since exercising my present function (in Washington) I have learned the crucial importance of economic affairs and the intricate link between economic and political issues."

Dr. Kissinger said he had taken "major steps" to increase his National Security Council staff "in the field of international economics" and it is his intention to "strengthen the economic side of the State Department."

United Nations -- The role of the world organization should be viewed in the context of "those things for which the U.N. does very well" and in matters where it "has proved to be less useful."

For example, the U.N. "cannot settle disputes among the great powers" because each has a veto in the Security Council. Nor can it settle disputes when great powers back opposing countries.

However, the U.N. can be "extremely effective" in areas "where there is a general agreement a settlement is desirable and in which it is better for the great powers to stay out."

Vietnam -- He does not believe that many Americans missing in action in North Vietnam have been accurately accounted for. Washington is "extremely dissatisfied" with Hanoi's failure to implement that part of the Paris Agreements on missing Americans, and this is why "we cannot proceed with certain other provisions of the Agreement such as economic aid."

Cambodia -- The United States secretly bombed in Cambodia because "we had a situation in which the government of that country was either acquiescing or inviting this sort of U.S. pressure as a means of evicting these invading forces (North Vietnamese) from its territory."

Dr. Kissinger said it was in the power of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's government to "protest at any point, which they never did."

The United States was faced with a situation in which North Vietnamese troops had for years used Cambodia as a staging area for attacks into South Vietnam, Dr. Kissinger said.

He added that the reason the bombing was "not made public was to avoid a situation in which Prince Sihanouk would have to make a formal protest, and we would then be faced with a situation of terminating the attacks or formally spreading the war to Cambodia.

Wiretapping -- A majority of the questions asked of Dr. Kissinger concerned this issue, and he was told by Senator Clifford Case that the Committee would not be in a position to act on his nomination until it gets Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reports on the tapping of Government officials and newsmen that were carried out at varying times between 1969 and 1971 to try to find the source of national security leaks.

Senator J.W. Fulbright, Committee Chairman, announced that he would invite Attorney General Elliot Richardson to meet in executive session with the Committee September 10, one hour before the Kissinger hearings resume.

Dr. Kissinger maintained that he himself did not have the authority to make "raw material" from the FBI files available to the senators. He said that he had no such reports in his possession.

Dr. Kissinger said that his National Security Council office in the early months of the Nixon Administration was required to submit names of persons who had access to documents considered of "great importance to the national security". The names, he said were transmitted to the FBI.

He said President Nixon in 1969 had been "assured by the then Director of the FBI and the Attorney General" that the most effective procedures to apply were wire taps and that "these procedures met the legal requirements."

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SHULTZ SAYS ALL CAN WIN IN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Washington, -- U.S. Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz, in a wide-ranging press conference at the White House on September 7 -- the day before his departure for Tokyo to attend the opening of a new round of global trade negotiations -- made the following points:

-- The Tokyo meeting September 12-14 will initiate "major negotiations" under GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) to lower tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade and improve safeguard procedures applying to sudden changes in trade flows. It will be the beginning of a "long and difficult process," but he expects the outcome to be fruitful for the American people and for the people of other nations. The United States expects to "bargain hard," but with the thought that in such negotiations "everyone can win."

-- He hopes that further progress toward international monetary reform will be made at the meeting of the Committee of Twenty in Nairobi immediately preceding the September 24-28 annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. He hopes it will be possible to consolidate the gains all participants felt had been made at the last Committee of Twenty ministerial meeting in Washington, and to produce a report that will be "identifiable as genuine progress." Not all problems will be resolved, however, and "fairly intensive negotiations" will follow the Nairobi meetings.

-- Another important subject that will be discussed at the Nairobi meetings will be the problems of the developing nations and the provision of aid to these nations.

-- He announced that a Presidential Conference on Export Expansion will be held at the White House on October 11.

-- His own "instinct" is that the United States has been the worst of the food price problem. Prices of major food commodities have dropped ten to 56 percent in the two weeks since peak prices were incorporated into the figures used to calculate the wholesale price index for August. One reason for the drop is that foreign demand has not been as high as expected. It now appears that exporters shipped only two-thirds of the farm commodities that they had originally planned to export in August.

All the crops for this year are not in yet, but the crop reports look good and the United States is pushing hard to increase production next year. The United States is working with the Soviet Union and other customers to try to get an idea of what the foreign demand will be next year.

-- U.S. export controls on farm goods are due to expire at the end of this month, and there is "a very good probability" that the United States will not have to impose further controls.

-- The United States feels that it has a "terrific" comparative advantage in the production and export of farm goods, and wants to expand production and sell more abroad.

-- He expects to discuss energy supply problems during his travels abroad in the next month, since energy and food are two topics that inevitably come up whenever he talks with ministers of other nations. He is convinced that the United States, unlike many other nations, had the resources to solve its energy supply problems at home, and stressed the U.S. determination to do the research and exploration that will make it possible to do so.

-- He believes that the dollar is "somewhat undervalued" in the foreign exchange markets right now, even though it has come back "quite some distance" from its recent lows. The United States worked hard to get the exchange value of the dollar reduced when the dollar was overvalued, but does not want the process to go too far because an excessive depreciation of the dollar would tend to raise prices for American consumers. He pointed out that a report released September 6 showed that U.S. authorities have been intervening in the foreign exchange markets to help preserve orderly market conditions, without attempting to defend a fixed rate for the dollar.

-- He praised both management and labor for "sobert statesmanship" in avoiding excessive wage increases in recent collective bargaining agreements. But he acknowledged that a continued rapid increases in food prices would make labor restive.

-- He said the Administration had not set a date for ending wage and price controls, since President Nixon is determined to "use every tool he reasonably can" to control inflation.

-- The Administration is still pressing Congress to permit "most-favored-nation" trade treatment for goods from Communist countries, feeling that it is important to the developing relations with the Soviet Union and other countries in that part of the world.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE ◀

9/11/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield said Congress will give President Nixon's new legislative proposals prompt consideration, saying he believes the President is serious about averting confrontation. He said that for his part he would call together chairmen of appropriate senate committees, such as those on energy and the economy, to "give immediate consideration" to the President's proposals.

President Nixon's lawyers urged an appeals court to nullify Federal Judge John Sirica's order that the President turn over tape recordings of Watergate-related conversations. Calling Sirica's ruling "utterly without precedent," they said the Judge was pre-empting the President's authority to decide whether the public interest would best be served by keeping presidential conversations confidential.

They urged the Appeals Court to make its judgment "in a calmness and not be moved by the passions of the moment" upholding the President's right to maintain the confidentiality of his office.

Republican National Chairman George Bush said the party is strong enough to profit from the Watergate scandal, which has produced a backlash that can reap votes in 1974 state and congressional elections. He thinks inflation and high prices could be more damaging as issues than Watergate. Bush opened two days of National Committee meetings Monday.

Time Magazine, in its current issue, reported that President Nixon and Vice President Agnew discussed at their private meeting September 1 whether Agnew might resign. Citing unnamed sources, the magazine said Agnew told Nixon he does not want to resign even if indicted by a Baltimore Federal Grand Jury. But the sources have different accounts of how Agnew plans to defend himself.

Beef prices remain little changed despite the lifting of the ceiling imposed more than five months ago. However, few knew for sure what would happen later in the week. Many industry spokesmen said consumer buying patterns would be a major factor in determining the price trend.

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ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

In Moscow, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, 1970 Nobel Prize winner for literature, has proposed nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov for a Nobel Peace Prize. Sakharov, who has been the subject of a smear campaign in the Soviet media for his advocacy of civil rights and criticism of the regime, welcomed the suggestion, saying the "nomination would be a bit support..not only for myself but for all Russian people who are fighting with me for human rights and democratization of our society."

Common Market foreign ministers meeting in Copenhagen agreed on a list of subjects for discussion with President Nixon when he visits Europe this fall. The list was not immediately disclosed. The meeting was held in the context of the Nixon Administration's call for a European Charter to redefine relations between Washington and West European nations.

In Tel Aviv, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan called for a change in the map of the Middle East, setting up new settlements in occupied Arab territories to insure the security of Israel. In Cairo, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Syrian President Hafez Assad and Jordan's King Hussein met to discuss plans for stepping up action against Israel.

Stock prices went lower in quiet trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Declines ran about four-to-three ahead of declines.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 891.33 OFF 7.30
20 TRANS 162.18 OFF 0.70
15 UTILS 100.08 OFF 0.76
65 STOCKS 272.37 OFF 1.97
VOLUME: 11,620,000 SHARES.

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KISSINGER HEARING HIGHLIGHTS

Washington, Sept. 10 -- Secretary of State designate Henry Kissinger says that moving ahead with the process that has been dubbed the "Year of Europe" is the highest priority of the Nixon Administration.

And he made it clear at the second round of his confirmation hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee September 10 that I would include Japan in that process.

Dr. Kissinger expounded on the subject of the need to define the trilateral relationship of the United States, Japan and Europe after assuring Senator Jacob Javits, Republican and New York, that "yes, it is still the Year of Europe."

He predicted that the "so-called Year of Europe will accelerate" following the current meeting in Copenhagen of nine foreign ministers of the European Common Market. They are discussing draft documents on the principles of the Atlantic alliance following the changed circumstances since World War Two.

Meanwhile Mr. Kissinger's confirmation still faced a possible delay because of a wiretapping controversy. The Committee asked on September 7 to see a Justice Department report on the 1969-71 electronic surveillance of 13 government employees, including members of Mr. Kissinger's National Security Council staff, and four newsmen during an investigation for security information leaks.

Attorney General Elliot Richardson met in executive session with the senators September 10 for 90 minutes before the public Kissinger hearing was resumed.

Mr. Richardson gave the Committee only a summary of the report. He told newsmen that he had furnished all the material pertinent to Dr. Kissinger's nomination. But the Senate panel scheduled another private meeting to further discuss the matter following its two hours of questioning Mr. Kissinger.

During the public session, Senator George Aiken, Republican of Vermont, called for Dr. Kissinger's confirmation "without delay."

In answering questions, Dr. Kissinger also reaffirmed the Nixon Doctrine's objective of turning over to the nations of Southeast Asia the principal burden of defending themselves.

The United States, he said, finds itself in a "transitional period," from a time "when we were heavily involved...to a period of turning over the responsibility for the defense of the area largely into the hands of the governments and the people."

Another highlight of the hearing was testimony on the nonaligned nations. Mr. Kissinger said that the nonaligned nations whose fate will be affected by major decision such as international monetary policy...should be heard.

But he cautioned that if "nonaligned countries start forming a bloc, then they become a bloc like any other bloc. I would hope that if these countries want to profit from their nonalignment that they would look at each issue on its merits rather than as a unit.. as a unit it becomes subject to bloc politics."

MARSHALL GREEN SEES DECADE OF GAINS IN E. ASIA

Brisbane, Australia -- One of the leading U.S. Government experts on East Asia sees "exciting possibilities" for the region in the decade ahead if there is "more help from others and with greater self-help" from the Asian countries themselves.

Speaking in Brisbane on September 7, Marshall Green, formerly Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs and now Ambassador to Australia, tempered this hopeful view of the future with what he called his "pessimism" about population problems, pollution and the gap between rich and poor nations.

Addressing the Australian Institute of Management, the Ambassador observed that summit meetings between adversary powers have taken place in the last several years on a scale never before seen.

"At the same time," he said, "we would be well-advised to assume that nations continue to have the same objectives as they had in the past, while recognizing that there is an increasing realization on the part of most powers that these objectives should be pursued in forms less likely to engulf them in war, including diplomatic tactics, playing on the contradictions of other countries, image-building and economic power."

Following are excerpts from Ambassador Green's remarks:

"Our diplomacy has been deeply involved in recent years in shaping policies designed to bring about peace in the world. We have striven to achieve a more positive relationship with the Soviet Union, but we recognize that peace could not depend solely on a balance of power equation with the USSR, as important as that is. We have engaged in concrete negotiations with Moscow, designed to produce specific agreements where differences exist and cooperation is possible, believing that progress in one area would enhance prospects for progress in others. We are deeply involved in that process right now, while remaining alert to the possibility that the current trend toward detente may not prove durable, particularly if there is any fundamental change in the balance of strength and determination.

We recognize that peace cannot be achieved without the cooperation and involvement of other nations as well, including the People's Republic of China, wherein live one quarter of all humanity. We also recognize that peace involves a new order of international cooperation, both bilaterally between nations and in the United Nations and other forums. In short, a structure of peace requires the greater participation of all nations and a recognition of our interdependence.

Having said all this, I don't wish to leave the impression that I think all is rosy ahead, for I must admit to pessimism when I contemplate such problems as over-population, pollution, limited resources, and the growing gap between rich and poor nations and between the rich and poor within nations. Mankind may expire as much from lack of food or fresh air as from a nuclear holocaust.

Thus, while peace remains our dominant objective, the peace we seek could be jeopardized by failure to cope with economic and social issues. Economic conflicts spark political tensions, weaken security relationship, undermine confidence in currencies, disrupt trade and in other ways undercut the cooperation on which world stability depends. We will therefore be giving even greater attention in the years ahead to the international monetary system, to improving the structure of world trade and to seeking better ways to render assistance to the developing nations. Meanwhile, no adequate solution is in the offing for the population crisis that ultimately threatens us all.

Thus far I have been speaking in general terms of the rapidly changing world in which we live. In terms of international negotiations, the remainder of the decade of the '70's will be marked by detailed negotiations over such diverse issues as monetary reform, trade and tariffs, stockpile disposals, commodity agreements, fishing rights, civil aviation, and controls against drug-trafficking, highjacking and terrorism.

Take, for example, the upcoming negotiations on law of the sea. The once immutable law of the three-mile limit -- for that was once the range of coastal artillery -- has radically altered, and claims of up to 200 miles from coasts into the great oceans are now common. But if a 200-mile claim is to be accepted generally, what is to stop claims of 300, 400 or 500 miles?

I would hope that preoccupation with our many problems at home will not weaken our understanding and support of our goals in the world. No country can turn inwardly too far without destroying itself. Whatever our faults and mistakes in the past may have been -- and they no doubt have been considerable -- we have played an important role -- you and we -- in helping to bring about a favorable evolution of events in East Asia. Had we not done what we did, it could have been a very different and much worse Asia, including that great archipelagic nation to your immediate North. With more help from others and with greater self-help on the part of the East Asian countries themselves, there are indeed exciting possibilities for the decade ahead.

I have been discussing a future marked by accelerated change and diversity, by an equilibrium of international power relationships, by an era -- I would hope -- of negotiation instead of armed conflict and by increasing attention to economic and social issues. These problems have often been described as diplomatic problems, but their solution nowadays involves businessmen and others almost as much as diplomats and certainly we all have a common concern in the outcome."



UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/13/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

The Senate Watergate Committee voted to resume public hearings September 24 and complete them by November 1. The panel will call only key witnesses in its remaining investigations into the Watergate wiretapping and coverup, campaign financing and political sabotage. The list of witnesses to be called will be issued September 18.

Democratic congressional leaders drew up a list of 50 "significant" bills they hope to enact this session, with emphasis on foreign aid and defense legislation. Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield and House Speaker Albert said that a good many of the bills are the President's proposals which he outlined in a supplemental State of the Union Message Monday.

Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns called anew for a federal tax increase to cool off the economy despite President Nixon's rejection of his advice last week. He told the House Banking Committee that his agency was virtually powerless to counter the tight money situation and rising interest rates. He also said the shortage of mortgage money arising from the drying up of deposits in savings and loan institutions is likely to continue but will be milder than during the housing recessions of 1966 and 1969.

The FBI reported that fourteen law enforcement officers were killed nationwide due to criminal action during August, compared with eight in the same period last year. A total of 93 local, county and state law enforcement officers were killed due to criminal action during the first eight months of 1973, compared to 72 officers slain last year.

Marjorie Merriweather Post, the cereal heiress and grande dame of American society, died Wednesday in Washington and the age of 86. Mrs. Post, known for the lavish opulence in which she lived, inherited her wealth from her father who founded the Postum Cereal Co., parent of the General Foods Corp. She was the mother of actress Dina Merrill.

Arch Booth, chief executive officer of U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and two Chamber officials will visit nine countries of East Asia and Pacific, beginning October one, to meet with U.S. and foreign businessmen, U.S. embassy officials and those of national governments. Itinerary follows: Tokyo, one and two; Seoul, three and four; Taipei, eight and nine, Manila, ten and eleven; Saigon 14 to 16; Bangkok, 17 and 18; Hong Kong, 19; Melbourne, 22; Canberra, 23; Sydney, 24; Wellington, 26; Auckland, 27.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency says its representatives will inspect the plants of Toyota, Nissan and four other auto makers in Japan between September 18 and 27. It will be first such inspection by U.S. officials of Japanese auto manufacturing facilities and will be aimed at insuring compliance with American auto emission control regulations.

Chrysler International has reached agreement for "selected" Mitsubishi dealers to sell Plymouth, Chrysler and Imperial cars in Japan augmenting long standing network of independent Chrysler dealers.

Representative Lester Wolff, Chairman of International Narcotics Control Subcommittee of House Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced legislation September 12 providing for trade and investment embargoes against any country that fails to "take vigorous action to halt illicit narcotics traffic and production within and across its borders."

Rep. Charles Rangel of New York, another member of recent study mission to Southeast Asian on drug traffic, said official U.S. efforts to curb flow of heroin to American troops there are inadequate. He called on President Nixon to warn allies in Southeast Asia that American foreign aid will be halted unless they act at once to protect U.S. soldiers.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

Chile's new military rulers were reported facing opposition in the streets including pockets of snipers following their takeover from President Salvador Allende. The Junta declared a state of siege, closed Congress, imposed a nationwide curfew and established press censorship. There was still no official confirmation of Allende's death, but a photographer for El Mercurio, the only newspaper permitted by the Junta to publish Wednesday, said he saw Allende's body on a bloody couch in his office.

Cairo reported that King Hussein of Jordan met with the Presidents of Egypt and Syria and the conference ended without agreement on restoring diplomatic relations and opening a third eastern front against Israel.

The Uppsala Seismological Institute in Sweden reported the Soviet government set off another powerful underground nuclear explosion on the arctic island of Novaya Zemlya Wednesday. The Institute said the blast was the strongest yet recorded from the region.

Visiting President Georges Pompidou of France met with Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung in Peking for two hours on the second day of his official visit to China. There was no immediate report on the nature of their conversation.

In Bangkok, Thai Prime Minister Kittikachon told a press conference 127 American aircraft were to be withdrawn from Thailand under agreements to reduce the U.S. military presence in the country. The Prime Minister did not disclose how many American servicemen had already left Thailand but said the number would reach 3,550 before the end of this month.

The Cambodian High Command reported the communist-led rebel siege against the provincial capital of Kompong Cham had been broken and the city was entirely under government control.

LAOS:

Vientiane, September 12: The Royal Lao Government and the Pathet Lao today initialed the Protocol implementing the February 22, 1973, Agreement on Restoring Peace and National Reconciliation in Laos, it was learned from Lao Government sources.

On the Pathet Lao side the Protocol was initialed by Chief Advisor Phoumi Vongvichit and Chief Negotiator Phoume Sipraseuth. On the Royal Government side it was initialed by Minister Pheng Phongsavan as Chief Advisor and Minister Ngon Sananikone as Chief Government Negotiator. Minister Ngon Sananikone has shown most reservations to the provisions of the Protocol during the protracted negotiations which, with some interruptions, lasted six and a half months.

According to the same Lao Government sources, the official signing of the Protocol will take place Friday, September 14 at mid-morning. It is expected that the signing ceremony will be held at the residence of Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma who will also head the new Provisional Government of National Union to be formed as a result of the Protocol.

It is understood that the Protocol specifies the exact division of the portfolios in the new government which is to be composed in equal numbers of the representatives of the Royal Government and the Pathet Lao with two independent members and with the Prime Minister above the agreed allocation of ministries.

Observers in Vientiane note that the very fact that the negotiations were so protracted indicates that both sides have made a great and sustained effort to reach an agreement which could pave the way to a true national reconciliation and a lasting peace in Laos.

The House voted to sustain President Nixon's veto of a Medical Services Bill, the fifth time this year the democratic-controlled Congress had failed to override a presidential veto. The House vote was 273 to 143, five votes short of the needed two-thirds of those voting to override. The senate had voted 77 to 16 on August 1 to override.

In Santiago, Chile, the military Junta announced that marxist President Salvador Allende committed suicide Tuesday during the coup that overthrew him and was buried at noon Wednesday. The brief announcement, the first word Chileans had of Allende's death, said an autopsy performed by military doctors confirmed his suicide.

Stock prices fell again in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dow Jones closing average: 30 INDUS 881.32 OFF 4.44
20 TRANS 160.05 OFF 0.24
15 UTILS 98.96 OFF 0.19
65 STOCKS 269.20 OFF 1.02
VOLUME: 12,040,000 SHARES.

MISSOURI POST-RECORD KISSINGER HEARING HIGHLIGHTS

Washington: -- In his third and last scheduled session of public testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State-designate Henry Kissinger said Washington is moving "toward normalization" with Peking on a course that "is essentially uninterrupted."

Dr. Kissinger told the Committee September 11 that the delay in his projected visit to Peking is "totally unrelated to Chinese developments" and was caused by his nomination in August to become Secretary of State, it being "inappropriate to go" to Peking before the Senate voted to confirm him to the cabinet post.

The Senate panel will hold an open hearing September 14 for public witnesses to testify for or against Dr. Kissinger's confirmation. On September 17 the Committee will meet with him privately.

The next day, according to Chairman J.W. Fulbright, the Foreign Relations Committee will vote on Dr. Kissinger's nomination if the members have no objection to casting votes at that time.

Meanwhile the Committee will attempt to resolve the issue of getting a look at a summary report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the wiretapping of 17 government employees and newsmen. Some of the Government officials were members of Dr. Kissinger's National Security Council when the FBI sought to find the source of leaks of national security information to the press.

Some Committee members have said they could not act on Mr. Kissinger's nomination until they have seen the summary report.

For the first time since his hearings opened September 7, Dr. Kissinger was questioned at some depth about relations with the Chinese and about efforts to improve relations with India following the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war.

He was also asked what would be the consequences if the second round of U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks (SALT Two) failed.

Here are the highlights of Dr. Kissinger's testimony:

China -- there are "no discussions going on at this moment" leading to a visit to the United States by Premier Chou En-Lai. "Certainly we would welcome him," but U.S. policy will be based on "more permanent factors" than a visit by the Chinese official.

U.S. diplomatic recognition of Taiwan is not a "fundamental obstacle at this time to the normalization of our relationship" with Peking.

Peking has a "great concern" about the Soviet Union, and Washington is "staying out of" that Sino-Soviet dispute.

The United States is "developing bilateral relations" with both Moscow and Peking "according to our conception of what is desirable and without reference" to their dispute.

India -- Now that "Bangladesh exists, our objectives and those of India are quite parallel." Washington and New Delhi want a Bangladesh that is prospering, stable and not a source of unrest for the South Asian subcontinent.

One of the "perhaps longer beneficial consequences" of the 1971 war is that it enabled the United States and India to "move toward a more mature" relationship. In the last six months "relations with India have developed in a very undramatic but very steady manner."

SALT -- The United States has a "commitment from the Soviet Union...to produce an agreement in 1974."

"All our plans are made on that assumption."

The second SALT agreement should include restraint on multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles and "other qualitative restraints." The accord should "take account of the reality that if we don't stop the arms race now, we are going to get into a whole new round of technology in which it will be difficult to put the genie back in the bottle."

Cuba -- For two straight days, several senators questioned Dr. Kissinger about the wisdom of keeping Cuba out of the Organization of American States (OAS), and they wondered if Washington should move now to restore diplomatic relations with the Cubans.

Mr. Kissinger declined to be expansive in answering these questions. But he did say it would "be helpful" if Cuba was "less an appendage" of Moscow. He pointed out that at the Nonaligned Nations Conference in Algiers, Libya "whose admiration for us is under firm control" nevertheless asked that Cuba be expelled from that third world grouping "because it is just an appendage of the Soviet Union."

The United States, Mr. Kissinger added, would begin "as soon as possible a discussion with our friends in Latin America about how they envisage the future of the OAS... in the course of this ideas may emerge with respect to Cuba."

STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING SEPTEMBER 12:

Chile -- The U.S. believes it would be "inappropriate" to comment on the Chilean coup because it is a "situation which we consider to be entirely internal to another country," Spokesman Hare said.

To a question which he thought implied some U.S. involvement in President Allende's ouster, Hare said he wanted to "make it quite clear, and unequivocally clear, that the U.S. Government and all elements of the U.S. Government were not, repeat not, involved in this matter." He stressed that "as an indication of where the state of our knowledge stood" with respect to the coup, "we had four vessels which were proceeding to Chile, and once we heard of what was happening in Chile we subsequently informed the vessels...to redirect their course and stay away from Chilean waters or ports."

The U.S. naval vessels -- three destroyers and a submarine that were to participate in maneuvers with the Chilean navy -- "were en route in full steam when orders were sent to them to change their direction," Hare added.

He said the State Department had no knowledge of the fate of President Allende and thus was unable to confirm reports of his death. Asked if Washington hopes Chile will resume a democratic process of government, Hare said "our general inclination, our constantly expressed hopes, not only in Latin America but elsewhere, of course, are for democratic forms of government.... I would apply that position to Chile also."

Libya -- Hare confirmed a September 12 Washington Post report that New York lawyer and former diplomat John J. McCloy, along with oil company representatives, had met at the State Department with Under Secretary of State William Casey to discuss Libya's nationalization of local operations of U.S. oil firms. However, Hare said he was "not going to get into the substance of what the oil companies may or may not have been urging."

The newspaper reported that an "intense lobbying campaign is being waged by a group of major American oil companies for strong U.S. counterpressures -- including the possibility of boycott action -- against the government of Libya."

Hare declined to tell a questioner how the State Department would view boycotting Libya. "As of the moment," he said, "I am really not in a position to describe or speculate on what steps we may, or may not take, with respect to Libya."

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EBERLE SAYS TRADE ISSUES ARE 'A TWO-WAY STREET'

(by John Holway)

Tokyo, Sept. 12 -- In a far ranging dialogue with Japanese intellectual and government leaders, U.S. trade negotiator William Eberle emphasized that the United States is wedded to multilateral solutions to international economic issues, not unilateral -- but added: "multilateralism is a two-way street."

The free-whelling meeting, which lasted over two hours, came September 10, as delegates began arriving in Tokyo for the worldwide trade talks opening September 12.

Ambassador Eberle agreed with his Japanese questioners that solutions to trade problems should be multilateral. "But this means that regionalism should be treated the same as nationalism," he pointed out. "Groups of nations should act with the same responsibility as nations and should not create economic turmoil for their own benefit."

This same multilateral philosophy should apply in monetary affairs, the Ambassador added. The United States devalued its dollar by multilateral negotiations, he said, "And we propose that surplus and deficit countries both have the same responsibility" for maintaining a balance.

"If we are in surplus," he said, "we will be bound by the same rules. It's a two-way street. It applies when you are in surplus and when you are in deficit. Yet we see surplus countries unwilling to make this agreement...we would like to see flexibility on the other side to make the same kind of approach as we have."

Several questioners said they saw a contradiction between the U.S. push for more liberal trade and the U.S. controls on soybean exports.

Mr. Eberle denied that there is a contradiction. "Nothing could be further from the facts," he said. "We are the only nation today in the O.E.C.D. (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) that does not maintain export controls."

He pointed out three times in the recent past--July 1972, and February and May 1973 -- the Japanese government gave the United States its estimated soybean purchases. Yet by the end of the latest crop year, the United States will have shipped Japan up to 20 percent more than the highest estimated purchases it had received from Japan.

"If you want it," he said, "you can't wait until the last moment and expect to get it, just as an industrialist cannot order a new plant the same day he expects to open its doors."

"We need better management on the production side, and on the purchasers' side, too, multilateralism is not a one-way street."

In the question-and-answer give-and-take, Ambassador Eberle also made the following points:

-- On agricultural trade: with serious worldwide shortages, plus inflations in food, there is no better time to negotiate a lowering of agricultural barriers.

Mr. Eberle denied, however, that the United States hopes to use increased agricultural exports to rectify its balance of payments deficit. Agriculture is only 20 percent of U.S. exports, he pointed out. "If we can't improve the other 80 percent, we are going to be in trouble."

-- Aid to the less developed countries: the developed countries must find ways on the trade side to give these countries more foreign exchange earnings, through increased generalized preferences plus lower trade barriers generally and for tropical products specifically.

"If we don't remove frictions," Ambassador Eberle warned, "this defensive nationalism that we see rising around the world will come into play, and there will be greater protectionist influences around the world. So our next step (in the trade negotiations) must be preventative."

-- On the U.S. Trade Bill: Although the original goal -- to have the Bill cleared by the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee by August -- was missed, Democratic leaders in the House say the Committee should finish work this month and the House should vote in October. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield says the Senate will give prompt attention to it. "So we are pretty much on target."

Japan and Europe both knew the Bill would not be ready until late 1973, Mr. Eberle said, but that negotiations could still begin this fall. The real negotiations on non tariff barriers and international trade rules could begin as early as November. More specific product negotiations could begin by late summer or early Fall 1974. "That," Mr. Eberle said, "still looks like a reasonable forecast."

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE ◀

September 14, 1973

STATEMENT BY THE SPOKESMAN OF THE EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
IN LAOS

The United States welcomes the successful completion of the negotiations on the implementing Protocol to carry out the February 21, 1973, Agreement on the Restoration of Peace and Reconciliation in Laos.

We hope the Agreement will secure the peace and freedom from aggression for which His Highness Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma and the Lao people have sacrificed so much in years past.

The United States stands ready to continue cooperation and assistance to the New Provisional Government which is expected to be formed shortly in Laos.

The United States will, of course, be guided by the provisions of the Agreement and its implementing Protocol and by the wishes of His Highness Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma and the New Provisional Government. We expect all other parties who have participated in the conflict to do the same and to respect the sovereignty of Laos.


 UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE ◀

9/14/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Watergate Senate hearings are not expected to include testimony from former White House official Charles Colson since his lawyer has announced that he expects to be indicted in connection with the Ellsberg case. However, Murray Chotiner and Dwight Chapin, election campaign leaders, are expected to testify after the hearings resume September 24. Another telephone call to UPI from Martha Mitchell revealed that she didn't expect to be called before the Committee because the Senators, she said, are "trying to go easy on him," meaning President Nixon.

Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve, advocating an income-tax increase to combat inflation, was reported as feeling that he may have swung the President over to his way of thinking. White House adviser Melvin Laird said the President is in fact considering a 10 percent surcharge, revenue from which would be returned to the taxpayer at a later date, possibly two to five years from the tax period.

At a New York press conference, the President of Volvo announced that his company plans to build a 100-million dollar plant in Chesapeake, Virginia, to produce 100,000 cars a year. Production is scheduled to start in late 1976, making Volvo the only foreign auto manufacturer in the United States.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

An air battle between Syrian and Israeli planes erupted over Syria Thursday in what some observers called the biggest air conflict since the 1967 war. Tel Aviv reported Israeli pilots shot down 13 Syrian Migs. Syria said their pilots shot down five Israeli Phantoms.

In Seoul, U.S. officials said there would be no reduction in the 40,000-man American force stationed in South Korea. They pledged to help the Korean government modernize its own armed forces and develop a domestic defense industry.

Pago Pago -- Trial of Governor John M. Haydon opened with a succession of prosecution witnesses testifying Governor manipulated radio and TV coverage of referendum defeated in November elections in violation of Hatch Act. Referendum proposed locally elected instead of Interior Department-appointed Governor for American Samoa and was defeated by four-to-one margin. U.S. Civil Service Commission charged Haydon with six counts of violation in July.

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President Nixon's nomination of William D. Ruckelshaus to be Deputy Attorney General was unanimously approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee. He has been serving as acting Deputy Attorney General since his appointment in July. Previously, he had been Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The U.S. Court of Appeals, in the Solomon-like recommendation, issued a memorandum suggesting that President Nixon and Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox sit down together and listen to the disputed Watergate tapes with the aim of agreeing "as to the material needed for the Grand Jury's functioning. The Court ruled that it should be advised within a week and no later than September 20 whether both sides considered this suggestion "fruitful."

From the legislative branch, came this recommendation: "If President Nixon defied a Supreme Court order to turn over the tapes, a responsible Congress would be left with no recourse but to exercise its power of impeachment." So said Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts Democrat, in a Senate speech, and later he told reporters that if Congress did not act to impeach under such circumstances, Nixon would have, in effect, achieved "a bloodless coup." Senator John G. Tower, Texas Republican, disagreed. "We get into the shadowy area of separation of powers," he said, "but so far the refusal to obey a court order has never been grounds for impeachment. There is no precedent."

The new Chilean government lifted the round-the-clock curfew for six and one-half hours September 13, but few civilians in downtown Santiago dared venture out because of continued sniper fire.

President Nixon will participate in the dedication of the mammoth new Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, one of the most modern in the world, on September 22. He is expected to speak at the ceremony.

Stocks moved irregularly on the New York Stock Exchange, with enthusiasm weighed down by the prospects of tight money and higher federal taxes.

Dow Jones closing stock averages: 30 INDUS 880.57 OFF 0.75
20 TRANSP 160.52 UP 0.27
15 UTILS 98.70 OFF 0.26
65 STOCKS 269.04 OFF 0.16
VOLUME: 11,670,000 SHARES.

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CONGRESS RESUMES WORK WITH NEW EMPHASIS ON ACTION

(by Edgar H. De Lesseps)

Washington, Sept. 13 -- Back at work after a month's recess, the U.S. Congress is working full speed ahead this week -- but under a new aura.

The Watergate affair, dominant on Capitol Hill since early Summer, has at least temporarily faded into the background of legislative activity.

It is, for the most part, being displaced by a new thrust: action before this Autumn's session ends on nine major appropriation bills, several other pieces of important pending legislation, and at least some of the proposals President Nixon has just forwarded to the lawmakers.

Whether this new emphasis will continue after the Watergate hearings resume on September 24 is anybody's guess. But it presently pervades the congressional scene.

This attitude, this shift in priority, is reflected in conversations in congressional halls and offices; it is reflected in House and Senate committee releases; it is reflected in remarks by congressmen themselves.

Before Congress recessed last month, observers point out, the Watergate affair and the Senate hearings on it dominated almost every nook and cranny on Capitol Hill. But now, television sets, once ablaze with the hearings, are dark; Watergate no longer saturates coffee-break conversations.

Congress recessed on August 3. The Watergate hearings, conducted by the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, began its break shortly thereafter. Congress reconvened September 5.

During that August recess, many congressmen went back home, back to the grassroots, to the people who had elected them to their congressional seats.

They went into the towns and cities and rural areas and talked with their constituents: They apparently learned that the economy, not the Watergate affair, is the people's primary concern. Several national polls also reflect this stance.

Said Representative Philip Ruppe, Michigan Republican after the recess:

"The one topic which overshadowed everything, including Watergate, was concern for the economy. Comparing notes with some of my colleagues when I returned to Washington, a consensus showed that all citizens were, indeed, worried about our sky-rocketing prices."

On several occasions President Nixon has also told Congress it is now time to put the Watergate issue behind "and get on with the business of the people"

In his special State of the Union Message to Congress on September 10, Mr. Nixon said:

"Americans want and deserve decisive action to fight rising prices. And they want every possible step taken now -- not a year from now or in the next session of the Congress...We can reach our goal only if we also apply the single most important weapon in our arsenal: control of the federal budget."

In that same message, President Nixon also called for legislation to help solve energy problems, to improve schools and housing, to combat crime and drug abuse, among other areas.

Mr. Nixon's desire for action was mirrored by a member of the Democratic Party opposition, Senator Charles E. Bennett of Florida.

The President's message, Mr. Bennett declared, "represents a challenge to the Congress to face up to its responsibility in a number of critical legislative areas which have been buried under the obsession of Watergate."

The 93rd Congress has a heavy work load for the remainder of its first session. It is extremely doubtful that time will allow action on all of Mr. Nixon's proposals this year.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma both are aiming for a mid-October adjournment of the first session of the 93rd Congress. Less optimistic lawmakers point to a mid-November target date; still others believe it will come sometime in December.

One factor is that since this is not an election year, it lacks the urgency for Senators and Representatives to campaign at home before the elections.

Both Houses of Congress, Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Albert noted, have demonstrated their commitment to fiscal responsibility by passing 1974 spending ceilings that are below the President's requests.

"So far as appropriations are concerned," Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Albert said in a joint statement, "the final figures cannot be determined until all of the bills are passed. The remaining (appropriations) bills, including the big Defense and Foreign Aid bills, are still in the legislative mill."

Also in final stages of legislative process are bills to restrict presidential impoundment of appropriated funds, to limit presidential war-making powers and to authorize the trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

Following are the major appropriation bills that still should clear Congress this fall: Defense legislative; Foreign Assistance; Agriculture and Environmental and Consumer Protection; Housing and Urban development; Health, Education and Welfare, and Labor; the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary and the U.S. Information Agency; Interior and related agencies; and Treasury, Post Office and Executive Office.

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U.S. ADVISER SEES GAINS ON INFLATION, PAYMENTS DEFICIT

(by John Holway)

Tokyo, Sept. 13 -- The United States expects to return to balance in its international payments this year -- after a deficit of 7,000 million last year -- according to Herbert Stein, the Chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers.

At a Tokyo news conference on September 12, Dr. Stein also predicted that the nation would achieve "a very marked slowdown in inflation" by the second half of 1974. He based his estimate on four factors:

One, a record farm crop, which will increase food supplies and depress prices.

Two, a revaluation of the dollar, which has now recaptured 60 percent of the value it lost since the beginning of the year.

Three, a cooling off the U.S. boom.

And four, a slowdown in the booms of Japan, West Germany and other industrial countries.

Dr. Stein said the present U.S. inflation rate of eight percent is temporary. Though it probably won't return to the 1.5 percent of the "golden days of the sixties," he said he expects inflation by U.S. standards although lower than anyone else's.

He agreed that there is a danger of slowing down too fast and going into recession, but we have some reason to hope that we are going to avoid that. Business is behaving in a more cautious manner than it has at the end of earlier booms, and than on other occasions." However, he said, "we have to be alert to turn policy around" if it starts to go the wrong way.

Dr. Stein agreed that the dollar is still undervalued. As long as the United States has even a small payments deficit, he said, it causes downward pressure on the dollar. But he predicted that this will turn around as soon as "we demonstrate the surplus we expect."

He agreed that it is hard to tell just what is the correct trade for the dollar, or for any other currency. That's why, he said, the United States is interested in a system in which rates can be adjusted.

Later, in round table talks with leading Japanese intellectuals and government officials, Dr. Stein said that the United States will not use trade restriction to battle its domestic inflation. Indeed, he said, the United States is fighting high prices by liberalizing its trade policies. Dr. Stein is in Tokyo this week for the opening of the new round of worldwide trade talks.

Dr. Stein also declared that the United States is not "pushing down" the value of the dollar in an effort to pump up the U.S. economy and reduce unemployment. Rather, it is trying to cool the economy off through high interest rates and other means, even though the unemployment rate is still 4.7 percent.

Dr. Stein was asked if the U.S. restrictions on soybeans exports -- which have now been removed -- was not an example of restricting trade to deal with domestic inflation. He replied:

"An extraordinarily large surge in food prices (in the United States) brought forth extraordinarily moderate and limited measures in response. We are the only country in the world that still freely exports grain. We reduced exports of soybeans at the end of the crop year when it was clear that the crop was oversold. But the controls were only for two or three months."

"We still exported more than we ever had before," Dr. Stein continued. "The United States had to make up the protein deficiencies of the rest of the world. So we have been very restrained and responsible in not using restrictions as a means of fighting our inflation."

"In fact, we have tried to relax restrictions to fight inflation," he said. Import controls have been lowered on milk, meat and cheese, and the United States is studying ways to end cheese restrictions entirely. Thus, "we have tried to deal with our inflation in a trade liberalizing way."

Dr. Stein assured his listeners that we see no reason to fear our policy will be exploitative of the rest of the world. The prosperity of the United States, and a strong dollar, are important to the rest of the world, as well as to us, and we have taken moderate, responsible measures to achieve it."

At a September 12 news conference, one newsman asked Dr. Stein if the United States had not underestimated the importance of foreign economic policies on its domestic economy. His reply:

"There is a grain of truth in what you say. We have underestimated the effects on the U.S. economy, but that doesn't mean we have sacrificed our external relations for the sake of the U.S. economy. We consider economics a very important part of our relations with the rest of the world.

"We, less than anybody else, have not manipulated our foreign economic policy in order to achieve a domestic objective. We thought we could achieve our internal policy objectives independently (of foreign considerations.).

"For the last 20 years our policies on trade, monetary matters and aid were not designed to do something for the U.S. economy, but to do something for the outside world that we thought was good for the outside world economically - as well as good for us politically."

Dr. Stein continued:

"The United States, like many other nations, has become much more aware in the last year of the extent to which inflation is a worldwide problem and limits the ability of any particular country to deal with it alone. Therefore we have become interested in the possibility of concerting efforts so we can slow down the worldwide inflation and increase the ability of each country to slow down its own inflation."

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/17/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

Cambodian insurgents struck ten kilometers from Phnom Penh Sunday closing Highway I and sending refugees streaming into the capital. It was the first time in more than a month that there has been fighting in the government held 50 kilometer stretch of the road from Phnom Penh to Nec Long. There is no word on the number of casualties in the communist surprise attack. Elsewhere there was another anti governmental shelling on defensive positions around the provincial capital of KomPong Cham. Last week government troops at KomPong Cham beat back insurgents from inside the city to the outside perimeter. Since then the communists have made no further heavy ground attacks against the city. News despatches say both sides appear to be regrouping and resupplying.

In South Vietnam, fighting continues for control of the rice plain around Kontum City. Combat activity elsewhere was light.

Chile's new military head of state estimates the less than one hundred persons had been killed since the military overthrew the government of President Allende last Tuesday. He also said about 300 people were injured. He said the military has the country under control despite some continued resistance. The military has disclosed that it is holding hundreds of former government officials as well as many foreigners described by the junta as extremist. The four-man junta has asked all Chilean workers to return to their jobs Monday. The junta says offices, shops and banks will be operating normally.

French President Pompidou is in Shanghai, the last stop on his week-long visit to the Peoples Republic of China. The French leader was greeted in China's largest city by thousands of school children and hundreds of thousands of Shanghai residents. Premier Chou En-Lai and President Pompidou are expected to issue a communique before President Pompidou leaves for home Monday afternoon. The document is expected to concentrate on such bilateral matters as trade and cultural exchanges.

Polls are closed in Sweden and first returns indicate a slight lead for non-socialist coalition in the nation's general election. With 10% of the vote counted Prime Minister Palme's Social Democrats were running two points two percent behind their 1970 vote. Despatches say if the trend of the early returns continue the opposition could win nearly 50% of the vote against 48.1 for the Social Democrats and the communists. The opposition, which includes liberal, center and conservative parties have made unemployment, rising prices and high taxes the major campaign issues.

The world's largest oil producing nations have called for a new round of price talks with Western oil companies to begin October 8. A ministerial meeting of the OPEC made the decision at the end of a two day conference in Vienna. A communique issued by the 11 nation group said the 1973 oil agreements are no longer compatible with prevailing market conditions and world inflation.

Prime Minister Bhutto of Pakistan is in Amsterdam on his way to the United States for a 6-day official visit. Mr. Bhutto was welcomed to the Netherlands by the Foreign Minister. Mr. Bhutto will spend his first day in the United States in Williamsburg and will go to Washington for talks with the President on Tuesday.

The Washington-based World Bank and its lending agencies have ordered a record loan total of more than 3 thousands, five million dollars to developing nations, in the last fiscal year, ending June 30. The World Bank group's loans were mostly in the form of long-term low-interest credit to help social and agricultural development in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Last year's record loan total by the World Bank is the continuation of increased credit for developing nations initiated by World Bank President Robert McNamara, five years ago, since that time, loans to the Middle East have increased four fold; doubled to Asia and Latin America and increased three fold to Africa nations.

President Nixon's budget director, Roy Ash says a tax increase is one of several alternatives being considered to curb inflation. But no increase is being recommended at this time. In a nationally televised interview, Mr. Ash said the President believes the best possible way to deal with inflation is to reduce federal spending. Mr. Ash also said food prices will go up for the next few months, but with an expected increase in food production the prices should begin to slacken. He said the Administration looks to a lower rate of inflation next year and hopes to get it down to about 3%.

Delegates from 42 countries are arriving in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania to prepare for a two days meeting of Commonwealth finance ministers starting on Wednesday. A main purpose of the conference is to coordinate views of the Commonwealth countries on monetary and economic matters before next week's meeting in Nairobi of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The Commonwealth Finance Ministers are reporting their draft agenda with a scheduled discussion of the world monetary and economic situation, and international trade questions. Another agenda item is a Kenyan proposal to create a Commonwealth development bank.

British Prime Minister Heath is preparing for his official visit Monday to the Irish Republic in a new effort to find a solution to the troubles of Northern Ireland. It will be the first trip to Dublin by a British head of government since the Irish Republic was founded more than 50 years ago. For security reasons Mr. Heath will meet with Irish Premier Cosgrave at a undisclosed location. On the eve of the Heath visit, the militant wing of the IRA has threatened more violence unless Britain withdraws its troops from Northern Ireland.

America's Skylab astronauts reported Sunday they conducted more studies of the Sun and two Earth resources surveys. The photo sweeps covered the United States and part of Europe.

U.S. aircraft carrier New Orleans is sailing toward the Pacific area near California where the Skylab spacemen are to splash down a week from Tuesday after 59 days in orbit, a space record.

NIXON LETTER TO LAO PREMIER ON PROTOCOL SIGNING

Washington, Sept. 14 -- Following is the text of a letter from President Nixon to Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos, congratulating the Prince on the signing of a peace accord and offering continued U.S. support. The letter, made public September 14 by the White House, was also released in Vientiane.

"Your Highness:

On behalf of the American people, I am pleased to congratulate you on the successful completion of negotiations to carry out the February 21, 1973 Agreement on the Restoration of Peace and Reconciliation in Laos. On this historic occasion, allow me again to assure you that the United States will continue to support your efforts to perfect the neutrality, independence and unity of the Lao Kingdom.

The Protocol which has just been signed will, I earnestly hope, secure the peace and freedom from aggression for which you and your people have sacrificed so much in year past. For our part, the actions of the United States Government with respect to Laos will, of course, be guided by the provisions of the agreement and the wishes of the new Provisional Government under your leadership. We expect that others who have participated in this conflict similarly will keep faith with all aspects of the Lao accords and we are resolved that henceforth the sovereignty of your country shall be universally respected.

The path to peace and national reconciliation has, I know, not been easy. I am truly gratified that your steadfast pursuit of these goals has culminated in the agreement just signed, and I am confident that with your persistent and vigilant leadership and the support of all true Lao nationalists, you will surely surmount whatever difficulties may lie ahead. As you set about implementing this new agreement, you can be sure that the United States is as ready to support you in assuring peace and healing the wounds of war as we were in assisting with your self-defense.

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon"

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KISSINGER'S VIEWS OF MAJOR U.S. FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

Washington, Sept. 14 -- During three days of public testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Henry A. Kissinger answered an expectedly broad range of questions by the 14 senators considering his confirmation as Secretary of State. His testimony during seven and a half hours of public appearances on September 7, 10 and 11 becomes a current summary of U.S. foreign policy goals. The Secretary designate's observations -- selected from the 305-page transcript and reorganized by category -- were these:

POLICY CONCEPTS:

Profound changes have occurred in the world around us, now a generation after World War II. Our era is marked by both the anxieties of a transitional period and the opportunities of fresh creation. These challenges, though they appear as practical issues, cannot be solved in technical terms; they closely reflect our view of ourselves. They require a sense of identity and purpose as much as a sense of policy. Throughout our history we have thought of what we did as growing out of deeper moral values. America was not true to itself unless it had a meaning beyond itself. In this spiritual sense, America was never isolated. This must remain our attitude.

Our foreign policy cannot be effective if it reflects only the sporadic and esoteric initiatives of a small group of specialists. It must rest on a broad national base and reflect a shared community of values.

Successful post-war policies have helped our friends to new strength and responsibilities. We shall work constructively and openly with our partners in Europe and Japan to give new impetus to associations based on shared purposes and ideals. We shall always remember that the vitality of our friendships is the necessary condition for the lowering of tensions with our opponents.

We have as a country to ask ourselves the question whether it should be the principal goal of American foreign policy to transform the domestic structure of societies with which we deal or whether the principal exercise of our foreign policy should be directed towards affecting the foreign policy of those societies. If we adopt as a national proposition the view that we must transform the domestic structure of all countries with which we deal, then we will find ourselves massively involved in every country in the world.

EUROPE:

The so-called Year of Europe has remained the concentration and very high priority, indeed the highest priority, of the Administration. In understanding the progress that can be made with respect to it, one has to understand that there are several processes going on simultaneously. There is the change in the strategic relationships that is produced by the growth of the Soviet strategic arsenal. There is the change in economic relationships as between Europe and the United States from a position of dominance by the United States to one where the Europeans are becoming more cohesive and more assertive. There is the process of European integration in which the Europeans are at one and the same time dealing with us as an individual nation and yet attempting to form a unified European identity that can speak with one voice. And finally, there is the problem of how to relate any discussions that we undertake with the Europeans to the discussions that may be going on with the Japanese.

I think the relationship really has to be trilateral: it has to include Japan, the United States and Europe.

With respect to the expenditure of our forces, especially in Europe, we are engaged in negotiations with the Europeans in order to reduce and, in fact, to eliminate the balance of payments drain that is produced by these forces.

A significant unilateral withdrawal of American forces from Europe would have a disastrous effect on our whole structure of our Atlantic relationship, which we are in the process of redefining. I believe that we must assess NATO strategy with the framework of NATO, we must ease our financial burden. But in the absence of agreed reductions, we cannot reduce our forces unilaterally, or should not reduce our forces unilaterally.

Our troops in Europe have a number of functions. One is to represent our commitment. For this no abstract level is needed. Secondly, they have a particular strategic function in case, for some reason, deterrence should fail. Now, one of the objectives we have attempted to achieve in the dialogue that we have started with Europe is to find some definition of the security objectives that we have in Europe -- and there has been a fair amount of ambivalence on the part of some Europeans who, on the one hand, want our troops in Europe for symbolic reasons but who have for some period, at least, resisted the effort to give them a complete function because they felt that this might weaken deterrence. We believe it is essential to develop a rational strategy for all of NATO in the name of which we could then conduct the debate about the level of forces in Europe.

THE SOVIET UNION AND SALT:

In the absence of a SALT-II agreement, a permanent agreement on the limitation of strategic arms, a spiraling of the arms race is inevitable because we will be driven to reply to the new Soviet developments in MIRVs. It isn't our position that we must equal in every single category, and if that were our position it would be unattainable. It is our current position that the total aggregates (bombers and missiles) should be roughly equal. Numbers are not the only decisive feature here, but total numbers of warheads are at least as important.

With respect to stopping the interaction between Soviet and American weapons programs, an interaction which is a reality, we are making a very serious effort in the SALT-II negotiations to tackle this problem. Now, this, in effect, means some restraint on qualitative improvements, and qualitative improvements, as you will recognize, are much more difficult to bring under control than quantitative ones. They are more difficult to inspect, more difficult to know what on's objectives should be, but we have been working extremely hard on this problem. We are engaging in many exchanges with the Soviet Union designed to go a considerable way towards (that) objective.

THE SOVIET UNION AND REFORM:

What one has to balance in the case of the Soviet system is not that we can ever approve repression (in the Soviet Union), nor should I say we should not use our influence where we can to mitigate it, but we have to ask ourselves whether, by reducing the danger of war and forcing the Soviet system into a cooperative relationship with the rest of the world in the field of foreign policy, whether that will not over a period of time mitigate their system.

The difficulty we face is that, confronted with the capability on both sides of exterminating mankind, whether we should pursue measures to reduce the danger of war and to begin a more civilized discourse with a system of government whose internal methods we cannot approve, or whether we should delay this until they commit themselves to a change in their own system. They may consider that so intolerable in the short term that they cannot pursue the measures of detente that we are intending to carry forward.

THE SOVIET UNION AND TRADE:

This (most-favored-nation status) is an issue that should not be seen simply in the narrow terms of most favored nations but in the whole context of our relationship with the Soviet Union, in which we made a series of agreements for which the quid pro quo on our side was the readiness to extend it and where now the refusal to grant most-favored nation status after the Soviet Union had performed on its side would really raise very serious questions about the possibility of long-term arrangements between our two countries.

The phrase "most-favored nation" is misleading because it gives the impression that a particular concession is being made where the original intention was only to say that we would grant equal status to all nations that granted us equal status. The granting of most-favored nation status is an important ingredient of our general policy of relaxation of tensions and, moreover, it should be seen in exactly the terms outlined, that it only permits normal two-way trade, and it can flourish only if we can sell to the Soviet Union in return for whatever they may sell here.

But to pursue discriminatory policies against the Soviet Union and other communist countries as an organic principle of legislation without giving the President the authority to abolish it would not be consistent with the trends of the period.

The Administration has favored very strongly the granting of most-favored nation status to the Soviet Union, and/or at least the granting of authority to the President to grant most-favored nation status to the Soviet Union.

I believe it would be a set-back to the design of our foreign policy if the Congress did not grant most favored nation status to the Soviet Union.

CHINA:

I have been accused, perhaps, of excessive admiration for Prime Minister Chou En-Lai and it is true that I have a very high regard for him. But with all respect for him, we will not gear our foreign policy to the prospect of his visiting the United States. We will base it on more permanent factors than a visit.

I believe it is correct that there have been very serious domestic debates in the Peoples Republic of China. I do not believe that the issue of Taiwan is the principal factor in this or has played a very large role, and if anything was said with respect to Taiwan, it is a symptom rather than a cause of it -- whatever problems may exist. Moreover, it is our impression that the domestic debates which were taking place in China at the end of July and through part of August (1973) have now been essentially terminated and that the main lines of the policy that we have established are on course.

With respect to Taiwan, I think they (the Mainland Chinese) know both what we can do and the limit of what is possible, and while, of course, we expect them to maintain their position and while they have to do this, I do not believe that this is a fundamental obstacle at this time to the normalization of our relationships (with Mainland China).

The Chinese, as anyone who has visited the Peoples Republic knows, do have a great concern about what they like to call their foreign neighbor (the Soviet Union). We are staying out of this dispute, and we are developing our bilateral relations with both sides without reference to their own dispute, which we are in no position to influence on one side or the other. That they can wait on the issue of Taiwan correctly reflects the status of our relationship.

SOUTHEAST ASIA:

About Southeast Asia, the United States now finds itself in a transitional period, from the time when we were heavily involved militarily to a period in which the process of turnover (of) the responsibility for the defense and for the further evolution of the area has been given largely into the hands of the governments and peoples concerned. The United States' role in the years ahead will be primarily in the field of carrying out the residual moral and other obligations to support by economic aid on a declining scale those countries with which we have been associated. The principal burden for their defense would be in the hands of those countries concerned.

Indochina, which had been viewed at from the perspective of a monolithic communist world, will be seen in terms of the realities of the contemporary scene.

When we became involved in Indochina, there was an assumption this was a test case of a global confrontation. The events of the recent past have put Indochina into a more regional perspective and our interest in Indochina is to see that the countries have a right to determine their own future. We have no national interest of a predominant American position in this area and we will not seek to achieve it.

We have been extremely dissatisfied with the fulfillments of Hungary and Poland on the ICCS and therefore we would have to look to Iran and Indonesia -- Iran having replaced Canada -- to present our case (for the MIAS).

We will not be able to proceed with the implementation of the economic assistance provisions (to North Vietnam) or the negotiation of those until we have achieved a more satisfactory compliance with the missing in action provisions of the (January, 1973) agreement. We will use diplomatic pressure to the extent that it is available to us, and we will have to make clear to the North Vietnamese that the normalization of relations with them, which we would otherwise seek and welcome, is severely inhibited by their slow compliance with the MIA provision.

We would like to review the requirements for defense of Thailand and Korea, with one of which we have a treaty in the light of changing circumstances. It is our intention that if the detente develops, and if peace returns to Southeast Asia and the relations between North and South Korea progress as we hope, that substantial reductions of American forces may be possible.

I think our position (in Asia) is different from that of the Dutch, French and British, who were there to defend imperial possessions. Our purpose where we are is to shore up the capacity of indigenous countries to protect themselves against the danger of overwhelming attack. To the degree that the danger is reduced either through foreign policy or through the growth of indigenous strength, the presence of American forces becomes unnecessary. We do not have forces there for any abstract purpose of constituting a bridge into Asia for the United States. It is my judgement that very substantial reductions over a five to ten year period are probable.

I believe that the withdrawal of the United States from SEATO would be given a symbolic significance which might have consequences out of proportion to the problem.

THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:

The importance that the United States must attach to lessening the gap or at least to improving the conditions of the less developed countries is because the world cannot possibly be stable if that part of the world that contains most of the population feels itself excluded from the technological progress and the industrial advance of the rest of the world. If you have an enormous gap in a global society, which is now (more) closed really to each other in terms of communication than most nation states were in the previous century, if this gap continues to grow, revolutionary upheaval in the world that will profoundly affect international stability are inevitable. Now, what can be done? That has been a matter that has proved much more elusive because the progress of these countries depends in part on the assistance by the more developed countries, but it also depends on the willingness of the less-developed countries to organize themselves domestically, to utilize their resources. We have at various times come up with different approaches to foreign aid and we have never satisfactorily solved the problem. At this point I think the best I can say is to express the fact that the problem is urgent and that international stability will depend upon our ability to make some contribution.

There is, however, one problem. If the non-aligned countries start forming a bloc then they become a bloc like any other bloc and the mere fact that they define their grouping as having been formed by being non-aligned does not change the basic situation. I would, therefore, hope that if these countries want to profit from their non-alignment that they will look at each issue on its merits rather than to form a unit which operates in international affairs as a unit and then becomes subject to bloc politics.

AFRICA:

It is true that over recent years the United States has let Europe play the leading role in many of the African countries, partly because of the historical ties, partly because of our preoccupation with other areas of the world, and partly because of the judgment that in many of these countries the primary process going on was the formation of a national identity which we could not participate directly in. As our attention can shift from Southeast Asia, which consumed so much of our energies in the first term of President Nixon, and as we are beginning to construct or helping to construct a more local national system, inevitably our concern with Africa south of the Sahara will increase.

The Administration will support the repeal of the Byrd Amendment (lifting U.S. participation in embargo on Rhodesian chrome ore).

LATIN AMERICA:

We will begin as soon as possible a discussion with our other friends in Latin America about how they envisage the future of the OAS, the future of the Western hemisphere relationship. In the course of this, ideas may emerge with respect to Cuba. We do not insist that Cuba make a whole step all at once but it would be helpful to have some indication of the general perception of Cuba that would make it less an appendage of another country and more an autonomous force.

INDIA/PAKISTAN:

It is quite correct that during the India-Pakistan war of 1971 we opposed the methods that India used, although we favored the objectives, and indeed one of the reasons we opposed India was because we believed they should have understood that we were working towards the same objective, which was for self-determination of what was at that time East Bengal and is now Bangladesh, and that we believe that military action was unnecessary.

With respect to India, one of the perhaps long-term beneficial consequences of the difficulties that arose in 1971 is that is enabled both sides to move toward a more mature relationship. On the American side, especially in our intellectual community, there was a perhaps romantic conception of India. And on the Indian side there was also an excessive attitude or excessive expectations towards the United States. We now recognize India as one of the major forces in the developing world, whose growth and stability is absolutely essential to the peace and stability of South Asia. And during the last year, and especially during the last six months, relations with India have developed in a very undramatic but very steady manner.

We are trying to help Pakistan to find its new role, having lost half of its country, and to adjust to its new reality. We have not judged it wise to resume a permanent military supply relationship with Pakistan. We believe we should not be a principal arms supplier in that area. Our present arms policy is that we will give spare parts for equipment that we have already sold to Pakistan, but that we do not engage in new deliveries. And we have not engaged in military deliveries to India at all. If another war breaks out in that area it will not be fought with American weapons.

MIDDLE EAST:

It is true that we attach importance, and considerable importance, to a peaceful resolution of the Middle East issue. But it is also true that we must not attempt to do things that are not in our power to do. What we shall do is to use our good offices energetically, where we see any prospect of progress, but American policy cannot of itself substitute for the actions of the parties most immediately concerned.

The position of the United States with respect to the Middle East conflict has been that we cannot substitute for some form of negotiation between the parties; that we, on the other hand, would be prepared to be helpful if the two parties began some movement towards accommodation. It is the view of this Administration that both sides have to make some movement in order to achieve a settlement.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE:

We have always resisted the idea of commodity type agreements because we wanted to have a maximum opportunity for the export of American products, and we thought we would have enough to take care of all needs. We recognize now that we are living in a new world. We had not in the past thought that agricultural exports required foreign policy decisions. But I can assure you that the State Department will be deeply involved in these issues.

Our whole foreign agricultural policy has been based on the assumption that we wanted a free market in agricultural products. Many other nations have geared their economy to the assumption of regular supplies from the United States. If suddenly we reversed this policy and put controls on what we had insisted should be sold to the maximum extent possible, it would first of all produce enormous dislocations in the countries themselves and secondly it would affect those people's judgement of the constancy of America's policy generally.

(The recent imposition of controls on soybean exports to Japan) had an adverse affect on Japan, and I must say candidly (that) sometimes you have to do things even though you know they have an adverse effect. But in that case, I will have to admit it was done and the adverse effect was not fully taken into account.

THE UNITED NATIONS:

The United Nations can play a significant and, in my judgement, perhaps increasing role in providing peacekeeping machinery and in some cases peacekeeping forces. Then there is the whole range of issues, the new areas of human concern which over a decade or two may turn out to be more important than the tactical, political and military issues of day-to-day -- food, water and environment problems that have no political content as such, problems that are local in nature and problems in which we must say that the government and, up to now, international organizations have not really done their most creative thinking.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/18/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

President Nixon called a bipartisan quartet of veteran senators to the White House to map strategy with him and top advisers on combatting a drive to cut his military budget and to reduce manpower of the armed services. Invited to the meeting were Chairman John Stennis of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senators Henry Jackson, Strom Thurmond and John Tower. Nixon aides summoned to the meeting included Defense Secretary James Schlesinger and Secretary of State-designate Henry Kissinger.

Senator John Stennis, who heads the subcommittee overseeing operations of the Central Intelligence Agency, said he will hold hearing designed to strengthen the law governing the spy agency. He said he wants to make sure the CIA never again gets into domestic spying such as the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Senator Walter Mondale proposed creation of a special commission to study the presidency and attempt a "realignment of government." He said the panel, to include congressmen, executive branch members and citizens, will "examine what has happened to the office. Why it has happened and what can be done to ensure that the presidency remains open and accountable to the American people and the Congress."

A congressional staff study said that failure to impose a mandatory allocation program this winter could set off a "chaotic scramble" for heating fuel if the weather is colder than normal. The study, prepared for the House-Senate Joint Economic Committee, said the nation faces the prospect of tight supplies at best and a "greater risk of shortages" if the weather and other adverse conditions such as refinery breakdowns eventuate. It said any shortages would be felt most severely in New England, the Middle Atlantic States and the Upper Midwest.

Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox announced that former Treasury Department aide Donald H. Segretti had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Tampa, Fla., on charges of conspiracy and illegal publication of political statement against democratic presidential hopefuls. This was the second time Segretti was indicted by the Tampa Grand Jury. He was indicted May 4 on two counts relating to distribution of a letter on stationery of Senator Edmund Muskie's campaign in the Florida Democratic Primary early last year. The new indictment superseded the May 4 indictment.

In Los Angeles, Democrats won pledges of 5.3 million dollars in an eight-hour telethon held not just to raise money...but to also raise the standards of honesty in American politics," according to Senator George McGovern. The telethon, called "America Goes Public," began Saturday night and ended at 3 a.m. EDT Sunday.

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, a former head of the Smithsonian Institution, a pioneer in brain wave research, former President of Tufts University and a Vice President of the National Geographic Society, died Sunday in Washington at the age of 74.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

In Vienna, the world's major oil exporting nations set October 8 as the date for the start of a new round of talks with oil companies on petroleum price increases. A communique issued after two days of secret talks among the oil exporting nations said prices for crude oil and compensation for inflation are no longer compatible with prevailing market conditions as well as galloping world inflation.

In Santiago, the ruling military junta ordered public employes to return to work in an attempt to get Chile back to normal after its bloody coup to oust President Salvador Allende. Army troops still patrolled the capital around the clock, but the general situation appeared to be calm. In Mexico City, Mrs. Salvador Allende began a life in political exile and appealed to the United Nations to protect followers of her husband's deposed government. In Buenos Aires, thousands of Argentinians burned an American flag and marched into the early morning hours to protest the military coup in Chile.

Communist-led Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked the airport at Kompong Cham but Cambodian paratroopers repelled them, killing 20 communists, the Cambodian High Command reported. Closer to Phnom Penh, government troops encountered heavy communist resistance in an effort to open highways blocked by rebels.

The Senate voted to condemn the Soviet Union for its treatment of dissident Russian intellectuals and its restrictions on free emigration. The sense of the Senate resolution, offered by Senator Walter Mondale, called on President Nixon to "secure an end to repression of dissent" through current negotiations with the Soviet Union.

In Detroit, an agreement has been reached between Chrysler Corp. and the United Auto Workers, ending a strike which began against the company Friday night. UAW President Leonard Woodcock gave no details of the settlement.

Stock price moved broadly ahead in stepped-up trading on the New York Stock Exchange with advances more than 8-to-5 ahead of declines, among 1,751 issues crossing the tape.

Dow Jones Closing averages: 30 INDUS 892.99 UP 6.63
20 TRANSP 162.57 unchange
15 UTILS 98.80 UP 0.35
65 STOCKS 272.25 UP 1.40
VOLUME: 15,100,000 SHARES.

THE UNITED NATIONS -- PLUSES AND MINUSES

(by Barrett McGurn)

Washington, Sept. 17 --- Diplomats of 130 nations including foreign ministers of most of them will soon take part in New York in another United Nations General Assembly. They are meeting at a time when few challenge the value of contributions the United Nations have made to the world.

Controversy has dogged the U.N. for most of its 20 years but even the harshest critics concede the great services the world entity has provided.

One of the most significant of the benefits provided by the U.N. is the fact of the annual meeting itself. World leaders who rarely have opportunities to confer privately with one another do so on the margins of the Assembly. As Secretary of State, William P. Rogers customarily made it a point each year to chat with at least eighty foreign ministers during the course of the week or two he passed at the General Assembly. Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State-designate, no doubt intends to make like use of the rare opportunities the Assembly offers the leaders of many scores of countries.

Critics of the U.N. have a long list of charges, some of them growing from a mistaken idea of what just such an organization is and can be, others flowing from euphoric and unrealistic ambitions many held for the U.N. at the time of its 1945 founding in San Francisco.

Some in 1945 hoped that the U.N. could outlaw war. On the face of it that has not been achieved. In fact since 1945, as the U.N. rather helplessly has looked on, there have been no fewer than 15 international wars and 24 civil conflicts, all of them causing heavy tolls. What some critics forget, however, is that the U.N. is not yet a world government, it is not supranational in its authority, it depends basically on a matching of interests of the five permanent members of the Security Council (nations whose interests only sporadically coincide), and it requires also the good will of many nations of middle-range power. Among the many ways in which these latter are needed are the supply of men and resources for peacekeeping operations. With so much depending upon a merging of interests and on voluntary cooperation it is clear that in many situations a U.N. role always will be limited.

Critics lament that the U.N. was unable to act in the Vietnam war and that it even had difficulty mounting a relief effort two years ago in the Asian subcontinent until the battling armies of India and Pakistan on their own had worked out a ceasefire. Both of these occasions were indeed a source of sharp disappointment but, given the U.N.'s nature, it is perhaps more remarkable what the U.N. has accomplished as much as it has as peacemaker in so many other bloody episodes: in Cyprus and the Congo, in the Middle East, in Korea, Iran, Greece, Kashmir and Lebanon.

Some wags, lamenting U.N. shortcomings, have said:

"The U.N. became a necessity before it became a possibility."

Other have put it: "We doubt that the U.N. is feasible, though we know that it is indispensable."

Behind the jests are various considerations. One is that the U.N. has never solved a problem which has grown more difficult with time, how to bring responsibilities and power into some sort of balance with votes in a General Assembly where two-thirds of the voting power is in the hands of nations which pay, together, less than five percent of the regular budget. The logic of "one sovereign nation, one vote" has been carried to the point where countries of one million people or even of 100,000 have just as much voting power in the Assembly as a nation paying one-fourth of all the bills. In such a situation it is clear that nations bearing the bulk of the U.N. burden are always apt to look askance at decisions adopted by majorities representing contributors of a very small share of the world organization's resources. An unresolved problem remains how to give the score of nations which provide the lion's share of the U.N.'s means an influence more nearly commensurate with the part they play in the world.

Others criticize the U.N. Assembly as a forum misused for self-seeking, narrow nationalistic rhetoric aimed at voters and supporters back home rather than at the global community itself. Still others say with justice that the Assembly tends to produce one-sided condemnations such as in the case of Israel without considering provocations and faults on the other side in a dispute.

With all that said, however, who can deny the U.N.'s value?

A Nikita Khrushchev pounding his shoe at a U.N. meeting gets great negative headlines around the world, but small attention is paid day after day to 40,000 U.N. civil servants at headquarters and around the world working on improvements for all of mankind. Thanks in part to workers in the U.N.'s twenty subsidiary organizations, smallpox is beginning to disappear as a scourge of childhood, planes take off and land safely at faraway airfields, the mails are delivered at the four corners of the Earth, radio transmissions fill the air without interfering with those of neighboring nations. Each contribution in itself may be small but each is bringing the world closer to a greater era of peaceful interdependence than has ever been known.

What has been done is only a beginning. Problems of overpopulation, environmental pollution, arms control, the peaceful use of the ocean resources, and the development of international trade and development, demand attention. It is clear that no one nation and no set of bilateral agreements will provide adequate answers. On many of the problems only a worldwide approach will be enough. While that remains true the need for what the U.N. seeks to provide will remain constant. Even if "impossible," the U.N. is needed; even if "not feasible" it is essential.

1974 U.S. FARM CROP EXPECTED TO EXCEED 1973 HARVEST

Washington, Sept. 17 -- American farm crops harvested in 1974 are expected to be even larger than the huge 1973 harvest, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced September 17.

Exports of much agriculture produce will probably be greater in 1974 than this year, but corn (maize) and feedgrains -- barley, oats and sorghum -- exports are likely to be smaller, according to Carroll Brunthaver, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, and Donald Paarlberg, Director of Agricultural Economics.

U.S. soybean exports are expected to jump from 600 million bushels (16.3 million metric tons) this year to a record 650 million bushels (17.7 million tons) in 1974.

The officials cautioned that 1974 projections are rough approximations subject to change because of weather, availability of fertilizer and fuels, and changing economic conditions.

Asked at a Washington press conference about the possibility of famine in some developing nations, Dr. Paarlberg called Bangladesh and Sub-Sahara nations "trouble spots," and added that Southeast Asia would have serious difficulty if the Asian "rice bowl" crops are too small.

"The U.S. record is strong" in supplying grain to other nations, Secretary Brunthaver declared. "We have not reserved any (grain) stocks for domestic use this year, as some other countries have done, where stocks are being held off the market for domestic consumption."

He said that representatives of many nations have been asking for more supplies of food recently.

While declining to predict commodity prices in 1974, Mr. Brunthaver noted that "futures" of the 1974 wheat crop are selling for 70 cents a bushel less than the 1973 crop, and that soybean futures are similarly selling for less than this season's supplies.

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9/19/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN THE UNITED STATES

E. Howard Hunt, who pleaded guilty in the Watergate burglary, has asked that plea be changed to innocent and that the charges against him be dismissed. His lawyer argued that the government "suborned and concealed perjury," broke into Hunt's White House safe and destroyed evidence that might have helped Hunt.

The Senate Watergate Committee announced it will resume public hearings Monday with Hunt as the first witness.

The perjury-conspiracy trial of former cabinet officers John Mitchell and Maurice Stans was reset for October 25 but New York's U.S. District Judge Lee Gagliardi, who will preside, left open the possibility of further delay.

A report in The Washington Post by its Pulitzer Prize-winning correspondent David Broder quoted "a senior Republican figure, strongly in Agnew's corner," as saying he is "99 1/2 percent certain" that the Vice President will resign - and "probably this week." The Post quoted the source as saying Agnew's supposed decision to quit was prompted by two main factors: the pressure on his family of holding office while preparing a full-scale legal defense of his past actions and strong feeling that the White House wants him out. But Agnew's Press Secretary, J. Marsh Thomson, cited by Washington Star-News, strongly denied Agnew was considering resigning. "It's not true," Thomson said, "it's not at all what he's thinking and it's not in keeping with his plans to fight the charges against him."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee by a 16 to one vote approved Henry Kissinger's nomination as Secretary of State, clearing the way for Senate confirmation later in the week. Senator George McGovern cast the lone negative vote.

Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss endorsed legislation calling for public financing of presidential campaigns, but said much study is needed before the same method is applied to Senate and House election races.

Despite tentative agreement Monday to end its strike against Chrysler Corp., the United Auto Workers said assembly lines probably will not roll again until next week because it will take about a week for national and local officers to approve the settlement, and for rank-and-file workers to ratify it. Under the contract, the UAW won a breakthrough 30-and-out retirement plan and obtained relief from mandatory overtime rules.

Agriculture Department experts said that although farmers may raise wheat and livestock feed grain production next year about 9 percent above this year's record levels, consumers probably won't see any broad declines in retail food prices in 1974.

An attorney for the National Congress of Petroleum Retailers told an appeals court that many of the nation's service stations will be closed by the end of this year unless gasoline retailers are allowed to pass along cost hikes to customers. "They are losing a million dollars a day, as a class," he said.

EISEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

Chile's new military rulers canceled the traditional Chilean Independence Day parade and warned that the "most drastic measures under martial law" would be taken against anyone caught shooting at soldiers or carrying arms illegally. General Oscar Bonilla, the junta's Interior Minister, said 5,200 Chileans have been rounded up in mass arrests since the bloody coup last Tuesday. "The majority of the prisoners are innocent, but we cannot afford the luxury of making any mistakes," Bonilla said in a television broadcast.

In Stockholm, the leader of the Swedish Liberal Party demanded that Social Democratic Premier Olof Palme resign since his government failed to win a majority in the new Parliament.

The Indian Government announced that the first batch of 1,680 Pakistani prisoners of war and their families will be repatriated on September 28 and 29. Some 90,000 Pakistani prisoners and civilian detainees have been held in India since the December 1971 war.

Prime Minister Edward Heath startled Northern Ireland politicians by suggesting that the province might have to be fully integrated with the rest of Britain. Heath's suggestion came in a radio interview following a visit to Dublin for talks with Irish Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave.

In Amman, King Hussein granted amnesty for political offenses in Jordan. The amnesty covered "all those convicted, detained, arrested or wanted for political reasons..."

In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Golda Meir said there were signs that a Middle East peace was becoming less remote. In a message to Jews around the world, she said, "the realization of some of our neighbors that have no wars to win, has given rise to occasional voices in some Arab capitals recognizing the futility of a renewed war."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to reinstate an embargo on the imports of chrome from Rhodesia. The Congress voted two years ago to lift the U.N. imposed sanctions on Rhodesia sufficiently to permit the importation of chrome and chrome products.

The United Nations General Assembly opened its 28th annual session with the admission of East and West Germany as well as the Bahamas as members. Leopoldo Benites of Ecuador was elected President to succeed Stanislaw Trapczynski of Poland. Foreign Minister Walter Scheel of West Germany, Otto Winzer of East Germany and Prime Minister Lynden Pinoling of the Bahamas were to address the Assembly Wednesday and the first major debate is expected to be on the question of Korea. North Korea has an observer status in the Assembly.

Stock Prices ran lower most of the session due to concern over the steep decline of IBM's stock, turned mixed toward the close in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Advances pulled narrowly ahead of declines in the last trading hour, among 1,779 issues traded.

Dow Jones closing averages: 30 INDUS 891.26 OFF 1.73
20 TRANSP 165.07 UP 0.50
15 UTILS 98.83 UP 0.03
65 STOCKS 272.12 OFF 0.13
VOLUME: 16,400,000 SHARES.

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WORLD ENERGY SITUATION

Washington, Sept. 13 -- Following are excerpts from a September 18 statement made before two House subcommittees on Foreign Affairs by John Love, Director of President Nixon's Energy Policy Office:

"Prior to and after the President's Energy Message of April 18, this Administration has given a considerable amount of thought to the appropriate degree of and format for cooperation among consuming countries. Our soundings and analysis established that there were definite limits to how far and in what form the other major consumer governments would be prepared to organize for cooperation on energy matters...

This is one reason why the Organization of Petroleum Importing Countries (OPIC) idea that keeps cropping up in the media continues to fare so badly... We have sought more workable, realistic and pragmatic approaches to fostering cooperation with the other consumer nations of the world.

Following up on the April 18 Energy Message's call for international cooperation on energy matters, the Administration began preparation of a program. It was geared to the possible and focused on the already in-place and functioning Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Oil Committee and its so-called High Level Group. The former has 24 members covering non-communist Europe, the U.S., Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, while the latter has only ten members -- i.e., the U.S. Canada, U.K., France, West Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Japan, and the Commission of the European Economic Community.

Under Secretary of State William Casey chaired our delegation to the first High Level Group meeting after the energy message. At this June 12 meeting he proposed that:

(1) A small working party, made up of oil officials from the Group's member governments, be established to delineate the issues that must be resolved in order that the governments can come to grips with fashioning a workable, mutually agreeable OECD-wide arrangement for sharing oil in critical shortage situations;

(2) An inventory of an clearing house for information on the energy R & D (Research and Development) programs projects and plans of member governments be established by the OECD Secretariat and

(3) High level group meeting be scheduled more frequently to provide a working forum for off-the-record exchanges of views and information and consultation on the difficult energy problems faced by its members.

These proposals found quick acceptance with the High Level Group. The use of an existing, already-functioning organization eliminate concerns over detrimental confrontation on the part of consumers and producers. The members also recognized that there were possibilities for useful accomplishment in the important areas of work we proposed.

The working party, in which the U.S. is a leading participant, has been established and is seeking to produce before November an issues paper on an emergency oil sharing arrangement and related stockpiling and rationing programs. The Secretariat, in conjunction with the OECD Science and Technology Committee, is proceeding on the proposal for establishing an R. & D inventory and clearing house. The High Level Group will meet more often, though without a fixed schedule. The first such session took place on September 11.

We have also stepped up our bilateral consultations and programs with Europe and Japan...

There is also considerable government-to-government and company-to-company discussion underway on joint U.S.-Japanese ventures in Soviet gas and oil development...

Within the Administration, I have initiated, with the help of the Department of State, an interdepartmental effort to identify bilateral and multilateral opportunities for international cooperation in energy R & D. This study, which we hope to complete this month, will help us focus more precisely our ongoing contacts with other governments in the R & D area...

The only countries that appear to be able to supply the magnitude of demand increase we and the world are likely to face are the countries around the Persian Gulf, with the emphasis coming down on Saudi Arabia followed by Iran and perhaps Iraq. It is therefore in the U.S. interest to develop and implement economic and political policies toward these Persian Gulf states that will help insure an interdependence and, therefore, hopefully stability of access to oil.

The smaller states along the Persian Gulf will be expanding their outputs, but their fields and reserves do not match those of the larger countries of the area. That leaves Saudi Arabia, with its immense, readily producible reserves, being looked to for at least a tripling and probably more of its production by 1980 (from five million barrels per day in 1972). (One barrel contains 159 liters.)

However, the prospect of such an expansion has raised serious questions for the Saudi Arabian government...

However, the Administration is very actively engaged in searching for realistic ways for making it in the national interest of Saudi Arabia to produce its oil during the decades of the '70's and '80's when the world requires it.

Our overall approach to developing cooperation with the producers is to find workable ways to bring together their requirements for internal development and sound external investments with the needs of consumers for oil, including investments in downstream facilities, and for a stable meshing of the producers' growing financial resources into the world monetary system. We favor bilateral cooperation between consumer and producer governments along these lines, as long as they do not become preclusive, in the sense of tying up and limiting rather than fostering a general expansion of oil production in accordance with world needs. We have made other consumer government aware of our position...

We are already well underway in affecting the international aspects of our energy strategy. Multilaterally and bilaterally, as indicated above, we are striving for the cooperation necessary to keep rivalry for tight oil supplies under control, to encourage the levels of oil production that the world will require, and to move into the alternative energy sources that the world must have as this century closes and the next begins...

This Administration has not and does not seek to establish any special cooperative arrangement with OPEC or to create a confronting force in the form of an organization of consumer nations.

In closing I would like to make a very important point. The most important contribution to improving our prospects for developing meaningful, effective cooperation with other consumer and producer governments must come from our domestic energy program. When it becomes clear to other governments that we really mean business and are embarked on a determined course to expand domestic energy supplies and to make their consumption more effective, then our hands at the international bargaining tables will be substantially strengthened. This can only be accomplished by announcements of action in beginning construction of the Alaska pipeline; in new explorations of the North Slope, on all our outer-continental shelves and within the 48 states themselves; in the commencement of large specific R & D efforts and in specific significant energy conservation projects"...

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WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING SEPT. 18:

PAKISTAN -- No detailed report of the first of two meetings between the President and Prime Minister Bhutto was given, but Spokesman Warren said they could be expected to discuss flood damage in Pakistan and the 24-million-dollar U.S. contribution to relief, as well as the Aug. 28 agreement which Washington hopes will be followed by other steps toward normalization of relations between India and Pakistan. Warren expects to have a fuller report of the discussions following the Sept. 19 meeting. The President announced his intention to nominate Ambassador Henry Byroade to be envoy to Pakistan.

HOUSING -- The President will send his Housing Message to Congress Sept. 19. Secretary Lynn will brief at the White House at 10 a.m. and material on the message is embargoed for ngon release.

AGNEW -- Maintaining an adamant position that he would not comment on The Washington Post story of Agnew's possible resignation, Warren said the President and Vice President last held a private conversation Sept. 1, although they were together twice on Sept. 10 at a Cabinet meeting and a reception for the Republican National Committee. Warren said he "did not note any private conversation on either of those occasions." He maintained the "no comment" position when asked if anyone on the White House staff had contacted Agnew on his staff to ask if the Vice President will resign; whether the White House is placing pressure on Agnew to resign; and whether, without regard to any stories, Mr. Agnew will resign. He said he could continue to deny that there is a "contingency list" of possible Vice Presidential choices should a resignation occur; he said he knew of no "scheduled item" that would bring the two leaders together in public.

TAXES -- He said "that a different era...a different time. I would not expect the President to do that," when asked if Mr. Nixon would make public his income tax returns for 1970 and 1971. Columnist Richard Wilson, who had been given five years of Mr. Nixon's returns in the 1950s, had suggested the President follow his own precedent and reveal the 1970s returns.

Shultz-- Warren said the President and the Treasury Secretary had a "very good meeting" Sept. 17, covering the Tokyo meetings on trade and other matters the Secretary and the President wanted to bring up." Asked if Shultz had been given assurances White House officials would not in future hold news conferences on economic matters while Shultz is abroad, he replied with a smile, "I wouldn't be able to say whether any such assurances were given or sought."

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ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/20/73

The new Ambassador of the United States in Laos, Charles S. Whitehouse, presented his credentials to His Majesty the King Sri Savang Vatthana this morning at the Royal Palace in Luang Prabang.

Following is the text of Ambassador Whitehouse's speech on this occasion:

"Your Majesty:

I have the honor to present to Your Majesty, the letter from the President of the United States of America accrediting me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Laos, as well as the letter of recall of my predecessor, Ambassador G. McMurtrie Godley. At the same time, I have the honor of extending to Your Majesty, to your Government, and to the people of the Kingdom of Laos good wishes and warm greetings from President Nixon and the Government and people of the United States.

May I also express, Your Majesty, the great personal satisfaction and honor which I feel in undertaking this mission to enhance the close and friendly relations which happily exist between our two countries and peoples. I am particularly pleased to come to Laos at a time when peace is being realized in Indochina, marked most significantly by the signing of the Agreement on the Restoration of Peace and Reconciliation in Laos on February 21st of this year, and the Protocol to the Agreement which was signed on September 14. I look forward to my sojourn here as relations between our two countries enter into a new and constructive era.

As we enter this era, I wish to assure Your Majesty and the people of the Kingdom of Laos that the United States Government will be guided by the provisions of the Agreement which has restored peace to your country, and that it will continue to support efforts to preserve the neutrality, independence and unity of Laos. At this time, especially, Your Majesty, I want to underline that the United States will fully support your Prime Minister in his efforts to implement these accords.

The United States is ready to cooperate with all Lao people, as well as with all nations of the world, in undertaking the constructive tasks of peace. I earnestly hope that as the representative of the President and the American people, I may call upon Your Majesty and your Government, to assist me in my efforts in strengthening the ties between our two countries, and achieving our common goals.

Toward this end, Your Majesty, I pledge myself to carry out my mission to the best of my ability and with the best of good will.

Charles S. Whitehouse
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
United States of America

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

The Commerce Department reported that the basic balance on current account and long-term capital in the U.S. balance of payments was in deficit by 782 million dollars in the second quarter, a 165 million dollar improvement over the year's first quarter. The basic balance was closer to a surplus than in any quarter since the third quarter of 1970 when the deficit stood at 56 million dollars, the report said.

In another report, the Department said that consumer incomes rose 10.6 billion dollars in August, the biggest one-month jump in nearly a year.

President Nixon asked Congress to enact a series of measures to pump more money into the tight home-mortgage market. He proposed eventually replacing the current system of federal housing subsidies for the poor with cash payments. Among recommendations set forth in his Housing Message was a three and one-half percent tax credit for lenders in the home mortgage market. He also urged that three billion dollars in mortgage money be provided for new housing at interest rates slightly below the market level, under the auspices of the Federal National Mortgage Association.

President Nixon, citing a "need to maintain the confidentiality of such conversations," decided to invoke executive privilege over a tape recording of a meeting he had with dairy leaders in 1971. The meeting occurred two days before announcement of a lucrative Government increase in milk price supports. Disclosure that the recording was made and that the President wanted to keep it secret came in connection with a lawsuit filed by several consumer groups, which alleged that the milk price increase was made because of large campaign contributions by the dairy industry to the Nixon re-election campaign.

Common Cause Chairman John Gardner said shockwaves from Watergate in the 1974 elections could trigger the biggest turnover in incumbent politicians in 40 years. In testimony prepared for a Senate hearing, Gardner said "the issue of political corruption will loom large" in next year's elections.

A source close to Vice President Agnew, who declined to speak for attribution, said the White House apparently was behind the report that Agnew has discussed resigning. The source, cited by UPI, said the Vice President will "fight" rather than step down.

Former presidential adviser Charles Colson underwent lengthy questioning in a closed meeting with members of the Senate Watergate Committee. The purpose of the interview was to determine whether Colson should be called for public testimony when the Committee resumes hearings next Monday. Colson refused to answer all questions put to him by citing Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination.

The Cost of Living Council announced it would not allow any auto industry price increases until current labor bargaining is completed, and the companies submit a general economic case.

At the regular Pentagon briefing on September 19, General Daniel James, the Spokesman, was asked to comment on a Reuters wire story which said guerrilla forces in Cambodia have charged that U.S. F-105's and F-4's have bombed villages and dikes in the vicinity of Konpong Cham since August 15. "That story is absolutely without foundation," he said. Asked if he could give "any sort of assurance" that the bombing was not taking place, he said: "Yes, you have the President's word and we are living up to the Congressional mandate..." In response to another question on U.S. reconnaissance flights, he said he had "no information" on reconnaissance planes "being either fired at or hit."

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

In Tokyo, the Foreign Ministry said Japan and North Vietnam will sign an agreement in Paris on Friday on establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ohira told Parliament that Japan did not plan to recognize the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Prime Minister Kittikachon said Thailand would be forced to rely "less and less" on American military protection as U.S. troops are withdrawn from the country. He predicted "intensified" communist insurgency in the country's northeast provinces, plus increased infiltration from outside by rebel forces. The United States has withdrawn 3,650 troops and about 127 aircraft from bases in Thailand in the initial phases of the pullout.

The new military rulers of Chile said they plan to issue a "White Paper" exposing "incredible" corruption during the three years of President Salvador Allende's rule. Meanwhile, army troops continued to hunt down Allende's supporters despite the ruling military junta's assurances of "absolute normality" in the country.

Jordan released three top Palestinian guerrilla leaders and hundreds of other political prisoners under an amnesty ordered by King Hussein. Undersecretary Mohammed El-Nasser of the Jordanian Justice Ministry told newsmen he expected 400 of the 753 prisoners to be released by Wednesday and all the rest to be freed by the end of the week.

Political sources in Stockholm said King Carl Gustaf, Sweden's new 27-year-old monarch, may be forced to dissolve Parliament and call new elections. Gustaf was officially installed on the throne Wednesday.

In Rome, the leader of the world's 50,000 International Airline Pilots Association warned that pilots would take drastic action to halt air terrorism if states and airlines evaded their responsibility. Captian James J'Grady, President of the International Federation of Airline Pilots Association, declined to specify which countries would be hit by the pilots' action.

President Nixon won his sixth consecutive veto fight of the year with Congress as the House failed again to muster the necessary two-thirds majority to override his rejection of a bill to increase the minimum wage from the present 1.60 dollars an hour to two dollars on November 1 and to 2.20 dollars on July 1, 1974. The vote was 259-164, short by 23 votes of a two-third majority.

Busied by a strong recovery by International Business Machines and other glamor issues, stock prices rallied on a broad front on the New York Stock Exchange in heavy trading. Advances were more than triple the number of declines, among 1729 issues traded.

Dow Jones closing averages: 36 INDJS 910.37 UP 19.11
20 TRANSP 168.37 UP 5.30
20 UTILS 99.57 UP 0.74
65 STOCKS 278.61 UP 5.89
VOLUME: 24,570,000 SHARES

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KISSINGER HEARINGS POINT TO NEW COOPERATION ON FOREIGN POLICY

(by Marie H. Koenig)

Washington, Sept. 19 -- If there is one accomplishment already evident from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's hearings on the nomination of Henry Kissinger as U.S. Secretary of State, it is that the Secretary of State-designate and the senators are agreed on the need for mutual cooperation and trust between them.

(The Committee voted 16 to one on September 15 to approve his nomination.)

One reason that accomplishment is particularly noteworthy is that for the past five years Henry Kissinger has frequently seemed to be conducting U.S. foreign affairs singlehandedly. Some of his diplomatic achievements shook the world and changed the international course of events.

His secret trip to Peking to painstakingly pave the way for a new relationship with the Chinese was solo diplomacy at its most dramatic zenith.

And yet on September 7 this same diplomat who secretly negotiated with the North Vietnamese for many months to achieve a breakthrough toward peace in Indochina told the Foreign Relations Committee:

"When I was a professor, I wrote several treatises on the subject that it was very dangerous to give foreign policy...to virtuoso performances."

And this, he said, remains his view.

Under the glare of television lights in a crowded Committee hearing room, Dr. Kissinger testified publicly for three days on his nomination, the first time ever in five years that he had met in public or private with the Committee, the Senate principal foreign policy panel, in a formal hearing.

"I believe...very strongly that there is a necessity to institutionalize the conduct of our foreign policy, and one reason why I considered my nomination as Secretary of State such a great challenge is because, as Secretary of State, I really have a different role than as Assistant (to the President)," Dr. Kissinger said.

He pledged to work closely with the Committee so that it could "share more fully in the design of our foreign policy."

Senator J.W. Fulbright, Committee Chairman, applauded Dr. Kissinger's brilliant mind" and said his travels to China and the Soviet Union "have helped change the climate of international relations, a change long overdue and for which I congratulate him."

But in the same breath Senator Fulbright complained that while members of his Committee have met with Dr. Kissinger in the past informally in places other than the Committee room "for brief discussions," these "casual meetings" were inadequate for the careful consideration of U.S. foreign policy.

He reminded Dr. Kissinger that in a speech August 2 "you expressed fear of the loss of the national consensus which once sustained our foreign policy, because, as you pointed out, no foreign policy 'has any chance of success if it is born in the minds of a few and carried in the hearts of none.'"

In responding, the Secretary-designate made it clear his views on consensus remains strong. The President, he repeatedly emphasized, "has charged me with helping him to shape a foreign policy that can endure because it is carried in the hearts as well as the minds of Americans."

"During the last four years," Dr. Kissinger explained, "there were many delicate initiatives that required a high degree of secrecy and concentration of effort. Crucial foundations were laid. Now we need to build on these foundations a more permanent structure that we can pass on to succeeding administrations."

Just how does Henry Kissinger plan to make himself more accessible to congressional opinion and examination?

In the first instance, he went behind closed doors September 17 with the Foreign Relations Committee to talk at length and in depth about future procedures for making foreign policy and how the legislators can participate in policy determinations.

Dr. Kissinger has proposed to meet within a few days after his confirmation -- now expected shortly from the full Senate -- with Chairman Fulbright and ranking Committee members to tell them what he sees arising in international affairs over the next three to six months.

He hopes to work out with them a method by which the Committee can be informed about Administration plans "before events happen and by which we could report to the Committee after these conferences have taken place or the particular event has occurred."

He has also said he wants to confer soon with the senators behind closed doors about substantive matters in policy toward Peking and Moscow.

An Executive Branch detente with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which feels that it has been too often left out in the cold when major foreign policy decisions are made, will be no small task for Dr. Kissinger to accomplish.

But his verbal commitments are now in the record, often elegantly so, and what remains is to watch for this process to unfold.

In a fascinating dialogue between Dr. Kissinger and Chairman Fulbright on the Secretary of State-designate's professorial term "conceptualization of foreign policy," he told the Senator he had used the term in a press conference as a "challenge to the Executive Branch."

That challenge, Dr. Kissinger said, was to the Executive Branch to make certain that the Committee would have an opportunity to participate in the design of foreign policy rather than wait until something had been accomplished and then ask for testimony...

"It was a statement of intent with which I would propose to conduct the office of Secretary of State, if I am confirmed by this Committee and the Senate."

STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING SEPT. 19:

CHILE -- Told by newsmen that representative Paul Rogers of Florida claims the State Department sent an exhibition, teen-age swimming team to Chile in full knowledge that a coup d'etat was about to take place there, Spokesman Hare responded: "We did not know a coup was going to take place in Chile... I thought I made that point clear last week."

The team of four boys and four girls, along with two adult coaches, went to Santiago Sept. 4 "on an instructional tour of Peru and Chile," Hare said. He added they "have been delayed five days beyond their original schedule because the airport has been closed to international commercial flight since the coup September 11."

Answering other questions, Hare said Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Jack Kubisch held a luncheon last week for "various representatives in the business community who were interested in Latin America, including Chile, but by no means exclusively Chilean-oriented." The lunch, Hare said, was set up a month ahead of time and was not related to the ouster of President Allende.

The U.S. Embassy in Santiago, he said, has not yet had any contacts with officials of the Junta "aside from what I previously described as routine, on-going contacts." Hare had no information that the Chilean Junta might have approached the U.S. about buying F-5 airplanes. Earlier this year Washington waived a ban against selling the planes to Chile and a number of Latin American nations.

"I am not aware that it (the waiver) moved very far down the pike before the coup, and I'm sure that nothing has been done on it since then, either," Hare said.

WEST GERMANY -- Hare anticipated that the U.S. -West German talks in Washington on off-setting the foreign exchange costs of deploying U.S. forces in West Germany would end Sept. 19. He said another round of the negotiations would "resume again shortly," but he did not know when or where.

GISSINGER -- Hare does not yet have a schedule for the Secretary of State-designate's planned trip to the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

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WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING SEPT. 19 COVERED:

BHUTTO -- Spokesman Warren described the three hours of substantive talks between the President and the Prime Minister September 18 and 19 as "extensive and cordial." Both welcomed the opportunity to "review their warm and friendly relationship. They reaffirmed the close ties and mutual interests that characterize relations between the United States and Pakistan." He said the President repeated the continuing support of Washington for Pakistan's "independence and territorial integrity."

The two leaders reviewed major international developments in the last 18 months, including Mr. Nixon's summit meetings with Soviet and Chinese leaders, and they discussed the progress made in "bringing peace and stability to South and Southeast Asia" and the reduction of world tension because of the policy of detente. The President congratulated Mr. Bhutto on Pakistan's achievements in the last 18 months "in restoring Pakistan's economy and in establishing democratic institutions through" enactment of a new Constitution.

In a discussion of the Pakistan flood disaster, the President assured the Prime Minister of "the continued willingness" of Washington to "work with Pakistan to explore ways to be helpful in recovery efforts." Mr. Nixon also promised continuing cooperation in long-term economic development efforts.

In reviewing developments in South Asia, the two leaders noted the August 28 agreement with India "opens the way for a reduction of tension in South Asia and for continued progress in the normalization of relations" between nations in that area. They also discussed strengthening of U.S.-Pakistan cooperation in the narcotics control field.

Answering questions, Warren said there was a discussion of Pakistan's security, but he said there is no change in the U.S. policy on military supplies for both Pakistan and India in effect since March 14. Asked if Mr. Bhutto requested U.S. wheat, Warren replied that there had been a discussion of long-range economic development but said he had nothing further to say, beyond noting that 100,000 tons of wheat formed part of the 24 million dollars in U.S. emergency assistance for flood relief. He said he could not be specific when asked for a figure on long-term economic aid.

ORTOLI -- The President will meet October 1 with Francois X. Ortolí, President of the Commission of the European Community, as part of Mr. Ortolí's official visit September 30-October 1. Warren said the two will have a general discussion of U.S. relations with members of the Community as part of the President's continuing series of meetings with West European leaders this year.

TAX CONVENTION -- The President sent to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification the Tax Convention with the Soviet Union signed in Washington June 20 by Secretary Shultz. It aims at eliminating some of the tax barriers to increased cultural and economic exchanges.

BUTZ -- Asked if the President approved the Agriculture Secretary's recommendation that a milk cooperative hire a former congressman as a lobbyist, Warren said he had no comment on the story and said he would not pass judgment on the Secretary. Questioned on whether there is a new set of conflict-of-interest rules being formulated in line with the President's call for a higher standard of conduct, he said the Presidential Counsel's office is studying the problems which gives rise to conflict of interest.

TAPES -- Warren said he would not speculate when asked if the President would ask for an extension of the Circuit Court's deadline of September 20 for reaching a compromise solution with Special Prosecutor Cox on the tape recording issue.

AGNEW -- Asked if the President wants Agnew to resign, Warren said: "As you know, this entire matter is under investigation and because the matter of the Vice President is in the investigatory process we feel it is inappropriate for the White House to comment or to answer questions which would pass judgment."

Warren said stories have been published, partly because of the string of "no comments" he gave reporters September 18 and partly because of unattributed statements by Government officials, which say the President, or the White House, or White House officials, are trying to force the Vice President to resign, or apply pressure on him to do so. "These stories are false," Warren said.

"The only thing I will say this morning," he said, "is that these stories and the charges in these stories are false." He said he would have no further comment until the Attorney General completes his assessment of the constitutional and legal questions involved.

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	31 meter band 9545 kHz
	49 meter band 5185 kHz
1800-2300 (LOCAL):	19 meter band 15345 kHz
	15210 kHz
	15155 kHz
	25 meter band 11715 kHz
	31 meter band 9760 kHz
	190 meters 1580 kHz
0700-0900 (LOCAL):	16 meter band 17735 kHz
	19 meter band 15210 kHz
	31 meter band 9545 kHz
1830-1900	
2130-2300 (LOCAL):	medium waves 190 meters 1580 kHz

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ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/21/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

The Senate, by a 93-0 vote, passed a bill to assure 38 million working people that the pensions they anticipate will be available when they retire. The bill's chief provision would require that anyone who works more than five years under a pension plan will receive, upon reaching retirement age, at least a fraction of a full pension.

Chairman Carl D. Perkins of the House Education and Labor Committee said he is ready to start work as soon as possible on a new bill to increase the present 1.60 dollar minimum wage. Perkins' announcement came after the House Wednesday failed to override President Nixon's veto of a measure to raise the minimum to 2.20 dollars by July 1, 1974.

The Commerce Department reported that before taxes profits of U.S. corporations rose 9.3 billion dollars to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 128.9 billion dollars in the second quarter. After tax profits were revised down to an annual rate of 71.6 billion dollars from the previous estimate of 72.6 billion dollars. In the first quarter, after tax profits were 66.9 billion dollars.

Herbert Stein, President Nixon chief economic adviser predicted that galloping inflation will slow down next year as food supplies become more abundant. He told an audience in Charlottesville, Va. that more food will be available next year and that the current eight to nine percent inflation rate would slow to three and a half to four percent by next year.

Gasoline dealers' associations from 40 states will meet in Chicago Sunday to discuss plans for a shutdown of service stations in protest of Phase Four price controls.

In Los Angeles, convicted Watergate conspirator Gordon Liddy pleaded innocent to conspiracy and burglary charges in the 1971 breakin at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. He told the court he was indigent and couldn't afford an attorney.

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President Nixon's lawyers and Special Watergate Prosecutor Archibald Cox, in similar letter told a Federal Appeals Court that after lengthy meetings, they could not agree on the Court's suggestion that both sides listen to Nixon's Watergate tapes. Failure to reach agreement handed the confrontation back to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which now must decide if Cox has a right to subpoena nine White House tapes.

Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss said state delegations to the 1976 Democratic National Convention should be chosen without quotas. A non-quota system, he said, should be developed to guarantee seats to women, minorities and young people while assuring representation for democratic elected officials.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

The Peruvian Foreign Office announced recognition of the new military Junta in Chile. In Santiago, soldiers armed with automatic weapons patrolling the downtown streets encountered sporadic fire from snipers. The Junta warned armed leftists to hand over their weapons or face tough reprisals.

The biggest bomb in the month-old terror campaign against Britain rocked an army barracks in London's fashionable King's Road area in Chelsea, injuring four teenage civilians and a soldier. Police warned that more attacks were expected. Meanwhile, more than 100 suspected letter bombs were reported to Scotland Yard.

Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev called for a new set of principles in international relations based on "an honest approach by all participants." He warned, without mentioning names, that "some circles" wanted a return to the "icy period" of the Cold War era, but said such a move would be a "grave mistake." Brezhnev made the remarks in a speech at a Communist Party rally in Sofia.

Jordan promised to free 453 remaining prisoners Thursday, completing King Hussein's general amnesty for Palestinian guerrillas and anti-government militants.

The U.S. dollar and the French franc tumbled on European currency markets in a new wave of speculation. The decline of the franc, under heavy pressure for the fourth straight day, was attributed to speculation of a possible devaluation. The dollar opened strong, then plummeted in later in the day, apparently because of the nervousness over the franc.

Stock prices gained throughout the list in lively trading on the New York Stock Exchange. There were 1,019 advances and only 42 declines, among 1,816 issues traded.

Dow Jones closing averages: 30 INDUS 920.53 UP 10.16
20 TRANS 170.07 UP 1.70
15 UTILS 99.73 UP 0.16
65 STOCKS 280.62 UP 2.60
VOLUME: 25,960,000 SHARES.

STATE DEPARTMENT BRIEFING SEPT. 20

CHILE -- The State Department has from various sources information that perhaps as many as six U.S. citizens have been detained by the Junta government, Spokesman King said. The detained U.S. citizens include two Maryknoll priests, and Washington has instructed its Embassy in Santiago to find out exactly what they are charged with and where they are being held," King said. Asked if the junta was offering any obstacles to the U.S. Embassy's request to see the detainees, King said "that is hard to say." "It is a pretty confused situation, he observed, but emphasized that "when I tell you that, I don't want you to think we are having trouble."

King was also questioned about a reported allegation in a press interview by Mrs. Salvador Allende, wife of the dead Chilean President, that outside financing made it possible for transportation workers to go on strike before the coup. Asked if the U.S. Government might have helped foment the Sept. 11 coup by paying off the striking workers, King replied: "We were not involved in any way with the coup."

SEATO -- A Council meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization will be held in New York Sept. 28, King said. The U.S. delegation will be headed by Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush because of the "busy Fall schedule" of Secretary of State-designate Henry Kissinger. King said "absolutely not" when he was asked if the fact that Mr. Rush would represent the U.S. signified a declining U.S. interest in SEATO. Other countries attending will be Thailand, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

EUROPE -- The U.S. Government will be studying the draft declaration of principles on U.S. European relations that was drawn up by the foreign ministers of the nine Common Market countries and delivered to Deputy Secretary of State Rush Sept. 19.

King anticipated there will be "intensive consultations" on the subject by Dr. Kissinger when he goes to New York next week and meets with other foreign ministers attending the U.S. General Assembly.

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WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING SEPT. 20 COVERED:

BREZHNEV -- Spokesman Warren would not comment when asked about the Soviet leader's speech linking trade matters with what Brezhnev indicated is interference with internal Soviet policy on dissidents.

KISSINGER -- Noting that Kissinger has not yet been confirmed as Secretary of State, Warren told a questioner he could not give the timing of the Secretary-designate's trip to Peking. In response to another question, he said Kissinger would be going in his official capacity as Secretary of State, but would not neglect his duties as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. He said he has no way of knowing whether there will be press coverage of the trip.

TRAVEL -- He said there are "no such plans" when asked if the President would go to Japan as part of a possible trip starting in Europe. Told a Japanese newspaper is carrying a report Mr. Nixon will visit Japan in November or December, he said there has been no change since the communique issued after the Tanaka visit, which said the President hoped to visit Japan before the end of 1974. As for the European trip, the results of the Common Market meeting are still being assessed.

AGNEW -- Asked again if the President wants Agnew to resign, Warren said he would have no comment until Attorney General Richardson completed his work. No one in the White House "speaking with any authority whatsoever" is pressuring Agnew to resign, Warren said. He said he could "absolutely deny" The Washington Post story stating an Agnew resignation would allow the President to set a whole new tone for his administration. That "absolutely does not reflect the attitude of the President in this matter," he said. Asked if the denial also applied to the reported remarks of an unnamed official who was quoted as expecting a resignation in weeks, he said "the denial goes to the fact that this official is reflecting the President's attitude."

LEGISLATION -- Legislation supporting the Housing Message will go to the Hill in two packages, one bill next week and an omnibus housing measure to follow later. He would not speculate on when a welfare reform measure might go to Congress until Secretary Weingberger completes his study of the subject.

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THE WEEK IN THE UNITED STATES
STOP THE BULLDOZERS

(by William H. Stringer)

-- A growing number of Americans are no longer enchanted with what the developers and builders are doing to the boundless landscape of the United States. Many citizens find themselves tilted toward a policy of "no growth" or at least limited, carefully planned and regulated growth for America.

In fact, a new "land ethic" is appearing, based on the conclusion that, as with clean air and water, the supply of desirable land and productive open space in the United States is precious, limited and dwindling, and that measures to protect and husband this heritage are becoming necessary.

At least 50 jurisdictions, ranging from big states to small towns, have lately adopted measures to limit development of one kind or another. A New York Times survey shows that, since January, the legislatures in almost a score of states have enacted new land-use measures.

Not everyone sees danger yet, or reason for a horseman to ride through the countryside shouting "the bulldozers are coming" as a New Yorker Magazine cartoonist saw the situation not so long ago. Not everyone, by any means, believes that a policy of no growth at all beyond present housing, power-plant siting and community-expanding is desirable. Population statistics says growth must continue.

With about 27,000 new households being formed every week, thanks to the post-World War Two "baby boom", upwards of 50 million persons will be added to the population of the United States in the next 25 years. If housing isn't provided for them if coal isn't mined, if power plants are not added, America will burst at the seams. Pro-growth people say it will also stagnate for lack of enterprise.

To fight the hold-back trend, one organization, the National Association of Home Builders, has amassed a 200,000 dollar war chest to contest the various new regulations in the courts. Coal companies have inveighed against anti-strip-mining legislation. Local business groups have argued that jobs will burgeon if tourists are lured by new highways piercing the national parks.

A middle ground of public opinion is also growing, however, This holds that growth -- new housing, mining, harbor-dredging for the use of huge oil tankers, coastal oil drilling and the like-- must of necessity continue but that it can be channeled and controlled, usually by the individual states and the Federal Government rather than by uncertain and weak local jurisdictions. The end result, these people say, will be "quality growth," protective of environmental values, kindly to historic preservation, and a credit to the nation.

To assert order out of sprawl, the National Commission on Urban Growth, set up by President Nixon in 1969, has recommended that ten new communities of one million persons each and 100 new communities of 100,000 persons each be developed at suitable sites throught the United States, away from today's overcrowded cities. The 1972 Governors Conference called for new federal policy to develop communities, handle population growth intelligently and blueprint economic and farm land development.

Less than a century ago a pioneer could ride west, lay claim to a section of prairie, and build on it any way he wished. It is not simple to alter old concepts which have held that land is a purely private commodity, to be bought, sold and utilized freely according to the dictates of the marketplace.

But changes in outlook are occurring. The people of Colorado rejected the next Winter Olympics because they didn't want all those crowds trampling their mountain state, The Governor of Oregon said, not precisely in a joking mood, that while he's glad to have tourists come to visit his Pacific Coast state, they shouldn't plan to settle down and live there. The city of Boca Raton, Florida, has imposed, by referendum, an absolute limit of 40,000 dwellings in that sunshine city. Its population, now standing at 40,000 cannot ultimately exceed 105,000.

Then in Fairborn, Ohio, a parkland ordinance, passed on June 1, requires that developers must donate part of their land, or its equivalent in cash, to public use. A second ordinance compels another contribution for park development. In Montgomery County, Maryland, a public facilities ordinance forbids development -- no new housing -- unless the builder can prove that adequate sewer, fire, police and other services are available.

One can figure, by a little arithmetic, that there are about eleven acres (4.4 hectares) of land for every man, woman and child in the United States. But most of the population is concentrated in less than ten percent of the nation's area--on the two coasts and in scattered areas in between. So, although there are plenty of "great open spaces" left, it is not always the most desirable land. Of the choice land, it is estimated that open space is being lost to urbanization at the rate of more than 1000 square miles (256,000 hectares) per year -- the area of a medium-sized American state.

Some 10,000 land developers are at work in the United States, erecting houses and condominiums, strip-mining, damming rivers for irrigation and electric power, building precariously on flood plains and marshlands, sometimes showing wisdom and sometimes not.

Meanwhile this slow but visible revolt against uncontrolled, haphazard land use and national growth has been gathering. A good many Americans are coming to agree with Senator Henry M. Jackson from the State of Washington, who says:

"Land cannot be protected by day-to-day regulation. It can only be protected by planning. If we are to truly weigh and balance competing economic, social and environmental goals in the years ahead, land must be viewed not as a commodity to be bought, sold and consumed, but as a finite resource which must be managed in the interests of future generations."

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	31 meter band 9760 kHz
	190 meters 1580 kHz
0700-0900 (LOCAL):	16 meter band 11735 kHz
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	31 meter band 9545 kHz
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ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/24/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

Cambodian government troops are continuing to retake land seized when insurgent forces infiltrated the provincial capital of Kompong Chom. At the same time the communists continued to pound the city with occasional mortar fire. Elsewhere, government efforts to clear Highway 5, the road leading northwest to Battambang is being blocked by well dug-in communist forces.

In South Vietnam heavy fighting is reported north of Saigon, in the Central Highlands and in the Mekong Delta.

America's new Secretary of State Henry Kissinger makes his first major policy address Monday before the U.N. General Assembly in New York. Just sworn on Saturday Secretary Kissinger is No. 2 on the long list of speakers of the General Assembly's annual round of policy statements. Kissinger also plans to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko.

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt has arrived in New York to address the U.N. General Assembly, and for talks with President Nixon in Washington. During his 9-day stay in the U.S., Mr. Brandt will visit several American universities. He will also address the Council on Foreign Relations in Chicago. Despatches say U.S. proposals for a new Atlantic Charter, and economic relations between the U.S. and the European Common Market are expected to dominate the agenda of Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brandt.

Chilean military forces continue their search for scattered groups resisting the military government which overthrew President Allende. The ruling junta announced Saturday night that 244 persons had been killed in Chile since the military attack on the presidential palace began September 11. The military government also announced that more than 7,000 persons are being held in Santiago stadium. The junta has called for a meeting Monday between Chile's new Economic Minister and the leading merchants to discuss plans for a joint campaign against the black market and speculation.

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Pakistan's Prime Minister Bhutto said in an American TV interview that he will make every effort to insure an enduring peace on the sub-continent and feels that Prime Minister Gandhi will too, but he said the Pakistan must maintain its defenses to safeguard a peaceful future. Mr. Bhutto said smaller nations must be watchful lest the big powers progressing toward detente work out spheres of influence which will put small nations at their mercy. Mr. Bhutto said Bangladesh's threat to try 195 Pakistani war prisoners runs counter to U.N. resolutions, the Geneva conventions, international law and morality.

Several hundred more Bengalis and Pakistanis were sent home Sunday in the 2 medium-sized jet liners chartered by the U.N. to fly between Pakistan and Bangladesh. A spokesman for the U.N. High Commission for Refugees said in Karachi that the operation is hampered by lack of funds. He said that unless the major powers start contributions within ten days the civilian exchange operation could grind to a halt October 10. The Pakistani spokesman said at least 5 large jet aircraft are needed.

U.N. Secretary General Waldheim said that Middle East situation is very serious and dangerous but he hopes it will be resolved with the help of the big powers. Interviewed on nationwide TV Mr. Waldheim said that he found during his recent tour of the Middle East that the parties involved want a peaceful solution.

Argentines have voted in a special presidential election. Mr. Peron, whose wife is running for VP, must win at least 50% of the votes to avoid a run-off election with his runner-up.

Lawyers for Vice President Spiro Agnew say they plan to go to court this week to try to block the Justice Department's investigation of him. The Vice President is under investigation in connection with alleged involvement in political corruption when he was a State official in Maryland. Mr. Agnew has strongly denied any wrongdoing. The Vice President lawyers apparently will seek to block the investigation of Mr. Agnew on constitutional grounds. One of his attorneys says Mr. Agnew has no intention of resigning. News reports have said his lawyers had discussed the possibility of a resignation if the Justice Department agrees to a lesser charge. Earlier Mr. Agnew's News Secretary announced that a defense fund is being organized to pay all legal fees.

President Kenyatta of Kenya Monday opens the annual conference of the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank which will discuss reform of the global monetary system. World Bank's President Robert MacNamara, will address delegates from 126 countries and is expected to urge more aid to developing countries.

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A NEW U.N. QUESTION -- MEMBERSHIP FOR BOTH KOREAS

Washington -- United Nations membership for North and South Korea will be one of the most important issues to confront the U.N. General Assembly when it opens its debate the week of September 24 in New York. South Korea has proposed concurrent entry of the two Koreas. North Korea has proposed a confederation of North and South, followed by a single membership.

The United States supports the ROK initiative and considers it an important step towards consolidating a durable peace in a potentially explosive political situation. American Government officials hope the U.N. debate on the issue can contribute to an easing of tensions. A resolution sponsored by the United States, Britain and Japan and seconded by nine other nations, including Australia, New Zealand and Thailand, urges separate memberships for the two Koreas until unification has been accomplished.

U.S. officials see the ROK proposal as the more realistic of the two at this juncture in unification negotiations now going on between the divided halves of the Korean Peninsula. In their view concurrent membership is most apt to enhance reunification and advance efforts towards peace, stability and detente.

Indeed, in the U.S. Government view, dual membership of the Koreas could serve as a model for negotiated settlement in other world trouble spots. Looking at the question from another angle, observers note that the presence of East as well as West Germany in the world organization this year for the first time suggests that the Korean question can also be resolved.

U.S. officials note that North Korea already has accepted membership in such United Nations affiliates as the World Health Organization and the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development.

On the tangential issue of the dissolution of the U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), the United States supports UNCURK's own recommendation for its termination since reunification talks are being managed by a Korean North-South Coordinating Committee. The government of South Korea has indicated that it would accept any decision concerning UNCURK by the General Assembly which established the Commission 23 years ago.

U.S. officials say Washington will continue to oppose disbanding the U.N. Military Command, which has been responsible for upholding the cease-fire since 1953. These officials say the elimination of the U.N. Command would leave a vacuum and jeopardize the stability of the peninsula. U.S. troops are in Korea, they point out, pursuant to a 1954 treaty with the Republic of Korea and any reductions in the force level would only be made after consultation with the ROK. Deputy Defense Secretary William P. Clements Jr., during a recent visit to Seoul, reassured President Park that the United States has no plans to reduce its force levels in Korea.

Moreover, U.S. officials point out, the U.N. Command is a concern of the U.N. Security Council rather than the General Assembly.

SKYLAB RESEARCH OPENING NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANKIND

(by Walter Froehlich)

Kantarō Watanabe of the Japanese Science and Technology Agency is using the data he receives from Skylab to study the influence of sea ice on the Oyashio Current.

Agricultural resource studies are being made with Skylab data in Kuala Lumpur by Dr. W.M.Iaw.

In Australia, Dr. N. H. Fisher of the Bureau of Mineral Resources is working on geological studies.

In Bangkok, Pradisth Cheosakal of the National Research Council is making a study for the Thailand National Program of the Earth Resource Technology.

In these and numerous other ways, scientists coordinating their efforts with the crews of the U.S. Skylab space station have been demonstrating to the world what new possibilities and opportunities may be opening to mankind through modern science and technology and, particularly, through space exploration.

In their record flight of nearly two months, the second crew to inhabit Skylab showed that new tools and methods are becoming feasible for improving life on Earth.

Most of the Skylab information currently being used by scientists and engineers in the United States and other nations stems from research carried out by the first crew -- Charles Conrad, Jr., 42, Joseph P. Kerwin, M.D., 41, and Paul J. Weitz, 40 -- who lived in space from May 25 to June 22 for 28 days and 50 minutes.

Their mission has become history's second-longest manned space flight. The second Skylab crew, launched from Cape Kennedy on July 28, will have been in space 59 days when it makes its planned return to Earth at 2220 GMT, Tuesday, September 25, in the Pacific Ocean 340 miles (545 kilometers) southwest of San Diego, California.

This space endurance record may stand for a long time, possibly far into the 1980's.

The only U.S. space mission planned until then that could compete is the flight of the third Skylab crew -- Gerald P. Carr, 41, Commander; Edward G. Gibson, Ph. D., 37, Science Pilot, and William R. Pogue, 43, Pilot.

They are to be launched in an Apollo spacecraft at Cape Kennedy, Florida, on Sunday, November 11. After catching up with Skylab and docking (connecting) their Apollo with it, they are to live and work for up to 56 days inside the 80-ton space station which is as big as a small house. That period might possibly be extended by a few days if their research makes this desirable and if the condition of the crew and craft permit it. Skylab will be operated by radio control while flying unmanned until the arrival of the third crew.

Extensive medical experiments by Skylab crews, and the excellent status of their own health, have already proved that men can live and work for prolonged periods in weightlessness.

Such long stays would be required in the future for very distant space journeys as well as in orbiting factories in which men would produce materials that can be made only in weightlessness.

Long stays in space also would become desirable for manned observatories for forecasting (and eventually controlling) typhoons, hurricanes, tornadoes and other weather events and volcanic eruptions, tidal waves and other geological occurrences.

Only a relatively small number of space officials, scientists and engineers are presently familiar with the scope of Skylab's explorations and with the vast quantities of valuable new knowledge gathered by the second Skylab crew. Several briefings are being planned at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas, shortly before and after the second crew's return to Earth to acquaint newspaper, radio and television representatives with the huge information harvest from the mission.

Much of the press coverage of the mission has focused on a series of technical malfunctions and mishaps which plagued the first Skylab crew, and several other relatively minor problems with the craft and some of its equipment experienced near the beginning of the second crew's tenure in the station.

The adversities caused one astronaut to quip that all of the crew's achievements were due to "100 percent skill and zero percent luck." But that holds true no longer. Several fortuitous happenings have greatly aided Skylab research.

Though the Sun is presently in the quiet period of its 11-year activity cycle, a major solar "flare" -- an eruption of very hot gases from the Sun's surface -- spewed materials into space equal to more than all of the material making up the Earth.

The flare occurred on August 10 when the crew was enjoying a day of rest in space, but the men immediately activated their sophisticated array of Sun telescopes and obtained history's first detailed scientific observations of such an event from above the atmosphere.

Similarly, the crew made extensive, unprecedented Sun observations during a two-week period while clouds above large parts of the Earth made Earth observations difficult.

The information about the Sun -- gathered as it has never before been seen by man -- will hopefully give scientists clues to the Sun's working and its influence on Earth. Because there is no energy crisis in space, new knowledge about the Sun may eventually make possible the harnessing of Sun radiations for cheap, abundant power supplies on Earth.

Despite long period of cloud and haze, the second Skylab crew was able to exceed its planned Earth observations with Skylab's EREP (Earth Resources Experiments Package) of the United States and several other nations in which scientists requested such information.

Similarly, medical and technological experiments (which could lead to space factories) by the second Skylab crew equaled or exceeded plans.

Thus, with the end of the second crew's mission, Skylab will have already achieved all of its major objectives as a manned research laboratory orbiting the Earth every 93 minutes at an altitude of 270 miles (435 kilometers).

The flight of the third crew -- with its promise of nearly two more months of research in Earth orbit until January 6, 1974 -- will become a bonus for the participating scientists and, hopefully, for the rest of mankind.



ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/26/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

Vice President Agnew asked the House of Representatives to undertake a full investigation into the charges made against him alleging kickback in Maryland.

Agnew's request was in the form of a letter to House Speaker Carl Albert and was read in the House after the Vice President had conferred for more than an hour with the Speaker and other key House members.

Agnew's letter did not ask that impeachment proceedings as such be instituted.

Agnew said he was making the request in the dual interest of preserving the constitutional status of his office and of personal vindication from what he said were accusations that he had committed impeachable offenses.

Agnew said he had been advised by counsel that the Constitution bars criminal proceedings against a president or vice president while they are in office, and that therefore he could not look to such proceedings as an opportunity to clear himself.

The request came as the Justice Department announced that it would present its evidence against Agnew this Thursday to a Federal Grand Jury investigating the allegations of political corruption.

Vice President Agnew and Attorney General Elliot Richardson met separately with President Nixon at Nixon's request to assess an investigation of Agnew's involvement in Maryland political kickback charges. Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen sat in the meeting between Nixon and Richardson. Details of the meetings were not disclosed.

Vice President Agnew's lawyer said he would file papers in U.S. District Court in Baltimore sometime this week, which will spell out whether a Vice President must be impeached before he can be indicted on criminal charges. Attorney Judah Best said the papers will urge the Court to block an investigation of Agnew on charges of extortion, bribery, tax evasion and conspiracy in connection with an alleged political kickback scheme in Maryland.

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Two U.S. energy officials warned that America's energy problems are just beginning while predicting that fuel and heating oil imports this winter may grow to over 800,000 barrels a day. The two are Stephen A. Wakefield, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Energy and Minerals, and Duke R. Ligon, Director of the Interior Department's Office of Oil and Gas.

A presidential panel recommended a substantial increase in logging in the nation's public forest lands to help alleviate a lumber shortage. The panel called for use of all available techniques, including the controversial practice of clearcutting, to increase lumber output. Conservationists attacked the recommendations as dooming "future generations to an even more serious timber shortage" than presently exists.

California Governor Ronald Reagan signed into law legislation reinstating the death penalty in the State and making it mandatory for eleven kinds of murder. When the law goes into effect January 1, death in the gas chamber will be prescribed to those such as hired assassins, police slayers, mass and repeated murderers, convicts serving life terms who kill guards and persons who commit murder during rape.

At the United Nations, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko proposed that the Big Five members of the Security Council voluntarily reduce their military spending by 10 percent and use part of the funds thus saved to aid developing countries.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

Soviet and American negotiators resumed talks in Geneva on a new comprehensive treaty limiting the numbers of their nuclear weapons. They are continuing Salt Two, the second phase of strategic arms limitation talks.

In Moscow, U.S. Information Agency Director James Keogh said he complained to Soviet officials about "unfair" restrictions on American newsmen, but made no progress in getting them lifted. Keogh, ending an eight-day visit, told a news conference he requested that newsmen be given greater freedom to travel about the Soviet Union and to leave and re-enter the country. He said Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zenskov told him his request would be considered carefully. Keogh also said he expressed gratification that the Soviets recently halted the jamming of Voice of America broadcasts. But he said the Soviets did not explain why they acted nor did they give assurances there would be no resumption of jamming.

Czechoslovakia severed diplomatic relations with Chile because of the military coup which toppled former President Salvador Allende.

In Tokyo, Japan's Upper House of Parliament unanimously supported a resolution calling on Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka to negotiate the return to Japan of four North Pacific islands occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War Two. The resolution was identical to one passed by the Lower House last Thursday.

The ruling military junta in Chile said it smashed a ring of leftists loyal to overthrown marxist President Salvador Allende, crushing a plot "to destroy the armed forces" and "seed terror in the country."

In neighboring Argentina, the government promised a tough "peace and order" campaign against leftist guerrillas following the landslide election of Juan Peron as the nation's next president.

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved a resolution to kill President Nixon's plan to delay for two months pay raises for federal employees scheduled to take effect on October 1. The resolution was sent to the Senate for action. If either the Senate or the House passes such a resolution, the pay raises for federal white-collar workers and military personnel will go into effect as scheduled.

Former United Mine Workers boss W.A. "Tony" Boyle lay near death in Washington hospital after his doctor said he took an overdose of barbiturate in an apparent suicide attempt. Boyle made the attempt only 10 hours before he was to appear at a court hearing related to murder of former UMW President Joseph Yablonski, his wife and daughter. His doctor said chances for his survival were poor.

Dow Jones closing averages:	30 INDUS	904.55	UP 3.84
	20 TRANS	174.37	UP 0.62
	15 UTILS	101.42	UP 0.29
	65 STOCKS	286.73	UP 1.08
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TEXT: NIXON STATEMENT ON THE AGNEW SITUATION

Washington, Sept. 25 -- Following is the text of a statement by President Nixon September 25:

"I held a discussion with the Vice President this morning about the charges that have been made against him in the course of an investigation being conducted in Baltimore under the direction of the United States Attorney for Maryland.

This discussion followed an assessment of the situation which was presented to me by Attorney General Richardson and Assistant Attorney General Petersen.

During our discussion, the Vice President again -- as he had done in our previous meetings -- denied the charges that have been made against him. He also informed me that he intended to request that the House of Representatives undertake an inquiry into the matter.

I wish to emphasize my strong belief that during these proceedings the Vice President is entitled to the same presumption of innocence which is the right of any citizen, and which lies at the heart of our system of justice. During these past four and a half years, the Vice President has served his country with dedication and distinction. He has won the respect of millions of Americans for the candor and courage with which he has addressed the controversial issues of our time. As he moved through this difficult period, I urge all Americans to accord the Vice President the basic, decent consideration and presumption of innocence that are both his right and his due."

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO PRESENT EVIDENCE REGARDING AGNEW TO GRAND JURY

Washington, Sept. 25 -- Following is the text of a statement issued by Attorney General Elliot Richardson September 25:

"Recently there has been widespread and highly varied public speculation regarding both the substance and the procedure related to the investigation of the Vice President. Although it would be improper to discuss the substance of the investigation at this stage, I feel it necessary to clarify certain procedural points in order to reduce unwarranted and potentially harmful speculation.

In the period of September 12 to the present, meetings and discussions have taken place between myself, Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen, and United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, George Beall, representing the Department of Justice, and Messrs. Jay H. Topkis, Martin London and Judah Best, counsel to the Vice President. The Department of Justice agreed to participate in these meetings in response to a request by the Vice President's counsel to discuss procedural aspects of the case and options available to the Vice President. The Department did so with a view toward the possible prompt resolution of problems which might otherwise result in a constitutional dilemma of potentially serious consequence to the nation. These discussions took place with the approval of the President's counsel and the President.

The discussions have, however, failed to yield a satisfactory resolution. It has proved impossible, to this point, to reconcile the Vice President's interests, as represented by his counsel, with the Department of Justice's perception of its responsibility to assure that justice is pursued fully and fairly.

On September 13, I authorized U.S. Attorney Beal to present evidence regarding the Vice President to the Federal Grand Jury sitting in Baltimore. It is the intention of the Department of Justice to present such evidence to the Grand Jury when it reconvenes on September 27.

The Grand Jury will be used, in accordance with well-established practice, as an investigative body. This is a traditional function of a Federal Grand Jury, whose role, as representative of the community, is to ensure the fairness of the investigative process."

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KISSINGER TALKS AT U.N. FOCUS ON BUILDING FIRMER PEACE

(by Marie H. Koenig)

United Nations, Sept. 25 -- A new phrase has been added to the lexicon of diplomats by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He is calling for a "comprehensive, institutionalized peace" with stability based on "shared assumptions" rather than a balance of forces between the big powers.

This was the major theme of his speech September 24 to the United Nations General Assembly. The relaxed tensions recently emerging in the World must be carefully used as constructive building blocks toward a world community, he told the newly begun Assembly session.

Then, as foreign ministers customarily do when they come to the United Nations for the opening of the annual session, he turned to a round of bilateral conferences with his counterparts.

This year the U.S. bilaterals have a new focus. With the Soviet Union, for example, they are aimed toward institutionalizing the thaw in relations achieved at the two summit conferences between President Nixon and Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Secretary Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met for two and one-half hours September 24 at a working dinner hosted by Mr. Kissinger.

One of the quid pro quos arrived at between the Nixon Administration and Moscow has been an agreement to grant the Soviets most favored nation (MFN) trade status in return for their paying off the old World War Two lend lease debt.

However, many members of the U.S. Congress and private citizens, too, have taken the stand that liberal trading rights should not be given the Soviets as long as they maintain restrictive emigration policies.

At a briefing after the Kissinger-Gromyko dinner, U.S. officials said the matter of trade privileges was discussed by the two foreign ministers. The officials said Mr. Kissinger described the present status of pending congressional legislation of MFN for the Soviets and explained that the treatment of intellectual dissidents in the Soviet Union and the question of exit fees for Jewish emigrants have a bearing on the prospects for its passage.

The officials pointed out that in the past Washington has discussed those issues privately with Moscow officials. In fact, they said, behind the scenes American diplomats have rarely missed an occasion to press for freedom of emigration.

But they emphasized that the United States has tried to avoid a public confrontation on the matter in the belief that to do so would be abrasive and counter productive.

The U.S. officials declined to tell questioners whether it was Mr. Kissinger or Mr. Gromyko who had raised the subject.

These officials however, described the meeting as very amiable, indicating that the two foreign ministers were able to speak as diplomats about congressional attempts to tie improved commerce with the Soviets to an improvement in the situation of Soviet Jews and intellectual dissidents.

Secretary Kissinger also conferred for one hour September 24 with Britain's Foreign Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Japan's Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

These bilateral talks also reflected the changing world situation.

With Sir Alec and Mr. Ohira, the Secretary of State discussed the projected declaration of principles that would set forth guidelines and objectives for the new, triangular U.S.-Europe-Japan relationship.

Secretary Kissinger suggested in a major speech last April that documents be drawn up to take into account the trilateral relations as they have developed since World War Two.

On September 25 Mr. Kissinger was to formally receive from Foreign Minister K. B. Andersen of Denmark a draft declaration of principles drawn up by the nine foreign ministers of the European Common Market Countries.

U.S. officials said that no conclusions were reached on the subject in the meetings with the British and Japanese.

Definite conclusions, the officials said, would not be reached while Mr. Kissinger is at the United Nations this week and part of next week. The decision-making process of the final documents will go on over several months, they said.

The officials said that trade and monetary matters are in the forefront of issues to be resolved in the declaration documents.

They also said that whether President Nixon travels to Europe in 1973 to formally sign the declaration has not been decided.

A Nixon trip, according to these officials, rests upon a resolution of the trade and monetary questions. They added that a presidential trip this year is a matter on which Mr. Kissinger is not particularly soliciting European views at the United Nations.

Secretary Kissinger held a luncheon September 24 for heads of African delegations. According to U.S. officials, Mr. Kissinger told the African diplomats he would like to visit Africa in 1974.

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ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/27/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

The Senate voted to cut U.S. troops strength overseas by 40 percent over the next three years but later reversed itself. The vote was an amendment to add the provision to the Defense Authorization Bill. A majority of House members has also opposed any big cutback in U.S. troops in Europe.

The Commerce Department reported that U.S. foreign trade slipped into deficit again in August after a one-month surplus in July, but the trade picture was greatly improved from a year ago. The report showed a deficit of 16.6 million dollars in August, based on exports totaling 6,004 million dollars and imports totaling 6,020 million dollars, both of which were record monthly highs.

Speaker Carl Albert said the House would not act "at this time" on a request from Vice President Agnew that the House, rather than the courts, undertake an investigation of allegations of wrongdoing against him. Albert told newsmen: "The Vice President's letter (asking for the House hearing) relates to matters before the courts. In view of that fact, I as Speaker will not take any action on the letter at this time." He would not elaborate.

Earlier House Republican leader Gerald Ford said the House should grant Vice President Agnew's request, and that it should name a special committee for the task.

Senators were reluctant to comment. Republican leader Hugh Scott cautioned GOP senators to weigh their remarks because of the "remote possibility they might have to try Agnew if he is impeached in the House. Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said he was adopting the position of saying nothing about the Agnew proposal. Meanwhile the Washington Star-News reported in a copyrighted story that Lester Matz, a Maryland contractor, had told federal prosecutors he personally turned over an estimated 15,000 dollars in cash to Agnew after Agnew became Vice President. Matz said some of the money was "generated" by him from businessmen seeking government favors. Agnew's press spokesman, J. Marsh Thomson, termed the report as another "inaccurate and unsubstantiated rumor."

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At the Senate Watergate Committee hearings, White House speech-writer Patrick Buchanan accused the Committee staff of maligning his reputation and denied he had any part in political sabotage against Democrats. He said he neither recommended, authorized nor was aware of any ongoing campaign of political sabotage against Senator Edmund Muskie or any other Democratic candidate. However, he acknowledged that he had recommended in the Spring and Summer of 1971 that the Nixon re-election campaign "concentrate their political resources upon Senator Muskie -- rather than dissipate them on the dozen other potential aspirants for the nomination." "There was nothing -- and is nothing -- in my judgment illicit or unethical or improper or unprecedented in recommending or adopting such a political strategy," he said.

President Nixon signed into law a Vocational Rehabilitation Bill, which authorizes 1.54 billion dollars in grants to states, local governments and private agencies to operate programs of rehabilitating the handicapped for jobs.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, in the first address to the United Nations General Assembly by the head of a German government, called for a "state of everyday peace" in a world which would be balanced by the participation of Japan, China and Europe. He called for the renunciation of force, except in self-defense, by all states and warned of the "great error" of negative nationalism.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said his government is flexible in its stand on the Middle East conflict and would welcome any U.S. effort to promote negotiations between the Arabs and Israelis.

Also in Tel Aviv, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan Tuesday called for the creation of a desert metropolis of hundreds of thousands of Jews in the occupied Sinai Peninsula seized by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

The House Ways and Means Committee voted to block any major new trade concessions to the Soviet Union until it allows free emigration of Jews and other minorities. In a voice vote with no negative votes audible, the Committee thus denied President Nixon the right to grant "most favored nation" status to the USSR until he certifies that it does not deny its citizens the right to emigrate.

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65 STOCKS 289.83 UP 2.99
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KISSINGER NEWS CONFERENCE AT U.N. (HIGHLIGHTS)

United Nations, Sept. 26 -- Secretary of State Henry Kissinger says progress is being made in the U.S.-European dialogue on a declaration of principles, but no "artificial deadline" will be set for its completion or for a visit by President Nixon to Europe.

In a September 26 news conference that ranged over many subjects, Mr. Kissinger also said the parties to the Middle East dispute will be urged by the United States to adopt a "spirit of compromise." Yet they should not ask us to produce all the formulas "for peace."

Thirdly, he said if the U.S. Congress does not grant the Soviet Union most favored nation trade status, it would be a "significant setback" to the policy of detente.

Interrupting a busy round of conferences with other foreign ministers at the United Nations, Mr. Kissinger also told the press that a "new look" will be taken at U.S. policy toward Africa and that Washington wants to reinvigorate our relationships with Latin American nations.

Here are the highlights of Secretary Kissinger's remarks:

EUROPE -- President Nixon still plans a visit to Europe, but "its exact date will have to be determined" by the pace of progress in blending U.S. European ideas on a declaration of "economic and political principles."

"What I want to underline," Mr. Kissinger said, "is that we are not engaged in an adversary procedure, but in a process in which a traditional friendship is to be given new vitality."

A trip by President Nixon "is not an end in itself...it will certainly take place in the near future," but the U.S. concern is to produce a declaration of principles that holds "significant historic interest."

MIDDLE EAST -- Mr. Kissinger's luncheon September 25 for representatives of Arab states at the U.N. was not intended to make pronouncements. It was an expression of "our profound concern" for the Middle East problem.

He cautioned that it would be a great mistake to assume that any one man -- he was referring to himself -- "can pull a rabbit out of a hat."

He observed that Middle East difficulties occurred not because parties don't understand each other, but in some respect because they understand each other...too well.

"We are prepared to use our influence to urge the parties toward a spirit of compromise to encourage them toward... negotiation...but no one should ask us to produce all the formulas and all the will as a substitute for the parties," he said.

TROOPS -- He said the "Administration strongly opposes" legislation to reduce unilaterally U.S. troops in Europe.

Such legislation, he warned, would make it "impossible to negotiate" a mutual force reduction agreement between the East and West because the United States would unilaterally impose on itself what the negotiations are designed to bring about.

TRADE -- He declined to "speculate about" Soviet reaction if Congress does not grant Moscow liberalized trade privileges that the Nixon Administration has already committed itself to bestow.

If the trade privileges are blocked "then the most serious questions have to be raised about the degree to which other countries...can rely on complex negotiations" with America and its ability to carry out agreements.

AFRICA -- Secretary Kissinger wants to visit Africa in 1974. The United States will "deal with Africa with understanding and concern."

"At the highest level in the State Department and the Administration, we are going to take a new look at our African policy, and to see again what useful role the United States can play in a continent which is undergoing...a very rapid change..." he said.

LATIN AMERICA -- Mr. Kissinger had a "long and very thoughtful talk" with the Brazilian Foreign Minister September 26. The discussion underlines the "great importance we attach to reinvigorating our relationships in that area."

JAPAN -- It "is important" for Japan to participate in some manner in the proposed declaration of principles that also include the United States and Europe. The type and the kind of declaration "remains to be discussed...between the Japanese and ourselves and the Japanese and the Europeans."

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KISSINGER PLANNING VISITS TO BRITAIN, JAPAN

United Nations, Sept. 26 -- The outlines of some of Secretary of State Kissinger's forthcoming trips abroad are being disclosed while he is conferring at the United Nations with other foreign ministers.

U.S. officials report that Mr. Kissinger plans to go to London in mid-October to deliver a speech to the Pilgrim Society. They say the trip will be brief -- two or three days -- and may also include a stopover in Bonn.

Also, when the Secretary of State makes his planned, but delayed, visit to Peking he will stop in Tokyo en route and on his return to the United States.

Secretary Kissinger conferred with Walter Scheel, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, September 25 about Atlantic relationship questions, mainly the proposed declaration of principles, and the East-West mutual force cut reduction negotiations which begin October 30.

He wants to confer again with his German counterpart on both matters.

Thus, U.S. officials said, Mr. Scheel might visit London while Secretary Kissinger is there. Or perhaps, they said, Foreign Minister Scheel would meet Mr. Kissinger in London.

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SKYLAB CREW RETURNS WITH SCIENTIFIC TREASURES

(by Walter Froehlich)

Washington, Sept. 26 -- The largest quantities of scientific information ever brought home by space explorers arrived on Earth September 25 with the second crew of the U.S. Skylab space station after the longest stay by men in space.

The vast information haul -- representing a priceless scientific treasure -- was accumulated by the three-man crew over a period of nearly two months in the weightless environment of space.

In scientific terms the flight was perhaps the most fruitful so far in the space age. It provided renewed evidence of the momentum maintained by the United States in space exploration despite program fund cutbacks in recent years.

Nearly every field of science and technology is expected to be advanced through Skylab data. All Skylab information will be made public immediately (much of it already has been disseminated) for use by the world's scientists and engineers.

As Skylab information is sorted and analyzed and finds use in medical, environmental, and industrial fields, some of the innovations could conceivably bring about changes for the better in the everyday lives of large portions of the Earth's population.

Most of the Skylab information is contained in 77,000 photographs of the Sun; 16,800 pictures of the Earth; electronic recordings on nearly 18 miles (29 kilometers) of magnetic tape; 33 technological experiments cartridges, and in the minds of the astronauts.

Some of the information lies in items the men brought back to Earth with them when they splashed down at 2220 GMT, Tuesday, September 25, in the Pacific Ocean about 225 miles (360 kilometers) southwest of San Diego, California.

Among these research items are two spiders, one of which died in space; some webs spun by the spiders in weightlessness; two fish which died during the flight, and several living offspring of the fish.

The crew -- Astronauts Alan L. Bean, 41, Owen K. Garriott, 42, and Jack R. Lousma, 37 -- are undergoing a three-week series of debriefings to give researchers detailed descriptions of their experience. During that same period, the men are undergoing thorough physical examinations to determine what influence their long stay in weightlessness had on their bodies.

Their 59 days and 11 hours in space more than doubled the endurance record established three months earlier by the first Skylab crew -- astronauts Charles Conrad, Jr., Joseph P. Kerwin, and Paul J. Weitz -- who lived in space for 28 days and 50 minutes, from May 25 to June 22.

The second crew completed 859 earth orbits, traveling 24,423,122 miles about (39,077,000 kilometers) -- more miles (kilometers) than any person has ever traveled in history by any means of transportation.

The men lost between seven and eight pounds (between three and four kilograms) each in weight and some of their muscles shrank slightly because less use is made of muscles in weightlessness. For example, the circumference of the calves shrank about two inches (five centimeters) since they were launched on July 28 at Cape Kennedy, Florida.

More subtle body changes are expected to be found as laboratory technicians examine samples of blood and body excretions periodically collected by the astronauts in space and returned by them when they taxied to Earth from Skylab in their Apollo spacecraft.

The unoccupied 80-ton Skylab space station will be controlled by radio command from Earth until November 11 when a third crew -- astronauts Gerald P. Carr, 41, Edward G. Gibson, 36, and William R. Pogue, 43, are launched at Cape Kennedy in another Apollo craft. They are to catch up with and connect the Apollo to Skylab. The men are to enter Skylab and live and work in it for up to 56 days.

From the astronaut medical examinations, scientists expect to increase their understanding of the human system. The better understanding could lead to improvements in maintaining health and treating diseases.

Possible some of the first and most dramatic uses of Skylab information may come from the technological experiment cartridges. Inside them are substances which have never before been seen on Earth. The cartridges were filled with metals and alloys which were melted by the astronauts in orbit and then allowed to cool and solidify in weightlessness.

The outcome of the 11 experiments (nine designed in the United States and one each in Belgium and Japan) in the 33 cartridges is being determined now through analysis of the materials in laboratories.

From the astronauts' descriptions, space scientists were convinced that the resulting alloys were more porous, and that rounded forms were more perfectly spherical than they would have been on Earth where gravity causes heavier components in fluid mixtures to settle.

From these experiments, performed with a small furnace inside Skylab, scientists expect to learn whether some materials and products can be manufactured better in space than on Earth, a concept that could eventually lead to orbiting factories. Among such products could be lenses, ball bearings, vaccines and other medical and biological products, and new alloys.

The Skylab photographs of the Sun as it has never been seen before from above the atmosphere may lead to a better understanding of the Sun's influence on the weather and other occurrences on Earth, and may also lead to better ways to generate electricity, Skylab Earth observation may lead to the discovery of new and the better stewardship of known resources, and improved environmental management.

The fish and spiders were taken into orbit by the astronauts for biological experiments. Scientists wanted to know particularly the speed of the spiders' adaptation to weightlessness by observing them while they were spinning webs.

After several false starts which resulted in uneven webs, the spiders seemed to have no further trouble spinning normal webs. The fish showed no symptoms of confusion or disorientation as they swam in weightlessness. Scientists will now examine the returned specimens for any possible effects on them.

The triumphant end of the second Skylab flight comes coincidentally only a few days before the observance of the 15th anniversary of the beginning of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration on October 1, and the 91st birthday anniversary on October 5 of the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard, the American rocket pioneer whose research in the 1920's and 1930's formed the basis for modern rocketry on which space exploration depends.

Because of the sophistication of Skylab's research equipment and the breadth of Skylab scientific investigations, Project Skylab is one of history's most elaborate attempts to learn more about the laws of nature.

Depending on the extent to which the acquired knowledge can be put to use to improve the condition of mankind, Skylab can because a significant contribution to man's quest for a better life.

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ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/25/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

Convicted Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt said he believed he was acting as a secret government agent when he participated in the bugging of Democratic Headquarters and the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Testifying at the opening of a new round of hearings by the Senate Watergate Committee, Hunt said he felt "crushed by the failure of my Government to protect me and my family, as in the past it was always done for clandestine agents." In a prepared statement, Hunt also said he had been directed by former White House aide Charles Colson to concoct phony State Department cables to implicate President Kennedy in the deaths of Ngo Dinh Diem and his brother-in-law Ngo Dinh Nhu. The implication, he said, was that Catholic voters would vote for Nixon when they learned that Kennedy, a Democrat, had been implicated in the assassination.

Vice President Agnew's lawyer says he will file suit this week to stop the federal investigation of Agnew's alleged involvement in a Maryland kickback scheme because of the flood of news leaks about the case. Attorney Judah Best did not say exactly what the legal arguments would be, but indicated that the leaks violated Agnew's constitutional rights.

Many filling stations closed in protest of Phase Four price controls but there has been no nationwide shutdown. Gasoline station operators from 41 states were meeting in Chicago to discuss the price controls but stopped short of calling for a general boycott. President Nixon has instructed the Cost of Living Council to speed up its review of retail gas prices and decide this week what price increases are allowable.

House Speaker Carl Albert called President Nixon's criticisms of Congress "feeble attempts to disguise the Administration's own glaring failures." He went on nationwide radio Sunday to answer the President's September 10 State of the Union Message, which accused the Democratic-controlled Congress of foot-dragging on key programs. He said that of 50 priority bills requested by Nixon, 40 were already in the legislative process when the President delivered the Message.

The latest Gallup Poll showed that President Nixon's popularity slipped by three points during the last three weeks. Gallup reported that 55 percent of the American public disapprove of the President's performance in office. And he said 72 percent of the American people now believe that Nixon himself either planned the Watergate bugging, knew about the plan in advance, or tried to cover up the scandal.

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ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

Soviet Party leader Brezhnev said the Soviet Union proposed a nonaggression treaty with China last June, but has received no response. In a speech in Tashkent, Brezhnev said the Chinese leadership proclaims its desire for peaceful coexistence, but continues to ignore the Soviet proposal and "make a noise all over the world about an alleged Soviet threat hanging over China. Brezhnev also said the Soviet Union has "absolutely no territorial claims on China."

Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin began a week-long official visit and talks with Yugoslav government leaders, which will center on trade and economic matters. It was Kosygin's first visit to Yugoslavia since he became Premier in 1964.

In Buenos Aires, Juan Domingo Peron piled up more than 60 percent of Sunday's vote to regain Argentina's presidency 18 years after he was ousted in a military coup. The 77-year-old former Argentine dictator scored a landslide victory over a four-man field, winning more than twice the votes of his closest rival.

In neighboring Santiago, Chilean army troops launched a massive, apartment-by-apartment search through a half-mile-square section of the city after a powerful bomb exploded near the U.S. Consulate. The troops reported arresting 50 persons, silencing an underground radio station and burning hundreds of leftist books and pamphlets in the raid.

Cambodian troops went on the offensive on all four sides of Phnom Penh and in at least one instance caught rebels by surprise in an ambush inside insurgent territory. In Saigon, a spokesman reported that a battalion-sized government Ranger base in the Central Highlands under heavy communist attack lost radio contact with headquarters and is believed to have been wiped out.

President Nixon's lawyers urged a federal court to reject the Senate Watergate Committee's effort to obtain the White House Watergate tapes, contending the President "is answerable in only one constitutional proceeding -- an impeachment action. This brief filed with U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica, White House attorneys again argued that the Court lacks jurisdiction to force Nixon to release these tapes.

Stock prices posted their fourth consecutive broad advance on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was active. About 1,000 issues advanced and only 483 declined among 1,803 issues crossing the tape.

Dow Jones closing averages:	30 INDUS	936.71	UP 8.81
	20 TRANS	173.75	UP 1.28
	15 UTILS	101.13	UP 0.48
	65 STOCKS	285.65	UP 2.34
	VOLUME: 19,490,000 SHARES.		

KISSINGER AT U.N. URGES 'INSTITUTIONALIZED PEACE'

United Nations, Sept. 24 -- Henry Kissinger, in his maiden speech as the new U.S. Secretary of State, has called for an "institutionalized peace" to be built upon the "pragmatic agreements and dramatic steps" of recent years in bilateral diplomacy.

"The world," he warned September 24 in a major address to the United Nations General Assembly, "is uneasily suspended between old slogans and new realities, between a view of peace as but a pause in an unending struggle and a vision of peace as a promise of global cooperation."

Dr. Kissinger asked the nations of the General Assembly to move with the United States "from detente to cooperation, from coexistence to community."

"The ideal of a world community may be decried as unrealistic -- but great constructions have always been ideals before they can become realities," Dr. Kissinger said.

Before the Secretary spoke, U.S. officials made it clear that Dr. Kissinger intended to spring no surprises or spectacular new moves in U.S. diplomacy.

The U.S. officials stressed that the speech was intended as a broad appeal to institutionalize the current period of relaxed world tensions.

The highlights of the Kissinger address, in addition to his basic call for "true peace, not simply an armistice," included these proposals:

-- The time has come to agree on guidelines for U.N. peace-keeping missions so that the world organization can "act swiftly, confidently and effectively in future crises." The United States is "prepared to consider how the Security Council can play a more central role in the conduct of peacekeeping operations."

-- Because a world community "must have the widest possible membership," the time has come for South Korea and North Korea "to be offered their rightful places in the United Nations, "without prejudice to a future evolution toward unification."

-- A world community "must assure that all its people are fed," thus America proposed that a world food conference be organized under U.N. auspices in 1974 to achieve this end.

-- Because a world community cannot stay divided between permanently rich and permanently poor nations, the United States will "examine seriously the proposal" by Mexico for a charter of the economic rights and duties of states.

The speech also contained assurances from Secretary Kissinger that the U.S. will strive to promote "conciliation in Europe," will continue its search for a "new relationship" with Peking, will work for a strengthened peace in Indochina and will vigorously pursue the "building of constructive relations" with Moscow.

He said Washington would "give new vigor to our policy of partnership in the Western Hemisphere," and it will honor its pledge to promote self determination, economic development and human dignity in Africa.

He said that while Washington "cannot substitute for the efforts of those most directly involved" in the Middle East problem, "we are prepared to use our influence to generate a spirit of accommodation and to encourage the parties toward practical progress."

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DEVELOPING NATIONS RAISE VOICES AT NAIROBI

(By Eugene Brake)

Nairobi, Sept. 24 -- The developing nations are likely to be the major focus of attention during this week's annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

One of the principal subjects under discussion is another replenishment of the funds of the International Development Association, the World Bank affiliate that lends money to developing nations on easy repayment terms. This is likely to be an occasion for a fresh look at the future of development assistance programs and the needs of the low-income nations.

The fact that this year's annual meetings are being held in Kenya, one of Africa's developing nations, affords an appropriate backdrop for this discussion.

Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank, initiated the review of development strategy in an opening statement September 24, calling for a further expansion in the lending activities of the World Bank and its affiliates and urging a new focus of attention for both development assistance agencies and the governments of developing nations: increasing the output and the incomes of the world's millions of farmers who work small holdings of land.

He said such efforts were needed, both to meet the world's expanding needs for food and to assure that the benefits of development will be shared by the poor as well as the relatively well-to-do segments of society. He challenged the widely held belief that only relatively large units of land can be farmed efficiently.

Mr. McNamara reported on the progress of discussions on the fourth replenishment of the International Development Association (I.D.A.):

"Based on meetings held here in Nairobi during the past two days, it appears that representatives of donor governments may now reach agreement on a three-year replenishment at the rate of U.S. dollars 1,500 million per year which they would be prepared to recommend to their legislatures," he said. "However, I am bound to say to you that it is most unlikely that the necessary legislative action will be completed by June 30 or by any date soon thereafter."

He urged governments to "press for the earliest possible legislative approval of the full replenishment" and to devise some interim means of continuing the Agency's lending operations until the funds from the fourth replenishment become available. He said the funds from the third replenishment would be fully committed by July, posing a threat of an interruption in I.D.A.'s activities.

Making his first address to an annual meeting as the new Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, H. Johannes Witteveen pointed to the interconnections between international monetary reforms and the needs of the developing nations:

"International monetary reform is a key issue for all the Fund's membership, and not least for those countries -- the vast majority -- that are struggling with the vitally important tasks of economic development. These members are looking to the current negotiations to provide a monetary environment that will protect them against sudden adverse movements in their terms of trade, and against sudden exclusion from certain markets because of the balance of payments difficulties of the importing countries. They are looking for an environment that will encourage a stable and growing flow of development capital. These are genuine concerns, and in my view they should be the concern of us all."

On the International Monetary Fund side of the discussions, the governors from the developing nations can be expected to use this forum to urge that the new international monetary system be designed with their needs and desires in mind. The addresses by the Bank and Fund governors -- usually finance ministers or central bank governors of the member countries -- begin September 25.

Kenya President Jomo Kenyatta, in his welcome to delegates on September 24, urged fast action on monetary reform and suggested that the negotiators adopt the motto of his country: "Harambee," which means "pulling together in full cooperation."

"All countries, developed and developing alike, have a common interest in your finding an early cure to the monetary sickness of inflation and instability that has afflicted the world," he said. "The solutions must be based on the continued expansion of world production with growing and fair trade." But he also told the assembled representatives of 125 nations that "there is a more fundamental crisis facing the international community, namely, the economic and social development of the peoples of the Third World."

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EXPERTS URGE REDUCTION IN FARM PRICE SUPPORTS

Washington, Sept. 24 -- Fourteen trade experts from Europe, Japan, and the United States have urged a formula to freeze and gradually reduce levels of farm price supports as a first step in expanding agricultural trade.

The group issued their report, "Toward the Integration of World Agriculture," September 21 following their meeting at the Brookings Institution in Washington.

Philip H. Trezise, a former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, one of the 14 panel members, told newsmen that most countries are coming to realize that the best way to raise incomes for small farmers and for farm workers is by income supplements and direct aid, not by price supports and restricted production. Such a policy, he said, will also bring down the high prices of food.

The group suggested a formula to establish levels of price supports in each country, the levels to be frozen and then gradually reduced, perhaps by 50 percent over a period of ten years.

A similar idea, the so-called "Montant de Soutien," was proposed by the European Community during the Kennedy Round but was never approved.

The price-support plan was one of three proposals by the group to increase international cooperation in distributing the world's food resources more beneficially.

The other two proposals were:

- 1) A lowering of barriers against agricultural trade, and
- 2) An international stockpile of major farm products.

Mr. Trezise said the need for a stockpile has been dramatically demonstrated by today's soaring food prices, the depletion of U.S. reserves, and the need for export controls on some commodities.

The group said these circumstances are forcing governments to reassess their traditional farm policies.

The international reserve would provide a buffer against wild fluctuations in supplies and prices such as those of the past few months. It would also provide emergency stocks for developing countries in times of severe shortages.

The experts said the cost of maintaining the stockpile would be shared among the developed countries, both producers and consumers, who would determine the requirements for stocks and would consult on when and how to release supplies. Details could be negotiated, the group said. One suggestion was to use price triggers -- a low figure to begin building the stockpile and a high figure to begin releasing it.

Dr. Kisao Kanamori, of the Japan Economic Research Center, a participant in the meeting, said he hoped the group's report would "have a positive effect on his government's agricultural trade policy, which is increasingly burdensome to the Japanese citizen as a consumer and as a taxpayer."

Dr. Max Kohnstamm of the European Community Institute for University Studies said he believed the report was "very sensible, and should strengthen rational forces in determining the agricultural trade policy of the community." Dr. Kohnstamm said the work of the experts might counter past tendencies of U.S. and European agricultural trade experts to view their mutual problems "in an overly ideological and divisive manner."

As Mr. Trezise put it: "The only rational approach -- indeed, the only practical approach - to the precarious problems of trade in agricultural commodities is for governments to recognize the need for international cooperation in dealing with their domestic farm policies."

U.S. trade negotiators, apprised of the group's report, said it appeared to represent a constructive contribution to the international dialogue.

In particular, they endorsed the view that the negotiations should confront two interconnected issues: the reduction of high levels of protection in many countries and assurances that supplies will be available internationally in all likely contingencies.

Without commenting on the merits of the specific techniques, the U.S. negotiators said the ideas clearly warranted careful study by all governments.

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