



ຂ່າວສຳນຸນ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/1/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

STEEL EARNINGS UP -- The two biggest steel producers in the United States reported improved earnings for the first half and second quarter of 1974. U.S. Steel gained 4.61 dollars a share for the half, against 2.47 dollars a year ago, while Bethlehem Steel earnings were 2.59 dollars a share for the half, up from 2.23 dollars last year.

FORD EARNINGS DOWN -- Henry Ford the Second, Chairman of the Ford Motor Company, announced that his company will cut capital spending in the United States next year by more than 220 million dollars. The drop in expenditure, Mr. Ford said, results from disappointing profits, rising costs, and poor new car sales prospects. He also blamed government price controls for the big jump in car prices this year.

Meanwhile, the Federal Trade Commission said Ford and Chrysler had no basis for claiming fuel economy in advertisements for their cars. The Agency made a similar complaint against General Motors earlier, but the company had signed an agreement to discontinue such advertisements, while Ford and Chrysler are fighting the complaints against them.

KISSINGER AND WIRETAPS: In a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 30. Presidential aide Alexander Haig reportedly supported Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's testimony that President Nixon, not the Secretary, ordered the wiretapping of Dr. Kissinger's aides and newsmen in 1969. Committee member Stuart Symington, D.-Missouri, told newsmen after the meeting that Mr. Haig, Dr. Kissinger's deputy in the National Security Council at the time of the taps, "confirmed the fact that Dr. Kissinger did not instigate any tapping at any time...It was done on the highest authority." The Committee, which is re-investigating the origins of the wiretapping at Dr. Kissinger's request, is expected to issue a report on its findings in a week to ten days.

PEACE CORPS -- After serving less than a year as director of the Corps, Nicholas Crow, 37, resigned July 30. He sent a formal letter of resignation to President Nixon July 29.

EXPORT REGULATION -- President Nixon issued an executive order continuing the regulation of certain U.S. exports, despite the July 30 expiration of the Export Administration Act of 1969. Congressional committees in the Senate and House of Representatives have approved somewhat differing versions of new legislation to replace the expired law, but neither chamber has taken action on the renewal.

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AROUND THE WORLD:

INDOCHINA -- In Viet Nam, Communist forces are continuing their pressure on the Da Nang area and opened a new front in the central highlands. Two rockets from the rebel forces landed in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, wounding twelve persons.

PHILIPPINES -- The Los Angeles Times carried a Cotabato dateline reporting Christian and Muslim rebels overran the central Mindanao town of Upi last week. Some 12,000 of 35,000 inhabitants fled to nearby villages and to Cotabato, 24 miles to north. The Army guard continued to hold the Upi telephone station and reported Filipino Air Force jets were hitting targets on outskirts of town.

INDONESIAN NUCLEAR PLANS -- In Canberra, Indonesia's Research Minister Sumitro said his country hoped to have peaceful nuclear capacity by 1985 but according to news reports, did not rule out possible development of atom weapons sooner.

THAILAND -- In Thailand, the American Embassy and the Thai Government announced the withdrawal program for the month of August which involves six B-52's, eleven F-4s and a number of KC 135 tankers. Since the first announcement concerning U.S. troop withdrawals, which was at the end of March, 210 aircraft of different types and about 5,000 people have been withdrawn.

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SUMMARY OF U.S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEVELOPMENTS - JULY, 1974

JAPAN -- Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Japanese Ambassador Takeshi Yasukawa signed an agreement on July 15 in Washington to cooperate in a variety of energy research and development fields. The agreement fulfilled a commitment made one year ago by President Nixon and Prime Minister Tanaka to expand the scope of cooperation in this area. It demonstrates the importance each country attaches to the development of new and renewable energy sources to ensure a stable supply of energy to meet rapidly growing needs, but meeting these requirements in an environmentally acceptable manner.

Implementation of the agreement will begin with a visit to Japan in early August by a team of technical experts representing a number of U.S. government agencies.

FOREIGN AID -- Later in the month, Secretary Kissinger testified before a Senate Committee on behalf of the Administration's proposed 3,500 million dollar foreign aid bill.

Dr. Kissinger said that developments during the past month alone -- in Cyprus, at the Moscow summit meeting between President Nixon and Soviet Leader Brezhnev, and with the Atlantic allies of the U.S. "demonstrate both the challenges and opportunities before American diplomacy today, and the central role that the assistance program plays...The test we must apply," he said, "is whether what we are proposing is adequate to meet the need and whether anything less would fulfill our purposes as a nation."

Secretary Kissinger said U.S. policy in Indochina is guided by two objectives: first, "to enable the states of Indochina to move freely toward a future of self-determined political and economic stability, and second, by thus strengthening their independence, to avoid both the dangers of rivalry for domination by outside powers and to preclude domination itself."

"We have submitted to Congress a six year projection which reflects our expectation of a gradually declining role in Indochina," Dr. Kissinger said. "But our present request for 750 million dollars in economic and humanitarian assistance for South Vietnam is essential to make this transition. A stable military situation and eventual accommodation cannot be achieved if South Vietnam's economic problems are allowed to get out of hand."

Secretary Kissinger also said the Administration is seeking 362.5 million dollars in military assistance and 110 million dollars in reconstruction funds for the Khmer Republic, as well as 142 million dollars to help Laos rehabilitate and reconstruct.

Questioned by Senator Edward Brooke about the advisability of continuing U.S. aid to "authoritarian governments" like that of President Park Chung Hee in South Korea, Dr. Kissinger said that American assistance to Seoul has continued "even when we would not have recommended many of the (domestic political) actions taken by" President Park's government. He said U.S. aid to South Korea is "dictated by strategic and political necessities" and the judgment that the "stability and security" of South Korea is "crucial to the stability and security of the East Asian area."

Also urging support for the level of economic assistance to the Republic of Vietnam was visiting U.S. Ambassador to Saigon Graham Martin. Ambassador Martin told members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that if the Administration's aid recommendations are heeded U.S. involvement "will be closed in the way that the great majority of Americans quite obviously want it closed -- leaving the Republic of Vietnam economically viable, militarily capable of defending itself with its own manpower and "free to choose its own leaders and its own government."

ARMS AGREEMENTS -- The United States and the Soviet Union July 3 agreed on a new approach to the control of offensive nuclear weapons and will place two further curbs on nuclear arms.

Concluding the 1974 summit session in Moscow, President Nixon and Soviet leader Brezhnev signed a joint communique saying strategic arms limitation negotiators will return to Geneva "on the basis of instructions growing out of the summit" to extend the interim agreement on deployment of offensive missiles until 1985 and to solve the problem of multiple warhead missiles. The two leaders also signed a protocol limiting the number of sites each side is allowed, and a protocol limiting the size of underground nuclear tests. They also signed a joint statement declaring their intent to open negotiations this year on environmental warfare, including climate modification. Secretary of State Kissinger said the 1974 summit discussions were conducted with a frankness "inconceivable" even two years ago.

JACKSON IN CHINA -- At a news conference July 3 following his return from a visit to the People's Republic of China, Senator Henry M. Jackson -- who is considered a leading Democratic party candidate for President in 1976 -- proposed reversing the location of the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. Liaison Office as between Taipei and Peking. He also advocated strengthening U.S.-P.R.C. relations through broader cultural and educational exchanges.

FORD POLICY -- At Geneva, the United States called on other nations to join in establishing a global food policy based on expanded food assistance, adequate food reserves and increased agricultural output.

Ambassador John Scali, U.S. representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) told a meeting of that organization that such a policy is needed in order to assure the economic survival of all countries in the interdependent world.

LAW OF THE SEA -- At the International Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas, U.S. Ambassador John R. Stevenson said the United States would conditionally accept a 200-mile outer limit of coastal state jurisdiction over resources as part of an overall ocean treaty.

Ambassador Stevenson said "We are prepared to accept and indeed we would welcome general agreement on a 12-mile outer limit for the territorial sea and a 200-mile outer limit for the economic zone, provided it is part of an acceptable comprehensive package, including a satisfactory regime within and beyond the economic zone and provision for unimpeded transit of straits used for international navigation."

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NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED STATES:

CONGRESS ON ECONOMY -- Two Democratic economists told the Joint Congressional Economic Committee there are no quick remedies for inflation and called for government surveillance of wage and price actions of big unions and corporations. Walter Heller, President Kennedy's economic adviser, said President Nixon's economic philosophy would fail, unless the government adopts severe budget cuts, raises taxes, and restricts money supply. James Duesenberry, one of President Johnson's economic advisers, conceded that Mr. Nixon's "gradualist approach" to controlled demand "is the right one, even though it does not promise quick or sure results."

Meanwhile, Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas appeared on nationwide television with the Democratic Party's rebuttal to President Nixon's latest speech on economy. He proposed a program which includes loan money for the neediest and most productive industries, a cost of living task force, cuts in federal spending and a reform of the tax system.

PENTAGON APPROPRIATIONS -- The House Appropriations Committee approved an 83.3 thousand million dollar Pentagon money bill for 1975. It is 9.2 thousand million dollars more than the 1974 figure, but 3.7 thousand million dollars less than the Administration requested

NAVY REBUKES GRUMMAN -- The Navy has forbidden Grumman Aerospace Corporation to invest the money it borrows from the government to meet its emergency bills and payrolls. Critics had complained that the company was borrowing money from the Navy at 9 1/8 per cent and investing it, for a few days or weeks, at the market rate of 12.5 per cent.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE RAISE -- Officials of the Civil Service Commission and the Office of Management and Budget are meeting with government union officials to work out recommendations for the October 1 pay raise for federal white-collar employees. Bureau of Labor Statistics figures suggest a 5.3 percent raise. Union leaders feel that in view of the annual 12 percent cost-of-living rise, the 5.3 percent figure is low.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL: -- The Senate Rules Committee, under a mandate from the Senate, has opened debate behind closed doors on proposed changes in the 106-year-old rules governing impeachment trials. The big question: should both trial proceedings and Senate debate be televised? Other questions: powers of the Chief Justice as presiding officer, use of hearsay evidence, and standards of proof needed for removal from office. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield proposed barring the Chief Justice from voting, and

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transferring his powers under the rules to the Senate leadership. Minority Leader Hugh Scott favors the Chief Justice casting "tie-breaking votes" in procedural deadlocks as in the 1868 impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson.

Meanwhile, Senator Henry Jackson on television said the Constitution would not allow a Senate trial to be carried over into the 94th Congress in January. Sen. Mansfield disagrees.

And in the House, key members are rejecting a proposal, surfaced by a White House staffer, that the House bypass its impeachment debate and send the case to the Senate.

INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR AGREEMENTS: The House has approved by 194 to 191 an amendment to an International Nuclear Agreement Bill stating that U.S. agreements to supply nuclear reactors, and material, to another nation "shall have no force or effect unless and until specifically approved by act of Congress." The House then approved the bill 373 to 8 and sent it to the Senate, which has passed a similar but not identical measure. The bills stem from Congressional concern that President Nixon's offer of nuclear power plants to Egypt and Israel might result in diversion to non-peaceful purposes. Present law requires only that such agreements lie before Congress for 30 days.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY: Congress has passed and sent to the President a bill allowing American citizens to buy and sell gold as of next December 31 if the President should find such transactions will not affect the U.S. international monetary position. Americans have been prohibited from buying and selling gold since the depression years of the 1930's. The provision was included in a bill extending U.S. participation in the International Development Association for the next three years. The U.S. contribution to the Association, which makes low-cost loans to developing nations, is set at 1,500 million dollars over the three years.

FARM PRICES -- After a four-month slump U.S. farm prices rose 6 percent in the month ending July 15. A Special Agriculture Department committee is working on ways to narrow the food industry middlemen's markups and ease the upward pressure on consumer food bills.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

SUEZ-Israeli complained to the United Nations that Soviet helicopters engaged in mine clearing operations in the Gulf of Suez, are violating Israeli airspace in the occupied peninsula.

JAPAN-CHINA TALKS -- Japan and China suspended their Tokyo negotiations on a proposed shipping agreement. The Japanese government announcement gave no reason for the suspension but said that China proposed an early resumption of the talks in Peking. A Japanese newspaper said earlier that the deadlock is caused by China's demand for removal of Chinese Nationalist flag from all Taiwan ships visiting Japan.

INDOCHINA -- In Vietnam, the two-week drive by Communist forces in the Da Nang area continues. Field reports said Viet Cong troops captured two villages 27 miles southwest of Da Nang and overran two nearby military outposts. The Saigon command said government warplanes bombed suspected Communist positions in the area.

In Cambodia, rebel forces increased harassment of government outposts north of Phnom Penh. In Phnom Penh, anti-aircraft batteries shot down a government reconnaissance plane, when the aircraft apparently strayed over the presidential palace.

MALAYSIA -- The Malaysian Tin Bureau in a published announcement said Americans need not fear a tin cartel which might operate an embargo on commodities as in the case of oil.

In Kuala Lumpur, Prime Minister Tun Abjul Razak announced the King has dissolved the 144 member Parliament and called for election of an expanded 154 seat House of Representatives.

NORTH KOREA - AUSTRALIA ACCORD -- Australia and North Korea signed an agreement to establish diplomatic relations. The accord, following months of negotiations, was signed at the Australian embassy in Jakarta by the Australian and North Korea ambassadors.

In Seoul, the foreign ministry expressed "deep regret" over the reported diplomatic exchange. Premier Kim Jong Pil disclosed that the Republic of Korea plans to keep the lid on internal dissention for another seven years, meaning "anything that undermines stability runs counter to our fundamental objective...freedom and democracy for tomorrow," the Premier said. Regarding U.S. Congressional criticism, he added, "Advice has its limits. When it exceeds them and amounts to interference, it is not acceptable." Bishop Daniel Chi, meanwhile, was taken before a military tribunal to answer charges of inciting rebellion. A communique after the initial session said the bishop admitted giving 2,700 dollars to students demonstrators in a plot to overthrow President Park Chung Hee.

CYPRUS -- In a late night U.N. Security Council Session July 31, the United States urged the Council to implement the agreement on Cyprus reached by Britain, Turkey and Greece in Geneva as "an important step toward the restoration of peace and stability in Cyprus."

The U.N. Security Council agreed to enlarge the role of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force on Cyprus. The Soviets July 1 vetoed a similar resolution. This time the vote was 12 to 0 with the Soviet Union and Byelorussia abstaining, and China not participating.

U.S. ADVANCES U.N. CONTRIBUTION -- The United States has expedited its 1974 contribution to the regular United Nations budget to help the world organization meet unforeseen burdens, particularly new peacekeeping operations.

U.S. Ambassador John Scali, in a meeting with U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim August 1, presented a check for 20 million dollars.

The action was prompted by the extra burden placed on U.N. peacekeeping forces in recent weeks by the enhanced U.N. role in the Middle East and Cyprus. The U.S. contribution will temporarily replenish available funds from which the Secretary General can draw for authorized peacekeeping expenses.

In presenting the check to Mr. Waldheim, Ambassador Scali said:

"We are fully aware of the fact that unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for peacekeeping operations have severely strained United Nations finances and we hope this contribution will provide immediate relief.

"My government is proud of its record as the major contributor to both the obligatory and voluntary financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations. No responsibility of the United Nations is more vital and more important than to keep the peace. The United States is especially gratified that this contribution will help provide the means to realize the successful fulfillment of its role."

LAW OF THE SEA: A new proposal presented at the Caracas Law-of-the-Sea Conference provides that all exploitation of the proposed international seabed area would be conducted directly by a world seabed authority but that the authority would also be able to utilize outside enterprises for seabed operations under its control. The proposal, offered by the group of 77 developing countries, is seen by Chairman Christopher Pinto of the Conference's Seabed Regime and Machinery Committee as a possible breakthrough toward real negotiation on the seabed issue.

Meanwhile, a U.N. study on the worldwide economic implications of seabed mining says that while such mining would not be "unduly disruptive" at this time the situation could change after 1985 unless an international treaty to safeguard production of minerals is concluded.

MISSILE - TRACKING RADAR IN JAPAN -- At the request of the Japanese Government, the U.S. Department of Defense has revealed the operation of two special radar facilities in Japan that are designed to give early warning of intercontinental missile launchings.

The facilities are located at Tokorozawa, 15 miles (24 kilometers) northwest of Tokyo and at Chitose on the island of Hokaido. Each has over-the-horizon tracking capability. They both come under the operational control of the U.S. Fifth Air Force, with headquarters at Yokota.

Pentagon spokesmen said that the facilities had the capability of detecting launches against any target and that therefore they serve security purposes for both the United States and Japan. They can also be used in tracking test firings. The Soviet Union began in August 1973 to test its MIRV warheads, firing them at target areas on the Kamchatka peninsula and in the Pacific Ocean northeast of Japan.

The Defense Department August 1 stressed that the radar stations contribute to the overall U.S. policy of deterrent. "Since early-warning capability is an important component of U.S. nuclear deterrence capability," a spokesman said, "this facility is designed to strengthen the nuclear deterrence capability of the United States."

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 751 OFF 6.33
20 TRANSP 158.31 UP 0.35
15 UTILS 68.00 OFF 0.41
65 STOCKS 210.02 OFF 1.24
VOLUME: 11,470,000 SHARES.

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8/6/74

A full text of the President's statement concerning the three newly released transcripts accompanies this bulletin

REACTION TO TRANSCRIPTS (Following from the VOA)

President Nixon has acknowledged that he withheld from Congress and the Public potentially damaging information about the Watergate cover-up. The President released the statement with the transcript of three conversations he held shortly after the Watergate break-in with his then chief aide, E.R. Haldeman. In the statement, President Nixon said those conversations are "at variance" with his previous public statements, and that he did not tell his lawyer about them, leaving his lawyer and those judging the case with information that was incomplete and sometimes inaccurate. The President said it was "virtually a foregone conclusion" that the full House of Representatives will vote to impeach him, but he said he is convinced the record in its entirety does not justify "the extreme step of impeachment and removal of a President."

The transcript, released late Monday, quotes Mr. Haldeman as telling the President that the FBI investigation of the Watergate break-in was out of control and leading into "productive areas" such as the re-election committee money used by the burglars, and the President agreed that the Central Intelligence Agency should tell the FBI to limit its investigation so as not to involve potential CIA operations. Then the President added, "Play it tough. That's the way they play it. That's the way we are going to play it."

The President's Monday statement has touched off serious defections among his strongest Congressional supporters. Rep. Charles Wiggins, R.-California, the President's most outspoken defender at recent House Judiciary Committee meetings, called for the President's resignation. He said the transcripts of conversations with Mr. Haldeman on June 23, 1972 reveal actions "legally sufficient to sustain at least one impeachable count, obstruction of justice in the Watergate investigation."

An equally strong statement came from House Republican leader John Rhodes of Arizona. He called the material "shocking" and said that the "fact the President's confidence is put in question is a tragedy." He said a quick vote on impeachment is now imperative.

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Other Republican House Judiciary Committee members who have supported Mr. Nixon and who are now publically reassessing their position include Wiley Mayne, Iowa; David Dennis, Indiana; Charles Sandman, Jr., New Jersey, and Delbert Latta, Ohio.

Early Monday, prior to the disclosures, the Senate's second-ranking Republican, Robert Griffin of Michigan, had joined those calling for President Nixon's resignation. Barry Goldwater, R.-Arizona, declined to comment.

Vice-President Gerald Ford issued a statement saying he would no longer comment on the impeachment controversy. Mr. Ford has been a staunch defender of the President, saying repeatedly that the evidence available to him did not disclose any impeachable offense. Mr. Ford noted he had no Constitutional role in the impeachment process and that he can best serve by saying nothing further about the impeachment debate.

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NEWS ROUNDUP, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1974
(From USIS Wireless files)

IN WASHINGTON AND THE NATION:

President Nixon returned to the White House following a weekend at Camp David with his top aides, defense lawyers and two speech-writers. Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren refused to discuss the nature of the meeting, or the Washington Post story that the White House tapes, turned over to Judge John Sirica last week, contained statements potentially damaging to the President. But Mr. Warren did say President Nixon does not plan to resign, or turn over his duties to Vice-President Gerald Ford, under the 25th Amendment. He also discounted speculation that the President may be preparing a major television speech this week.

REACTION ACROSS NATION -- Newsweek magazine says the White House is counting on 36 Senators to support President Nixon. Only 34 votes in the Senate are needed to prevent the President's ouster from office, but the magazine says some of the names on the White House list "may be shakey."

A telephone poll by NBC of 1,555 scientifically selected persons indicates that two out of three Americans support the articles of impeachment, voted by the House Judiciary Committee.

In his address to a Disabled American Veterans convention in New Orleans Vice President Ford said America should be proud of President Nixon's role in Middle East disengagement, but he avoided all direct references to the President's Watergate problems.

THE PRIME RATE HOLDS -- First National Bank of Chicago followed the example of First National Bank of New York in announcing that it was holding its prime rate at 12 percent, adding to speculation that the interest rate spiral has topped out.

DEFENSE FUNDS -- President Nixon signed a 22,200 million military bill providing money for U.S. defense projects and funds to pay for military aircraft for South Vietnam. But he had "serious reservations" about a section of this bill, which would allow Congress to disapprove a presidential decision, by concurrent resolution of the House and Senate, on exporting certain goods and technology to specific countries. "In my view," the President said, "this feature provides for an unconstitutional exercise of legislative power."

FARMERS HARD-HIT -- Iowa Republican Representative William Scherle warned that unless the drought, that has now affected 16 states, lets up soon, Congress will have to pass emergency legislation to provide disaster loans to beleaguered farmers. Several governors have already requested that their states be declared disaster areas. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz said too many people are panicking in the face of the drought. But Nebraska Governor J.J. Exon disagrees. "There is no panic in the midlands," he said, "rather there is a realistic assessment of conditions."

SUGGESTS ECONOMIC TRUSTEES -- In his speech at the National Press Club, Democratic Representative Henry Reuss of Wisconsin suggested that an "economic trusteeship", comprising four or five experts, should be established by House and Senate leaders, to bring economic problems of the United States under control. He also said the federal government should take over Franklin National Bank of New York in the same way it was responsible for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

AROUND THE WORLD:

CYPRUS -- After four days of negotiations on the establishment of ceasefire lines in Cyprus, Turkish and Greek army negotiators scouted frontline positions from a helicopter. Each side charged the other with truce violations and atrocities. U.N. officers, overseeing the talks, gave no report on progress in the deadlocked negotiations. Meanwhile, Greece ordered a high alert in response to reported Turkish troop movements along their joint border.

MIDEAST -- The Israeli army conducted its annual large-scale military maneuvers on the occupied West Bank of Jordan. Israeli newspapers say both Israeli and U.S. officials feel the next phase of Middle East peace talks should be between Israel and Jordan, rather than Israel and Egypt. A report that former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir met Jordan's King Hussein secretly in the desert last May, to discuss a settlement, is still debated in the Middle East. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin discussed the subject at a cabinet meeting Sunday, but barred all Israeli ministers from commenting on the reports.

DRAW UP OIL-SHARING PLAN -- Twelve major consuming nations have drawn up a plan for sharing supplies should another general or selective cutback on oil production occur.

The plan, drawn up by an Energy Coordinating Group meeting in Brussels, still must be submitted to governments for approval. The Energy Coordinating Group was established as a follow-up to the Washington Energy Conference held last February.

A State Department official said the tentative plan contained these features:

-- The 12 countries would agree to take common measures to conserve energy if a supply crisis occurs similar to the Arab oil embargo last fall. The aim would be to cut back consumption by equal percentages in all participating countries.

-- The participating countries would substantially increase their oil stockpiles and adopt rules on how quickly they could be drawn down when supplies are scarce.

-- If supplies from oil-exporting nations are cut back severely, the 12 participating nations would share their available reserves and production on the basis of need. This would mean that in some circumstances the oil-importing nations with substantial domestic production -- such as the United States -- would supply part of their oil output to other nations in the group.

Members of the group are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, The United Kingdom, and the United States. France was represented at the Washington Energy Conference but elected not to participate in the subsequent work of the Coordinating Group.

The State Department official reported that there was no great interest among either the oil consuming or oil exporting nations in a new energy conference that would include both groups.

INDOCHINA -- Fighting in the Da Nang area of South Vietnam continued during the weekend with Communist forces capturing eleven outposts, and South Vietnamese rangers recapturing two of them. Field officers reported that 208 Communists and 30 government troops were killed in the battles. Another 98 government troops were wounded and 25 were missing.

In Cambodia, rebels fired three more rockets into Phnom Penh Sunday in the fifth consecutive day of shelling against the capital. Cambodian troops reoccupied two outposts near Phnom Penh and reopened highway one, four days after rebel forces blocked it, 18 miles southeast of the capital.

PHILIPPINE FIGHTING -- Travelers from the southern Philippine seaport of Davao report fighting between government troops and Moslem secessionists has spread to the outskirts of the city. Two local Moslem leaders were said to have flown to Manila to assure military officials, that they and their constituents were still on the government side.

STOCK MARKET -- On the New York Stock Exchange prices rallied sharply earlier in the trading, but lost some steam as the session ended.

Dow Jones Closing Averages:	30	INDUS	760.40	UP	7.82
	20	TRANSP	157.85	UP	0.08
	15	UTILS	68.06	UP	0.38
	65	STOCKS	231.61	UP	1.66
		VOLUME	11,230,000	SHARES.	

NIXON STATEMENT ON RELEASE OF ADDITIONAL WATERGATE TAPES

Washington, Aug. 5 --- President Nixon, turning over three additional tape recorded Watergate conversations, says again that the record, in its entirety, does not justify the extreme step of impeachment and removal of the President.

However, the President in a two-page statement August 5, also said that his impeachment by the full House of Representatives is ... virtually a foregone conclusion."

The conversations took place between the President and former aide H.R. Haldeman on June 23, 1972. six days after a team of burglars was arrested in the Watergate office building headquarters of the Democratic National Committee.

They concerned Mr. Nixon's apprehension that investigation of the burglary by the Federal Bureau of Investigation might uncover activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, and his instructions that the FBI and CIA "coordinate" their activities to prevent such exposure.

In his statement, the President admitted he also discussed the political aspects" of the matter and "was aware of the advantages this course of action would have with respect to limiting possible public exposure of involvement by persons connected with the Re-Election Committee."

Following is the text of the Presidential statement on the tapes:

I have today instructed my attorneys to make available to the House Judiciary Committee, and I am making public, the transcripts of three conversations with H.R. Haldeman on June 23, 1972. I have also turned over the tapes of these conversations to Judge Sirica, as part of the process of my compliance with the Supreme Court ruling.

On April 29, in announcing my decision to make public the original set of White House transcripts, I stated that "as far as what the President personally knew and did with regard to Watergate and the cover-up is concerned, these materials -- together with those already made available --- will tell it all."

Shortly after that, in May, I made a preliminary review of some of the 64 taped conversations subpoenaed by the Special Prosecutor.

Among the conversations I listened to at that time were two of those of June 23. Although I recognized that these presented potential problems, I did not inform my staff or my counsel of it, or those arguing my case, nor did I amend my submission to the Judiciary Committee in order to include and reflect it. At the time, I did not realize the extent of the implications which these conversations might now appear to have. As a result, those arguing my case, as well as those passing judgment on the case, did so with information that was incomplete and in some respects erroneous. This was a serious act of omission for which I take full responsibility and which I deeply regret.

Since the Supreme Court's decision twelve days ago, I have ordered my counsel to analyze the 64 tapes, and I have listened to a number of them myself. This process has made it clear that portions of the tapes of these June 23 conversations are at variance with certain of my previous statements. Therefore, I have ordered the transcripts made available immediately to the Judiciary committee so that they can be reflected in the Committee's report, and included in the record to be considered by the House and Senate.

In a formal written statement on May 22 of last year, I said that shortly after the Watergate break-in I became concerned about the possibility that the FBI investigation might lead to the exposure either of unrelated covert activities of the CIA, or of sensitive national security matters that the so-called "Plumbers" unit at the White House had been working on, because of the CIA and Plumbers connections of some of those involved. I said that I therefore gave instructions that the FBI should be alerted to coordinate with the CIA, and to ensure that the investigation not expose these sensitive national security matters.

That statement was based on my recollection at the time -- some eleven months later -- plus documentary materials and relevant public testimony of those involved.

The June 23 tapes clearly show, however, that at the time I gave those instructions I also discussed the political aspects of the situation, and that I was aware of the advantages this course of action would have with respect to limiting possible public exposure of involvement by persons connected with the Re-Election Committee.

My review of the additional tapes has, so far, shown no other major inconsistencies with what I have previously submitted. While I have no way at this stage of being certain that there will not be others, I have no reason to believe that there will be. In any case, the tapes in their entirety are now in the process of being furnished to Judge Sirica. He has begun what may be a rather lengthy process of reviewing the tapes, passing on specific claims of executive privilege on portions of them, and forwarding to the special prosecutor those tapes or those portions that are relevant to the Watergate investigation.

It is highly unlikely that this review will be completed in time for the House debate. It appears at this stage, however, that a House vote of impeachment is, as a practical matter, virtually a foregone conclusion, and that the issue will therefore go to trial in the Senate. In order to ensure that no other significant relevant materials are withheld, I shall voluntarily furnish to the Senate everything from these tapes that Judge Sirica rules should go to the Special Prosecutor.

I recognize that this additional material I am now furnishing may further damage my case, especially because attention will be drawn separately to it rather than to the evidence in its entirety. In considering its implications, therefore, I urge that two points be borne in mind.

The first of these points is to remember what actually happened as a result of the instructions I gave on June 23. Acting Director Gray of the FBI did coordinate with Director Helms and Deputy Director Walters of the CIA. The CIA did undertake an extensive check to see whether any of its covert activities would be compromised by a full FBI investigation of Watergate. Deputy Director Walters then reported back to Mr. Gray that they would not be compromised. On July 6, when I called Mr. Gray, and when he expressed concern about improper attempts to limit his investigation, as the record shows, I told him to press ahead vigorously with his investigation -- which he did.

The second point I would urge is that the evidence be looked at in its entirety, and the events be looked at in perspective. Whatever mistakes I made in the handling of Watergate, the basic truth remains that when all the facts were brought to my attention I insisted on a full investigation and prosecution of those guilty. I am firmly convinced that the record, in its entirety, does not justify the extreme step of impeachment and removal of a President. I trust that as the Constitutional process goes forward, this perspective will prevail.

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ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

3/7/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND THE NATION:

President Nixon called an urgent Cabinet meeting Tuesday morning, at which he discounted any possibility of voluntarily leaving the nation's highest office.

Cabinet members who emerged from the 90-minute session quoted the President as saying he "intends to stay on and allow the Constitution to be the overriding factor."

"We have laws in this land and he is sworn to uphold the laws," Treasury Secretary William Simon told newsmen, as he left the White House.

CONGRESSMEN DEFECT -- Meanwhile, President Nixon's disclosure August 5 that he had withheld damaging evidence resulted in a number of defections from among his loyal supporters in the anti-impeachment fight. But some Congressmen said the President still enjoyed the support of "strong, if very minimal numbers" of defenders.

Representative Charles Wiggins, the California Republican, Mr. Nixon's most influential defender on the Judiciary Committee said Tuesday the President should resign.

Representatives David Dennis of Indiana, Joseph Maraziti of New Jersey, Wiley Wayne of Iowa and Charles Sandman of New Jersey -- all Judiciary Committee Republicans who had voted with Rep. Wiggins against impeachment -- said they were ready to join him in calling on the President to resign. Rep. Sandman said that if the President does not resign, he will vote for his impeachment.

Rep. Delbert Latta of Ohio said he is still reassessing his position, but admitted that "the President was furnishing the direct evidence," which would be hard to defend.

Among President Nixon's supporters is Republican Representative Carl Curtis of Nebraska. He said he finds nothing in the newly released transcripts "that says (the President) was engaged in obstructing justice. He added that he is also concerned about the prospect of having a President, who would succeed Mr. Nixon, and a Vice President, whom the new President would pick, who had never faced a national election but gotten their position by appointment. "I do not think that Watergate is worth starting the parade toward becoming a banana republic," said Rep. Curtis.

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Comments from President Nixon's southern supporters ranged from Louisiana Democratic Representative Joe D. Waggoner's "it hurts," to Georgia Democratic Representative Phil Landrum's "it makes me sort of sick." But they seem to go along with the view of fellow Democrat Representative G.V. Montgomery of Mississippi, who said, "I am not ready to throw rocks at the Presidency until I read the transcripts and then I will announce my position."

House Minority Leader John Rhodes of Arizona made the following statement:

"The apparent attempt to use the CIA to cover up the depth of the Watergate conspiracy is shocking. The fact that the President's veracity is put in question by this disclosure is a tragedy.

"It seems to me that this disclosure makes a quick House vote on impeachment an imperative, in the best interests of our country.

"I will continue to counsel with Republican members of the house as to the best course of action for all of us to take."

Texas Senator Lloyd Bentsen, who last week was chosen to deliver the Democratic Party's rebuttal to President Nixon's latest statement on economy, feels the President should have the best defense for his Senate trial and that the federal government should pay for it. Sen. Bentsen said he would introduce legislation, if necessary, to this effect. Some Congressmen have been saying the taxpayers should not pay for the President's defense, but the Texas Senator feels the historic proceedings should not be affected by the President's possible lack of adequate legal assistance.

PREPARE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS -- On Capitol Hill the House Rules Committee approved a resolution to permit television and radio broadcast of the impeachment debate in the House. Approval of the House was generally predicted.

House Republican Leader John Rhodes of Arizona said he would vote to impeach President Nixon, but added that it was up to the President to decide whether he should resign.

Rep. Rhodes also rejected the idea, expressed by some members of Congress, that President Nixon should be given some form of immunity from prosecution as a private citizen, in case he resigns or is ousted from office. Rep. Rhodes said he did not feel Congress has the authority "to grant immunity to anybody for anything."

Impeachment debate in the House of Representatives is to start August 19. There are demands in Congress to speed up the timetable for the impeachment process. House Speaker Carl Albert, after a conference with Rep. Rhodes said: "I don't see why we can't cut down on the length of time we originally contemplated. We will considerably shorten the time."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said that if the House moves quickly to impeach, the Senate trial could be over before the November elections.

Unprecedented security measures are being contemplated for the impeachment proceedings, including virtually sealing off the House wing of the Capitol and making periodic bomb sweeps during the proceedings.

Representative John Mcfall, Chairman of three-member committee on security, seating and other arrangements for the impeachment debate scheduled to begin August 19, said the precautions are being considered because of threats. He would not give details, but indicated they involve threats to disrupt the House debate as well as threats to the lives of individual members.

SENATE PREPARES TRIAL -- The Senate Rules Committee is continuing to discuss whether rules established in 1960 for the trial of President Andrew Johnson should be updated. Eight Senators appeared before the Committee August 5 to address themselves to this question. "The majority of those who appeared favored the old rules," said Senator Howard Cannon, Chairman of the Committee. "If the rules were changed in the middle of the game," he said, people might get the impression "that perhaps we're not being fair with the person being charged."

The rules, as they now stand, say nothing about standards of proof to be used or rules of evidence. Senators have been discussing whether the standard of proof should be "beyond reasonable doubt" as in criminal cases, or "clear and convincing evidence" as in civil cases. A resolution suggested by Senator Jacob Javits would be to have no formal standard, but to let each individual Senator vote according to his judgement. Another question to be decided is whether the Senate trial be televised.

FED KEEPS MONEY TIGHT -- Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns said it would take two years or longer to unwind present high rates of inflation and he said the Federal Reserve has no intention of easing its tight money policy "until the forces of inflation are under good control."

KISSINGER WIRETAPPING CONTROVERSY -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has given Secretary of State Kissinger a fresh vote of confidence. It did so August 6 after holding a series of closed hearings on the role of the Secretary in the wiretapping of 17 government officials and newsmen in 1969-1971. Dr. Kissinger had threatened to resign unless the Committee cleared him of allegations that he had initiated the wiretaps. Dr. Kissinger said all he did concerning the wiretaps was to provide names of individuals who had access to leaked information. President Nixon subsequently took responsibility for ordering the taps.

Senator Humphrey, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said "the Committee made a very exhaustive study" of the matter. "So far as the wiretapping is concerned," he said, "there was nothing we could find that was appreciably different from what Dr. Kissinger told us in September" at his confirmation hearings. Calling Dr. Kissinger "a tremendous national asset," Sen. Humphrey added that he hoped Dr. Kissinger would stay on as Secretary if President Nixon resigns or is impeached.

At the Department of State later in the day the Secretary of State was reported to be "gratified" over the Senate Foreign Relations Committee report that clears him of any allegations that he did not tell the truth at his confirmation hearing last September when he denied having initiated wiretaps to stop national security leaks in 1969-71.

Because of the content of the report adopted unanimously by the Committee, Dr. Kissinger does not see any reason to resign, an action he threatened to take at a news conference in Salzburg, Austria, in June unless he were cleared of any suspicion.

SENATE STUDY ON SOUTH VIETNAM -- A 47-page staff report prepared by Richard M. Moose and Charles F. Meissner, Committee staff members, after a trip to Indochina from May 12-June 4., says "the present military confrontation seems likely to continue with the South Vietnamese unable to expel the North Vietnamese from their country, and the Communists unable to acquire the decisive edge required to defeat the South militarily."

Ever since the cease-fire was signed, the report states, the two armies have been flagrantly violating its terms. The only hope for implementing the peace agreement, it says, is an agreement among the United States, the Soviet Union and China "to reduce drastically the flow of military assistance to their clients."

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

CYPRUS -- On Cyprus, Turkish invasion troops drove Greek Cypriot National Guardsmen out of three villages west of Kyrenia. A U.N. spokesman described it as the most intensive fighting since the Geneva cease-fire went into effect a week ago. In Ankara, Turkish military headquarters said the advance was in response to a Greek Cypriot assault west of Kyrenia, which is the center of the Turkish beachhead. Because of this outbreak of fighting, the fifth day of military truce negotiations between Greek and Turkish officers, was postponed two hours and the scheduled signing of a partial agreement on cease-fire line was delayed indefinitely.

In Athens, Greek Foreign Ministry announced the government's decision to attend resumption Thursday of the Cyprus peace talks in Geneva, but warned that Greek representatives would walk out of the conference if Turkey does not abide by the ceasefire agreement. Greece's decision followed diplomatic moves by U.S. and Soviet officials in Ankara, Athens and Nicosia.

MIDEAST -- The Lebanese Defense Ministry announced that after a 45-minute battle, its troops forced an Israeli armored force comprising five half-tracks to withdraw. The communique said the Israelis crossed into Lebanon near the village of Al Majidiye.

INDOCHINA -- In Vietnam, Communist units fired rockets at Da Nang airbase and North Vietnamese tanks moved in on approaches to Da Nang. In Saigon, the U.S. Charge d'Affaires W.J. Lehmann said Communists have no chance in overrunning South Vietnamese, despite their 21-day-old push against Da Nang.

STOCK MARKET :

In heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange prices moved broadly higher.

Dow Jones Closing Averages:	30	INDUS	773.78	UP	13.38
	20	TRANSP	159.63	UP	1.70
	15	UTILS	68.92	UP	0.86
	65	STOCK	235.16	UP	3.55
		VOLUME	15,770,000	SHARES	

FORD AUGUST 5 STATEMENT ON IMPEACHMENT MATTERS

Washington, Aug. 6 -- In a statement issued late August 5, Vice President Gerald Ford said he had no public comment on President Nixon's release of additional Watergate transcripts that day and that "until the facts are more fully available" he would not discuss impeachment matters publicly.

Following is the text of his statement explaining his position:

I have not listened to the tapes nor have I read the transcripts of the President's conversations with Mr. Haldeman, without knowing what was said and the context of it my comment would serve no useful purpose and I shall have none.

Indeed, I have come to the conclusion that the public interest is no longer served by repetition of my previously expressed belief that on the basis of all the evidence known to me and to the American people the President is not guilty of an impeachable offense under the Constitutional definition of "treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors." Inasmuch as additional evidence is about to be forthcoming from the President, which he says may be damaging, I intend to respectfully decline to discuss impeachment matters in public or in response to questions until the facts are more fully available.

The whole truth should be the objective of the trial before the Senate. Under the Constitution the Vice President is relieved of his role as presiding officer of the Senate when it sits to try a President on impeachment charges. The wisdom of this provision is obvious, for the Vice President regardless of his personal feelings is a party of interest as the Constitutional successor if a President is removed from office. Since President Andrew Johnson was himself a Vice President who succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of Abraham Lincoln, and no provision then existed for filling a vacancy in the Vice Presidency, there are no precedents to guide me except my own common sense and my conscience. Both tell me to let my widely known views on the impeachment issue stand until I have reason to change them and to refuse further comment at this time.

There is another compelling reason for my decision. When I was nominated by the President to be Vice President ten months ago, I promised the Congress that confirmed me that I would do my very best to be a calm communicator and ready conciliator between the executive and legislative branches of our federal government. I have done so. But in the impeachment process the President and the Congress are now in an adversary relationship which as deeply divides the legislators as it does the people they represent.

There are many urgent matters on America's agenda in which I hope to continue to serve this great country as a communicator and conciliator. The business of government must go on and the genuine needs of the people must be served. I believe I can make a better contribution to this end by not involving myself daily in the impeachment debate, in which I have no constitutional role.

KISSINGER SAYS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY WILL CONTINUE ON COURSE

Washington, Aug. 6 -- Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, following a meeting of President Nixon's cabinet August 6, told newsmen that Administration foreign policy continues to enjoy wide Congressional support and will not change despite the current Constitutional situation.

"The point I want to make," the Secretary said, "is that the foreign policy of the United States has always been conducted, and will continue to be conducted, on a bipartisan basis in the national interest and in the interest of world peace. This will be our attitude. We will do it on a unified basis and in the national interest and with the widest congressional support. When questions of peace and war are involved, no foreign government should have any doubts about the way in which our foreign policy will be conducted."

Secretary Kissinger spoke against the background of rising Congressional demands for President Nixon's resignation and in the wake of a Presidential statement August 5 conceding that impeachment by the House of Representatives is "virtually a foregone conclusion."

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ຂ່າວສ່ວນ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/8/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND THE NATION:

SENATORS URGE RESIGNATION -- Several Republican Senators, including Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, have sent President Nixon a message urging him to resign. They stressed that this action was not (rpt. not) undertaken on behalf of all Republican Senators. Sen. Brooke, who last November called on Mr. Nixon to resign, predicted the President would step down because "the time is right." He added that he hoped the President would step down before the House begins impeachment debate August 19.

Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott, in his first direct statement since President Nixon's release of the latest tape transcripts, said the President could no longer be presumed innocent. "His own statement has removed the presumption," Sen. Scott said.

Former Republican National Committee Chairman Senator Robert Dole of Kansas predicted the President would resign, or step aside under the 25th Amendment. Sen. Dole said he had told presidential aide Alexander Haig Tuesday, "This is Grimsville," and Mr. Haig had indicated to him that "The President is aware of that."

Attorney General William Saxbe told newsmen only Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski can decide the legal question of whether President Nixon should face a court trial on criminal obstruction of justice charges if he leaves office by resignation or through conviction and impeachment.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS MEET NIXON -- President Nixon will base his impeachment decisions on what is best for the national interest, three Republican Congressional leaders say.

The President invited the trio to the White House August 7 to ascertain "what we feel are the actual conditions with respect to his situation" in both houses of Congress, according to the trio. They are Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, Senator Parry Goldwater and House Minority Leader John Rhodes.

Senator Goldwater said the President has made no decisions on what course he will follow. There are apparently three open to him --- to proceed with the impeachment process through resolution of charges in a Senate trial, to resign, or to invoke the U.S. Constitution's 25th Amendment provisions for temporarily stepping aside in favor of Vice President Ford.

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Sen. Scott said "we have told him the situation is very gloomy on Capitol Hill, very distressing." Mr. Scott added that there were further assessments given the President which he did not feel free to divulge.

Senator Goldwater said the possibility of granting the President immunity from criminal prosecution in return for resignation "was not touched on." Asked if the President intended to press for a trial in the Senate, Sen. Scott said the subject was not discussed in that form.

All three Congressional leaders said the subject of a Congressional request for resignation "did not come up."

Congressman Rhodes said the President seemed in good health and good spirits and Sen. Scott added: "The President was in entire control of himself. He is serene and most amiable."

Neither Sen. Goldwater or Sen. Scott would venture a prediction of the outcome of a Senate trial, although Sen. Scott pointed out "it is obvious... there is erosion in the Senate."

KISSINGER INQUIRY -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has released a nine-page report on its two-months investigation of whether Dr. Henry Kissinger, as National Security Adviser to President Nixon "initiated" any of 17 national security wiretaps. The Committee's official conclusion:

"The Committee was unable to settle to its satisfaction some questions about the initiation and termination of certain wiretaps. But it did establish to its satisfaction that Secretary Kissinger's role in the program was essentially as he described it in testimony last year. In summary, the Committee is of the opinion that it has appropriately inquired into Dr. Kissinger's role in the wiretapping, pursuant to his request following the recent controversy, and the Committee now concludes that there are no contradictions between what Dr. Kissinger told the Committee last year and the totality of the new information available. The Committee reaffirms its position of last year that his role in the wiretapping... did not constitute grounds to bar his confirmation as Secretary of State.' If the Committee knew then what it knows not it would have nonethess reported the nomination favorably to the Senate."

DEFENSE VOTE -- The House by an August 6 vote of 350-43 passed and sent to the Senate legislation appropriating \$3.4 billion dollars for defense spending in the current fiscal year. The amount appropriated is 3.5 billion dollars less than the Pentagon requested, but 4.4 billion dollars more than it got in fiscal year 1974.

In a major victory for proponents of defense spending, the House rejected an attempt to impose a 2.2 billion dollar across the board reduction on Pentagon spending. The House also rejected amendments to reduce funding for the Safeguard ABM system and for research and development on counterforce weapons technology.

Other measures approved by the House cut from the defense budget a 5,000,000 dollar secret contingency fund used by the Secretary of Defense, and killed funds for the procurement of binary nerve gas, a proposed new nerve gas intended as a replacement of older stocks of gas which are difficult to transport with safety.

Regarding the vote, the State Department spokesman issued the following statement:

"We are deeply concerned by the house vote on August 6, establishing an appropriation level of only 700 million dollars for the Administration's fiscal year 1975 military assistance program to Vietnam. Such action seriously impairs our ability to continue to meet our commitment to assist the Republic of Vietnam to provide for its own self-defense."

"The House action seems particularly inappropriate in view of the large scale offensive actions by North Vietnamese military forces in military region 1, which has resulted in the loss of Thuong Duc district town in Quang Nam province. We hope the House decision will not be the final action by the Congress."

ECONOMY --- In testimony before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns called for stiffer antitrust enforcement, hiring of 800,000 people for public works jobs when unemployment hits six percent, and a more powerful inflation-monitoring agency than the one proposed by President Nixon. In summary, Mr. Burns said he would like to see "more energetic activity" from the White House in economic matters. Mr. Burns also confirmed that he has not met with President Nixon personally so far this year, but he minimized significance of this by saying, that he had provided written advice to the President.

AROUND THE WORLD:

In South Vietnam after three weeks of pounding by Communist gunfire, a fresh North Vietnamese army division captured the town of Thuong Duc near Da Nang. A Saigon Command spokesman said South Vietnam stands by its earlier statement, that if Thuong Duc is taken by force, "we will consider it an abolition of the Paris Agreement, with the complicity of North Vietnam."

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 797.56 UP 23.78
20 TRANSP 163.03 UP 3.40
15 UTILS 69.79 UP 0.27
65 STOCKS 241.25 UP 6.09
VOLUME 13,000,000 SHARES.

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KISSINGER ON IMPEACHMENT'S EFFECT ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

(By Fred Galvan)
(VOA News Analyst)

Washington, Aug. 7 --- Millions of people around the world are probably asking themselves what will become of United States foreign policy in view of the impeachment proceedings against President Richard Nixon. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger supplied an answer following a Cabinet meeting the President called Tuesday.

The answer given by Dr. Kissinger was one inherent in the post World War Two history of U.S. foreign policy. The Secretary of State told newsmen that the nation's foreign policy has always been conducted on a bipartisan basis. At the roots of that bipartisan policy is the national interest and the country's pursuit of world peace. Secretary Kissinger added that no foreign government should ever harbor any doubts as to how United States foreign policy will be conducted. And he declared that, viewed in this light, the impeachment proceedings will not affect the conduct of American foreign policy.

At his confirmation hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last September, Dr. Kissinger gave his view of the nature of this country's bipartisan foreign policy. He noted that from the early days of the Republic and since World War Two, all his predecessors in the office of Secretary of State shared a common approach. As Dr. Kissinger put it: "These men, however different their styles and personalities, epitomized one fundamental reality: that the foreign policy of the United States transcends parties and administrations. It expresses," he said, "our ideals, our purposes and our hopes for the world. It must fulfill the best in America."

The Secretary of State went on to spell out the characteristics of bipartisanship when he said: "We do not ask for rubber stamping,

and we cannot expect unanimity... But we shall work to shape a broad consensus on our national goals and to confine differences to tactical issues."

The record shows that the broad consensus in the foreign policy area has been reached between the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon Administrations and the various Congresses serving in their time. Without that consensus the postwar Truman aid programs to Greece and Turkey, the Marshall Plan, its successor the U.S. Foreign Aid Program, and the policy of detente with Moscow and Peking would never have come into being.

Because one of the peculiarities of the American Constitutional system of government with its checks and balances is that an Administration in effect proposes and Congress disposes. And Congress is made up of the representatives of the people Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives. Many voters, of course, do not belong to either party, but nevertheless cast their ballots according to their preferences.

Thus, Dr. Kissinger's views on bipartisanism in American foreign policy are soundly based on historic facts. Those facts have given it a continuity little, if at all, affected by changes either in the White House or in the Congress. The over-riding reality is that both parties historically have subscribed in the area of foreign affairs to the pursuit of the national interest based on the pragmatic conviction that it can best be served by a world at peace. As Dr. Kissinger implied, that pursuit continues, regardless of the outcome of the impeachment issue.

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MANFIELD, SCOTT PLEDGE CONTINUATION OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Washington, Aug. 7 --- The two leaders of the U.S. Senate, Democratic Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and Republican Minority Leader Hugh Scott, have pledged continued bipartisan support for U.S. foreign policy, including the major policy positions of the Nixon Administration, whatever the outcome of the current impeachment situation.

Speaking on the Senate floor August 7, Sen. Mansfield said Democrats will continue to work with their Republican counterparts in the bipartisan conduct of foreign policy and that domestic difficulties will in no way, shape or form divert the course of bipartisanhip."

Sen. Scott followed, saying that Republicans will join in "honest and full and generous support of the foreign policy of the United States... whatever happens in this country internally."

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NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/10/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

GERALD R. FORD THE 38TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

- I. Vice President Ford's Remarks Following Nixon's Resignation
- II. President Ford's Remarks Upon Being Sworn In as President
- II. President Gerald R. Ford: The Man From Middle America
- IV. Profile: The Ford Family
- V. President Ford Assures Envoys on Continuing of U.S. Foreign Policy
- VI. Congress Promises Cooperation with New President
- VII. President's Ford's Views on Major Foreign Policy Questions

GERALD FORD'S REMARKS FOLLOWING NIXON'S RESIGNATION

Washington, Aug. 9 -- Vice President Gerald Ford made the following remarks at his home, immediately after President Nixon addressed the nation to resign his office:

I think that this is one of the most difficult and very saddest periods and one of the very saddest incidents that I've ever witnessed. Let me say that I think the President of the United States has made one of the greatest personal sacrifices for the country and one of the finest personal decisions on behalf of all of us as Americans by his decision to resign as President of the United States. It's been my opportunity to watch over a period of nearly twenty-five years a foreign policy in the last five years that has been most successful in the achievement of peace for all of us here and hopefully the rest of the world. It's been a policy that I think can continue peace in the months and years ahead. Let me say without any hesitation or reservation that the policy that has achieved peace and built the blocks for future peace will be continued as far as I'm concerned as President of the United States. We've been fortunate in the last five years to have a very great man in Henry Kissinger who has helped to build the blocks of peace under President Nixon. I think those policies should be continued and those policies of peace will be continued. I have asked Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State to stay on and to be the Secretary of State under the new administration. I've known Henry Kissinger for a great many years. I knew him before he came with the Nixon Administration. I want him to be my Secretary of State and I'm glad to announce that he will be the Secretary of State, which means that he and I will be working together in the pursuit of peace in the future as we have achieved it in the past. We have many other problems. We have problems at home which must be resolved. And they can be resolved and will be resolved by the cooperation of the Congress with the President and those that work with him. I've been very fortunate in my lifetime in public office to have a good many adversaries

in the political arena and the Congress, but I do not think I have single enemy in the Congress. And the net result is that I think tomorrow I can start out working with Democrats and with Republicans in the House, as well as in the Senate, to work on the problems --- serious ones --- which we have at home.

And the spirit of cooperation which I believe will be exhibited with the Congress and the new president and the problems overseas and the problems at home will be beneficial not only to two hundred and eleven million five Americans, but to the world as a whole. And I pledge to you tonight, as I will pledge tomorrow and in the future, my best efforts in cooperation, leadership and dedication to what's good for America and good for the world. Thank you very much.

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PRESIDENT FORD'S REMARKS AT SWEARING IN CEREMONY

Washington, Aug. 9 -- Following is the full text of the speech by President Gerald R. Ford as he was sworn in as president by Chief Justice Warren Burger in the White House East Room August 9:

Mr. Chief Justice, my dear friends, my fellow Americans:

The oath that I have taken is the same oath that was taken by George Washington and by every president under the Constitution. But I assume the presidency under extraordinary circumstances, never before experienced by Americans. This is an hour of history that troubles our minds and hurts our hearts.

Therefore, I feel it is my first duty to make an unprecedented compact with my countrymen. Not an inaugural address, not a fireside chat, not a campaign speech. Just a little straight talk among friends. And I intend it to be the first of many.

I am acutely aware that you have not elected me as your President by your ballots, and so I ask you to confirm me as your President with your prayers. And I hope that such prayers will also be the first of many.

If you have not chosen me by secret ballot, neither have I gained office by any secret promises. I have not campaigned either for the Presidency or the Vice Presidency. I have not subscribed to any partisan platform. I am indebted to no man, and only to one woman -- my dear wife -- as I begin this very difficult job.

I have not sought this enormous responsibility, but I will not shirk it. Those who nominated me and confirmed me as Vice President were my friends and are my friends. They were of both parties, elected by all the people and acting under the Constitution in their name. It is only fitting then that I should pledge to them and to you that I will be the president of all the people.

Thomas Jefferson said the people are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty. And down the years, Abraham Lincoln renewed this American article of faith asking, "Is there any better way or equal hope in the world?"

I intend, on Monday next, to request of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro-Tempore of the Senate the privilege of appearing before the Congress to share with my former colleagues and with you, the American people, my views on the priority business of the nation and to solicit your views and their views. And may I say to the Speaker and the others, if I could meet with you right after these remarks, I would appreciate it.

Even though this is late in an election year, there is no way we can go forward except together and no way anybody can win except by serving the people's urgent needs. We cannot stand still or slip backwards. We must go forward now together.

To the peoples and the governments of all friendly nations, and I hope that could encompass the whole world, I pledge an uninterrupted and sincere search for peace. America will remain strong and united, but its strength will remain dedicated to the safety and sanity of the entire family of man, as well as to our own precious freedom.

I believe that truth is the glue that holds government together, not only our government, but civilization itself. That bond, though stained, is unbroken at home and abroad.

In all my public and private acts as your president, I expect to follow my instincts of openness and candor with full confidence that honesty is always the best policy in the end.

My fellow Americans, our long national nightmare is over.

Our Constitution works; our great Republic is a government of laws and not of men. Here the people rule. But there is a higher power, by whatever name we honor him, who ordains not only righteousness but love, not only justice but mercy.

As we bind up the internal wounds of Watergate, more painful and more poisonous than those of foreign wars, let us restore the golden rule to our political process, and let brotherly love purge our hearts of suspicion and of hate.

In the beginning, I asked you to pray for me. Before closing, I ask again your prayers, for Richard Nixon and for his family. May our former president, who brought peace to millions, find it for himself. May God bless and comfort his wonderful wife and daughters, whose love and loyalty will forever be a shining legacy to all who bear the lonely burdens of the White House.

I can only guess at those burdens, although I have witnessed at close hand the tragedies that befell three presidents and the lesser trials of others.

With all the strength and all the good sense I have gained from life, with all the confidence my family, my friends, and my dedicated staff impart to me, and with the good will of countless Americans I have encountered in recent visits to 40 states, I now solemnly reaffirm my promise I made to you last December 6: To uphold the Constitution, to do what is right as God gives me to see the right, and to do the very best I can for America.

PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD: THE MAN FROM MIDDLE AMERICA

USIA PROFILE

President Ford, born and raised in the American Midwest, is representative of the generation of moderate post-World War Two political leaders who supported the rise of the United States' role in international affairs and who helped win its acceptance from a citizenry once reluctant to involve itself abroad. He has often spoken of himself as the man "in the middle."

As congressional leader and vice president he traveled tens of thousands of miles, 115,000 miles (185,000 kilometers) in the eight months of his vice presidency alone, and delivered speeches at the rate, he once himself estimated, of one every two days.

He also has traveled extensively abroad, principally as a member of the Interparliamentary Union, taking him to Warsaw in 1961 and Belgrade in 1963. His most intensive trip was for 10 days in China, in June 1972, as co-leader (with House Democratic Majority Leader Hale Boggs) of a congressional delegation visit to follow up President Nixon's historic trip to Peking. From such trips, Mr. Ford has put his personal as well as political knowledge to such major subjects as:

-- China: "We had 25 years of isolation from them and to have the door opened, especially the relationship of the President with Mao Tse-Tung and others, gave me a great feeling that this was a new era, that would pay big dividends not only to China and the United States, but also to the world at large."

-- Detente: "I strongly believe that detente has been very, very beneficial. Ending the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union has given us many opportunities to improve not only those relationships but also world problems."

-- Defense: "I think it would be ill-advised for the United States to unilaterally withdraw its troops, or some of them, from our NATO set-up in Western Europe. On the other hand, I strongly believe that we ought to negotiate mutual and balanced force reductions with the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact Allies."

Gerald R. Ford who succeeded Richard Nixon, who resigned, is the 38th President of the United States since the election of George Washington under the Constitution in 1788. He had served as the 40th vice president on December 6, 1973 --- he had served for nearly 25 years in the U.S. House of Representatives. For nearly nine of those years, since January 4, 1965, he had been the elected leader of his party in the House.

Mr. Ford is the 15th member of the Republican Party to become President since his party was formed in 1856. The first was Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865). At 61 he is the seventh oldest president at his inauguration.

Gerald Rudolph Ford, Jr. entered public life in 1940 after four years of service with the U.S. Navy in World War Two and worked as an associate in a law firm in the town of Grand Rapids, Michigan. He had achieved local civic prominence and become involved in reform politics. Michigan's internationally minded Senator Arthur Vandenberg a Republican, urged Mr. Ford to run against the isolationist-oriented

incumbent congressman, also a Republican.

Attacking the incumbent's opposition to the then newly approved Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of post-war Europe and calling for deeper U.S. participation in world affairs, Mr. Ford won the election with 60 percent of the vote -- a margin he more than held through the next eleven biennial elections. The start of his rise as a national figure was also recognized by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, which in 1950 named him one of ten outstanding young men in the nation.

In the U.S. Congress, Mr. Ford's first committee job was in Public Works. In 1951 he moved onto the Appropriations Committee, the vital "purse strings" committee controlling money for all federal expenditures. Among the many budget subcommittees, he served on Defense, where he eventually became its senior Republican, and on Foreign Operations. During the 85th Congress (1957-1959) he was a member of the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. In 1963 he was appointed a member of the Warren Commission that investigated the assassination of President Kennedy.

He also devoted himself to the internal party organization of the House. He became chairman of the Republican Conference in 1963, the body that determines party policy and positions on legislation. In 1965 -- following the 1964 national elections in which the Republican Party lost 37 of the 177 seats it had held in the 435-member body -- Mr. Ford ran against Charles Mallick, the incumbent, for the position of party leader in the House, and won 73 to 67. He was regularly re-elected to this post -- technically that of House Minority Leader since the Democrats maintained a majority.

Meanwhile, higher office beckoned to Mr. Ford more than once. Friends initially pushed him for his party's vice presidential nomination in 1960 when Richard Nixon first sought the presidency but the number two spot then went to Henry Cabot Lodge.

In 1968 the situation was reversed when Mr. Nixon, again, the Republican presidential nominee, twice offered the vice presidential slot to Ford. Both times he turned it down, preferring to hold on to his post as Minority Leader.

Finally, in October 1973 following the resignation of Vice President Spiro Agnew the offer came for a third time and Mr. Ford accepted. Enthusastically received by the public and congress alike, Mr. Ford -- as the first vice president to take office under the provision of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution -- was approved by substantial majorities in both the House and the Senate. Seen by his colleagues as a conciliator he once testified: "Truth is the glue that holds government together and not only government, but civilization itself."

During the congressional hearings preceding his confirmation as Vice President he was asked how he saw himself as a national figure. He replied: "I consider myself a moderate on domestic affairs, a conservative on fiscal affairs, but a dyed-in-the-wool internationalist in foreign policy." Asked to elaborate on that, Mr. Ford gave this capsule of his political beliefs:

"It's my judgment that a foreign aid program, properly run and adequately funded, is an important ingredient in the implementation of U.S. foreign policy... I have basically supported that program because we really live in one world, whether you live in the United States or whether you live in Southeast Asia or Europe. And the United States has to play a role in that context. We have to live with other people and other nations. In the domestic field, I happen to feel that the government of the United States must not waste its resources, it can't tax its people too much and it can't overspend. I think we have to find a reasonable balance in the handling of our federal fiscal affairs. On domestic legislation generally, I think I'm a moderate in that I don't I get the highest marks from organized labor and I don't get the highest marks from the Chamber of Commerce. So I sort of fit in the middle."

In the beginning, Gerald Ford was not his name. He was born Leslie King Jr., on July 14, 1913, in Omaha, Nebraska. But before he was two years old his parents were divorced and he was adopted by his mother's second husband, the late Gerald R. Ford, Sr., a Grand Rapids civic and Republic Party leader and owner of a paint and varnish company.

Young Ford was a Boy Scout, reaching the top rank of Eagle, and he played football for Grand Rapids South High School, graduating in 1931. He took his sports ability to the University of Michigan, where he was the varsity football center, and earned his B.A. Degree in political science and economics in 1935 -- working his way through in those depression years by washing dishes and doing odd jobs.

From Michigan he went east to the Yale University Law School where, in addition to carrying a full academic schedule, he was the assistant football coach and the freshman boxing coach. He was graduated in the top third of his class in 1941. The young lawyer returned home to Grand Rapids, joined a reform Republican group and had only a few months to practice law before the United States entered World War Two. Attorney Ford joined the navy, was assigned as a physical fitness lieutenant and became an aviation operations officer in the South Pacific on the light carrier Monterey. He was in the service for 47 months and left as a lieutenant commander.

Mr. Ford's decision to turn from the practice of law to politics coincided with his decision to marry Elizabeth Bloover, a former modern dancer (under Martha Graham) and fashion designer five years his junior whose first marriage had ended in divorce. They were married on October 15, 1943, in the midst of his election campaign. The oft-repeated anecdote is that he was so busy campaigning he was late for his wedding and appeared wearing dusty brown shoes with his freshly cleaned gray striped suit.

The Fords have four children: Michael Gerald, 24 (born March 15, 1950), graduate of Wake Forest College and a student at Gordon Theological Seminary; John Gardner, 22 (born March 16, 1952), a forestry and conservation student at Utah State University; Steven Meigs, 18 (born May 19, 1956), a high school graduate who plans to study dentistry; and Susan Elizabeth, 17 (born July 6, 1957), who this fall enters her senior year at a weekday boarding school in Bethesda, Maryland.

As congressman and vice president, home for Mr. Ford and his family was a brick and frame house that was built to their instructions 20 years ago in the Washington suburb of Alexandria, Virginia -- a community with colonial roots whose founding predates that of Washington, D.C., itself. The homey structure's distinguishing feature is an outdoor, heated swimming pool where Mr. Ford swam up to half a mile a day as a luxury he will have to forego as president; the White House Pool, installed by President Franklin Roosevelt, was covered over by President Nixon, who put the White House press room on top of it).

Aside from swimming, the President's other sports are golf (his handicap is 17) and skiing (the family owns a condominium at Vail, a ski resort in the Rocky Mountains in Colorado). The left-handed, pipe-smoking President weighs the same 200 pounds as in his football days at Michigan. He is six feet 1.82 meters) tall.

To some, Mr. Ford's appearance is all too normal. Earlier in 1974 the then vice president was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Association of American Editorial Cartoonists, the men whose daily sketches frequently have the impact of thousands of newspaper words. They found Mr. Ford had to draw. "Rather bland," commented one. But the consensus found the saving grace of "a receding hairline, a rather round face, a heavy lower jaw." Thus a thousand pen ink images are born.

Mr. Ford's academic credentials have been added to over the years by numerous honorary doctorate degrees, from Michigan State University, from half a dozen small colleges, and, last May, from his Alma Mater, the University of Michigan. There, in his first academic address as Vice President, he recalled his visit to China and delighted in quoting Chairman Mao (while disassociating himself with the communist leader's politics):

"We can learn from Chairman Mao's precept - and indeed the Romans were struggling with it when the Great Wall of China was built -- that freedom and discipline are the contradictory opposites of a single entity -- neither of which should be overemphasized, both of which are essential in any society.

"Without a continuous readjustment of the delicate balance between discipline and freedom, between dedication and individuality, you cannot have either a happy life or a good society.

"I strongly believe that our Constitution and the traditions and institutions that have grown up under it are much better to maintain this balance than those of the People's Republic of China. But I also believe that American can use a little extra measure of discipline and dedication today -- not to any individual or political party -- but to the enduring ideals of our country which Abraham Lincoln called 'The last best hope of earth.'

"Those ideals cannot be perfectly articulated -- certainly never better than Lincoln did -- yet they add up to faith in the American people and the constitutional conscience of the nation."

PROFILE: THE FORD FAMILY

-- Perhaps the best way to characterize the new first family of the land is "typically American" -- if there is such a thing.

The Fords, a close family friend once said, are as wholesome and straight as the furniture produced in Grand Rapids, Michigan, the city Mr. Ford represented for a quarter of a century in Congress.

Now, of course, Mr. Ford's constituency is much larger -- the whole nation -- but the same simple homespun qualities and life style remain as much a part of him and his family as they were when he and his wife first arrived in Washington in the winter of 1948 to represent Michigan's Fifth District in the House of Representatives.

That the family members have managed to retain their simplicity is a credit to them, for they have been constantly in the public eye in Washington as Mr. Ford moved up the political ladder from being a relatively obscure young congressman, to leader of Republicans in the House of Representatives, to Vice President, and now to President.

During her husband's long career, Mrs. Ford has preferred to stay in the background, devoting most of her attention to raising their four children - three sons and a daughter. "I felt that we had a duty, as parents, to do the very best we could for them," she said in a recent interview. "With their father as busy as he was, and many times not being able to get home for dinner, I curtailed my activities outside the home and concentrated more on bringing up the children."

Her efforts have paid off because the children, now nearly all grown, are remarkably unspoiled, and seem unruffled by their father's new position. "They're a lot of fun", Mrs. Ford explained, "and they're all different."

The children's lives demonstrate that they are individualists.

Raised in the family's episcopal faith, Michael, the eldest at age 24, is attending a theological seminary in Massachusetts. He recently married a girl he met during his undergraduate days at Wake Forest College in North Carolina. The ceremony was simple, attended only by close family friends.

The next son is Jack, 22, who is studying Forestry and Conservation at Utah State University. This summer he is working in Yellowstone National Park as a forest ranger, a job his father held one summer many years ago.

The third son, 18-year-old Steven, who wants to become a dentist, graduated from high school this June and his father -- then Vice President -- delivered the graduation address. "You know, Steve is kind of embarrassed by the fact that his old man is the Vice President," Mr. Ford told his son's classmates in characteristic fashion. "Of course, at times the old man is embarrassed by the silly pomp and puffery which some people think should go with the office."

Young Steve this summer has been working cutting grass on a parkway outside Washington to earn money to take a year off before entering college.

The fourth child, the only girl in the family, is Susan, 17, who attends a local boarding school and commutes home on weekends. She has studied modern dance since she was eight and is now taking ballet lessons as well, interests which closely parallel those of her mother.

Mrs. Ford herself studied dancing from the time she was a child and hopes, as First Lady, to promote the arts in America. After graduating from high school in Grand Rapids, her home town, she spent two summers at Bennington College in Vermont under the tutelage of dancer Martha Graham, and even appeared once with the Graham company in New York City's Carnegie Hall. Returning to Grand Rapids -- her parents wanted her to try midwestern life again -- she worked as a fashion coordinator while organizing an amateur dance group in her spare time.

It was during this period that she began dating a young attorney who had returned to Grand Rapids from naval service in the Pacific during World War Two. As she said recently: "Jerry and I had always known each other because we'd grown up in the same town and he was well known because he was quite an outstanding football player... However, we had no real dates until rather late in life. I was 30 and he was 35 when we finally got together."

Their first real date was to play bridge with friends, but within a few months the wedding day was set. That was in 1948, the same year Jerry was making his first race for Congress.

In fact, Mrs. Ford recalled, politics almost caused him to miss the wedding. "He was trying to get a little campaigning in before the wedding took place and he was late arriving at the church. He'd managed to change into his gray striped suit, it was an informal afternoon wedding, but he'd forgotten to change his shoes and he ended up in the same brown dusty oxfords he'd been out campaigning in."

The campaigning did the trick, however. A month later Jerry Ford was elected by an overwhelming majority to represent Michigan's Fifth District in the U.S. Congress, a seat he never lost in 12 subsequent elections.

The Fords moved to Washington and have lived there ever since the last 19 years in a house they designed themselves. The house, which Mrs. Ford regrets having to leave to move into the White House, typifies the people who have lived in it for so long. Cozy and unpretentious it looks like any other modest, brick and clapboard house in the suburban areas which ring the nation's capital city.

It has no dining room, but a large kitchen where the family has gathered each evening around a large circular table to discuss the political pros and cons of the day. The lack of a real place to entertain, Mrs. Ford sees as a virtue: "That's one of the nice things about our house," she said recently. "The diplomats who come here for dinner from time to time are so tired of all the white tie or black tie dinners. They just love to come out here, see a typical American home, and have an informal buffet with the children serving."

The one luxury the house contains is a swimming pool in the backyard where Mr. Ford, a dedicated weight watcher, has worked out two times a day -- early in the morning before leaving for work. And late at night on returning home.

All the Fords are athletically inclined, participating together in swimming, tennis and skiing. In fact, the family has unbroken tradition, dating back sixteen years, of getting together at their vacation home in Vail, Colorado, for two weeks of skiing at Christmas time. Mrs. Ford says: "This is the one time of year that we set aside for our family vacation and we try to let nothing interfere with it." Whether they can keep that schedule as the First Family remains to be seen.

Other things will also be different for the Fords as First Family -- there will be many ceremonial occasions, large state dinners, and official activities to perform. But if one can judge a family by its past actions, the Ford family will remain what it always has been, just a normal American family.

Its stability and wholesomeness, are due in large part to Mrs. Ford. Mr. Ford has praised his wife for "a lot of good judgment," and he says "I consult with her on any major decision, and her input is significant." But perhaps his greatest tribute to the new First Lady came as he took the oath of office becoming America's 38th President. "I come into office beholden to no man and only one woman - my wife", he said proudly.

PRESIDENT FORD ASSURING FOREIGN ENVOYS ON CONTINUITY OF U.S. POLICY

Washington, Aug. 9 -- Shortly after Gerald Ford took the oath of office as President of the United States August 9, he opened a lengthy round of meetings with foreign ambassadors and charges d'affaires to assure them of continuity in U.S. foreign policy and of its continuing bipartisan support.

President Ford began the series of meetings at the White House shortly after midday, meeting some of the envoys singly and some in groups. He was accompanied in the sessions by Secretary of State Kissinger. Dr. Kissinger planned to hold a similar round of sessions with other envoys at the State Department August 10.

Officials said Dr. Kissinger was also sending messages to all Foreign Ministries on August 9. The basic thrust of the messages, they said, was to emphasize the continuity of a bipartisan U.S. foreign policy based on the national interest.

The first group of diplomats the President met were from North Atlantic Treaty Organization Members, and White House Press Secretary Jerald Ter Horst said Mr. Ford underlined to them the fact that "NATO is a central element" in U.S. foreign policy.

In the NATO group were representatives from Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey and West Germany.

Later in the day Mr. Ford was to conduct similar sessions with a group of ambassadors or other representatives from Middle East nations and with another group from Latin American nations.

He planned to confer individually with the Ambassadors of the Republic of Vietnam, Japan and Israel and with Soviet Charge and the Washington Representative of the People's Republic of China.

CONGRESS PROMISES 'FIRM COOPERATION' WITH NEW PRESIDENT

Washington, August 9 -- The Senate and House of Representatives, acting in swift succession August 9 as Gerald R. Ford took the oath of office as the 38th President of the United States, adopted a resolution expressing "assurances of firm cooperation" with the new president.

The concurrent resolution, filed in the Senate by Republican Leader Hugh Scott and Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield and passed in both Houses without a dissenting vote, read:

"Whereas Gerald R. Ford was a member of Congress for 25 years; and whereas he is known to the Congress as a good and faithful friend; and whereas he assumes today the office of the President of the United States:

"Now, therefore be it resolved by the Senate (The House of Representatives concurring), that the Congress extends to Gerald R. Ford its sincere best wishes, its assurances of firm cooperation and its fervent hopes for success in office."

PRESIDENT FORD'S VIEWS ON MAJOR FOREIGN POLICY QUESTIONS

Following are the views of President Gerald Ford, given in the course of the past year, on some of the major questions of U.S. foreign policy that will now be his responsibility.

DETENTE:

I strongly believe that detente has been very, very beneficial. Ending the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union has given us many opportunities to improve not only those relationships but also world problems. I think detente has given us an opportunity to share with the Russians, and the Russians to share with us, valuable information in health fields and the environment, in space and, in addition, I believe that the Soviet Union's relationship with us has helped to avoid some confrontations, such as in the Middle East, and to solve others.

I think that detente was beneficial in helping to get the Israelis and some of the Arab nations to end the war in the Middle East and to start a path toward a peaceful settlement of that longstanding conflict between the Israelis on the one hand and the Arabs on the other. And I think the relationship brought about by detente had an impact in expediting the solution to the war in Vietnam.

S.A.L.T. TALKS:

I believe that S.A.L.T. One laid a good foundation, but I think that we have got to review it. What we do in S.A.L.T. Two will be more important than S.A.L.T. One. And this is where the crunch is going to come. Will we be able to control the multiple independently targeted warheads which we have and the Russians are now acquiring.

SOUTHEAST ASIA:

I think that we should maintain a U.S. presence in Southeast Asia. But it will be on a different basis, following the Nixon Doctrine rather than the commitment of U.S. military personnel to individual conflicts in that area or other areas of the world.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:

The late Congressman Hale Boggs, the Democratic House Leader, and myself, with our wives and staff, went to China in the summer of 1972. We followed up the President's historic trip....

We came back with a tremendous impression that China, or the people of China, wanted to be friendly with Americans. The people of China we found were the most industrious, the most conscientious, the most dedicated people that we had seen... They were very friendly to us, and we found that the officials in China, from Chou En-lai on down, were very anxious to expand and to broaden the relationship with the United States.

After all, we had had 25 years of near-isolation from them, and to have the door opened... gave me a great feeling that this was a new era, that would pay big dividends not only to China and the United States, but to the world at large.

TRADE REFORM BILL:

I'm confident that the Senate will pass a trade bill. I hope that the Senate Committee on Finance and the Senate as a whole will take a somewhat broader view on the most-favored-nation provision that President Nixon recommended. It seems to me that the President ought to have the opportunity to negotiate a most-favored-nation arrangement with many countries, all countries, providing it's in the best interests of the United States and the world at large.

Hopefully... there can be some reasonable compromise that will give to the executive branch the opportunity to negotiate the reduction of tariffs and the elimination of nontariff barriers and to expand trade by the utilization of a most-favored-nation provision.

DEFENSE:

I happen to think the best way to negotiate a peace or to maintain a peace is to be strong militarily. The United States, ever since World War Two, has maintained a strong military capability -- not to wage a war, but to deter a war... We've got to be strong enough to convince potential enemies that it would be foolhardy to undertake any military operation that would prompt us to take any military action.

I like to point out to some of the critics of the... military budget that it's under six percent of our GNP (Gross National Product). It's the lowest percentage of our GNP in 20 or 25 years.

NATO:

I have always supported, from the outset, the NATO alliance. I always thought that the joint efforts with Western Europe were of great importance. At the same time, I recognize that we cannot expect as many nations as are included in the alliance all to play to precisely the same tune year after year. Different governments come and go, different countries have problems that are unique one year and require in another year a different direction as far as economic policy is concerned. Although I get a little disappointed with some of the countries going off on tangents, I would still strongly support the continuation of NATO and the alliance.

...When you deal with independent nations, who for understandable reasons have problems of their own that they have to sometimes put above a joint relationship, we have to be understanding. But, NATO has been so successful overall since 1951 we shouldn't in the United States, nor should our Allies in Europe, undercut in and end it just because we have some individual differences ... sometimes in the heat of an individual issue, we tend to think more of that issue than we do of the total picture. I trust as we move ahead that a dedication to NATO will be firmed up.

MIDDLE EAST:

I am convinced that prejudice and hatred between Arab and Israeli can be transcended just as we have moved forward in our own relations with the People's Republic of China. Accordingly, we look toward the continued momentum of Arab Israeli settlement... This is a test for the parties directly involved as well as for all powers with interests in the area and, in addition, the United Nations...

All of the credit does not belong to American diplomacy. A large share accrues to the courage, goodwill, and vision of leaders in both Egypt and Israel...Secretary Kissinger's genius was in narrowing the distance between the parties without imposing a formula from outside...

A process of awakening has started in the region where fear and death have stalked frontiers for over a quarter of a century. It has come at a terrible cost. The United States will continue to work in every way to encourage a permanent settlement acceptable to both sides.

NIXON DOCTRINE:

I think it's very constructive. I think it's the role we should play throughout the world. We can't, in the United States, support a military operation in many parts of the world. We're sympathetic to the aim and objective of people in other countries and other governments to maintain their own territorial and national integrity. But the United States can't be expected to commit our forces to those kind of objectives.

We can help them with weapons. We can help them with domestic assistance, in our foreign aid program. But the Nixon Doctrine is different from what we've had before in that we aren't going to commit American troops as we did in Vietnam.

DEVELOPING NATIONS:

Our foreign aid program and our other related bilateral programs, I think, should be aimed at helping these developing nations economically, educationally, and otherwise. We must be of assistance to the degree that we can in the United States, so that they become more viable nations, their people have greater opportunities for education and economic security. The United States should do this for humanitarian reasons, and I think also for the best interests of the world at large.

U.S. FOREIGN AID:

I came to the Congress (in 1949) as a result of an election where I... took the position that the Marshall Plan was good, not only for the United States, but for the world. And I have consistently supported a foreign aid program. And as we moved away from the Marshall Plan and the early 50's, to a program aimed at helping underdeveloped countries, I continued my support. It's my judgment that a foreign aid program, properly run and adequately funded, is an important ingredient in the implementation of U.S. foreign policy. I have not always agreed with every dollar that every president has recommended, but I have basically supported that program because we really live in one world, whether you live in the United States or whether you live in Southeast Asia or Europe.

AMERICAN STRENGTHS:

Number one, the stability and flexibility of our form of government. We've been buffeted from the outside and we've had internal problems in the United States, but our form of government has been able to meet those challenges and meet them successfully.

Number two, the dedication of Americans as a whole -- our citizens - toward freedom, and toward this system of economic free enterprise. These have been, I believe, the important ingredients that have kept America moving ahead....

Our enemies are not other nations or groups of humanity different from ourselves. Our enemies are hunger, disease, poverty, ignorance, hopelessness, fear, and hatred. Our great challenge is not in military confrontation but in harnessing the natural resources and industrial genius of humanity to assure better lives for all Americans and the entire family of man.



ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/12/73

NEWS ROUNDUP

SPECIAL NOTE

Copies of the special Saturday bulletin on President Gerald Ford are available at the USIS library, open 0800-1200 and 1430-1900. The bulletins are available in both Lao and English versions.

VOA:

NEW MAN IN WHITE HOUSE -- President Gerald Ford has spent a busy day in the White House charting the course of his new administration. The President met first with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to conduct the review of foreign policy issues with special attention to the Cyprus problem. Mr. Ford also held 11 separate meetings Sunday afternoon with Republican congressional leaders including Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, Sen. Barry Goldwater, Senate Minority Whip Robert Griffin and House Minority Leader John Rhodes. He also conferred with former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, Republican National Committee Chairman George Bush and former presidential advisor Bryce Harlow. After the meetings, the Republican leaders told newsmen the President is open-minded on the question of a Vice President. They said that his search includes Democrats, women and Blacks as well as Republicans. Mr. Ford is expected to submit his nomination to Congress within a week.

The President also signed his first bill into law and he prepared for his speech to Congress on Monday night. The spokesman said the overriding theme of the address will be unity, a promise to cooperate with Congress, and a request for cooperation in return. Earlier Sunday, President Ford attended church services with his wife and daughter and heard special prayers for himself and ex-President Nixon.

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat has sent a message of congratulations to President Ford, expressing wishes for more growth and progress in relations between Egypt and the U.S. in order to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. In other reaction, the Shah of Iran said he is confident that the close relations and cooperation between the U.S. and Iran will continue to expand under President Ford's administration. Tunisia's Habib Bourguiba said he hopes that America will continue its policy of safeguarding peace, eliminating tensions in the world and consolidating detente. Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny expressed confidence in the further development of Soviet-American relations. Other messages of good wishes came from Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie and Pope Paul.

USAID DISTRIBUTION: B&F

The two top-ranking Republican Senators said in separate TV interviews Sunday they believe former President Nixon should not be prosecuted on criminal charges stemming from Watergate. Minority Leader Hugh Scott said the bipartisan consensus in Congress expressed the view that nothing further should happen to Mr. Nixon. Senate Minority Whip Robert Griffin said the sentiment in Congress as well as across the U.S. is against prosecuting Mr. Nixon in criminal courts.

Speaking about President Gerald Ford, Sen. Scott said that not having been chosen by the voters, the new American President has the burden of earning the support of the American people.

INDOCHINA -- Communist force in South Vietnam have shelled the big Bien Hoa air base less than 20 kilometers from Saigon, for the second straight day. The Saigon command reported no casualties or damage in the daylight attack.

Elsewhere, Communist gunners fired more than 2,000 rockets, artillery and mortar rounds into a besieged central highlands base camp. Government troops have also beaten back several ground assaults on the position.

In Cambodia, government troops report killing 45 Communists in a clash in Sveyrieng province. Government losses were reported light. Meanwhile Cambodian President Lon Nol has proclaimed August 15 armed forces day in the country, the event to be highlighted by an elaborate ceremony in Phnom Penh. The celebration on Thursday will coincide with the anniversary of the end of American air strikes in Cambodia.

FLOODS IN BANGLADESH -- The official death toll from floods in Bangladesh has reached more than two thousand, almost half the country is under water and hundreds of thousands are homeless. The capital, Dacca, is cut off from the rest of the country because of flood conditions. The estimated crop and property damage is nearly 2 thousand million dollars.

CYPRUS TALKS -- The foreign ministers of Britain, Turkey and Greece apparently have made some progress in their Geneva talks on Cyprus and are to meet again on Monday. The Greek foreign minister George Mavros told newsmen after Sunday's delayed meeting that the Greek Cypriot forces around Turkish Cypriot enclaves are being withdrawn.

British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said U.N. troops have moved into some Greek Cypriot villages vacated by Turkish troops. The political aspects of the Geneva conference continue to be deadlocked. Turkey wants a new constitution and a geographic separation of the two communities in Cyprus. Greece and acting Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides wants only a revision of the present constitution that guarantees Cyprus as a unified and independent state. Turkey, along with Britain and Greece are guarantors of that document.

JACKSON CALLS FOR NEW PRC POLICY -- Senator Henry Jackson, D.-Washington, has called for new American policy toward the PRC which will eventually lead to full diplomatic recognition. Sen. Jackson, who has just returned from a trip to mainland China said the U.S. should take steps to reverse the current diplomatic situation by placing a U.S. Embassy in Peking and a U.S. Liaison Office on Taiwan. The U.S. Liaison Office now is located in Peking. Sen. Jackson also said the U.S. should take steps to insure Chinese participation in arms control discussions. He recommended the regular stationing of American news correspondents in Peking and Chinese correspondents in Washington with freer and wider movements for both. And he said there should be more exchanges of visits between Chinese and American scholars and government leaders.



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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/13/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND THE NATION:

FORD'S FIRST DAYS -- President Ford went before a joint session of Congress Monday night (Tuesday 0100 GMT) to plead for national unity and a renewed spirit of cooperation between the legislators and the White House.

Meanwhile he has a growing list of suggested names for appointment to the vice presidency. The list, reportedly, includes Democrats, Blacks, and a woman. When asked if he might nominate a woman, President Ford said: "We don't rule out anybody." The two Senate leaders -- Democrat Mike Mansfield and Republican Hugh Scott -- said they think Anne Armstrong, who served as counselor to former President Nixon, would be a good choice. California Governor Ronald Reagan renewed his support for Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater for the number two post. Sen. Goldwater was also endorsed by the National Federation of Young Republicans.

IMMUNITY AND AMNESTY: Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman William Fulbright has urged that former President Nixon be granted immunity from prosecution regarding his role in the Watergate Affair, and that the Americans who refused to fight in Vietnam be granted amnesty. In a Senate speech August 9, Sen. Fulbright said: "We have an opportunity at this moment of transition to clear the decks of lingering acrimony. As we clear the decks of Watergate, let us take this occasion to clear the decks of the other great moral issue of our time, the war in Vietnam."

ABA PRESIDENT SUPPORTS AMNESTY -- The American Bar Association president called for amnesty to the American draft evaders and to those Vietnam veterans who came out of the service with tainted discharges. Speaking at the opening session of the ABA convention, Chesterfield Smith said "A citizen of a free country should not be forced to fight in a war that neither he nor his elected representatives chose to initiate or declare." Mr. Smith said he did not want to "retroactively honor" the draft evaders or deserters, but he said "they have suffered enough and been punished enough."

STOCK MARKET -- In one of the duller trading sessions of the year at the New York Stock Exchange, the market closed lower. Analysts said traders were awaiting President Ford's speech and did not want to commit themselves.

MILK FUND -- Sen. Hubert Humphrey's former press secretary, Norman Sherman, and Mr. Sherman's business partner, John Valentine, pleaded guilty of aiding and abetting illegal corporate donations from the Associated Milk Producers Inc. The two were charged July 30 for accepting \$2,000 dollars of the dairy cooperative's money.

CONGRESS TO RESTORE BALANCE --- Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said Congress will try to restore the Constitutional balance between the legislative and Executive Branches of government. "We do not want to dominate any president, but we do want to be equal as the document prescribes," Sen. Mansfield said.

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GOLDWATER ON ECONOMY -- Arizona Republican Senator Barry Goldwater feels the country is heading for economic "disaster if we don't straighten things out," and he proposes a ten percent cut in all federal salaries, starting with President Ford's 200,000 dollars a year.

NEW OREGON SENATOR -- Oregon Democratic State Central Committee has picked state Senator Betty Roberts, a Portland attorney, to replace the late Senator Wayne Morse as a candidate for the Senate seat. She will oppose Republican Senator Bob Packwood.

OBM OFFICIAL QUILTS -- Frederic Malek, Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, is resigning to join a private shipping and real estate firm in New York. He had made known his plans to resign several months ago. Budget director Roy Ash intends to stay on the job for at least a while. Before coming to the Budget Office, Mr. Malek served in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and then headed the personnel recruiting office for President Nixon's White House.

CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT: -- A special Senate Committee -- in a report to be issued this week -- says that "Congressional inattention has been the main cause for many of the most significant presidential decisions being withheld from Congress and the public.

The Special Senate Committee on National Emergencies cites the Indochina war and Watergate as tragic examples of this. The Committee says the gap in the public record is primarily due to the failure of Congress to specify "substantive standards" under which Presidential decisions shall be recorded. In addition, the report says, Congress has not yet enacted legislation to prevent the executive branch from using classification to withhold information from Congress and the public.

"Until Congress grapples with these issues directly," the report states, "it will be faced with a continuing veil of secrecy and be unable to carry out its Constitutional task for overseeing the Executive."

AROUND THE WORLD:

INDOCHINA -- In Vietnam, a central highlands outpost known as Chu Ho was overrun by Communist forces after being hit by about 200 rounds of mortar and artillery fire. Saigon command also reported that Bien Hoa airbase, 14 miles north of the capital, is under Communist rocket attack for the third consecutive day.

In Cambodia, rebel gunners sank two Cambodian navy boats the Mekong River.

SOVIET DEFECTOR -- An 10-year old violinist, Otgi Ermolenko, who had earlier asked for political asylum and later said he had changed his mind, is still in Australia because of protests by Australian officials, politicians and lawyers. They prevented Ermolenko's departure saying he was leaving under duress, and secured a court order ordering the Soviet Cultural Attache to bring the musician before the Supreme Court on Tuesday.

CYPRUS -- A U.N. spokesman in Nicosia reported that Greek Cypriot guardsmen traded rifle and mortar fire with Turkish villagers on Cyprus. In Geneva, agreement is reported close on plans to permit the Turkish and Greek Cypriot leaders to work out their own Constitutional problems.

Meanwhile, the Greek Cypriot National Guard began releasing Turkish prisoners and moving out of Turkish Cypriot enclaves on the island.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages: 30 INDUS 767.29 OFF 10.01
20 TRANSP 160.05 OFF 1.47
15 UTILS 69.34 OFF 0.38
65 STOCKS 234.30
VOLUME: 7,780,000 SHARES.

PRESIDENT FORD ADDRESSES CONGRESS

Following is a speech delivered by President Gerald R. Ford to a special joint session of the Congress in the House of Representatives Monday evening, Washington time. The speech was broadcast over the Voice of America at 8 a.m. Tuesday August 13, Vientiane time. Text follows:

My fellow Americans, we have a lot of work to do. My former colleagues, you and I have a lot of work to do. Let's get on with it.

Needless to say, I'm deeply grateful for the wonderfully warm welcome. I can never express my gratitude adequately. I'm not here to make an inaugural address. The nation needs action, not words. Nor will this be a formal report of the state of the union. God willing, I will have at least three more chances to do that.

It's good to be back in the people's house. But this cannot be a real homecoming. Under the Constitution, I now belong to the Executive Branch. The Supreme Court has even ruled that I am the Executive Branch -- head, heart, and hands. With due respect to the learned Justices, and I greatly respect the judiciary, part of my heart will always be here on Capitol Hill.

I know well the co-equal role of the Congress in our Constitutional process. I love the House of Representatives. I revere the traditions of the Senate, despite my too-short internship in that great body. As President, within the limits of basic principles, my motto towards the Congress is communication, conciliation, compromise, and cooperation.

This Congress, unless it's changed, I'm confident will be my working partner as well as my most constructive critic. I'm not asking for conformity. I'm dedicated to the two-party system, and you know which party I belong to. I do not want a honeymoon with you. I want to get married.

I want progress and I want problem-solving, which requires my best efforts and also your best efforts. I have no need to learn how Congress speaks for the people. As President, I intend to listen. But I also intend to listen to the peoples themselves, all the people, as I promised last Friday. I want to be sure that we are all tuned in to the real voice of America. My administration starts out by seeking unity and negotiations. My office door has always been open, and that is how it's going to be at the White House. Yes, Congressmen will be welcome, if you don't overdo it.

The first seven words of the Constitution, and the most important, are these, "We the people of the United States..." We the people ordained and established the Constitution and reserved to themselves all powers not granted to federal and state governments. I respect and will always be conscious of that fundamental rule of freedom.

Only eight months ago, when I last stood here, I told you I was a Ford not a Lincoln. Tonight, I say I'm still a Ford, but I'm not a Model-T. I do have some old-fashioned ideas, however. I believe in the very basic decency and fairness of America. I believe in the integrity and patriotism of the Congress. And while I am aware of the House rule that no one ever speaks to the gallery, I believe in the First Amendment, and in the absolute necessity of a free press.

I also believe that in the over two centuries since the Continental Congress was convened, the direction of our nation's movement has been forward. I'm here to confess that in my first campaign for president of my senior class at South High School in Grand Rapids, Michigan, I headed the Progressive Party ticket and lost. Maybe that's why I became a Republican.

Now I ask you to join with me in getting this country revved up and moving. My instinctive judgement is that the state of the nation is excellent, but that the state of our economy is not so good. Wherever I went as vice-president - some 118,000 miles in 40 states and some 55 press conferences - the unanimous concern of Americans is inflation. For once all the polls seem to agree. They also seem to suggest that the people blame government, far more than management or labor, for the high cost of everything they have to buy.

You who come from 50 states, three territories and the District of Columbia know this better than I do. That is why you have created since I left your new Budget Reform Committee. I welcome it, and I will work with its members to bring the federal budget into balance in fiscal year 1976.

The fact is, that for the past 25 that I have had the honor of serving in this body, the federal budget has been balanced in only six. Mr. Speaker, I'm a little late in getting around to it, but confession is good for the soul. I have sometimes voted to spend more tax payers' money for worthy projects in Grand Rapids, Michigan, while I vigorously opposed wasteful federal boondoggles in Oklahoma. Be that as it may Mr. Speaker, you and I have always stood together against unwarranted cuts in national defense. This is no time to change that nonpartisan policy.

Just as escalating federal spending has been a prime cause of higher prices over many years, it may take some time to stop inflation. But we must begin. For a start, before your Labor Day recess, Congress should reactivate the Cost of Living Council through passage of a clean bill without reimposing controls that will let us monitor wages and prices to expose abuses.

Whether we like it or not, the American wage earner and the American housewife are a lot better economists than most economists care to admit. They know that a government big enough to give you everything you want is a government big enough to take from you everything you have.

If we want to stand confident of ourselves as working politicians, the first thing we have to do is to learn to say no. The first specific request of the Ford Administration is not to Congress, but to the voters in the upcoming November election. It is clear, very simple: Support your candidates, Congressmen and Senators, Democrats or Republicans, conservatives or liberals, who consistently vote for tough decisions to cut the cost of government, restrain federal spending, and bring inflation under control.

I applaud the initiatives Congress has already taken. The only fault I find with the Joint Economic Committee study on inflation authorized last weekend is that we need its expert findings in six weeks, instead of six months. A month ago, the distinguished Majority Leader of the United States Senate asked the White House to convene an economic conference of members of Congress, the President's economic consultant, and some of the best economic brains from labor, industry, and agriculture. Later this was perfected by a resolution to assemble a domestic summit meeting to devise a bipartisan action for stability and strength in the American economy. Neither I nor my staff has much time right now for letter writing. So I will respond: I accept this suggestion, and I will personally preside.

Furthermore, I propose that this summit meeting be held at an early date, in full view of the American public. They are as anxious as we are to get the right answers. My first priority is to work with you to bring inflation under control. Inflation is domestic enemy number one. To restore economic confidence, the government in Washington must provide some leadership. It does no good to blame the public for spending too much, when the government is spending too much.

I began to put my administration's own economic house in order beginning last Friday. I instructed my Cabinet officers and counsellors and my White House staff to make fiscal restraint their first order of business and to save every taxpayer's dollar that the safety and genuine welfare of our great nation will permit.

Some economic activities will be affected more by monetary and fiscal restraints than other activities. Good government clearly requires that we tend to the economic problems facing our country in a spirit of equity to all of our citizens in all segments of our society.

Tonight, obviously, is no time to threaten you with vetoes. But I do have the last recourse, and I'm a veteran of many a veto fight right here in this great chamber. Can we do a better job by reasonable compromise? I hope we can.

Minutes after I took the Presidential oath, the joint leadership of Congress told me at the White House they would go more than half-way to meet me. This was confirmed in the unanimous Concurrent Resolution of Cooperation, for which I'm deeply grateful. For my part, I'll go more than half-way to meet the Congress. Maybe we can find a much larger area of national agreement.

I bring no legislative shopping list here this evening. I will deal with specifics in future messages and talks with you. But here are a few examples of how seriously I feel about what we must do together.

Last week, Congress passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Bill, and I found it on my desk. Any reservations I might have about some of its provisions, and I do have, fade in comparison to the urgent need of Americans for quality education. I will sign it in a few days. I must be frank. In implementing its provisions, I will oppose excessive funding during this inflationary crisis.

As Vice President, I studied various proposals for better health-care financing. I saw them coming closer together and I urged my friends in the Congress and in the Administration to sit down and sweat out a sound compromise. The Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan goes a long way toward providing early relief to people who are sick. Will we write, and I ask this in the greatest spirit of cooperation, why don't we write a good health bill on the statute books in 1974 before this Congress adjourns?

The economy of this country is vitally dependent on how we interact with the economies of other countries. It is little comfort that our inflation is only a part of a world-wide problem, or that American families need less of their paychecks for groceries than most of our foreign friends. As one of the building blocks of peace, we have taken the lead in working towards a more open and a more equitable world economic system. A new round of international trade negotiations started last September among 105 nations in Tokyo. The others are waiting for the United States Congress to grant the necessary authority to the Executive Branch to proceed. With modifications, the Trade Reform Bill passed by the House last year would do a good job.

I understand good progress has been made in the Senate Committee on Finance, and I'm optimistic as always that the Senate will pass an acceptable bill, quickly, as the key part of our joint prosperity campaign. I'm determined to expedite other international economic plans. We will be working together with other nations to find better ways to prevent shortages of food and fuel. We must not let last winter's energy crisis happen again. I will push Project Independence for our own good, and for the good of others. In that too, I will need your help.

Successful foreign policy is the extension of the hopes of the whole American people for a world of peace and orderly reform, and orderly freedom. So I would say a few words to our distinguished guests from the governments of other nations, where as at home it is my intention to deal openly with allies and with adversaries. Over the past five years in Congress and as Vice-President, I have overwhelmingly supported the outstanding foreign policy of President Nixon. This policy I intend to continue.

Throughout my public service starting with wartime naval duty under the command of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, I have upheld all our presidents when they spoke for my country to the world. I believe the Constitution commands this. I know that in this crucial area of international policy I can count on your firm support. Now let there be no doubt or any misunderstanding anywhere, and I emphasize that "anywhere," there are no opportunities to exploit, should anyone so desire; there will be no change of course, no relaxation of vigilance, no abandonment of the helm of our ship of state as the watch changes.

We stand by our commitments, and we live up to our responsibility in our formal alliances, in our friendships and in our improving relations with potential adversaries. On this Americans are united and strong and in my term of leadership I hope we will become more united, and it is certain America will remain strong. A strong defense is the surest way to peace. Strength makes detente obtainable. Weakness invites war and my generation knows this from four very bitter experiences.

Just as America's will for peace is second to none, so will America's strength be second to none.

We cannot rely on the forbearance of others to protect this nation. The power and diversity of the armed forces, active guard, the resolve of our fellow citizens, the flexibility in our command to navigate international waters that remain troubled are all essential to our security. I shall continue to insist on civilian control of our superb military establishment. The Constitution plainly requires the President to be commander in chief and I will be.

Our job will not be easy. In promising continuity, I cannot promise simplicity. The problems and challenges of the world remain complex and difficult. But we have set out on a path of reason, of fairness and we will continue on it. As guideposts on the path I offer the following: to our allies of a generation in the Atlantic community and Japan, I pledge continuity in the loyal collaboration on our many mutual endeavors. To our friends and allies in this hemisphere, I pledge continuity in the deepening dialogue to define renewed relationships of equality and justice.

To our allies and friends in Asia, I pledge continuity in our support for their security, independence and economic development. In Indochina, we are determined to see the observance of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam, and the Ceasefire and negotiated settlement in Laos. We hope to see an early compromise settlement in Cambodia.

To the Soviet Union, I pledge continuity in our commitment to the course of the past few years.

To our two peoples, and to all mankind, we will continue efforts to live where possible, to work together in peace. For in our thermonuclear age, there can be no alternative to a positive and peaceful relationship between our nations.

To the People's Republic of China, whose legendary hospitality I enjoyed, I pledge continuity in our commitment to the principals of the Shanghai Communique. The new relationship built on those principals has demonstrated and has served serious and objective mutual interests, and become an enduring feature of the world scene.

To the nations in the Middle East I pledge continuity in our vigorous efforts to advance the progress which has brought hopes of peace to that region after 25 years as the hot bed of war. We shall carry out our promise to promote continuing negotiations among all parties for a complete, just and lasting settlement.

To all nations, I pledge continuity in seeking a common global goal, a stable international structure of trade and finance which reflects the independence of all people.

To the entire international community, to the United Nations, to the world's non-aligned nations and to all others I pledge continuity in our dedication to the humane goal which throughout our history has been so much of America's contribution to mankind. So long as the peoples of the world have confidence in our purposes and faith in our word, the age-old vision of peace on earth will grow brighter. I pledge myself unreservedly to that goal. I say to you in words that cannot be improved upon, let us never negotiate out of fear, but let us never fear to negotiate.

As Vice President, at the request of the President, I addressed myself to the individual rights of Americans in area of privacy. There will be no illegal tapping, eavesdropping, buggings or breakins by my administration.

There will be hot pursuit of tough laws to prevent illegal invasion of privacy in both government and private activities. On a higher plane of public morality, there is no need for me to preach tonight. There are thousands of far better preachers and millions of sacred scriptures to guide us on the path of personal right-living and exemplary official conduct. If we can make effective and orderly use of moral and ethical wisdom of the centuries in today's complex society we will prevent more crime and more corruption than all the policemen and prosecutors, governments can never deter.

If I might say so, this is a job that must begin at home, and not in Washington.

I once told you that I'm not a saint, and I hope never to see the day that I cannot admit having made a mistake. So I will close with another confession. Frequently along the tortuous road of recent months from this Chamber to the President's house, I protested that I was my own man. Now I realize that I was wrong. I am your man. For it was your carefully weighed confirmation that changed my occupation. The truth is, I'm the people's man, for you acted in their name and I accepted and began my new and solemn trust with a promise to serve all the people and to do the best that I can for America. When I say "all the people," I mean exactly that. To the limits of my strength and ability, I will be the President of black, brown, red and white Americans. Of old and young, of women liberationists and male chauvanists and all the rest of us in between, of the poor and the rich, of native sons and new refugees, of those who work at lathes or at desks or in mines or in the fields, or of Christians, Jews, Moslems, Buddhists, and atheists, if there really are any atheists after what we've all been through.

Fellow Americans, one final word: I want to be a good President. I need your help. We all need God's sure guidance. With it, nothing can stop the United States of America.

Thank you very much.



ຂ່າວສ່າງ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/14/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND THE NATION:

ARMSTRONG ON VP LIST -- White House Counsellor Anne Armstrong confirmed she was being considered as Vice President by President Ford. She said she talked by telephone with the President from her family ranch in Armstrong, Texas, where she is recuperating from minor surgery.

FORD MENDS FENCES -- Democratic Representative Charles Rangel of New York said President Ford called him and invited the 16 members of the Congressional Black Caucus to meet with him. "To me," Mr. Rangel said, "The President has really gone out of his way to reach persons previously alienated by the Nixon administration." Rangel endorsed Republican Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts for the vice presidency.

FOOD COSTS UP -- Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz revised upward his earlier prediction of 1974 food costs. He now thinks they will rise 14 percent over last year's level, despite the second largest grain harvest ever in 1974. Secretary Butz feels that this year's serious drought cannot be blamed so much for higher food costs. "Most of the rise," he said "will depend on wage rates in the food processing and packaging industry." Agriculture Department economists say the low-per-acre corn yields will cause primarily higher meat prices next year.

WATERGATE TRIAL -- Former Attorney General John Mitchell, former Presidential Adviser John Ehrlichman and other defendants in the Watergate trial are asking for "reasonable delay" in the start of the trial from early September. They argue that President Nixon's forced resignation has heightened the public view that the former President and his close associates were criminal conspirators. Judge John Sirica said he plans to hold a hearing on whether to delay the trial.

GM BOOSTS PRICES -- After sharp criticism from President Ford for its decision to hike new car prices, General Motors announced it "will stand by its letter to dealers" to charge nearly ten percent more, on top of an average 546 dollar boost during the current model year.

SAFETY BELT CONTROVERSY -- Democratic Senator Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, who sponsored a bill to revoke the requirement for the interlock seat belt and buzzer system on cars, said he has rarely "been associated with a piece of legislation that has attracted such widespread interest and support." The House Monday voted to make these safety features optional.

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IRS TAX BREAK -- Internal Revenue Service has announced that effective back to January 1, 1974 it will allow an increase in mileage allowances for the use of automobiles for business, moving and medical purposes. The new allowance is 15 cents per mile for the first 15,000 miles and 13 cents for each additional mile, for business purposes. Medical and moving rates will now be seven cents a mile.

EVERS INDICTED ON TAXES -- Charles Evers, the Black mayor of Fayette, Mississippi and brother of slain civil rights leader Medgar Evers was indicted for evading more than 50,000 dollars in federal income taxes.

SNEIDER NAMED AMBASSADOR TO KOPEA -- President Ford announced August 13 his intention to nominate Richard L. Sneider, a career Foreign Service officer, now serving as Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, to be Ambassador to Korea. He will succeed Phillip C. Habib who is now Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

ECONOMY: The President met with AFL-CIO President George Meany to discuss the economy and labor-management topics. Setting up the "domestic summit" on the economy will take "considerable staffing out," according to a White House spokesman, a process already begun. An announcement of the precise shape and format should come relatively soon, but the spokesman said, he would presume the "summit" itself would not take place before Labor Day.

SPEECH CHANGES -- (The speech printed in yesterday's bulletin was a direct transcription of the President's speech as broadcast from the House Chambers by VOA. The USIS wireless file version, available upon request, is based on the speech text).

Questioned about the President's departures from the prepared text of his address to a Joint Session of Congress August 12, White House spokesman Jerry terHorst said the President meant to say "tapings" as the prepared text indicated, instead of "tappings" as he delivered it. Asked if Mr. Ford meant he wanted to balance the federal budget BY 1976 as the text said, or IN 1976, as he delivered it, Mr. terHorst said, "he is firmly committed to achieving a balanced federal budget. He hopes to do this as soon as possible."

Asked why the President spoke of continued civilian control of the military, a topic the questioner declared need hardly have been raised, unless there had been some untoward event during the transition, terHorst said "one of the problems" in any transition of Presidential power "is that some potential adversary might sense, or believe he sensed, an opportunity to exploit or test an incoming President." He said the topic should be considered as part of Mr. Ford's "overall emphasis on continuity," rather than "singling it out for any meaning of its own."

POLITICS: Asked if the President plans to run for election to a full term - since he referred to making at least three state of the union addresses in his August 12 speech - Mr. terHorst noted that Mr. Ford, even if he served only the remainder of this term, would have an opportunity to make three. He pointed out the incumbent would be free to make a state of the union address between January 3 and January 20, 1977, as is customary. He added that "no decision has been made" on seeking election in 1976.

HOUSE BACKS CONTINUITY IN FOREIGN POLICY: -- The House of representatives unanimously adopted August 13 a resolution expressing the determination of Congress to join in assuring the continuity of U.S. foreign policy. The resolution was introduced August 8 by Dante Fascell, a senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who cautioned foreign governments then that they should not "mistake the crisis of a President for the crisis of a nation."

COST OF LIVING COUNCIL -- Congressional leaders moved quickly to implement President Ford's August 12 request that the Cost of Living Council be reactivated to monitor wages and prices and expose abuses. House Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman said he intends to submit legislation to that effect August 13 and schedule a meeting of his committee on it August 14 -- even though he thinks the proposal has only "limited value." In the Senate, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said he would urge Banking Committee Chairman Sparkman "to get going tomorrow." Mr. Ford asked Congress to pass reactivating legislation before its Labor Day recess.

AROUND THE WORLD:

BIEN HOA GUNNING -- In Vietnam, the Bien Hoa Airbase, fourteen miles north of Saigon, has been hit by Communist gunners for the fourth day in a row. A Viet Cong press officer told UPI the shelling "is to punish the ceasefire violations of the Saigon army, right at their staging area." The Saigon command said government warplanes Monday flew 109 airstrikes against Communist strongholds in South Vietnam.

MIDEAST -- Palestinian guerrillas agreed to pull out of a southeastern Lebanese town of Rashaya al Fukhar in response to protests by villagers, fearful of Israeli retaliatory raids.

A Palestinian guerrilla spokesman in Beirut said four Israeli gunboats shelled the Palestinian refugee camp near the port of Tyre. Israeli military sources confirmed the report.

KOREA: The State Department spokesman gave the following U.S. reaction when asked about prison sentences given August 12 to Roman Catholic Bishop Daniel Chi, a Protestant minister, two university professors and a suspended prison term given to former President Yun Bo Sun:

"We have made it clear in testimony on the (Capitol) Hill and in other places that we do not approve of actions depriving people of their human rights, and the (South) Korea government is very much aware of our view on these issues. We will continue to see to it that there is no misunderstanding with respect to the degree of our concern."

CYPRUS -- Greece asked the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to aid in safeguarding peace in eastern Mediterranean. Acting Foreign Minister of Greece Evangelos Averoff-Tossitsas called the ambassadors of Britain, the United States, Soviet Union, China and France and told them that Security Council resolution on ceasefire in Cyprus was not being observed by Turkey, and could lead to a rupture.

On Cyprus, U.N. forces were put on increased alert. On Tuesday they managed to stop an exchange of fire between Greek Cypriot guardsmen to stop an exchange of fire between Greek Cypriot guardsmen and Turkish villagers.

In Geneva, delegates of Britain, Greece and the Greek Cypriots proposed a 48-hour adjournment in peace talks, but Turkish Foreign Minister Turan Guner said this was unacceptable.

STOCK MARKET -- In moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange blue chip stocks led a broad slide. Analysts feel that traders were disappointed in President Ford's speech to Congress because it did not go into more specifics on inflation restraints.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 756.41 OFF 10.38
20 TRANSP 157.96 O F 2.09
15 UTILS 68.32 OFF 1.02
65 STOCKS 231.03 OFF .27
VOLUME: 10,140,000 SHARES.

CONGRESS, PLEASED WITH FORD SPEECH, MOVES TO COOPERATE

Washington, Aug. 13 -- Less than 24 hours after President Ford's address to a joint session of Congress, Democratic and Republican leaders alike were setting legislative machinery in motion to give the new President the tools he requested to move the nation ahead.

There were rapid assurances that Congress would pass the Trade Reform Bill he needs to negotiate reductions in tariff and non-tariff barriers to expanded world trade, enact new means of financing health care for Americans, and recreate the Cost of Living Council to keep a check on inflation.

Legislators also expressed strong support for a "domestic summit" conference on the national economy, initially proposed by Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield and warmly endorsed by the President in his address.

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russel Long, whose committee has been studying the House-passed trade bill since spring and will also consider any House-passed health-financing measure said, "I am confident that we can report both bills out of the Senate Finance Committee and pass them this year."

President Ford placed both measures high on his list of legislative priorities. He had said he was "optimistic" that the Senate would pass an acceptable trade bill quickly, and in a spirit of Presidential-Congressional cooperation asked, "Why don't we write a good health bill on the statute books before this Congress adjourns?"

In an effort to give the President the Cost of Living Council he requested, Senate Majority Leader Mansfield called on the Senate Banking Committee to "immediately schedule hearings" on a bill recreating the Council and send it to the Senate for early action.

In the House of Representatives, Banking and Currency Committee Chairman Wright Patman, a Democrat, declared his committee would "move immediately" on a bill reviving the Council "as evidence of the Congress' desire for mutual cooperation with the President."

The Council, which went out of existence earlier this year, was a Presidential tool for monitoring wages and prices in the battle against inflation.

On the proposed summit conference on the national economy which President Ford said he would chair personally, Sen. Mansfield said he was gratified by the President's interest and would cooperate in bringing it about. The Conference will bring together national leaders from business, labor, Congress and the Executive Branch of government to devise means for stabilizing the economy.

Senator Sam Nunn, who along with Sen. Mansfield and others proposed such a conference three weeks ago, said he was "delighted," adding that the President's announcement was "a clear signal that the leadership of this country is prepared to move firmly and decisively to confront our economic problems."

The whole tenor of the Congress the day following the President's address was one of cooperation and support, marred only by occasional skepticism on the President's approach to combating inflation by budget cutting.

The House of Representatives unanimously passed a resolution sponsored by Congressman Dante Fascell, a Democrat, making known "to all foreign nations that it joins the President in his determination to assure and to provide for the continuity of the foreign policy objectives of the United States."

Senator Jacob K. Javits, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, warmly endorsed the President's remarks assuring other nations of continued U.S. cooperation. "His foreign policy statement," Sen. Javits said, "should be very reassuring to all nations."

The President's promise of cooperation with Congress won unanimous support. Congressman John Brademas, a Democrat, called it "a breath of fresh air," adding he is "confident that Democrats as well as Republicans...want to help the new President fashion effective policies to meet the nation's toughest problems, especially inflation."

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott described the President's address as "a bellringer." House Republican Leader John Rhodes said, "I don't remember hearing a speech as right for this moment as was this one."

Some Democrats expressed skepticism about the President's hopes to fight inflation through cuts in the federal budget.

Democratic Senator Walter Mondale, an all-but-announced candidate for his party's presidential nomination in 1976, said he felt the President's ideas on the economy were only "half-formed" and not aimed at easing unemployment or creating more housing for Americans.

Senator Edmund Muskie, the 1968 Democratic vice presidential nominee, said, "Cutting government expenditures alone won't cure inflation and can trigger a recession and bring higher unemployment."

Senator Hubert Humphrey, the Democratic presidential candidate in 1968, called the speech "a solid homespun message" that would give the nation "a sense of confidence," but added he thought the President's ideas for fighting inflation were somewhat "simplistic."

House Democratic leader Thomas (Tip) O'Neill, long friendly with Mr. Ford when he served as Republican leader in the House but always "on the other side of the aisle" in political matters, said, "he asked for our help and our continued criticism, and you can bet we will give him that."

But even the partisan criticism was friendly. Senator Henry M. Jackson, a potential nominee for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976, said of the new President, "he was candid...it was a very good beginning for him."



ຂ່າວສຳພັນ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/19/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

CYPRUS -- Shooting continued in Cyprus on Sunday, and both sides protested to the United Nations about alleged cease fire violations. However, a U.N. spokesman said the latest shooting has been confined to two areas and the ceasefire seems to be holding generally. After sporadic shooting earlier in the day, the capital city of Nicosia was reported quiet again.

A report that Turkish forces are trying to surround Nicosia touched off a new panic in the capital. The Cyprus government radio interrupted regular programs to deny the report, stating no incident or military movement had been noted since 10:30 Sunday morning local time, and that the situation is under control.

The Cyprus government has appealed for UN help to solve the refugee problem caused by the fighting. It said there now about 200,000 refugees, or one third of the island population. The appeal help was sent to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger says the Turkish moves on Cyprus have gone beyond what any of Turkey's friends would have anticipated or are prepared to accept. Asked in a televised interview about the future supply of U.S. arms to Turkey, Mr. Schlesinger said questions will be examined very seriously immediately. He said Turkish expansion of occupied areas on Cyprus is posing several problems for the Karamanlis government in Greece, and that the U.S. would not want to see Greece left with no honorable option. Secretary Schlesinger also said that the U.S. has been criticized by both sides of the Cyprus but has tried from the outset to serve as an honest broker seeking a just settlement.

A wave of anti-American feeling has swept Greece, fanned by those who feel American policy favored Turkey. There have been demonstrations in Athens and Salonika. In Washington, about 20,000 Greek sympathizers demonstrated near the White House charging that U.S. policy has favored Turkey in the Cyprus situation. The demonstrators carried Greek placards and posters denouncing Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as a murderer.

SOUTH VIETNAM -- The South Vietnam military command said that radio contact with government troops in the northern district town of Minh Long was lost after an attack by Communist forces. In other action, the Communists shelled government positions south of Da Nang again and hit the big Bien Hoa air base just north of Saigon as well as an air field in the central highlands. Elsewhere, government troops have beaten back a Communist attack west of Hue.

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CAMBODIA -- In Cambodia, government forces have begun an operation on Route 4 west of Kompong Speu to retake a small outpost that was overrun by the Communists. Communist gunners maintained heavy pressure on the isolated government garrison at Kompong Sela.

MANILA -- The Philippines President Marcos has declared a state of national emergency on the main island of Luzon in the wake of wide-spread flooding caused by heavy monsoon rains. At least 20 persons have died in the flooding and more than one hundred thousand others were reportedly evacuated from the stricken area. The VOA correspondent said the skies have cleared and flood waters are receding in the Luzon area permitting a government air lift of food and medical supplies to flood victims. The government has made no official assessment of the damages but the VOA correspondent said the floods may have destroyed a large portion of the region's rice crop.

BANGLADESH -- Prime Minister Sheik Mujibur Rahman has called upon his nation to face with courage the destruction caused by two weeks of monsoon flooding. He said the government is doing all possible and asking the help and cooperation of all.

SOUTH KOREA -- A state funeral for the wife of President Park Chung Hee will be held today in Seoul. South Korean mourners are paying their final respects to Mrs. Park who died of a gunshot wound Thursday during an attempt by a gunman to assassinate the President. A Korean resident of Japan has been accused of the killing. He is being held in Seoul. South Korean authorities charged that North Korean agents directed the gunman to carry out the assassination.

FORD SCHEDULE -- On Monday President Ford will make his first trip out of Washington since assuming the nation's highest office to address a Veterans of Foreign Wars convention in Chicago. President and Mrs. Ford took time out Sunday after attending church near their home in Alexandria, Va. to say goodby to their neighbors. The Ford family begins moving to the White House on Monday. It was a sentimental goodby for the Fords who have lived in the quiet suburban neighborhood for 20 years. Mr. Ford then went to play golf with some friends. Sunday was the first day the new President had not scheduled any meetings, but he returned expectedly to the White House later in the day telling reporters he had some work to do.

MIDEAST -- Israel has rejected Jordan's call for an Israeli troop withdrawal along the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. The Israeli Foreign Ministry statement refers to a joint U.S.-Jordanian communique issued in Washington at the end of a three-day visit by Jordan's King Hussein. The communique announced that President Ford and King Hussein have agreed that a Jordanian-Israeli troop disengagement agreement should be given consideration at an appropriately early date. The communique also stresses America's continued desire to help bring about a Middle East peace settlement. Israel said that it welcomes America's peace efforts and said Israel is ready to work towards peace with Jordan but, it adds, Israel has not changed its position on withdrawing troops from the occupied West Bank.

CONGRESSMEN SPEAK ON ECONOMY -- Carl Albert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, says the nation's inflation problem must not be solved by unemployment, which he called one of the cruelest methods to improve the economy. In a nationally televised interview, Speaker Albert said what is needed now is more public service jobs and increased unemployment compensation. Rep. Albert said he is against unwarranted proposed cuts in federal funds for education, mass transit and defense spending.

On another TV program, House Republican Minority Leader John Rhodes said he believes the most important thing for the country is to forget about Watergate and proceed with the task of restoring the economy.

Both Mr. Albert and Mr. Rhodes say that former President Nixon should not be prosecuted because of Watergate. Mr. Albert said he hopes the former President isn't put on trial, and that Congress should not interfere in a field that it is no longer identified with. He said Congress would not pursue the impeachment process beyond receiving the report of the Judiciary Committee probably this week.

Rep. Rhodes said in a separate interview that to prosecute the former President would further divide the nation. Delegates from more than one hundred thirty nations are converging upon Bucharest for the UN world population conference opening Monday in the Romanian capital. UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who will open the two-week gathering, said upon his arrival it will be one of the most important meetings ever held by the world organization.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

Morning (0500-0900 local)	19 meter band 15210 kHz	0700-0900 local
	25 meter band 11715 kHz	0700-0900 local
	31 meter band 9545 kHz	0500-0700 local
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	31 meter band 9760 kHz	
	49 meter band 6110 kHz	
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ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/22/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

PENSION REFORM -- The House of Representatives has passed a compromise pension reform bill designed to give older workers peace of mind, knowing funds earned over a lifetime of work will be there when they retire. The bill is expected to win Senate passage and be signed by President Ford.

GM PRICE ROLL-BACK -- In response to a request by president Ford, General Motors announced that it will partially roll back a planned price increase for 1975 cars. It is trimming 54 dollars from its announced 500 dollar price hike. Ford Motor Company said its increase on cars would average 418 dollars. Neither Chrysler Corporation, nor American Motors has made any public disclosures on their pricing action for 1975 models.

HOUSE VOTES ON IMPEACHMENT REPORT -- The House of Representatives accepted the report of its Judiciary Committee deciding that President Nixon deserved to be removed from office for obstruction of justice, abusing his powers and failing to comply with Committee subpoenas. The accepting resolution which passed by a 412-3 vote, with 19 abstentions, was worded to avoid an expression of approval or disapproval of the report itself.

VFW AMNESTY STAND -- In Chicago, delegates to the National Veterans of Foreign Wars' convention have answered President Ford's proposal of amnesty for Vietnam draft evaders with "total opposition to general and selective amnesty for draft dodgers and military deserters."

PRICE INCREASE DROPS -- The Labor Department said increases in retail prices were not as great in July as they had been the previous two months, due chiefly to a mid-summer drop in some grocery prices. The Consumer Price Index jumped 0.8 percent last month, as compared to one percent in June and 1.1 percent in May. At the same time, real spendable earnings -- after payroll deductions -- rose 0.2 percent from June.

COLUMBUS DAY -- Following a long-standing Congressional resolution, President Ford has designated October 14 - the second Monday of October - as Columbus Day.

CYPRUS -- The President will nominate William Crawford, Ambassador to Yemen, to be Ambassador to Cyprus; the Ambassador had served previously in Nicosia as deputy chief of mission.

L. Dean Brown, Deputy Undersecretary of State for Management, will remain in charge in Nicosia until Mr. Crawford is confirmed. The President has signed an executive order directing that flags be flown at half-mast August 22, the date of Ambassador Davies interment in California.

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FORD, KISSINGER PAY TRIBUTE --- President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger joined in paying tribute August 21 to the memory of Ambassador Rodger Davies, who was slain in the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia Cyprus, August 19.

The two leaders took part in memorial services at Andrews Air Force base near Washington, where the Ambassador's body arrived en route from Cyprus to California for burial.

Defense Secretary Schlesinger, other government officials, State Department colleagues and Mr. Davies' two children attended the services, which were accompanied by military honors and a 19-guns salute.

President Ford called the late Ambassador "a great patriot, one of our most admired and one of our most respected diplomats...a professional in the fullest sense."

Secretary Kissinger announced that he was awarding Mr. Davies the highest award of the State Department, the Secretary's Award.

CANDIDATE FORD: Press spokesman Jerry terHorst told a questioner President Ford "is now of the opinion he probably will run in 1976, assuming he is nominated by delegates of the Republican convention." He said the President's position has changed (from Vice President) "and therefore his view has changed." Mr. Ford had said as Vice President he probably would not run for national office. Asked if Mr. Rockefeller would be the President's running mate, Mr. terHorst called attention to the President's words in picking the Governor, but he noted that the convention is a long time in the future.

ROCKEFELLER CONFIRMATION: Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield has promised quick action on Nelson Rockefeller's nomination to be Vice President. He told reporters August 21 every effort would be made "to get it done before we go out in October." Congress is tentatively scheduled to adjourn in October for re-election campaigning.

With overwhelming praise, except from some longstanding Republican foes, Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation by Congress seems virtually assured, but there is some question about how long the process will take. The chairman of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, which will review the nomination, have refused to commit themselves to any target date.

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter Rodino suggested that the confirmation process could take longer than the two months between now and the November elections, but the ranking Republican on the committee, Edward Hutchinson, said he expects the confirmation process to be "relatively easy."

The biggest issue during the confirmation process is expected to be Mr. Rockefeller's enormous wealth. Mr. Rockefeller told reporters August 20 that he is prepared to do with his money what Congress deems necessary. As for selling some stocks or putting his money in a blind trust, Mr. Rockefeller said: "I've got no problem. I'll do anything that seems correct from the Committees' point of view."

ANTI INFLATION PANEL: -- Congress has completed action on the anti-inflation task force that President Ford asked for in his speech to Congress August 12. The final action came the evening of August 20 when the House, by a 369-27 vote, agreed to accept the Senate version of the wage-price monitoring agency within the White House, thereby removing the necessity for resolving the minor differences between the Senate and House bills in a Conference committee.

The bill that now goes to the White House for the President's signature has the following provisions: the task force will be called the Council on Wage and Price Stability. It will be composed of eight members and four advisory members to be appointed by the President -- probably Cabinet officials, economists and representatives of business and labor -- although the make-up of the Council is up to the President. In addition, the Council will have a small staff provided for by the 1 million dollar funding authorization. The authority of the Council expires August 15, 1975. However, the new group, unlike its predecessor, the Cost of Living Council, will not have the authority to impose mandatory wage or price controls.

BUSING LIMITS -- President Ford signed a 25,400 million dollar education bill imposing new limits on school busing and guaranteeing new privacy rights to students and their parents. This is the first major legislation to become a law in the Ford administration.

ABRAMS CONDITION SERIOUS -- In Washington, Army Chief of Staff General Creighton W. Abrams was reported in serious condition in Walter Reed Hospital suffering from a blood clot in his leg. He has returned to work a month ago after recovering from a cancerous lung surgery in June.

VIETNAM FUNDS -- The Senate narrowly defeated a move to cut another 150 million dollars for South Vietnam from the sharply reduced defense appropriations bill. The Senate acted after Defense Secretary James Schlesinger warned in a letter that the proposed reduction would seriously hinder South Vietnam's ability to defend itself.

BURNS ASKS BUDGET CUT -- Arthur Burns, Chairman of the Federal Reserve System, urged the Senate Budget Committee to exert "strenuous efforts" immediately to pare budget expenditures in fiscal year 1975 and to balance the budget in fiscal year 1976. In support of Dr. Burns' recommended 10,000 million dollars budget cut, New York Senator James Buckley introduced a bipartisan bill to authorize President Ford to hold total federal expenditures to 295,000 million dollars. The bill provides that expenditures for any given program will not be reduced by more than 15 percent below the administration request.

AT AND T COMES THROUGH -- In New York, American Telephone and Telegraph Company increased its annual dividend to 3.40 dollars a share. It ordered a quarterly dividend of 85 cents a share -- up from 77 cents previously -- payable October 1 to shareholders of record August 29.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 711.59 OFF 15.26
20 TRANSP 149.22 OFF 1.12
15 UTILS 64.90 OFF 1.24
65 STOCKS 217.86 OFF 3.32
VOLUME: 11,650,000.

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ROCKEFELLER ADDS FOREIGN POLICY SKILL TO FORD TEAM

by Fred Galvan
VOA News Analyst

Washington, Aug. 21 -- In selecting Nelson Rockefeller as his vice-presidential nominee, President Ford chose a man not only widely experienced in domestic politics but very particularly skilled in foreign policy.

His most widely recognized area of specialization is Latin America but his experience in general foreign policy -- extending for more than 30 years -- has reached into such issues as the United States role in NATO and other regional defense arrangements in South Asia and Southeast Asia, world trade -- including east-west trade -- and U.S. defense policy.

Many of his ideas on such subjects were born from studies undertaken by his advisers in the Rockefeller Foundation -- including the present Secretary of State. Henry Kissinger for a number of years worked closely with the former Governor of New York State in producing studies designed to point the way for America's priorities in the foreign policy field -- and they worked well together, as both men have repeatedly acknowledged.

Mr. Rockefeller has served as foreign policy adviser for President Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower and Nixon. Under President Roosevelt he was Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs. As such, he advocated the formation of regional pacts under the United Nations Charter at the San Francisco Conference which gave birth to the world organization. His ideas on regional organizations were incorporated in the U.N. Charter. And they made possible years later the formation of such regional alliances as NATO.

Under President Truman in the early fifties, again it was Governor Rockefeller's ideas on foreign aid that came to fruition under the so-called "point four," the precursor of U.S. foreign aid programs.

Under President Eisenhower he was special assistant for foreign affairs. In that job, Mr. Rockefeller worked on psychological aspects of American foreign policy and supervised several studies dealing with national security and foreign affairs.

His most recent work in the foreign policy field came in the first Nixon administration, when after an exhaustive tour of Latin America he called for a new approach in American policy in that area.

The heart of that report was the need for initiating a new dialogue with the Western hemisphere nations aimed at solving common problems in the fields of trade and development but with a new emphasis. That emphasis would be characterized by equality and respect among all the participants in the dialogue. It is precisely that kind of dialogue that Secretary Kissinger in the past year has initiated with the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean.

In sum, by including Governor Rockefeller in his administration, President Ford has added to his advisers a man well in tune with his chief foreign policy counsellor -- Dr. Kissinger. And, like Mr. Ford's Secretary of State, the Vice-President-designate has proved to be an activist and pragmatist in that field. Thus the selection of Governor Rockefeller as the next Vice-President augurs well for the Ford Administration and the nation as a whole in conduct of their foreign relations.



ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/26/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

INDOCHINA FIGHTING -- Heavy fighting erupted on Sunday in South Vietnam near Saigon and Da Nang, the country's two largest cities. Fifty kilometers northwest of Saigon, government troops are reported to have broken the siege against an outpost on strategic Highway One. Communist losses in the fighting are said to be heavy. Closer to Saigon Communist gunners fired more rockets into the Bien Hoa air base but caused no casualties or damage. In the north more than a thousand artillery, rocket and mortar rounds were fired at government positions in and around the besieged district town of Duc Duc near Da Nang.

CYPRUS -- U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim says that under its mandate, the UN Peace Keeping Force on Cyprus is only empowered to try to stop the fighting between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. Dr. Waldheim spoke in Nicosia about the new situation created by the fighting in Cyprus and how it upsets the status of the Peace Keeping Force. Dr. Waldheim is expected to meet Monday with acting Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides and the Turkish Cypriot Vice President Rauf Denktash. He will also meet Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The Prince is in Cyprus to investigate the plight of the island's estimated 200,000 refugees. After his Cyprus talks, Dr. Waldheim will go Ankara and then to Athens for further talks.

Earlier Dr. Waldheim had what he called "constructive talks" with Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis in Athens. He told newsmen the Soviet plan for an international conference is "a very interesting proposal" which "deserves further study" by the UN Security Council. Greece had endorsed in principle the Soviet proposal and is expected to present formal response Monday. It has also formally rejected a British proposal to return to the Geneva five-party discussion.

MIDEAST -- Syria and Egypt have put their forces on special alert after thousands of Israel reservists reported for duty Sunday in a 24-hour test of Israel's military preparedness. An Israeli spokesman said the exercise had been planned for several weeks, but the exact time was kept secret. He said that a few hours after the exercise started the first reservists to report were already being released.

Meanwhile, the Israeli cabinet unanimously approved the planned visit of Premier Rabin to Washington during the first half of September. Mr. Rabin told his cabinet the invitation originally came from former President Nixon and had been renewed after President Ford took office.

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In Alexandria Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said Egypt will not accept a separate peace settlement with Israel and will reconsider its position and restart the battle if the Geneva Mideast peace conference does not produce an honorable solution.

Jordan's King Hussein says there will be new fighting in the Middle East within six months, unless progress is made toward a settlement. In an interview with an American news magazine, King Hussein said the U.S. is now following a balanced policy in the Middle East. He said the U.S. can do more than any other power to achieve a just and durable settlement.

MALAYSIAN ELECTION -- Malaysia's voters have given Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak and his National Front Coalition an overwhelming victory in the country's general election. The nine-party coalition has unofficially won one hundred twenty of the one hundred fifty-four lower house seats. The National Front Coalition also swept nearly all the state assemblies. However, final results are not expected for several weeks. Prime Minister Razak said the results show that the Malaysian people approve of his foreign and domestic policies. In a Kuala Lumpur victory speech, the Malaysian leader said that he would form a cabinet to provide effective administration and launch development projects according to the peoples' wishes.

CAMBODIA -- Former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk thinks President Ford is free to bring about an early peace in Cambodia because he is not bound by American obligations of the past.

In a Bucharest, Romania, interview with the New York Times, Prince Sihanouk also expressed the hope that the U.S. will stop its aid to the Cambodian government of President Lon Nol. An end to this aid, he said, would bring about the quick collapse of the government in Phnom Penh. Prince Sihanouk predicted a military victory by Cambodian Communist forces in the next year or two but peace might be achieved before that time without a military victory. He continued to reject any deal with the Lon Nol government short of its surrender. He also told the New York Times that he thinks his side has an 80% chance of winning a United Nations seat this year.

ETHIOPIA -- The Ethiopian armed forces coordinating committee has announced the nationalization of the Jubilee Palace, the residence of Emperor Haile Selassie. A special broadcast in Addis Ababa said the Palace had been built by the sweat of the Ethiopian people and must from now on be their property. Reports said similar moves were taken with respect to many other palaces throughout the empire. The Jubilee Palace was completed in 1955 to celebrate 25 years of reign by Emperor Haile Selassie.

FRENCH A-TEST -- Australia and New Zealand say they have reason to believe France has exploded another atmospheric nuclear device in its Mururora Atol test site in the South Pacific. But, as usual, France had no comment on the report. The test is thought to be France's 6th of the current series. Both Australia and New Zealand lodged strong protests over the testing.

LAOS -- Lao Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma has left Vientiane for France for medical treatment following his heart attack last month. He is expected to be away from home for about two months.

CHINA POPULATION GROWTH -- The New China News Agency reports that China's thinly populated minority regions have registered significant growth in recent years; the Agency did not give figures but said the growth was possible because of various government measures, including improved health services. Minorities in China are believed to comprise about 6% of the country's population but inhabit more than 50% of its area.

BIG REQUEST MINUS BIG CUTS STILL LEAVES BIG BUDGET FOR DEFENSE

by Howard W. Young
IPS Pentagon Correspondent

Washington, Aug. 23 -- As the annual U.S. Defense Budget approaches its final step in Congress two things are clear: The Pentagon will not, as it almost never does, get everything it wants, but it will get enough money to maintain a strong defense posture for the nation.

The Defense Department's request for fiscal year 1975 was the largest in its history -- 87,075 million dollars -- but it was also, Pentagon leaders contended, a hard budget of absolute necessity.

"It is a budget that must carry us through maintenance of a military equilibrium on the passage from the cold war toward a period of enduring peace," said Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger when he presented it to the Congress earlier this year.

"The United States today," he went on, "as opposed to the period before 1945, bears the principal burden of maintaining the worldwide military equilibrium which is the foundation for the security and the survival of the free world."

Congress generally agreed with the Secretary that the defense budget must be adequate to the needs of peace and security. Said Senator Adlai Stevenson of Illinois during Senate debate of the Pentagon request, "when it comes to national survival, we all agree that such sums as are necessary for national security must be raised and spent."

But Congress was also aware of other national priorities and, particularly, the necessity of keeping the federal budget under control in a period of severe inflation. "Today we have more reason than ever before to assure...that there is no waste in this budget," said Senator Thomas Eagleton of Missouri. "The Defense Department cannot be excluded from the general effort to reduce the federal budget -- and it need not be excluded."

The result: cuts in the request. In fact, the Senate, voted the largest defense budget reductions ever -- some 5,000 million dollars -- in the largest defense budget request ever.

The cut was one of the last actions the Senate took before it adjourned August 22 for its annual Labor Day recess. The House of Representatives earlier in the month passed its version of what the Defense Department should be allowed for FY-75. The House was more generous than the Senate, cutting only 3,400 million dollars.

Sometime in September after recess, a joint conference of Senators and Congressmen representing the two chambers' appropriations committees will get together to reconcile the differences between the two bills. The effort will no doubt result in some sort of a compromise, but even that will leave the military short of its hoped-for funds.

The Pentagon's problem arises from the fact that most of the defense expenditures in this age of the all-volunteer force are fixed. That is, they have to be spent on personnel costs which can only be reduced by reducing the armed forces - which already stand at their lowest levels since before the Korean war.

Both Houses of Congress recommended personnel cuts to go along with the budget cuts, but their recommendations-- 20,800 by the House, 24,100 by the Senate -- represent barely one percent of the 2,152,000 military personnel projected for the end of the 1975 fiscal year.

The fixed expenses for personnel consume 55 percent of the budget, and even this does not include funds for military construction, military family housing, civil defense or most military assistance, all of which come under other appropriations.

One military-assistance item does remain in the defense appropriations; that is for the Republic of Vietnam. The Department had at first sought 1,450 million dollars to provide military equipment to South Vietnam during the fiscal year, but this amount was reduced, in the authorization bill, to an even one thousand million dollars, the same as was expended during fiscal year 1974. (Before passing an appropriation bill, Congress passes an authorization bill limiting the possible size of the appropriation.) The House cut this further in appropriations to 700 million dollars, and some in the Senate sought to reduce it even more, to 550 million dollars, but lost in a floor vote.

This is one area where the conference committee members will have no difficulty in compromising, since both Houses have agreed on the 700 million dollar figure, less than half what the Department originally requested.

It is in the field of new weapons systems that budget cutters usually find their best hunting ground. The Defense Department this year asked for a record 9,300 million dollars for research and development, but the House trimmed that back to 8,800 million dollars and the Senate even further, to 8,400 thousand dollars. Cuts in R and D were what particularly alarmed the Defense Secretary. "We are mortgaging the future in a sense," Dr. Schlesinger said on the eve of the Senate vote, "by taking severe cuts in those programs."

Even Senator John L. McClellan, chairman of the Appropriations Committee which recommended the five thousand million dollars worth of cuts in the Defense Budget, said he was "not sure we haven't cut too much." He said he did not want other countries to interpret the Senate action as "a retreat."

His counterpart, Representative George W. Mahon, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, wrote in his committee report to the Congress: "Funds for adequate military forces must be given the highest priority."

But to Congress, the highest priority does not necessarily mean everything the Defense Department wants.

The House cut 200 million dollars off the request for the development of the huge (20,000-ton) nuclear-powered and nuclear-missiled Trident submarine, a major part of the improved Triad concept which consists of land-based missiled, missile-carrying submarines and strategic bombers.

With 24 tubes, each one holding as many as 24 MIRV's -- multiple, independently targetable re-entry vehicles -- the Trident will be a formidable fighting machine when it moves into service in the 1980's. Replacing the older nuclear subs Poseidon and Polaris, it will travel faster, deeper and quieter than any underwater ship before.

Another submarine project -- the miniature Narwhal -- got nothing from the Congress, which eliminated the entire 16 million dollars sought for its initial development.

Nor are there any funds for new aircraft carriers. The Navy currently operates 22 carriers, including two nuclear-powered and seven helicopter-carrying ones. A third nuclear carrier, the Nimitz, is expected to be commissioned later this year. Last year's budget appropriation carried 657 million dollars for a fourth nuclear carrier, a vessel that when commissioned will reach a total cost of 956 million dollars.

The B-1 strategic bomber, designed to replace the old B-52 was budgeted at 500 million dollars in development costs. The House cut this to 455 million and the Senate further cut it to 400 million dollars.

The third leg of the triad -- strategic missiles -- had to absorb a reduction in funds for improving accuracy on warheads and hardening silos. A peripheral aspect of missile development failed to gain enough supporters even to survive. Called "Giant Patriot," it would have launched test ICBM's from their operational silos in Montana and North Dakota to impact areas in the Pacific.

Too much opposition from the governors over whose states the missiles would have been scattering debris apparently inspired the Congress to eliminate the whole 29-million-dollar package.

Although funds for 22 new ships were authorized, some of the favorite projects of recently retired Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt were discarded, such as the "Sea Control" ships - miniature carriers designed to launch helicopters and new vertical take-off jet aircraft.

In procurement, the Senate lowered the budget almost 400 million dollars by eliminating entirely 220.5 million dollars for the F-111 fighter, 66.2 million dollars worth of F-15 fighters, 60.4 million dollars in AWACS - airborne warning and control system -- and 41.2 million dollars in the program for the A-10 attack plane. The results mean, if the costs stand, fewer new planes for the Air Force.

Congress may have had inflation foremost in its mind in trimming the Defense budget, but it had no illusions about the need for maintaining adequate defense in a troubled world. "Peace in the Middle East still appears to hang by a slender thread," the House Appropriations Committee noted in its report on the budget. "The situation in Cambodia is perilous...the recent confrontation between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus reminds us that there are long-standing enmities in many parts of the world which could erupt and upset world peace."



ຂ່າວສຳນຸນ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/27/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

PRESIDENT PLANS CONFERENCE -- President Ford convened his cabinet to work out the dates and agenda of the forthcoming Economic Conference on ways to combat inflation. The President plans to hold his first news conference Wednesday on national television and radio.

Meanwhile, C. Jackson Grayson, former chairman of President Nixon's Price Commission, said unless inflation eased, the nation might "be back into some form of mandatory wage and price controls by early next year."

TRADE DEFICIT -- U.S. trade deficit in July reached 728 million dollars -- the third highest ever recorded. The high cost of foreign oil continued to be the chief cause of the widening gap between imports and exports.

The White House spokesman told a questioner he had no comment from the President on the 728-million-dollar deficit in the U.S. trade balance for July, but he noted that Mr. Ford's economic advisers are "deeply concerned about this" as they are whenever trade or balance-of-payments figures are unfavorable. It "underscores the fact that this problem which has been with us so long will not go away overnight," the spokesman said, "and the fact that no one should expect a miracle of President Ford."

DOOMSDAY FORECAST -- Editors of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, a magazine founded by those who worked on the first atomic bomb, moved the hands of the "doomsday clock" on the magazine's cover three minutes closer to midnight. Since June, 1972, the hands stood at 12 minutes to midnight. Reasons for the change include failure of the U.S. and the Soviet Union to reach significant agreement on arms limitation, continued development of new nuclear weapons, India's nuclear explosion and introduction of nuclear reactors into the Middle East.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO CHINA -- A bipartisan Congressional delegation will visit the People's Republic of China for two weeks beginning September 2. Its members will be Senators William Fulbright, D.-Arkansas; Hubert Humphrey, D.-Minnesota; Hiram Fong, R.-Hawaii; and Representatives Peter H.B. Freylinghuysen, R.-New Jersey; Clement J. Zablocki, D.-Wisconsin; William S. Broomfield, R.-Michigan; and Barbara Jordan, D.-Texas. The group was invited by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs of the PRC under an agreement in principle reached with the Chinese leadership by Secretary Kissinger in his November, 1973 visit to Peking.

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Details are being worked out by the White House, State Department, the Congress, and the PRC liaison office in Washington. This will be the sixth delegation of U.S. officials to visit China since the Nixon trip in February, 1972.

CHARLES LINDBERGH DIES -- Charles A. Lindbergh, the first man to fly alone across the Atlantic, is dead at the age of 72. Col. Lindbergh, who had been ill from a malignant tumor of the lymph glands, died at his vacation cottage on the island of Maui in Hawaii. In 1927, Col. Lindbergh flew alone from Roosevelt Field, Long Island to Paris in his single-engine "Spirit of St. Louis" in 33 hours, 29 minutes, 30 seconds.

President Ford, commenting on Col. Lindbergh's death, said he was "one of America's old-time heroes" and said that his flight was "an act that changed the world." Historians credit Lindbergh's feat with opening wider interest in aviation and spurring research on long-range flights.

AROUND THE WORLD:

CAMBODIA -- In Cambodia, government troops killed 13 rebel soldiers Monday in the third day of heavy fighting for control of an island six miles southeast of Phnom Penh. Elsewhere, American cargo planes dropped ammunition and foodstuffs into a government garrison 69 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, which has been under insurgent shelling for three months.

A-TEST CONFIRMED -- France carried out another nuclear test -- the seventh in the current series -- over the lagoon on uninhabited Mururoa atoll, 750 miles from Tahiti. Both the Australian and New Zealand governments protested the experiment.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 688.13 UP 1.33
20 TRANSP 142.95 OFF 0.12
15 UTILS 63.59 OFF 0.57
65 STOCKS 210.54 OFF 0.06
VOLUME: 14,630,000 SHARES.

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FOOD FOR PEACE MAY BE INCREASED

U.S. officials say they expect Food for Peace shipments to be increased in volume somewhat in the coming year, although exact amounts will depend on the dollars that are finally appropriated by Congress.

This year supplies are smaller because of higher prices, one official said. "We will have to look outside the United States for some relief."

"This is going to be a serious problem," one official said.

"Bangladesh has reduced production. They probably need close to three million (metric) tons. And it's very difficult where that's going to come from, because our supplies available for Public Law 480 ("Food for Peace") are down, mainly because the prices are so much higher, that the volume related to the authorization is down. So Bangladesh probably faces the biggest problem, because there just is no money there to buy any commercial supplies, so they'll have to look to other countries to supply them."

"India is probably going to need additional food supplies, up to five million tons---it might be even a little more. Their financial situation is much better. They bought all of what they got last year, but still, even that is tight, in view of the increased costs; they have had to pay more for fuel and fertilizer...These two areas are the most serious and we're going to have to give considerable thought as we look at our P.L. 480 program."

Meanwhile, the African drought area in the Sahel desert has now received so much rain that mud has become a problem to agencies transporting food, the official said.

Looking ahead, U.S. officials anticipate larger shipments of rice and wheat, since prices have eased from their highs of last year. The semi-prepared products sold on concessional terms (Title II) will probably continue at their normal rate of increase, these officials predict.

"I can't give any specific numbers," one told newsmen, "because we don't know how many dollars will be made available, but it does look like we will ship more than last fiscal year."

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AGRICULTURE SECRETARY SEES SUFFICIENT U.S. MAIZE AND MEAT

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz gave the following answer to a question about the food supply situation, in an interview with an IPS staff writer.

(Begin Text) There's been an undue amount of panic in some quarters about the world food situation and about the United States food situation. We had some bad news a month ago with the decrease in prospects for the United States corn (maize) crop this year. The news reports played up the decrease from what we had expected. I think it's important to point out that if we get a corn crop this year of five billion bushels (127 million metric tons), that will still be the fourth largest corn crop in the history of the United States. We have gotten used to larger corn crops -- we had a corn crop last year of 5.7 billion bushels (144 million tons). We've been hoping for a crop this year of as high as, perhaps, 6.5 billion bushels (165 million tons). The decrease has been from what we hoped for, but compared to what we have had, we're going to have quite a lot of corn this year.

We have a lot of cattle in the country. We're not going to drive them over the cliff, we're going to eat them. We have seven million more head of cows and calves on farms and ranches in the United States today than we had one year ago. If we just stop our buildup in cattle numbers, that means seven million more cattle marketed next year than were marketed last year. That means more beef, and I think it means reasonable prices for beef.

We'll probably have a little less hogs and chickens next year than last year, because we 'make' our hogs and chickens primarily out of corn and soybeans, but that won't decrease as much as cattle marketings will increase. Therefore I expect our total meat supply next year per capita to be as good as it has been this year.

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ຂ່າວສຳນຳ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/23/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

NIXON PROSECUTION -- The Senate's second ranking democrat, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said there would be "no moral or legal alternative" but to prosecute former President Nixon on Watergate coverup charges if he is indicted by a federal grand jury. "I don't think that equal justice under law should be mere words inscribed on a marble pediment," Sen. Byrd said.

AMNESTY QUESTION -- Attorney General William French Smith said in a television interview that the government will probably require two years of public service of those draft evaders who decide to return to the U.S. and declare that they are sorry for what they have done. But he predicted that half of those who left the country rather than serve will reject President Ford's leniency offer.

Meanwhile, former Marine Sergeant Dennis Teller, 24, who spent four years in Viet Cong prisons, said of the draft evaders that "The disgrace for many when they come home" should be "enough punishment."

Mr. Teller, who was one of the last POW's to be released, said "While it is your obligation to fight for your country, there is also a moral obligation to refuse to fight if you think that your country is doing wrong."

AROUND THE WORLD:

INDOCHINA -- In Cambodia, rebel troops slipped into a government outpost 28 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, stabbed the defenders, and kidnapped and executed dozens of villagers.

In a battle 12 miles from the Cambodian capital, government forces killed nearly 30 rebels.

In South Vietnam, North Vietnamese troops were repulsed in an attack on militiamen seven miles northwest of Da Nang. In Saigon, intelligence reports say Communists are expected to launch a new wave of attacks in conjunction with the September 2 North Vietnamese independence day.

MIDEAST -- Israeli tank units staged war games in the Sinai desert in a new test of readiness for an outbreak of Middle East war.

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JAPAN CHINA TIES -- Japan and China completed the final details clearing the way for direct commercial air service between the two countries to begin next month. They will operate twice weekly round trip flights between Tokyo and Peking, with the provision that after April 1 the services may be extended beyond the capitals. The Japanese airline will be using DC-8 jetliners and China's Civil Aviation Administration will fly Boeing 707 or Trident jetliners on its Japan route.

Japan's agreement to allow Chinese airliners to use Osaka airport was expected to arouse international controversy since Japan has refused to open the airport for additional flights by other foreign airlines on grounds of noise pollution.

Britain has announced retaliatory action, imposing restrictions on JAL operations in Hong Kong and Singapore beginning Sept. 15.

Japanese Transport Ministry officials said, however, the agreement with Peking will not mean additional flights into Osaka. They said traffic through Osaka will be the same that existed before the Nationalist Chinese Government on Taiwan cut off its air agreement with Japan to protest the Peking-Tokyo agreement.

CYPRUS -- Turkish Foreign Minister Turan Gunes told Soviet Ambassador Vassily Groussyakov that Turkey rejects the Soviet Union's plan for enlarged international conference on Cyprus. He also denied a Soviet charge that an attempt is being made to turn Cyprus into a NATO stronghold.

Meanwhile in Nicosia, Cypriot President Glafcos Clerides formally notified Soviet Ambassador Sergei Astavin of his government's acceptance of the Soviet plan. Greece agreed to the plan earlier.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages: 30 INDUS 671.54 OFF 16.59
20 TRANSP 140.13 OFF 2.82
15 UTILS 62.95 OFF 0.64
65 STOCKS 206.11 OFF 4.43
VOLUME WAS ROUGHLY 12,200,000 SHARES.

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WASHINGTON ECONOMIC NEWSLETTER

FORD MAPS ANTI-INFLATION STRATEGY

President Gerald Ford will preside over an "Economic Summit Meeting" in Washington on September 27 and 28 that will seek remedies for inflation. The conference will reflect the "best thinking" in the United States on economic matters, the White House said. A series of nine preliminary meetings will consider various facets of the domestic economy, in addition, all participants will be questioned about international economic affairs.

As plans for the meetings unfolded, the U.S. economy presented a mixed picture.

Business Week Magazine reported on August 24:

-- Industrial production was being held back by "soft demand in about half of industry and shortages plaguing the other half."

-- The exchange rate of the dollar against other major currencies "improved somewhat during the second quarter," the Commerce Department reported.

-- The U.S. balance of payments showed a deficit of 4,500 million dollars, on an official reserve transactions basis, during the April-June period.

-- The rising cost of imports, particularly petroleum, pushed the balance of trade into a deficit of 728 million dollars for the month of July.

Corporate profits continued to rise in the April-June quarter despite the business slowdown.

U.S. INVESTMENTS RISING IN EAST ASIA, PACIFIC

American industrial companies --- manufacturing, petroleum and mining --- are expected to nearly double the share of total overseas private investment going to the Japan-Asia region during the year 1973 to 1976. Last year, the percentage invested in that region was 4.9 by 1976 it is expected to rise to 9.6 percent.

In making this forecast, the research department of McGraw Hill Publications, New York also predicted that the proportion of American overseas investment dollars directed to the Australia-Oceania region in 1974 will amount to 6.7 percent, up slightly from the 1973 figure. A decline to four or five percent is expected in 1975 and 1976.

Overall, U.S. overseas investment this year is expected to be 32 percent greater than it was in 1973, the publishing company said.

NO U.S. EXPORT CURBS

Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz reaffirmed on August 26 that he will "vigorously resist" any attempts to impose export controls on American farm products. At a press conference Mr. Butz and his staff economists made these other points:

-- Although production of livestock feed-grains in the United States particularly maize, will be down in coming months, other nations' production will increase.

-- Prospects for U.S. soybeans have improved and American exports should rise slightly over the levels of the fiscal year that ended June 30.

-- Dry weather in some countries and floods elsewhere have harmed rice crops, but a bumper harvest is still expected in the United States and this will permit increased exports and relief shipments.

U.S. INVESTORS IN S. VIETNAM, LAOS INSURED

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), a U.S. government agency that insures American investors against losses that may arise from expropriation of their property or from war damage, has resumed its programs in South Vietnam and Laos on a limited basis. OPIC will insure up to 80 percent of an investor's interest in an enterprise, or 90 percent if the investor is a small business or a bank or other institutional lender. In making or guaranteeing loans to investors, another OPIC function, no more than 50 percent of the total external financing of a project can be provided. Such financial participation will not exceed five million dollars, and insurance commitments will be limited to the same amount unless there is significant participation by private insurers and reinsurers, in which case the commitment can be larger. OPIC's board of directors will have to approve all commitments.

ASIAN-AMERICAN BANK IN WASHINGTON

A commercial bank in Washington, D.C., designed especially to serve Asians and Asian-Americans, is being planned by private citizens. To be called Diplomat National Bank, it would provide specialized services to about 200,000 persons each year from South Korea, the Philippines, the Republic of China, Japan and other Asian countries -- students, permanent residents, transients and tourists. The fifth bank in Washington to concentrate on ethnic or national groups, it will open by the end of the year if the pending application is approved.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

Morning (0500-0900 local)	19 meter band	15210 kHz	0700-0900 local
	25 meter band	11760 kHz	0700-0900 local
	31 meter band	9545 kHz	0500-0700 local
	49 meter band	6185 kHz	0500-0600 local
Evening (1800-2300 local)	25 meter band	11715 kHz	
	31 meter band	9760 kHz	
	49 meter band	6110 kHz	
	190 meters	1580 kHz	1830-1900 and 2130-2300 local

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ຂ່າວສຳນຳ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

8/29/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

FORD NEWS CONFERENCE -- (The complete transcript of this conference is available at USIS)

President Ford, speaking at his first news conference, said that a "properly negotiated, effective" strategic arms limitation agreement is in the "best interests of ourselves, the Soviet Union" and the international community.

Mr. Ford answered questions--most of them concerning the economy and the fate of former President Nixon -- for 30 minutes August 28 for 275 newsmen and a nationwide television audience.

He said the U.S. position in the second phase of the strategic arms talks is being resolved in discussions between the Defense and State Departments along with other interested agencies. Decisions will come in the near future he said, and after a meeting between Secretary of State Kissinger with Soviet officials in October, a timetable for negotiations will be agreed on.

The President endorsed the "limited expansion" of a U.S. base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, saying he did not view this "as any challenge to the Soviet Union," which, he pointed out, already has three bases in the area.

Mr. Ford termed expansion "a wise move," which "ought not to ignite any escalation of any problems in the Middle East."

Questioned about relations with Cuba, Mr. Ford said any change in the U.S. position would depend on Cuba's attitudes toward Washington and nations in Latin America. He said U.S. policy is "determined by sanctions adopted by the Organization of American States and any changes would be made "in concert with other members" of the organization.

Repeating his assertion that mastering inflation is the first priority of his administration, Mr. Ford flatly ruled out re-imposition of wage and price controls under any circumstances he can foresee.

He said he would act with "compassion" should unemployment increase, indicating sympathy for a plan to make the federal government the employer of last resort in areas of high unemployment.

The President said he hopes to trim 5,500 million dollars from the current federal budget, saying that no agency's appropriation is "sacrosanct," not even that of the Defense Department.

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Mr. Ford said the action of oil-producing nations in curtailing production demonstrates the need for both concerted action by industrialized consumer nations and for increases in domestic production of energy from fossil fuel, nuclear power and geothermal sources.

The President said he reserves for himself the option of considering a pardon for former President Nixon, should criminal charges be brought against his predecessor. He said it would be unwise for him to make any commitment on the question until it actually comes to him. Meanwhile, he said Special Prosecutor Jaworski should act as he sees fit "against any and all individuals."

LAST-RESORT JOB PROGRAM -- Labor Secretary Peter Brennan said the Ford Administration is considering the allocation of up to 4,000 million dollars for a program to provide 800,000 government jobs if the unemployment rate rises above six percent. The program would provide federal funds to local communities, counties and states to hire workers for jobs that need to be done, but for which there is no funding in local governments' budgets. Meanwhile, the national alliance of businessmen reported to Secretary Brennan and Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent that it will find up to 485,000 full-time jobs for workers in the current fiscal year.

YOUNG FORD ON AMNESTY -- Seasonal Ranger Jack Ford, 22, said he was surprised that his father, President Ford, agreed with him on the question of amnesty for draft evaders. Speaking to reporters at Yellowstone National Park, where he is employed for the summer, young Ford said that he is "very much for amnesty," and that this was "one of the things I immediately talked to (the President) about." Last week President Ford told the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention he would seriously consider amnesty for those willing to earn their way back to the U.S.

Meanwhile, the 15,000-member Military Order of the Purple Heart proclaimed "wholehearted support" for President Ford's proposal of limited amnesty. Only one of the 200 delegates at the order's convention voted against the resolution.

EEC TO HELP IN GRAIN SHORTAGE -- Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz announced August 28 that the European Community has agreed to help ease the world corn shortage, caused in part by the U.S. midwest drought, by reducing its consumption of feed grains.

The announcement came at a press conference Aug. 28, following two days of talks between Mr. Butz and Pierre Lardinois, the Community's Agriculture Commissioner.

Mr. Lardinois said that he would make specific proposals to the E.E.C.'s Council of Ministers on means to reduce livestock grain consumption. He predicted a cut in feed grain use of about ten per cent. He pointed out that the Community cannot influence individual European purchases of U.S. feed grain, but it can affect the consumption of grains, for example, using less corn and more barley and wheat as feed grains.

Secretary Butz said the United States is going to remain a "credible supplier in the world grain markets, and we are determined to let price operate and keep our markets open."

He noted that even with a reduced corn crop, the United States will have some 750 to 900 million bushels (19 to 23 million metric tons) of corn for the export market in the 1974-75 crop year, only 300 million bushels (7.6 million tons) below last year's record 1,200 million bushels (30.5 million tons).

Mr. Lardinois said "I am of the opinion that the United States has made a firm commitment not to permit starvation any place in the world." He noted that the nation, with no government-held grain surpluses, is continuing its food programs.

U.S. agriculture assistance, he said, "is a positive factor in building a free world."

AROUND THE WORLD:

VIETNAM -- Communist troops disguised as Buddhist monks gunned down the SECURITY chief of Phuoc Thanh hamlet, 45 miles southeast of Saigon, and opened fire on government military convoys traveling a key highway south of Saigon. Communist commandos wrecked a warehouse and guard towers at the Pleiku air base.

Meanwhile, the Saigon government announced that oil has been found off the coast of South Vietnam. Shell and Cities Service company experts, who are exploring for oil in the South China Sea, cautioned that many more tests were needed to determine if commercial production was possible.

SOYUZ-15 MISSION OVER -- The Soviet Union decided to bring down its Soyuz-15 space vehicle with two cosmonauts aboard after only two days in space. Soviet news agency Tass said the two spacemen had made several passes at the orbiting Salyut skylab. Western speculation is that they were unable to dock the Soyuz with the Salyut.

FRANCE RESUMES ARMS SALES -- France has lifted the embargo on arms sales to the Middle East nations. A government spokesman said that from now on arms sales to Israel and the Arab states may be authorized on a "case by case basis."

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages:	30	INDUS	666.61	OFF	4.93
	20	TRANSP	139.20	OFF	0.93
	15	UTILS	61.96	OFF	0.99
	65	STOCKS	204.39	OFF	1.72

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U.S. ASSESSMENT: CONSIDERABLE ACCOMPLISHMENT AT CARACAS

by Hugh O. Muir
IPS Staff Correspondent

CARACAS, Aug. 28 -- The U.S. delegation believes that momentum has developed toward successful conclusion of a treaty on Law of the Sea -- admittedly with fits and starts -- at the recently concluded United Nations conference on the subject.

This has been one of the most complex and divisive global negotiations ever undertaken, involving delegations from 150 nations and at this conference there was an important missing factor -- the will to negotiate, according to the U.S. officials present.

The main reason for this missing factor, the U.S. officials feel, was the belief that Caracas would not be the last session in the attempt to draft a comprehensive oceans treaty. Therefore, the United States looks with anticipation to the next session, scheduled for March 17 to May 10, 1975, in Geneva.

The U.S. evaluation of the ten-week Caracas meeting, which ends August 29, is affected by two underlying problems: first, events beyond the control of the conference were tempting states to take unilateral action. Once they had done so, flexibility to negotiate was reduced.

Second, since most of the delegations in Caracas work regularly at the United Nations in New York, the conference suffered from the carry-over of a negotiating style more suitable for recommendations or negotiation of abstract issues than production of texts intended to be widely accepted as treaty obligations.

U.S. officials are quick to point out, however, that it would be a mistake to consider the Caracas session a failure. The United States feels that a great deal was accomplished and that the foundations and building blocks of a settlement have now been formed. A treaty can be achieved if detailed, authentic negotiation now proceeds without delay.

U.S. negotiators point to the following as specific examples of the considerable accomplishments of the Caracas session:

-- The transition from a U.N. Seabed Committee of about 90 members, which laid much of the groundwork for Caracas, to a conference of some 150 was achieved without major new stumbling blocks and minimum of delay.

--- The emerging consensus of a 12-nautical-mile territorial sea and a 200-nautical-mile economic zone adjacent to coastal states, one of the most publicized issues before the conference, was all but formally agreed to.

-- Artificial political alignments of states are being replaced by informal groups whose membership is based on similarities of interests, and whose membership varies appropriately from issue to issue.

(Only Committee One, which considered the development of the international deep seabeds, has verged onto a confrontation course between developed and developing countries, the U.S. delegation feels, and even there moderates have gone to great lengths to avoid it.)

-- With respect to the deep seabeds, the first steps have been taken toward real negotiations of the basic questions of the system of exploration and the conditions of exploitation.

-- The vast array of issues and proposals within the mandate of Committee Two, which considered the territorial and economic seas and such related matters as free transit of international straits, was organized into what is seen as the conference's most comprehensive set of working papers reflecting main trends on each issue.

-- Finally, an overwhelming majority clearly desires a treaty in the near future. The tone of the summer session was moderate and serious, and the conference's adoption August 27 of an extensive 1975 work schedule was seen as deliberately devised to stimulate agreement on a comprehensive oceans treaty.

In more detailed assessments of the work of the three main committees, U.S. delegates had this to say:

Committee One (the deep seabed):

Most significant was an agreement to conduct a genuine negotiation, which came somewhat late in the session.

There was a new and more serious mood in the committee that indicated an understanding by the so-called Group of 77-- actually the group includes more than 100 developing countries -- that it will have to make concessions if an agreement is to be concluded, that an attractive and secure investment climate is necessary to attract deep seabed exploiters.

The principle of compulsory settlement of disputes and the establishment of a dispute settlement organ in any seabed authority was widely endorsed, a point considered vital by the U.S. delegation.

Committee Two (zones and straits):

Agreement on a 12-mile territorial limit is so wide-spread that there were virtually no references to any other limit in public debate.

On the straits issue, there was in general a clear trend in the direction of unimpeded passage.

More than 100 nations have spoken in favor of an economic zone of 200 nautical miles, with general agreement that coastal states' rights would include exclusive rights over exploration and exploitation of living and non-living resources and that there would be freedom of navigation and over-flight in economic zones.

Committee Three (pollution and research):

Draft articles were completed on general obligations to prevent pollution while assuring the rights of states to exploit their resources.

The basic problem of vessel-source pollution remains to be addressed, although a trend is already evident against the setting of vessel construction standards by individual coastal states.

On the issue of scientific research, agreement was reached on general principles as well as on obligations for international and regional cooperation, including a requirement that scientific research in the oceans be conducted exclusively for peaceful purposes and must comply with any applicable environmental regulation.

In overall review of the Caracas session, U.S. delegates feel that, because of the detailed, consensus approach to these negotiations, the third Law of the Sea Conference will eventually produce a treaty that will have a high pattern of compliance.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

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	49 meter band	6185 kHz	0500-0600 local
Evening (1800-2300 local)	25 meter band	11715 kHz	
	31 meter band	9760 kHz	
	49 meter band	6110 kHz	
	190 meters	1580 kHz	1830-1900 and 2130-2300 local

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ຂ່າວສຳນຸນ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

6/30/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

PARENTS URGE AMNESTY -- A group of parents, whose sons either evaded draft or deserted, held a news conference at the justice department to urge blanket, unconditional amnesty, rather than the conditional amnesty President Ford has proposed.

Attorney General William Saxbe and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger are finishing work on their recommendations for amnesty which had been requested by the President. When he was interviewed on NBC television earlier in the day Attorney General Saxbe said that the worst that would probably happen to those who return would be a probationary sentence handed down by a court with an order that the returnee "get a job in public service, in a hospital or some other public service area," and "be a good citizen for two years." But he added that this policy "is not firmed up."

GOVERNOR CALLS FOR OIL PRODUCTION -- New Hampshire Governor Meldrim Thomson called for "immediate, without delay" oil exploration and refinery building in the United States. He spoke in Boston at the Federal Energy Administration hearing on Project Independence. The Governor said that while America uses 17.2 million barrels of oil per day it can only refine 13 million barrels. The lag comes from foreign sources, which if shut off, he said, threatens America's military posture. Governor Thomson also noted that since former President Nixon announced "Project Independence" last year, only one new refinery has been built in the United States.

Massachusetts Attorney General Robert Quinn called for "the dismantling of the oil industry as we know it in America today." He charged that the oil companies' "public-be-damned attitudes are directly responsible in large part for the staggering inflation we now endure."

GENERAL ABRAMS: Walter Reed Army Medical Center announced that General Abrams' condition is unchanged from yesterday when it first announced the Army Chief of Staff was suffering from two blood clots--one in the right leg and the other in the artery of his right lung. His left lung was removed by surgery because of cancer twelve weeks ago. The General has been hospitalized since August 17 for pulmonary embolus, and hospital authorities said, "his condition remains listed as serious but stable."

ECONOMY: -- The President has named Counsellor Kenneth Rush to chair the Wage and Price Council and has designated Secretaries William Simon, Frederick Dent, George Brennan and Earl Butz along with Anne Armstrong, Virginia Knauer and Roy Ash as members. He will name an advisory commission later. White House spokesman Jerry terHorst expects the Council to have a small staff which will do the actual monitoring of the economy.

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Asked if the President is opposed, as his predecessor was, to a tax increase, Mr. terHorst replied that for pragmatic reasons, a tax increase proposal is dead for this year. He cited Congressional anxiety to adjourn, saying Congress could not possibly have the time to consider such a proposal. It is "premature" to give guidance on what might be asked next year; Mr. terHorst indicated that will depend less on philosophic factors and more on the practical requirements of the federal government.

He told a questioner the President has "very much" under consideration a federal pay raise, but has come to no decision.

Presidential aides said the "no decision" refers to whether or not the President would ask that the increase be deferred. They indicated he probably would not change the recommendation of 5.5 per cent given him by his agents, the OMB and the Civil Service Commission.

AROUND THE WORLD:

NASA officials confirmed that the Soviet Soyuz-15 space flight ended prematurely, because they "were informed in advance by Soviet personnel of the Soyuz-15 flight and its approximate timing." But the American space experts said they were not worried that the shortened flight could upset plans for the joint U.S.-Soviet flight project, since they were assured by the Soviet side that it had no relationship to the July, 1975, space flight.

INDOCHINA -- In South Vietnam heavy Communist shelling of outposts south of Hue city, in an attempt to cut Highway One, was reported by the Saigon command.

In Cambodia, field reports said the Chamkar Kor garrison on Highway Four, 48 miles from Phnom Penh, was abandoned after two days under heavy attack by Communist rebels.

Laotian rightists and members of the Communist Pathet Lao signed an agreement to release all Laotian prisoners of war, including the American civilian pilot Emmet Kay, beginning September 19.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages: 30 INDUS 656.84 OFF 9.77
20 TRANSP 135.87 OFF 3.33
15 UTILS 60.49 OFF 1.47
65 STOCKS 200.60 OFF .73
VOLUME: 13,690,000 SHARES.

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ACTION PLAN REVISED AT POPULATION CONFERENCE

by Edgar H. De Lesseps
IPS Staff Writer

Bucharest, Romania, Aug. 29 -- After nine days of debate and revision by a committee, the "action plan" of the world population conference has been improved over its original draft form, the American delegation to the conference believes.

"It is a well-balanced document," said a spokesman for the delegation.

Moreover, the delegation contends, "it will be an instrument for progress within countries and for cooperation among all nations."

The plan of action is expected to be adopted by the conference before it closes its two-week meeting on August 30.

The United States considers the plan of action to be the centerpiece of the conference --- a guideline for nations seeking to maintain a balance between the earth's people and its resources.

At a press briefing Mr. Ali Oubouzar, Algerian president of the working group, said it would be at least one month before a published version of the final plan is available.

The United States sees the conference as a forum and recommendation body for dealing with population topics in their broadest aspects such as the reciprocal effects of population and social and economic change, environment and resources and the quality of people's lives. The United States also recognized that the personal, political and development styles of people will be affected by population factors.

Family planning should be part of a nation's development strategy, the United States believes, besides being an essential human right that can benefit the affected persons and society.

The United States also welcomes the rising recognition of the need for the world to attain a stationary population ultimately and the interdependence of nations, and their mutual development aims.

Furthermore, the United States respects the sovereignty of states and urges the recognition by sovereign states of the interests of other nations and mankind in the exercise of sovereignty.

Special attention is required, the U.S. spokesman emphasize, for human rights, the status of women and the fair treatment of all minority groups in any population policy or program.

Technical experts on population have met previously, but this is the first intergovernmental conference on the subject.

The working group responsible for reshaping the world plan of action has retained two provisions that request developing countries to adopt policies that would reduce birth rates to an average of 30 per thousand by 1985. Efforts by the delegates of the People's Republic of China and Algeria to eliminate the 1985 target date failed.

The plan, as it emerged from the working group, also strengthens the role of international assistance by calling for expanded resources from developed countries and international organizations.

Three other committees have completed their work, and the general conference has approved these committees' proposals and recommendations. These are concerned with population change and economic and social development, with resources and environment, and with the family and human rights.

The conference, furthermore, asked that special attention be given the rural family. It calls for programs to modernize agriculture and to encourage and assist the introduction of science and technology. It recognizes that knowledge of all aspects of demography is insufficient, and there is need for a better understanding of social and economic variables.

The committee report also recommends guidance programs so that couples may determine the number and spacing of children and obtain appropriate education and means to do so. Care would be taken to ensure respect for fundamental human rights and for preservation of the dignity of the family.

At the Population Tribune, the non-governmental meeting of experts held simultaneously with the conference the major conclusion included:

-- Assertion that the unprecedented rate of population growth will strain the environment and human institutions to the breaking point unless counter measures are taken.

-- Rejection of "purely nationalistic policies."

-- Recognition of the need for population policies to enhance the quality of life in the context of development policies.

-- Establishment of the rights of individuals everywhere to free information and services by 1985 to enable them to control the number and spacing of children.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

Morning (0500-0900 local)	16.8 meters	17790 kHz	0700-0900 local
	19.7 meters	15210 kHz	0700-0900 local
	25.5 meters	11760 kHz	0700-0900 local
	31.4 meters	9545 kHz	0500-0700 local
	48.5 meters	6185 kHz	0500-0600 local
Evening (1800-2300 local)	25.6 meters	11715 kHz	
	30.7 meters	9760 kHz	
	49.0 meters	6110 kHz	
	190 meters	1580 kHz	1830-1900 and 2130-2300 local

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ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/3/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

INVESTIGATE MASSACRE -- The Cyprus Government has asked the International Red Cross to investigate an apparent massacre of Turkish Cypriots in eastern Cyprus. A statement read in Nicosia said both Greek and Cypriot observers should be allowed to take part. The statement said the crime should be condemned regardless of who is involved. Turkish Cypriot leader Raul Denktash said so far 35 bodies dug up from the mass grave have been positively identified as Turkish Cypriots. Turkish Cypriot official said that as many as 50 more bodies may be found at the site located near a small village not far from Famagusta. Eye witness reports said the victims had been shot, some had their hands tied. Turkish Cypriot radio said the dead included 70 residents the village and 18 from a neighboring village. The radio said the Greek Cypriots who raided the village last month allegedly took 18 hostages from the two villages. In the wake of the discovery, Denktash called off until Friday a planned meeting with acting Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides saying it would be hypocritical to talk about humanitarian problems at such a time. The weekly meetings were arranged during the recent visit of U.S. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus.

INDOCHINA -- Fighting in South Vietnam continued at a low level as North Vietnam observed its 29th anniversary of independence. In a Hanoi speech, North Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong called for all out efforts to restore the country's economy and strengthen its defense capability. But he warned the North Vietnamese people must constantly be ready to smash what he called provocative acts by South Vietnam and the United States.

DRUG CONFERENCE -- Officials from more than 10 Asian and Far Eastern countries are attending a Bangkok meeting on ways to curb illegal drug traffic. The U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) announced that the four day meeting is being attended by heads of national narcotics law enforcement agencies. In a message to the conference the executive secretary of ECAFE said governments find it impossible to control drug traffic without the help of their neighbors. He praised joint efforts by the UN and Thailand in promoting crop substitution and aid to hilltribes. He also commended the Thai government's measures with American aid to strengthen law enforcement in narcotics control. The work of the Bangkok conference will be reported to the next commission meeting on Narcotic drugs scheduled for early next year in Geneva.

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DELEGATION IN CHINA -- A seven-member American congressional delegation headed by Chairman William Fulbright of the Sen. Foreign Relations Committee has arrived in Peking for a two-week visit. The delegation was greeted by the vice president of the Chinese Peoples Institute for Foreign Affairs, which is sponsoring the visit.

ABRAMS CONDITION SERIOUS -- Army Chief of Staff Gen. Clayton Abrams remains in very serious condition in Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington. The 59-year old general's condition deteriorated over the weekend, although his vital signs are described as adequate. Gen. Abrams is being treated for a blood clot in his right lung and another in his right leg. Nearly three months ago surgeons removed his cancerous left lung. He was readmitted to the hospital about two weeks ago.

KIRK FUNERAL -- Thousands of persons filed past the casket of New Zealand Prime Minister Norman Kirk as he lay in state in Parliament House in Wellington. Mr. Kirk died Saturday of a heart attack at the age of 51. New Zealand's ruling labor party will meet on Friday to choose a successor to Mr. Kirk. Mr. Kirk's deputy Hugh Watt is now acting Prime Minister and he has said he will be a contender for leadership.

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The following information is for informational purposes only and is not intended to be used for any other purpose.

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SUMMARY OF U.S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEVELOPMENTS -- AUGUST 1974

New President Gerald R. Ford became the 38th President of the United States on August 9 after the resignation of Richard Nixon. In his swearing-in speech, President Ford said: "Our Constitution works; our great republic is a government of laws, not of men." He referred to Thomas Jefferson's declaration that "people are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty," and quoted Abraham Lincoln: "Is there any better way or equal hope in the world?"

Shortly after he took the oath of office, he opened a lengthy round of meetings with foreign ambassadors to assure them of continuity in U.S. foreign policy and of its continuing bipartisan support.

In his first address to a joint session of Congress on August 12, President Ford said the United States under his stewardship will "stand by our commitments and will live up to our responsibilities" in international affairs.

Stressing the continuity of foreign policy Mr. Ford promised Japan and the Atlantic Community "loyal collaboration" in mutual endeavors; the Soviet Union "continued effort to live, and where possible, to work together for peace"; and to the People's Republic of China, "continuity in our commitment to the principles of the Shanghai Communique."

The President's first news conference on August 23 dealt primarily with the economy and the fate of former President Nixon. In answer to questions, President Ford endorsed the "limited expansion" of a U.S. base of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, saying he did not view it as "any challenge to the Soviet Union" and calling it a "wise move" which "ought not to ignite any escalation of any problems in the Middle East." (Earlier, on August 23, the Senate Armed Services Committee approved 13.1 million dollars for construction of U.S. naval facilities on Diego Garcia.)

On the strategic arms talks, he said the U.S. position is being resolved in discussions between the State and Defense Departments and with other interested agencies.

Questioned on the action of oil-producing nations in curtailing production, Mr. Ford said it demonstrates the need for both concerted action by industrialized consumer nations and for increased domestic production of energy from fossil fuel, nuclear, nuclear power and geothermal sources.

In a speech August 30 at Ohio State University commencement exercises, where he received an honorary degree, the President said he would like to see peaceful competition animate the last quarter of the 20th century.

"We must compete internationally," he said, "not only to maintain the balance of trade and our own standard of living, but to offer... examples and opportunities" for a better life.

Recalling his visit to the People's Republic of China in 1972, Mr. Ford said:

"That vast nation is making significant technological progress. Chinese productivity is gaining momentum, and the majority of Chinese are young people, highly motivated and disciplined.

"As fellow human beings, we celebrate the rising capacities of the Chinese nation, a people with a firm belief in their own destiny. However, as Americans motivated by free competition, we see a distant challenge. And I believe all Americans welcome that challenge."

On August 20 President Ford selected former New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller to be his Vice President. In a short televised address, Mr. Ford recalled Mr. Rockefeller served as foreign policy adviser for Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower and Nixon, and worked very closely with Henry Kissinger, who was formerly one of his advisers in the Rockefeller Foundation, in producing studies on America's priorities in the foreign policy field.

KISSINGER NEWS CONFERENCE -- Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held a news conference August 19 which was devoted almost entirely to the Cyprus situation. He stressed that the United States has insisted that the cease fire in Cyprus must be maintained. The United States is not making specific proposals for a solution to the crisis, he said, but supports a British initiative and would approve any alternative method that promised results.

AMBASSADOR KILLED -- U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus Rodger Davies was fatally shot in a violent demonstration in Nicosia on August 19.

DISARMAMENT - SALT -- In a speech to the American Legion convention on August 20, Secretary Kissinger addressed the subject of strategic arms negotiations and said the United States would be guided by two basic principles:

"First, until further arms limits are negotiated, we will maintain American strategic strength whatever the cost. Our power will not falter through lack of resolve or sacrifice.

"Second, we will pursue the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with an energy and conviction equal to the challenge before us. We are determined to become the masters of our own technology, not its slave."

The Secretary said the United States will maintain the nuclear balance by unilateral actions if necessary, but by negotiations if possible.

TANAKA TO MEET FORD -- Prime Minister Tanaka of Japan will meet with President Ford in Washington September 21. The White House said the principal purpose of this meeting is to discuss general U.S.-Japan relations and to establish personal contacts between the two leaders. Earlier in the month the White House announced that President Ford has accepted an invitation from the Japanese government to visit Japan this year. Details have not yet been worked out.

HABIB NAMED ASSISTANT SECRETARY --- On August 2, Philip C. Habib, a career foreign service officer and former ambassador to Korea, was named Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian, Pacific affairs.

NEW ENVOY TO KOREA --- Richard L. Sneider, a career foreign service officer and former Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, was confirmed on August 12 as Ambassador to Korea. Mr. Sneider, testifying earlier before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he favors continued U.S. aid to South Korea for the near future, although that country, he said, is increasingly showing an ability to support itself. He favors continued aid because, he said, the South Korean economy recently has suffered from inflation, particularly from increasing oil prices, and as a result its balance of trade has deteriorated.

ARMED FORCES KOREA --- The House Committee on Appropriations released on August 5 a special study of the requirement for the presence of U.S. Arms Forces in the Republic of Korea. The study proceeded on the assumption that there would be a continuing U.S. commitment to the defense of South Korea and concluded: "There is a valid requirement for the continued presence of some United States troops in that country.

Nevertheless...prompt and decisive action is needed to reduce the risks of automatic combat involvement, to minimize the possibility of nuclear war, to rationalize and prune the command and force structure, to improve the mobility and readiness of remaining units, and to bolster the self reliance of the South Korean armed forces...

COOPERATION ON OIL -- Officials of 12 major oil-consuming nations meeting in Brussels on August 5 drew up a plan for sharing supplies should another general or selective cutback on oil production occur. Features of the plan included agreement to take common measures to conserve energy, to cut back consumption by equal percentages, and share available reserves and production on the basis of need. Members of the group are from Japan, the United States, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

LAW OF THE SEA -- The U.S. delegation to the third United Nations Law-of-the-Sea conference cited several significant accomplishments of the summer session, which ended August 29 at Caracas:

- The consensus of a 12-nautical-mile territorial sea and a 200-nautical mile economic zone adjacent to coastal states was all but formally agreed to.

--- On the matter of free transit of international straits, there was in general a clear trend in the direction of unimpeded passage.

WORLD POPULATION -- The World Population conference, sponsored by the United Nations, opened August 19 in Bucharest. Representatives of 130 nations met to discuss the rapid growth of mankind in relation to the earth's limited resources. To many delegates the gathering symbolized global recognition that a problem exists and that something must be done about it.

One of the more emphatic themes at the Conference was the right of all nations to determine their own population policies. The Bucharest conference will only recommend principles, goals, and ideas for the officials to take home. After much debate and revision, a plan of action has been devised that is expected to be adopted by the conference before it closes its last meeting on August 30. The United States considers it a "well-balanced document" -- a guideline for nations seeking to maintain a balance between the earth's people and its resources. The published version of the final plan will be available in one month.

DETENTE DEBATE -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on August 15 opened two months of debate on Soviet-American detente, its meaning and implications for the two nations and the world at large, its potentials and limitations. It opened not as originally planned with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Senator Henry Jackson but with two other foreign affairs experts, Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright and elder statesman W. Averell Harriman. The participation of Secretary Kissinger and Sen. Jackson was delayed by the changeover from the Nixon to the Ford Administration. Both Sen. Fulbright and Mr. Harriman agreed that the "heart and core" of the policy of detente is the lessening of the danger of nuclear war.

ECONOMY -- Presidential Counselor Kenneth Rush testified before the Senate Committee on the Budget that economic policy is not expected to change radically under the Ford Administration, that the Administration will continue to seek a cooperative solution to the world's food and energy problems.

The Department of Agriculture reported that, despite disappointing farm crops this year in the United States, world food supplies are expected to fill worldwide needs.

MIDEAST --- The United States continued its role of peacemaker in the Middle East -- in the sense of making Washington a place, as an Israeli official put it, where Israelis and Arabs alike "feel they can turn...when searching for peace and coexistence."

MILITARY ASSISTANCE -- On August 6 the House voted to establish an appropriation level of 700 million dollars for the Administration's fiscal year 1975 military assistance program to Vietnam.

The Senate on August 1 passed and sent to the House a bill authorizing increased U.S. participation in the Asian Development Bank. The bill authorizes a U.S. contribution of approximately 362 million dollars to the Bank over a three-year period.

The House has extended the life of the U.S. Export Import bank through June 30, 1978, upping its aggregate loan, guarantee and insurance authority from 20,000 million to 25,000 million dollars.



ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/4/74

News Roundup

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

INFLATION AHEAD -- Budget Director Roy Ash predicted "a long, difficult battle" before inflation is reduced to a reasonable level. "Inflation isn't going to go down immediately just as we don't have a solution in front of us immediately," he said. In an interview with CBS news, Mr. Ash added that the key to dealing with inflation is "to produce more, relative to our consumption. That, most of all, will get prices down." He also cautioned against expecting any dramatic action as the result of President Ford's economic summit conference later this month. The main purpose of the summit, he said, "is to make sure that the knowledge of all factors of inflation is widely spread" to the public.

AMBASSADOR FARKAS CONTRIBUTION QUESTIONED -- Democratic Senate candidate Laurence Radway filed a formal complaint with the U.S. House of Representatives against his Republican rival Representative Louis Wyman of New Hampshire for misleading the Senate Foreign Relations Committee before it confirmed Mrs. Ruth Farkas as U.S. Ambassador to Luxemburg. Mr. Radway accused Rep. Wyman of misleading the committee when he said that Ambassador Farkas had been cleared by the State and Justice Departments and by Luxemburg before she met with former President Nixon's campaign finance chairman to discuss a contribution of 300,000 dollars. Former presidential lawyer Herbert Kalmbach testified that he had met with Mrs. Farkas in 1971 to discuss an ambassadorship and her campaign donation.

PENSION BILL -- President Ford interrupted his Labor Day holiday at Camp David to sign at the White House a pension revision bill, which sets government standards for the funding and operation of private pension plans. The new law guarantees the employee all the pension benefits to which he is entitled after no more than 15 years of service.

MANSFIELD AGAINST PAN AM AID -- Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said he opposes federal subsidies for Pan American World Airways. The Montana Democrat said a better answer would be for the airline to amalgamate with Trans World Airlines, the other U.S. international carrier.

ABRAMS CONDITION WORSE -- The condition of Army Chief of Staff General Creighton Abrams, who was admitted to Walter Reed Hospital August 17 with blood clots, has worsened and doctors now describe the 60-year-old general as "very seriously ill." He had one lung removed in June and now one of the clots is in the artery of his remaining lung.

CUSTOMS ARRESTS DESERTER -- U.S. Customs Service said it ruled out any disciplinary action against border guards who arrested U.S. Army Deserter Ronald Anderson August 24 on Canadian soil at the border crossing, as he attempted to enter the U.S. for a visit. Mr. Anderson, who fled to Canada in 1968, was returned there, following a formal request by the Canadian government.

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CUBA, ALBANIA, MONGOLIA RECOGNITION --- The State Department spokesman discussed with newsmen reports that Washington might soon move to establish relations with Mongolia, Albania, and Cuba.

"With respect to Albania," the spokesman said, "There has been no basic change in policy on this question."

He recalled that in April, 13, 1973, the then-Deputy Secretary of State, Kenneth Rush, stated that if Albania wished to resume relations it would find us prepared to respond. But there never was, to my knowledge, any indication of interest on Albania's part."

"We have not approached any Albanian official on this, nor do we plan to do so," he said.

About resuming relations with the government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, the spokesman merely stated that "on Cuba our policy is well-known."

Regarding Mongolia, he said, "As you know, for over a year we have been discussing the establishment of relations with the Mongolian government. But I have no progress towards establishment of such relations to report to you... At present we are awaiting a response from the Mongolians to certain proposals relating to the establishment of relations, which we have made. We do have two officers -- William Brown and Allyn Nathanson -- now studying Mongolian at Leeds University in Britain, although I believe they are both in Washington right now."

The spokesman added that the United States' proposals were made "about a year ago."

EAST GERMAN RECOGNITION -- The United States and East Germany were scheduled to sign documents establishing diplomatic relations at noon, Sept. 4 Washington time. The East German delegation is headed by Herbert Suess, and Assistant Secretary for European Affairs Arthur Hartman was to sign for the United States.

LABOR DAY LESS DEADLY -- Traffic deaths during the Labor Day weekend were below the figures for a year ago. The UPI final tally showed 493 persons died on the highways this year, compared with 559 persons on the Labor Day weekend of 1973.

AROUND THE WORLD:

CONGRESSIONAL GROUP IN CHINA --- A seven-man Congressional group, including Senators William Fulbright and Hubert Humphrey, opened talks in Peking with Chinese leaders. They are on a 13-day visit to China.

FRANCO TAKES HELM -- One day after his doctors said he was fully recovered, Spanish chief of state Francisco Franco, 81, resumed his duties. In July, General Franco was admitted to a hospital after suffering an attack of inflamed veins and intestinal bleeding. Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon acted as chief of state during Gen. Franco's illness.

OIL DISPUTE -- According to diplomatic sources in Saigon, South Vietnam has moved a naval task force into the Gulf of Thailand and threatened to dismantle a French-American oil rig if it is not moved from disputed waters within ten days. The rig, manned by American, European and Cambodian workers, is near Wai island in disputed waters, 65 miles southwest of the Cambodian naval base at Ream, and 110 miles west of South Vietnamese city of Ka Tien.

INDOCHINA FIGHTING -- On the battlefield, government troops attempted three unsuccessful assaults against Communist forces dug-in 22 miles north of Saigon.

In Cambodia, government troops killed 33 rebels and lost two dead and 29 wounded in fighting, 43 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, on Highway Four.

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ຂ່າວສ່ວນ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/5/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

GENERAL ABRAMS DIES -- President Ford led the tributes to General Creighton W. Abrams, Chief of Staff, of the U.S. Army who died in Walter Reed Army Medical Center September 4 of complications from the removal of a cancerous lung earlier this summer.

In a statement issued shortly after his death, Mr. Ford called General Abrams 'an American hero in the best tradition...a man of action who was also a first-class administrator.'

General Abrams, who would have been 60 years old on September 15, had been Army Chief of Staff since 1972. He had served in World War Two in North Africa and Europe and later in Korea, West Germany and South Vietnam.

His military career covered 38 years, during the last ten of which he held the rank of a full four-star general. Before being appointed Chief of Staff, he was commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command Vietnam (MACV).

He was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, and graduated from the U.S. Military Academy. During World War Two, he served with the Fourth Armored Division through all the major campaigns in the European Theatre, from the landing in North Africa in 1943 through D-Day in France in 1944 and to VE Day in 1945.

In 1953, General Abrams was assigned to Korea, serving there until 1955. He returned to Europe to serve with U.S. forces in Germany from 1959 to 1962 and again from 1963 to 1964. Three years later, he went to Vietnam, first as MACV Deputy Commander and then as Commander.

Two of his six children are army officers. He and his wife Julia Harvey were married in 1936.

General Abrams was first admitted to Walter Reed Army Medical Center May 23 where his left lung was diagnosed malignant and removed. After his convalescence, he went back to his Pentagon office but only briefly, returning to the hospital August 17.

NEW DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS -- President Ford has named his chief economic advisor, Kenneth Rush, as the new United States Ambassador to France. He also named Republican Party Chairman George Bush to be the new United States diplomatic representative in Peking, with the rank of Ambassador. Former Kentucky Republican Senator John Sherman Cooper was named as the first United States Ambassador to East German with which diplomatic relations were established Wednesday, Sept. 4. The President chose one of the State Department's top Latin America experts, William D. Rogers, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

All the appointments except that of Mr. Bush are subject to confirmation by the Senate.

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CONGRESS DISCUSSES PAY RAISE -- President Ford's decision to defer the federal pay raise from October 1 to January 1, saving the government 700 million dollars, is shaping into a major issue in Congress. Either House, by a simple majority can overturn this decision. Senator Gale McGee, D. Wyoming, who heads the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, said he would seek the October 1 raise in pay. Assistant Senate Republican Leader Robert Griffin urged the public to support President Ford on the pay issue by contacting Congressmen to counter lobbying by government employee unions.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield did not mention the pay hike specifically, but he said Congress should give President Ford all the tools he needs to fight inflation, because the current economic situation has "all the earmarks of the 1930s."

WALLACE URGES ECONOMY CHANGES -- Alabama Governor George Wallace called for immediate cuts in government spending, "meaningful" tax breaks for middle class families, a public employment program if the economy worsens and other active steps to bring the economy under control.

CONGRESS DISCOVERS DOCTORS RICH -- The Congressional Research Service Study on Physicians' Fees has found that half the nation's doctors in private practice earn more than 42,700 dollars a year, even after business expenses are deducted. But the median income of those doctors who are incorporated was 62,500 dollars in 1972. Incorporating their practices gives the doctors certain tax breaks and in recent years the number of incorporated doctors has quadrupled.

PRIMARY ELECTION RESULTS -- In a runoff primary election, Georgia Democrats picked State Legislator George Busbee, 47, over former Governor Lester Maddox, as their nominee for governor. Black State Representative Julian Bond supported Mr. Busbee.

Former governors William Guy of North Dakota, a Democrat, and Paul Laxalt of Nevada, a Republican, won their parties' Senatorial nominations.

Nevada Republicans also nominated Mrs. Shirley Crumpler to challenge Democratic Governor Mike O'Callaghan in the November election. A brothel madam, Beverly Harrel, led a field of candidates for a Nevada legislative seat. She campaigned on a platform of VD education for teenagers.

FOREIGN AID: Foreign Aid remains the major foreign policy business still confronting Congress. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee completed mark-up of an authorization bill August 13; the House Foreign Affairs Committee was still working on its bill when Congress adjourned August 23. Both measures are due to go to Chamber votes shortly. Before the Labor Day recess the Senate Committee had tentatively cut about 700 million dollars from an Administration Foreign Aid request of 3,200 million dollars. The house appropriations committee is reported ready to report out a foreign aid appropriations measure, but is waiting action by the full House on the authorization bill.

PROXMIRE ON HAIG: Senator William Proxmire in remarks prepared for delivery on the Senate floor September 4 said he will "oppose any attempt to appoint" General Alexander Haig, White House Chief of Staff, "to any military position requiring the advice and consent of the Senate." Sen. Proxmire's remarks followed news reports that Haig might be named Supreme Commander of NATO and U.S. forces in Europe. The Senator described the retired general as "a fine officer committed to his country" but said Gen. Haig's rapid promotion from colonel to four-star general would be signal to the military that "politics pays off."

AROUND THE WORLD

INDOCHINA -- From Saigon, New York Times correspondent David Shieler reported North Vietnamese top strategist and Defense Minister Giap "gravely ill with cancer... although he apparently still functions..." "The report acknowledged that Hanoi termed this idea "old slander" and noted that Gen. Giap appeared one day previously at army ceremony and his remarks were broadcast.

In South Vietnam, heavy fighting marked the fifth anniversary of the death of Ho Chi Minh. Nearly 1,400 artillery, rocket and mortar rounds hit his government position near Da Nang. Reports of heavy fighting have also come from Hue, 400 miles north of Saigon and from the Communist-held village of Thai Hung, 22 miles north of Saigon.

In Cambodia, fighting was reported on Highway Four, 43 miles southeast of Phnom Penh and near Talat, where a government garrison is located.

MIDEST -- In the Middle East, an Israeli army patrol battled with Palestinian guerrillas along the Lebanese border. Two guerrillas and two Israeli soldiers were killed.

Libyan leader Moammar Khadafi held a news conference at which he criticized diplomacy and said only the destruction of Israel could bring peace in the Middle East.

PRAVDA ON BERLIN -- The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda warned that the establishment of West German Environmental Protection Agency office in West Berlin violates the spirit of the Four-Power Berlin Agreement and "will not remain without consequences."

SIKKIM INCORPORATED INTO INDIA -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi won Parliamentary approval to convert the border kingdom of Sikkim from a protectorate into an associate Indian state. Peking is known to be strongly opposed to this change.

U.S. JOINS IN SPONSORING NEW U.N. KOREA RESOLUTION -- Six nations, including the United States, urge the upcoming 29th General Assembly to discuss the Korean question in a "balanced way" to take into account fully all relevant aspects of the present situation in that Asian country.

Ambassador John Scali, U.S. permanent representative, has joined the ambassadors of Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Thailand and Great Britain in requesting the inclusion of an additional item on the agenda for the session. It opens September 17.

They cite the urgent need to implement fully the consensus adopted at the 28th session on the Korean question. It called for increasing dialogue between South and North Korea leading to reunification and peace and security in the area. A new draft resolution to be presented to the Assembly is now being circulated.

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying the draft released September 4, the six sponsors note that the United Nations has been involved with the Korean question over a quarter century. Following the Korean War and the ultimate Korean armistice agreement, they said a major step in the search for peace was the issuance of south-north joint communique in 1972. They regret that the consensus adopted by the Assembly last year as the next step has not been carried out. They consider their newest resolution a practical means of doing so this year.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 648.00 OFF 15.33
20 TRANSP 134.25 OFF 3.79
15 UTILS 60.10 OFF 0.87
65 STOCKS 198.23 OFF 4.67
VOLUME: 16,300,000 SHARES.

EAST GERMAN RELATIONS WILL NOT AFFECT BERLIN STATUS, U.S. SAYS

by Marie H. Koenig
IPS Diplomatic Correspondent

Washington, Sept. 4--U.S. officials are making it clear that normalization of relations with the German Democratic Republic (GDR) will depend to a large extent on progress by the East Germans in compensating the victims of NAZI persecution.

Also, the United States has followed up the September 4 establishment of relations with East Germany with a statement that the action would not affect the "special legal status of the Berlin area" developed since world war two.

After about a year of intermittent negotiations, representatives of the United States and the German Democratic Republic signed a brief document in a simple ceremony at the State Department putting into effect diplomatic ties. They are the first such ties Washington has ever made which result in the United States recognizing both states of a major divided nation.

Immediately after the signing ceremony, State Department Spokesman John King read a special statement about Berlin at a news briefing.

"In establishing relations (with the GDR) the United States government proceeds on the basis that the location and functioning of an American embassy in East Berlin, where it will be convenient to the government offices with which it will deal, will not affect the special legal status of the Berlin area," the statement said.

Other State Department officials explained that the World War Two victors -- the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union - still have special responsibility for Berlin under post-war agreements.

The State Department officials said that the American Ambassador to the GDR will deal with the East Germans only in matters of bilateral concern to the two countries.

In matters concerning Berlin, the United States will deal with the Soviet Union, the State Department officials said.

Shortly after the ceremony at the State Department, the White House announced that President Ford will nominate John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, a former U.S. Senator from that state and a former U.S. Ambassador to India, as the first American Ambassador in East Berlin. The nomination is subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Before a year passes, State Department officials said, U.S.-East German talks on trade and cultural exchanges will begin.

Concerning a trade agreement with the United States, State Department officials said they believed the GDR would like such an accord to contain most favored-nation trade status, although this has yet to be discussed in detail.

The State Department officials made these other points:
-- At this time it is not possible to estimate standard and Nazi persecution claims against the GDR.

In the course of negotiations the status of the Berlin wall was not discussed.

The United States did not raise with East Germany possible compensation for Israelis who were victims of Nazism.



ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/6/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

SIMON, BURNS TO EUROPE -- The Treasury Department announced that Treasury Secretary William Simon and Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board will fly to Europe for a meeting this weekend with finance ministers of a few other major countries. The announcement said the meeting will be part of a "continuing series of consultations" between Mr. Simon, Mr. Burns and their European counterparts to "ensure close cooperation in international financial affairs."

OIL FIRMS INDICTED -- Seven major oil companies were indicted by a special New York State grand jury on charges of restraining competition among themselves in the sale of gasoline to state agencies. The firms -- Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, Shell, Gulf, Sunoco and Amoco -- pleaded innocent. A separate indictment also charged Exxon, Gulf and Mobil with attempting to eliminate competition from independent gasoline stations. Innocent pleas were also entered to that indictment.

CAR EXHAUST FATAL -- As many as 4,000 persons die each year because of air pollution from cars, according to a study by the National Academy of Sciences. The report may deal a severe blow to Detroit automakers' hopes of obtaining sweeping changes in existing auto emission standards.

TEACHERS STRIKE -- Teachers marched picket lines in more than 30 communities from New England to the Pacific Northwest Thursday as strikes halted the back-to-school movement for thousands of students. At least 45,000 students were affected as teachers struck some school districts in Pennsylvania. Other walkouts hit school districts in Ohio, Connecticut, New York, Washington, Wisconsin and Michigan.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATORS GET CLEMENCY -- U.S. District Judge Howard F. Corcoran has ruled the arrest records of thousands of demonstrators illegally detained in the 1971 May Day anti-war protests in Washington be destroyed and bail money refunded. The judge's ruling was handed down Wednesday as a result of a decision last year by the U.S. Court of Appeals that placed the burden of proving the legitimacy of the arrests on the District of Columbia government. Approximately 14,000 persons were detained by police during the demonstrations May 3-6, 1971. The police suspended the use of arrest forms and subsequently were unable to prove the arrests followed legal requirements. Judge Corcoran said that the failure made the arrests unconstitutional.

AID FOR TURKEY QUESTIONED -- The State Department's legal bureau is still "doing its work" on a study of whether or not U.S. law requires the cutting off of U.S. military aid to Turkey, a State Department spokesman said.

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"No paper" on the matter has yet been given to Secretary of State Kissinger. "There are still some senior officials (in the Department) looking at the problem," the spokesman said.

While some draft papers have been drawn up, "There is no final draft" of the study, he insisted. But he emphasized that the study is being made with urgency.

"It is a complicated situation...here. I can assure you the legal people have been working on it with a great degree of urgency," the spokesman said.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK -- House Democratic Whip John McFall says the House will consider a bill authorizing an "ordinary capital contribution" of 361,904,726 dollars to the Asian Development Bank. The Bank, established in 1966, and consisting of the developing nations of Asia together with the developed countries of Europe, Asia, and North America, provides technical and financial assistance to the developing countries. Twenty percent of the funds will be in the form of paid-in capital in three equal installments. The remaining 80 percent will be in callable or guarantee capital. The bill also authorizes \$50 million dollars for ADB's "soft-loan program," part of an originally agreed upon total U.S. contribution of 150 million dollars.

CRIME RATE UP -- The FBI reported that serious crimes rose six percent in the United States last year with the biggest increases in suburbs and rural areas. The highest increase was 10 percent for rape, the lowest two percent for robbery. Attorney General William Saxbe called the report "discouraging", but predicted the trend would turn downward by next year.

HEALTH CARE COSTS UP -- HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger expressed renewed alarm Thursday over "skyrocketing inflation" in health care costs, and pledged to do something about it. He said hospital and doctor costs have increased 50 percent faster than the economy as a whole since May and if unchecked could cost Americans an additional 13 billion dollars over the next two years. "This we must and will moderate," he told the American Association of Medical Clinics in Washington.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

AMERICAN IN MOSCOW STABBED -- A Russian stabbed a U.S. businessman working at an international plastics exhibition in Moscow after stepping out of a crowd and asking: "Are you American?" The businessman, James Hefty, 34, a Vienna-based representative of a Philadelphia company, underwent an exploratory operation to assess his injuries. A Soviet official at the exhibition told Western newsmen the man was mentally deranged.

USSR ASKS EUROPE SUMMIT -- The current issue of Soviet News, quoting Moscow's government paper Izvestia, renewed a call for an all-European summit with American and Canadian Participation by the end of the year to endorse a new security system for Europe. It was the first call for a summit with American participation since President Ford took office last month. It coincided with the resumption of preparatory talks in Geneva.

PORTUGAL TO FREE MOZAMBIQUE -- A Portuguese delegation headed by foreign minister Mario Soares arrived in Lusaka, Zambia for talks with Mozambique rebels to arrange independence for the African territory. Mr. Soares told newsmen he expects to sign a final agreement with Samora Machel, head of the Mozambique Liberation Front. He gave no details.

CYPRUS -- The Cypriot government accused Turkish forces of executing at least 130 Greek Cypriot civilians "in cold blood" on the divided island. Turkish Cypriot civilians said they had a report of another massacre by Greek Cypriots, for an over-all death toll of almost 250 Turkish Cypriot villagers.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages: 30 INDUS 670.76 UP 22.76
20 TRANSP 137.42 UP 3.17
15 UTILS 60.30 UP 0.20
65 STOCKS 203.74 UP 5.51
VOLUME: 14,210,000 SHARES.

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PRESIDENT FORD TO ECONOMISTS

Washington, Sept. 5 -- President Ford opened the first of several projected "economic summit conferences," welcoming 28 of the nation's leading economists to the White House September 5.

He called for a "battle plan against inflation...our domestic enemy number one."

Conceding that there will be conflicts of opinion and a clash of economic interests in any democracy, he nevertheless appealed for "action that is practical, possible, and as rapid in its effect as we can reasonably expect."

(Begin Excerpts)

... This meeting marks the start of our national conference on inflation. I have called this series of working conferences in response to a bipartisan recommendation by the United States Senate and with the cooperation of concerned citizens representing all elements of our American society.

Our purpose is to find ways by which we, the American people, can come to grips with our economic difficulties and surmount them.

This has been called a summit conference. Maybe that title is a bit misleading. Recent summit conferences have been held between leaders of international adversaries with the hope of reducing their differences. Around this table there are no adversaries. We come together as allies to draw upon, or to draw up, I should say, a battle plan against a common enemy, inflation. Inflation is our domestic enemy number one.

Battle strategies are usually devised in secret. At my insistence this is a typically American open meeting. Some skeptics have warned me that putting 28 of our most distinguished economists and eight members of Congress, both Democratic and Republican, on public display with live microphones would produce a spectacle something like professional wrestlers playing ice hockey. (Laughter) But I am ready to referee this opening match.

It is not widely known, but I started out in college very much attracted to economics. Later I switched to the law, probably because the legal profession seemed a better path to success in politics.

Having come this far, I can see why no economist would ever dream of wanting to be President.

But if we succeed in the job cut out for us, I can promise you there will be statues of each of you in every city park throughout the United States. Economics will never again be called a dismal science. Nor will politicians, if we succeed, even dare again to hide behind the old alibi that the people just don't understand economics. The people understand economics very, very well and they are sick and tired of having politics played with their pocketbooks.

This conference on inflation is a joint enterprise of the legislative and executive branches of our government which can become a monument to politics in the very best sense of the word. It united Republicans and independents and Democrats in an election year against a deadly enemy that doesn't recognize one political party from another.

The President cannot lick inflation. The Congress cannot lick inflation. Business, labor, agriculture and other segments of America cannot lick inflation. Separately we can only make it worse, but together we can beat it to its knees.

These meetings are not going to be empty exercises in economic rhetoric, neither are they going to reveal any quick miracles. There is no quick fix for what ails our economy. I for one refuse to believe that the very best brains in American and the smartest, hardest working workers in the world cannot find a workable way to get the production machinery of this great country back on the track and going full speed ahead.

Let me say, or set out, if I might, a few ground rules at the outset. We can't waste time stating and restating the problems. The problems are obvious, painful and perplexing....

We are looking for action that is practical, possible and as rapid in its effect as we can reasonably expect.

I don't have to tell all of you experts that there are many answers, most of which have been tried at some historic time. But before this conference ends, I would like to see and to have set before the American people a consistent and considered package of the most promising answers that you can find, some of which, or all of which will restore economic stability and sustain economic growth in these United States.

If our country is economically healthy, the whole world will be economically healthier. Inflation is a world wide epidemic and we will quarantine it in collaboration with our friend abroad.

As you test your answers against the hard rock of economic law, as you discard beguiling instant cures for reliable remedies, as you try to treat the cause rather than the symptom, I ask you to bear in mind that no solution will work without a lot of willpower and individual sacrifice. America has plenty of both -- a capacity for both.

Sacrifice is easy to ask of others. It is harder to demand of ourselves. Burdens never fall equally on everybody's shoulders, but we must seek to share them as widely as the prosperity we hope will follow. The burdens of battle against inflation will be lighter if every American, all 210 million of us, lends a hand.

There will be ten more specialized meetings over the next few weeks culminating in a final two-day session on September 27 and 28. When we are done, there will be some things we can agree on.

I hope these areas of agreement will be greater than the areas of disagreement. But it is a fact that our economic system, like our political system, is based on competition in the honest conflict between different interests and different opinions. So there will be some things about which we cannot reach a consensus.

This would be a dull country without dissenters. But fortunately that is not a foreseeable danger in this case. Where we disagree, it will be necessary for the President and the Congress to make some very hard decisions. Our political system is designed to do exactly that, relying in the end of the ultimate good sense of the American people... (end excerpts)



ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/9/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

PARDON FOR NIXON -- President Ford has granted a full and absolute pardon to Former President Nixon for any offenses he may have committed in office. Mr. Nixon has acknowledged "regret and pain" at the anguish his mistakes over Watergate have caused the country which he says he so dearly loves. Mr. Nixon also acknowledged that he should have acted more decisively and forthrightly in the Watergate affair. In his statement, President Ford said Mr. Nixon and his loved ones have suffered an American tragedy which could go on and on. "Someone had to end it," he said.

President Ford said he believes in equal justice for all Americans whatever their station or former station. But he said that Mr. Nixon will be cruelly and excessively penalized due to what he foresees as a long period of delay in litigation. White House lawyer Philip Buckin told newsmen after the announcement that the pardon does not grant Mr. Nixon immunity from subpoenas calling for his testimony in Watergate-related trials. The former President is already scheduled to be a witness in two Watergate court cases including the trial of six his former aides.

President Ford news secretary Gerald terHorst has resigned because of Mr. Ford's action granting full pardon to former Pres. Nixon. Mr. terHorst said that Mr. Ford acted in good conscience in issuing the pardon and that in good conscience he himself felt it necessary to quit out of opposition to the move.

Otherwise the reaction to the President's decision generally followed political party lines. Vice President designate Nelson Rockefeller said it is an act of "conscience, compassion, and courage." Mr. Rockefeller said the decision is undoubtedly controversial in the short run but that in the long run it will speed the healing of the nation. Republican Senator Barry Goldwater said President Ford's decision was decent and prudent. Senate Assistant Democratic leader Robert Byrd expressed great disappointment saying it sets a double standard of justice, one for former presidents and another for everybody else. Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said it would be easy to criticize President Ford's action but he chooses not to do so.

Democratic Senator Edmund Muskie said the action is unwise and could set a dangerous precedent. In a TV interview Sen. Muskie said the Constitution provides that subsequent to impeachment US Presidents are subject to indictment in the judicial process. He said President Ford's decision has the effect of aborting that process.

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Democratic Senator George McGovern said the main lesson from Watergate should be that no one is above the law. He said it is difficult for him to understand granting immunity to former President Nixon while his former aides have been sent to jail.

Republican Senator Jacob Javits is quoted as saying he had hoped that President Ford would have allowed the courts to work out the situation of former President Nixon and Sen. Javits added the power to pardon is between the President and his conscience.

PLANE CRASH -- A TWA plane has crashed into the sea between Greece and Italy. It appeared that all 88 persons aboard may have perished. Ships scouring the area have recovered 35 bodies and also found debris but no survivors of the crash. A Greek radio says the pilot of the aircraft reported that one of the four engines was on fire; he apparently attempted a forced landing at sea. The airliner left Tel Aviv Sunday morning with 49 passengers aboard, most of them Americans and Japanese. After picking up 30 additional passenger in Athens it headed for Rome and New York and crashed less than 30 minutes later. A message received by the Beirut office of a French news agency claims a Palestinian youth group planted a bomb on the airliner. But the Palestine Liberation Organization, the parent Palestinian organization, later disclaimed that. Civil aviation officials said the plane was searched in Athens and that it is unlikely a bomb was placed aboard it there or in Tel Aviv.

INDOCHINA -- South Vietnamese troops have retaken an outpost from Communist forces in heavy fighting northeast of Saigon. The position had been in Communist hands for nearly three weeks. The Saigon command also reports sharp clashes on three fronts around the capital. Seventy Communist soldiers were reported killed in the clashes. Another 60 Communist troops have died in a day long battle along the north central coast near Da Nang.

In Cambodia, no major military activities were reported.

MEXICO -- Father-in-law of Mexico's President, Mr. Jose Zuno, 83 years old, was found alive and well in a Guadalajara street nearly two weeks after his abduction. Mr. Zuno said he was treated well.

CHINA -- The Chinese Vice Premier says Premier Chou En-lai is now recuperating from the illness which has prevented him from seeing foreign visitors since July. Premier Chou has reportedly been suffering from a heart ailment for the past several months.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

Morning (0500-0900 local)	16.8 meters	17790 kHz	0700-0900 local
	19.7 meters	15210 kHz	0700-0900 local
	25.5 meters	11760 kHz	0700-0900 local
	31.4 meters	9545 kHz	0500-0700 local
	48.5 meters	6185 kHz	0500-0600 local
Evening (1800-2300 local)	25.6 meters	11715 kHz	
	30.7 meters	9760 kHz	
	49.0 meters	6110 kHz	
	190 meters	1580 kHz	1830-1900 and 2130-2300 local

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ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/10/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE UNITED NATION:

REACTION TO NIXON IMMUNITY -- Special Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski, who said he 'had no voice' in President Ford's decision to grant a pardon for former President Richard Nixon, feels that Mr. Ford 'acted on his authority under the Constitution.' Article Two of the Constitution states the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."

In accepting the pardon, former President Nixon said he hopes "that this compassionate act will contribute to lifting the burden of Watergate from our country." He also said he can see clearly now "that I was wrong in not acting more decisively and forthrightly in dealing with Watergate."

Philip Dirland, Professor of constitutional law at the University of Chicago, expressed doubts about the constitutionality of President Ford's pardon, and said Special Prosecutor Jaworski has the power to test it in court by proceeding with a prosecution of Mr. Nixon.

White House Press Secretary J.F. terHorst resigned in protest, saying he could not defend President Ford's decision to grant the pardon. But he said the President "made his decision in good conscience." The President "deeply" regretted Mr. terHorst's resignation and said that he understood his position and thanked his former press spokesman for an "outstanding job" he did during the transition period. John Hushen former chief spokesman for the Justice Department, who served as Mr. terHorst's deputy, took over as acting White House press secretary.

CONGRESSIONAL REACTION: -- Congressional reaction to President Ford's pardon of Richard Nixon for all federal crimes he "committed or may have committed" while in office was largely along party lines.

House Republican Leader John Rhodes: "no man is above the law, the law is purposely flexible so as to accommodate varying degrees of reality and circumstance...Richard Nixon has paid a substantial price... Anything further would be more overkill than justice, and not be in the national interest."

Senator Democrat Leader Mike Mansfield: "Watergate, rather than being behind us, as many had thought, is now once again unfortunately, before us." Sen. Mansfield said Special Prosecutor Jaworski should heed the President's own admonition at his August 30 news conference to prosecute "any and all individuals" that the special prosecutor saw fit.

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There were diversions from party attitudes, however. Such Republicans as Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts found the pardon "a serious mistake." A few Democrats, such as Senator John Stennis, of Mississippi, applauded it. Sen. Stennis said the nation can now turn "our full attention" to seeking solutions to other and more pressing problems.

AMNESTY POSTPONED -- President Ford postponed indefinitely his announcement on a plan for conditional amnesty for draft evaders because, said White House Deputy Press Secretary John Hushen, the events of the past week did not allow him to focus on the problem. "It's a very complex subject," Mr. Hushen said, "more complex than he thought initially, and he wants to be personally involved in the entire matter." Despite granting unconditional pardon of Richard Nixon, Mr. Hushen said the President had no intention of offering blanket unconditional amnesty to war resisters.

IKLE SPEAKS ON NUCLEAR DANGERS -- Fred C. Ikle, Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has urged the United States, as a free and open society and the major nuclear power, to alert the world to the horrors of nuclear war.

"The world seems to have become habituated to nuclear weapons," he said in a speech to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations September 5, and he appealed for an end to "this fatalistic lethargy."

Only the United States "can communicate these realities to the world at large," he said. "For every nation, self-interest and the human interest are one: to protect the earth, our only source of life. Halting the increase and spread of nuclear armaments thus can become the common cause of the international community."

-- He called for a lifting of an "inner secrecy" which he said has clouded the fact that human beings seem no longer able to articulate the human meaning of nuclear war nor even understand the full range of its physical effects.

-- He cited test explosions that have revealed an unexpected extent of damage caused by nuclear fallout, have interrupted communications and computer electronics, and have opened up the possibility that a large number of nuclear explosions might destroy the life-protecting zone layer in the stratosphere.

-- He proposed nuclear disarmament without secrecy. "In our country the tradition of openness," he said, make for a healthy scrutiny of new weapons systems, and he suggested that this knowledge be communicated to other governments.

MANSFIELD ON INFLATION: -- Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield -- commenting on the White House "Domestic Summit" on the economy -- says he believes there are four things that can be done to combat inflation: (1) restoration of wage and price controls "on the same basis as in effect under phase two of former President Nixon's economic program; (2) "restoration of regulation W", restraining consumer credit by requiring larger down payments and more rapid repayments; (3) use of the "Brazilian index plan" tying wages, salaries and taxes to the cost of living; and (4) reinstatement of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which prior to and during World War Two helped business in need. Senate Republican Leader Scott's reaction: "some of the suggestions...certainly ought to be very carefully looked into."

GOVERNMENT PAY: Opposition is mounting in the Senate to President Ford's decision to delay a 5.5 percent pay raise for government civilian and military personnel from October 1 to January 1. The increase, based on increases already recorded in the private sector, may be delayed by Presidential decision unless that decision is rejected by either the House or Senate. Senate Democratic Whip: Robert Byrd says:

"It seems to me to be unrealistic for the president to ask federal employees...to forego a pay increase unless the President is equally prepared to ask all workers in the private sector to roll back the pay increases which they have already secured...during this past year."

FOREIGN AID: The Senate expects to move to consideration of the FY 75 foreign aid authorization bill within the next two weeks. That measure, which came out of the Foreign Relations Committee September 6, would reduce the Administration's authorization request from 3,252 million dollars to 2,527 million dollars. There is, however some 676 million in authorizations for FY 75 passed in a two-year authorization in 1973.

If enacted, the Senate bill would end all American military aid to South Korea by 1977, extensively cut requests for Indochina, and phase out over a three-year period military grant assistance and military aid missions to all foreign countries, including Latin America. Last year the Senate narrowly rejected a four-year phase out proposed by the committee. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has yet to report its version of the authorization bill to the full House.

AROUND THE WORLD:

BATTLE INFLATION -- The United States agreed to join France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Japan in a battle against worldwide inflation. Finance ministers of the six industrialized countries decided to meet frequently to discuss ways of combatting the problem.

CHINA BACKS SIKKIM -- Chinese Communist party newspaper People's Daily warned that India's move to absorb the Himalayan buffer state of Sikkim would lead to a struggle by the Sikkimese people, and that such struggle "enjoys the sympathy and support of their neighbors and the people all over the world."

PLANE CRASH -- An Indonesian Airways twin-engine Fokker F-27 crashed near Telukbetung in South Sumatra with an unknown number of passengers aboard, sources in the communications ministry said.

FULBRIGHT WINS AWARD -- Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) and Bernard Leach, a noted British potter, were awarded Japan Foundation prizes, worth about 16,000 dollars each, for promoting understanding between Japan and other nations.

The Foundation praised Sen. Fulbright's "enlightened approach to foreign policy."

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages: 30 INDUS 662.94 OFF 14.94
20 TRANSP 137.11 OFF 3.13
15 UTILS 60.21 OFF 0.99
65 STOCKS 202.13 OFF 4.40
VOLUME: 11,160,000 SHARES.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

Morning (0500-0900 local)	16.8 meters	17790 kHz	0700-0900 local
	19.7 meters	15210 kHz	0700-0900 local
	25.5 meters	11760 kHz	0700-0900 local
	31.4 meters	9545 kHz	0500-0700 local
	48.5 meters	6185 kHz	0500-0600 local
Evening (1800-2300 local)	25.6 meters	11715 kHz	
	30.7 meters	9760 kHz	
	49.0 meters	6110 kHz	
	190 meters	1580 kHz	1830-1900 and
			2130-2300 local

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ຂ່າວສຳນຸນ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/11/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

NIXON PARDON BRINGS LIVELY COMMENT -- Reaction to President Ford's pardon of former President Richard Nixon continued Tuesday.

Senators James Buckley and Edward Brooke both said Mr. Nixon should have been required to admit guilt before he was pardoned. Sen. Buckley said the pardon was premature and Sen. Brooke predicted it would hurt Republican candidates running for election this year.

ENERGY CRISIS ANALYSIS -- In Austin, Tex., governors of the nation's southern states criticized the federal government for having done too much talking and too little acting to get the country out of its energy shortage. "In a nutshell," said Gov. Dolph Briscoe of Texas, "the coordinated national energy policy still so desperately needed is not at hand." The resolution adopted by the governors calls for a national goal of energy self-sufficiency. In Washington, Treasury Secretary William Simon urged a renewed effort to develop the nation's energy resources so that Americans will never again face a crisis such as the Arab oil embargo. Mr. Simon spoke at the semi-annual meeting of the National Petroleum Council.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS -- Voters in the District of Columbia and Maryland went to the polls Tuesday. In the District, in the first citywide municipal election in 104 years, voters cast their ballots to nominate candidates for the mayor, two of our at-large city council seats and eight ward council seats. In Maryland, voters selected their parties' nominees for governor, U.S. Senate, House of Representatives, the Maryland General Assembly and all county offices where there are primary contests. They also filled seats to the Democratic and Republican state central committees. In New York State, Democrats went to the polls to choose their candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general and two court of appeal judgeships.

DOUBLED US. INVESTMENT IN S.A. ASIA FORECAST -- Direct investment by American firms in Southeast Asia will reach 5,000 million dollars next year and will double to 10,000 million by 1980, according to a study made by the Stanford Research Institute. Such investment amounted to only 2,000 million dollars in 1970, according to the report. Entitled "Business in Indonesia," the report devotes considerable detail to that country but also observes that Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore comprise an economic area that "will continue to be one of the most attractive in the world for investment and trade." The research institute is affiliated with Stanford University in California.

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ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

INDEPENDENCE FINAL -- Portugal formally granted independence to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, formerly Portuguese Guinea. It was the first of Portugal's African territories to achieve complete sovereignty.

GREECE -- Greek Foreign Minister George Pavros said his government's withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was "final", but that Greek foreign policy would remain tied to the West. Mr. Pavros spoke to newsmen after talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He also said Greece saw no point in resuming the Geneva talks on Cyprus with Turkey and Britain.

BURMA: -- Burma has submitted a letter to all U.N. members on extensive damage and hardship affecting a million people in Burma as a result of recent floods. The report notes that over a million square acres of land have been affected, 750,000 acres of crops damaged, over a million people directly affected, 270,000 houses damaged, and 200,000 cattle affected.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 658.17 OFF 4.77
20 TRANSP 136.76 OFF 0.33
15 UTILS 60.07 OFF 0.13
65 STOCKS 201.05 OFF 1.08
VOLUME 11,980,000 SHARES.

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U.N. SESSION HOPES TO MAINTAIN 1974 MOMENTUM ON WORLD ISSUES

by Blythe F. Finke
IPS U.N. Correspondent

United Nations, Sept. 10 -- As world leaders prepared for the opening of a new United Nations General Assembly session next week, the stage is set for what could be the organization's most fruitful meeting in recent years.

Such issues as a Middle East peace settlement, independence for former Portuguese African colonies, world food supplies, population problems and international agreement on the seas may be a step closer to resolution as a result of the bilateral negotiations and special international meetings held during the past 12 months.

This momentum has been healthy for the oft-criticized United Nations, if it can be maintained during the 29th General Assembly, which opens September 17, perhaps new, more workable resolutions also will evolve to deal with other nagging problems, such as peacekeeping, human rights, disarmament, disaster relief for Cyprus, the status of the Indian Ocean, the role of multinational corporations, the world's dwindling supply of raw materials, and the plight of neediest nations.

The importance which President Ford attaches to the United Nations is underscored by his intention to make his first major foreign policy address before the world organization on September 18. The President also will take the occasion to meet individually with some delegates.

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will address the General Assembly September 23. During the course of the session Dr. Kissinger will make several visits to the U.N. for bilateral meetings with a number of foreign ministers. The effort to achieve a permanent peaceful settlement in the Middle East will be a major topic of the Secretary's talks with many of the ministers.

The United States, which has traditionally sought to improve conditions in the world, not only through the United Nations but in a number of other forums as well, approaches the forthcoming Assembly meeting as dedicated as ever to that goal.

One of the main issues before the delegates again will be the problem faced by many countries, particularly the neediest ones, of how to meet higher prices for food, fuel and other commodities.

The special session of the General Assembly which took up this problem last April called for a new action program, a new economic order, to deal with it.

U.S. officials have expressed doubt that such a program could be made to work through U.N. auspices, and they have questioned whether the world organization should become involved in such a potentially unwieldy undertaking in light of its other responsibilities.

The United States has continued to provide aid to poorer countries on a bilateral basis, and officials have pointed out that existing bilateral and multilateral channels may offer a faster and more feasible way to help those in need.

For example, direct U.S. aid has gone recently for disaster relief to the famine-stricken Sudan-Sahelian region of Africa, and to persons left homeless as a result of the conflict in Cyprus.

On a multilateral basis, the U.S. hopes that the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development can adopt new measures to assist less developed countries. In addition, the U.S. Congress is studying a bill to give them special trade preferences.

An inflationary world economy is of prime concern to all member U.N. states. Therefore, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties drafted recently in Mexico City is likely to be a priority item on the General Assembly agenda. The U.S. considers this a major step toward establishing constructive guidelines between the developed and developing world.

A related problem -- how best to regulate the activities of multinational corporations -- will receive attention. A report prepared earlier this year on the subject has been termed too negative by many governments. The U.S. believes its recommendations, if adopted, could restrict overseas investment rather than inspire it, and that less developed countries could be adversely affected rather than helped.

Another subject for General Assembly consideration is growing world population, an issue thoroughly discussed at the U.N. conference in Bucharest in August. The United States, a prime supporter of the world plan of action adopted by the conference, would like to see the Assembly strengthen it and act positively on it.

The Assembly will consider a controversial report on the Indian Ocean, which is designed to make the area a zone of peace. While the U.S. supports the fundamental objective of maintaining peace in the area, it questions whether a special regime can actually curb competitive expansion, or provide necessary restraint. Any zone, such as those set up in Latin America, Antarctica, outer space, or the seabed, must meet certain criteria, such as a thorough involvement of border states and adherence to certain treaties, it believes.

Asian issues also are due for U.N. consideration. The question of proper credentials for representatives of the Khmer Republic is likely to be raised again. It was a subject for prolonged debate last year. The United States maintains that the Khmer people must decide among themselves who is to represent them -- the present government or the exiled regime of Prince Sihanouk. The issue can't be resolved in the U.N., the United States believes.

Proper representation for the two Koreas raises other questions. The presence of U.S. troops in South Korea is sure to be discussed. As in past years, the U.S. stand is that American troops will stay in South Korea as long as they are wanted and needed.

That ever present problem of the Middle East was tabled by the Assembly last year because of the October war. The same thing may occur this year on the Cyprus issue, which has already has provoked seven resolutions in the Security Council. Cyprus is on the agenda, however.

The United States hopes that progress achieved through bilateral negotiations, as well as the initiatives of U.N. Secretary General Waldheim to resolve differences, will not be crippled by useless rhetoric in the plenary sessions.

Financing of U.N. peacekeeping efforts -- the U.N. emergency forces that separate Egypt and Israel and oversees the disengagement between Israel and Syria -- is a continuing source of concern.

A general feeling persists, certainly shared by the U.S., that peacekeeping costs must be kept at the lowest possible level and that contributing members must be reimbursed on a fair and equitable basis.

The White House announced September 10 that President Ford will nominate five representatives and five alternate representatives to make up the U.S. delegation to the session. Leading the list is John A. Scali, U.S. Permanent Representative at the U.N.

Those to be nominated as U.S. representatives are:

John A. Scali, of the District of Columbia, U.S. Representative to the United Nations with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and U.S. Representative in the Security Council.

W. Tapley Bennett Junior, of Georgia, Deputy Representative of the U.S. to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Stuart Symington, U.S. Senator from the State of Missouri

Charles H. Percy, U.S. Senator from the State of Illinois

Thomas H. Kuchel, of California, partner in the law firm of Wyman, Bautzer, Fincell, Rothman and Kuchel, California and Washington D.C.

Those to be nominated as alternate representatives are:

Oliver C. Carmichael Junior, of South Bend, Indiana, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Associates Corporation of North America and Associates First Capital Corporation, South Bend, Indiana.

Joseph M. Segel, of Merion, Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Association of the USA, Merion, Pennsylvania.

William E. Schaufele, Junior, of Avon Lake, Ohio, Deputy Representative of the U.S. in the Security Council of the United Nations with the rank of Ambassador.

Clarence Clyde Ferguson Junior, of East Orange, New Jersey, Representative of the U.S. on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations with the rank of Ambassador.

Barbara M. White, of Massachusetts, Alternate Representative of the U.S. for special political affairs in the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador.

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, will serve as chairman of the delegation, ex officio, during his presence at the session.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/12/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

ECONOMY CONFERENCE -- President Ford opened the second in a series of twelve pre-summit conferences on various aspects of the economy. This time 28 labor leaders participated, including AFL-CIO President George Meany. The President announced that the Secretary of Labor will disperse 65 million dollars to those communities in which unemployment is highest. Another 350 million dollars will be made available by the end of the month. "This 415 million dollars," President Ford said, "will finance some 85,000 public sector jobs in state and local governments." He urged labor to exercise self-imposed restraints in wage demands and asked the leaders for their ideas on steps to help the individual and the nation.

MORE INFLATION PREDICTED -- University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School forecasters predict that the economy will continue to be buffeted by double-digit inflation and that there will be no real economic growth for the rest of the year. They expect a beginning of a recovery toward the end of 1976, rise in unemployment to seven percent in mid-1976 and continuous decline in real income per consumer for at least a year. But these economists emphasize that they "do not subscribe to the theory that the world economy is about to collapse."

MILLS PROMISES TAX REFORM -- Chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee promised Congressional Democratic leaders that his panel will move a tax reform bill to the House floor before mid-October. Congressional leaders made it definite that there will be a post-election session.

RICHARDSON SUPPORTS PARDON -- Former Attorney General Elliot Richardson agreed that former President Nixon should not be prosecuted, because he is condemned to his own purgatory as long as he lives, but he questioned President Ford's timing on the pardon. He added it would have been "preferable" if possible grounds for prosecution had been aired for public view.

MAYOR WASHINGTON WINS -- Unofficial final tabulations indicate that the appointed incumbent mayor of the District of Columbia, Walter Washington was nominated in the District's first primary election in more than a century, winning 52.9 percent of the vote. Mayor Washington's challenger in the Democratic primary was Clifford Alexander.

PRIMARY RESULTS -- In New York State, Representative Hugh Carey won an upset victory over Howard Samuels in the Democratic gubernatorial primary. He will face incumbent Governor Malcolm Wilson in November. Rep. Wilson succeeded former Governor Nelson Rockefeller in mid-term. Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark beat two other opponents for the Democratic slot opposite Republican Senator Jacob Javits in the November Senate election.

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In Maryland, Louise Gore won an upset victory over Representative Lawrence Hogan in the Republican primary election for governor. She will oppose Democratic Governor Marvin Mandel. In the Senate primary, incumbent Charles Mathias won an easy victory on the Republican slate, and Baltimore City Councilwoman Barbara Mikulski edged out ten rivals in the Democratic Senate race.

In Florida, Democratic Governor Reubin Askew won a record landslide renomination over three opponents.

In Wisconsin, Representative Glen R. Davis was defeated by State Senator Robert Kasten in the Republican primary.

In Rhode Island, Democratic Representative Robert Tiernan lost in his bid for a fifth term to State Representative Edward Beard.

Gary Hart, who led Senator George McGovern's campaign for the 1972 Presidential nomination, won the Democratic nomination for Senator in Colorado. He will run against Senator Peter H. Dominick.

Republican Governor Meldrin Thompson of New Hampshire won renomination and will meet lawyer Richard Leonard in November. Representative Louis Wyman won the Republican nomination to succeed retiring Senator Morris Cotton of New Hampshire. The winner of the Democratic Senatorial primary was former State Insurance Commissioner John Durkin.

Republican Governor Francis Sargent of Massachusetts easily won renomination and will meet Michael Dukakis, who scored an upset over State Attorney General Robert Guinn.

In Vermont, Governor Thomas Salmon won renomination and will meet Republican House Speaker Walter Kennedy. Representative Richard Mallary, a Republican, won the Senate nomination to succeed the dean of the U.S. Senate, George Aiken, who retired. He will meet Patrick Leahy.

In Arizona, Democrat Raul Castro will meet Republican Russell Williams for the governorship. Newspaper publisher Jonathan Marshall will seek to unseat Republican Senator Barry Goldwater.

FORD STATEMENT ON PARDONS -- President Ford issued the following statement September 11 in clarification of an announcement by White House Press Aide John W. Hushen a day earlier that the matter of granting pardons to all persons involved in the Watergate affair "is now under study":

(Begin Ford Statement Text)

The announcement yesterday by Mr. Hushen concerning study of the entire matter of Presidential clemency and pardons was prompted by inquiries to the White House press office concerning Mrs. John Dean's reported statement in reference to pardoning of her husband and similar public statements on behalf of others.

Such a study is, of course, made for any request concerning pardon of an individual.

However, no inference should be drawn as to the outcome of such study in any case. Nor is my pardon of the former President under the unique circumstances stated by me in granting it, related to any other case which is or may be under study. (End Text)

The statement was issued following a meeting between Mr. Ford and Republican Congressional leaders. Both Senator Hugh Scott and Representative John Rhodes told newsmen immediately following the one hour and 45 minute meeting that no pardon study is currently under way.

Rather, they agreed, clemency "will be studied," when such a request reaches the President's desk. "If, as and when the President receives any request for action by him," Sen. Scott said, "he will consider it and consider it most carefully." Mr. Rhodes added that each case would be considered on its merits on an individual basis.

A POST-ELECTION SESSION: --- Democratic Congressional leaders --- shortly after the House returned September 11 from a three-week recess--- announced the legislators will return after the November 5 elections to complete unfinished business. House Speaker Carl Albert and Senate Majority Leader Mansfield said the plan is to complete work on the trade bill and the Rockefeller Vice Presidential hearings before recessing October 15 for the election campaign, and to work for final passage of tax reform and national health insurance bills after the elections. In a joint statement the leaders said the post-election session is needed "so that Congress will be on hand to work with the Administration in bringing about an improvement in the economic situation, and particularly to try to curb the inflation, hopefully long before July 4, 1976, as suggested by the President in Philadelphia last week." Interest in a post-election session developed quickly last week after the Senate returned and as the "domestic summit" on the economy--originally proposed by Mansfield--got underway at the White House.

FEDERAL PAY RAISE

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted unanimously September 11 for legislation overturning President Ford's decision to delay a pay hike for federal employees for three months. Committee Chairman Gale McGee said he expects the full Senate to approve the committee action next week. "This measure will stand on its own merits," McGee said "There is tremendous equity in this raise, particularly in view of the much greater rate of inflation."

A majority vote of only one House is needed to overrule a Presidential action delaying federal pay raises. President Ford had deferred the 5.5 per cent federal pay raise from October 1 to January 1.

AROUND THE WORLD:

REVIEW POLICY TOWARD CUBA --- The Ford Administration is reviewing its entire policy toward Cuba in the wake of recent indications that Premier Fidel Castro may want to begin a dialogue with the United States.

The fresh U.S. look at Cuban policy is so far only in a preliminary stage. It concerns questions of bilateral relations, Cuba's attitude toward the Organization of American States (OAS), Cuba's relations with other hemisphere nations and forums, and the questions of sanctions.

The United States has not made a decision on proposals to the OAS from several Latin American governments for the removal of economic sanctions against Cuba.

The signals that Cuba wants to make contact with the United States have come through Latin American officials and visitors to Cuba. They have aroused the interest of U.S. officials.

It is believed that Cuba is more interested in normalizing its relations with the United States than in rejoining the Organization of American States.

Washington has been, under former President Nixon, adamantly opposed to Cuba's readmission. But if sentiment by other OAS members was overwhelmingly in favor of Cuba again taking a seat in that forum, the United States might go along with such a decision.

CHILE -- Chile's military rulers marked the first anniversary of their coup by proposing to allow virtually all the political prisoners to leave the country, provided Cuba and the Soviet Union released an equal number of their political prisoners.

STOCK MARKET -- The New York Stock Exchange Wednesday announced the sale of a seat on the exchange for 66,000 dollars, down 9,000 dollars from the last sale August 28. Meanwhile, prices on the Exchange ended up still lower, despite President Ford's renewed pledge to fight inflation.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 654.72 OFF .45
45 TRANSP 136.03 OFF 0.73
15 UTILS 59.69 OFF 0.38
65 STOCKS 199.96 OFF 1.09
VOLUME: 11,820,000 SHARES.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/13/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

PARDONS: A White House spokesman said he believes the President shares Senator Hugh Scott's view that there should be no pardon for Watergate defendants until after trial. The spokesman answered, "I believe that is true," when asked if he meant that no request for a pardon be granted until after trial.

No requests have been received. He said his statement September 10 on pardons being under study meant that since the inception of the Ford Administration there has been consideration of the pardoning power in general. He said he was incorrect in telling newsmen September 10 that the study was limited to those charged with Watergate crimes. He said the news media had expanded and distorted what he had said, giving the implication that pardons were to be granted. He said he did not wish to debate when asked to name one publication in which that implication was given. He said he knew absolutely nothing about calls from former Presidential adviser H. R. Haldeman to Mr. Nixon asking for a pardon before Mr. Nixon left office, and nothing about calls from former advisor John Ehrlichman. He said there was nothing under consideration at the White House on a pardon for former Treasury Secretary John Connally, indicted on a bribery charge.

CHENAULT CONVICTED IN KING MURDER -- A racially mixed jury in Atlanta convicted Marcus Wayne Chenault and he was sentenced to death for the fatal shooting of Mrs. Martin Luther King Sr. and a church deacon at Ebenezer Baptist Church June 20. Mr. Chenault clowned and bowed from the waist when he heard the sentence.

ETHIOPIAN RELATIONS -- The United States hopes to have friendly relations with the provisional military government in Addis Ababa that deposed emperor Haile Selassie September 12, the State Department spokesman said when asked for U.S. reaction to the change in leadership.

"As we enjoyed good working relationship with the Emperor's government, we look forward to continued relations on a friendly basis with the new government," he said.

Asked about U.S. diplomatic recognition of the new government, the spokesman replied that "at this moment the question of recognition doesn't arise."

KENNEDY WRITES LETTER ON CHILE -- Senator Edward Kennedy has added fuel to the growing Chile controversy by sending a letter to Secretary of State Kissinger asking for explanations of the alleged covert activities carried out by the CIA on Chile between 1970 and 1973.

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According to recent press reports eleven million dollars in covert action funds were authorized by the "forty committee" of the National Security Council to "destabilize" the Marxist government of Salvador Allende. Sen. Kennedy, in his letter, asked on what authority the programs were carried out without the notification of Congress. He also called State Department testimony denying the covert activities "misleading" and "deceptive."

ROCKEFELLER HEARINGS: -- The Senate Rules Committee has set September 23 to open public hearings on confirming Nelson Rockefeller as Vice President. Mr. Rockefeller will be the lead witness. The Committee also voted to ask the nominee to make a full public disclosure of his net worth before the committee opens hearings on his nomination. Mr. Rockefeller said it would be "no problem as far as I'm concerned" to comply with the Committee's request.

The Rules Committee hearings will be televised. They will run four or five days the first week and most likely four days a week after that. The House Judiciary Committee has not yet decided when it will open hearings on the nomination.

FOREIGN AID CUTS: -- Senate Republican Leader Scott, following the Congressional leaders' meeting with President Ford, said the President had asked full restoration of foreign aid cuts. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has reduced the Administration's foreign aid request by 725 million dollars. Sen. Scott said it may be too late for definitive action by Congress in this session, and he suggested that instead of passing an aid bill now, Congress might pass a resolution continuing foreign aid spending at levels established in the FY 74 budget, and then pass a full-fledged aid bill next year, probably in February. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has not yet reported out its version of the aid bill.

WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE: -- Senator Richard Clark of Iowa has been appointed to attend the United Nations World Food Conference in Rome November 5-16. Mr. Clark, a first term Senator, is a member of the Agriculture Committee.

CONFIRMATIONS: -- The Senate has confirmed Philip Habib as Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, former Senator John Sherman Cooper as the first U.S. Ambassador to East Germany, and Shirley Temple Black as Ambassador to Ghana. Also confirmed by voice vote September 12 was Kenneth Rush, a former Presidential economic adviser, as Ambassador to France.

NATIONAL SPEED LIMIT: -- The Senate has passed 85 to 0 a bill making the 55-mile-an-hour national speed limit permanent. The present 55-mile-an-hour limit is temporary, expiring June 30 1975. Advocates of making it permanent say it not only has saved large amounts of gasoline but also many lives. The Senate also went on record in favor of killing the requirement that new cars be equipped with an interlock system preventing them from starting unless seat belts are fastened. The measure now goes to the House.

MORE INFLATION: -- The U.S. wholesale price index for August climbed 3.5 percent above the July level. It was the second highest adjusted monthly jump in nearly 28 years. Metals, chemicals, machinery, and pulp and paper accounted for about 80 percent of the increase in industrial commodities.

BASEBALL -- St. Louis Cardinals beat the New York Mets in the 25th inning of a game that lasted seven hours of four minutes. It was only the second longest game in baseball history.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages: 30 INDUS 641.75 OFF 12.98
20 TRANSP 131.41 OFF 4.61
15 UTILS 58.60 OFF 1.09
65 STOCKS 195.32 OFF 4.64
VOLUME: 16,220,000 SHARES.



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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/16/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

AIR DISASTER -- All 74 persons aboard a South Vietnamese jet liner were killed Sunday when a hijacker apparently blew up the plane with hand grenades. The 727 Air Vietnam jet exploded and plunged to the ground as it approached the runway of Phun Long airbase about 250 kilometers northwest of Saigon. Saigon radio identified the hijacker as Le Duc Than but gave no further details. Later dispatches from Saigon say the hijacker was wearing the uniform of a major in the airborne force. The hijacker apparently wanted to force the aircraft to North Vietnam.

INDOCHINA -- Heavy fighting has erupted again in Hue. The Saigon command reports 130 Communist soldiers were killed in action on several fronts around the city. Government losses were put at 29 dead. Sporadic fighting was also reported around the port city of Da Nang.

KIDNAPPING AT THE HAGUE -- The Dutch authorities say three gunmen at the French Embassy in The Hague must give up all their hostages and weapons before leaving the Embassy. The terrorists, who have been holding the French Ambassador and ten hostages since Friday, say they will continue to hold Ambassador Jacques Senard after the release of the hostages. The gunmen are demanding the release of a Japanese terrorist in French custody, free air passage out of Holland and one million dollars in cash. Dutch Prime Minister Joop Den Uyl told newsmen Sunday the French government is ready to negotiate the release of the imprisoned Japanese. The gunmen say they belong to the Japanese Red Army, an organization which attacked the Tel Aviv airport 2 years ago killing 26 persons. Meanwhile, the Japanese Red Army has threatened to retaliate with more terrorism if any more of its members are imprisoned. In a statement issued in Damascus the group said the Embassy occupation is part of the Red Army's uncompromising revolutionary struggle. The statement added the Japanese Red Army is ready to carry out its revolution all over the world at any time, anywhere.

KOREA -- There appears to be some optimism in Seoul that tensions between South Korea and Japan will soon be eased. The crisis between the two countries was triggered by the attempt last month of a Korean resident of Japan last month to kill President Park Chung Hee. Mrs. Park was fatally shot in the attempt.

AMNESTY -- The Chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee studying the issue of amnesty for draft resisters says the Congressional group has recommended to President Ford the immediate release of all the 120 imprisoned resisters. Interviewed on a radio news program, Democratic Congressman Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin said the imprisonment of resisters no longer served the public purpose. Rep. Kastenmeier said

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this group also suggested that President Ford ask the Justice Department to reexamine the indictments against draft resisters. He said the two actions could serve as the initial steps to Mr. Ford's commitment to the principal of amnesty. The President is expected to announce his position on amnesty before the end of this month.

MIDEAST -- Israeli planes struck at suspected Arab guerrilla concentrations in Southern Lebanon on Sunday. Israel said all planes returned safely from the raids which Israeli officials said were aimed at preventing Arab terrorists attacks during the Jewish New Year celebration beginning Monday night. Israeli Prime Minister Rabin says he is fully satisfied with his talks in Washington regarding Israel's short and long term military requirements. Mr. Rabin returned to Jerusalem Sunday after four days of talks with President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger and other officials. In an American TV interview taped before his departure, Mr. Rabin also repeated that Israel is willing to make territorial compromises as part of a negotiated settlement. He added that Israel is ready for peace talks without prior conditions with any of its neighbors.

CYPRUS PRISONER EXCHANGE -- The first formal exchange of prisoners between Greek and Turkish Cypriots is scheduled to take place Monday on the so-called green line that divides the communities in Nicosia. The sick and wounded are to be exchanged under an agreement made by leaders of the two communities on Cyprus. It has also been agreed that an exchange of other groups and detainees including students and teachers is to follow.

REOPEN TEST ONE -- The French government says the zone around its nuclear test site in the South Pacific will be reopened to navigation on Tuesday. This apparently means that French has completed its latest atmospheric nuclear test series in the Pacific, a series which France says will be its last above ground. Meanwhile Australia says it believe France conducted another nuclear test at Mururoa Atoll on Sunday. This would be the seventh nuclear blast reported by Australia in the latest series.

PORTUGUESE -- U.S. NEGOTIATIONS -- Portuguese Foreign Minister says he will discuss with Secretary of State Kissinger compensation to be taken by the U.S. for use of the air base in the Azores. He made the statement in Paris on his way to New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly. The Portuguese Foreign Minister also said Lisbon is working to normalize its relations with China, adding that the presence of the Portuguese enclave on Macao on the South China coast does not stand in the way of such efforts because, in his words, Lisbon considers it a trading post and not a colony. Despatches say about one-third of Portugal's 500 - man military garrison recently was withdrawn from Macao and left for Lisbon after passing through Hong Kong.

ETHIOPIA -- Latest reports from Ethiopia say deposed Emperor Haile Selassie is being held in a three-room mud hut within the headquarters of the Army's fourth division. It was the headquarters of a former divisional commander. Reports say Haile Selassie has bowed before imprisoned officials of the former government to show them that he is no longer Emperor.

Matters were entirely different during the Kennedy-Johnson years when Dean Rusk as Secretary of State was the executor of policy, but policy initiative was largely exercised at the White House by the President himself.

Under Mr. Nixon the initiative was still at the White House, but more and more with Dr. Kissinger. When he moved to the State Department, initiative went with him. That tendency was accelerated by Watergate and seems to have been institutionalized by the change from Mr. Nixon to Mr. Ford at the White House.

None of the above means no foreign policy problems ahead. There are plenty. The prime concern is that the economic weakness of all of the industrial democracies will become Moscow's golden opportunity. No one in the Kremlin needs lift a finger to weaken the NATO alliance. It is weakening all by itself.

Italy's value to the alliance is being undermined by near bankruptcy. Greece is so angry at the failure of its NATO allies to restrain the Turks on Cyprus that it is already out of the military activities of the alliance. Several NATO members are cutting back on their military budgets as they try to check their inflation woes. The British will be cutting back on their military spending later in the year, no matter which party wins their October election.

All NATO members seem to remember, if perhaps vaguely, the disastrous result of their failure to concert their economic policies during the depression of the early 1930's. They talked about common problems to cure the condition. They failed -- and drifted into World War II. The memory lingers.

All today are talking about concerting their economic policies. The Common Market countries are thinking of working together. Their leaders have started talking to Washington. They know the danger of failure. But will they do better than did the statesmen of 1933 who failed at the London Economic Conference of that year?

So long as they might fail, Moscow has little to worry about, and no reason to help the west by doing anything that might stimulate their common concerns.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/17/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

President Ford news conference September 16 -- President Ford said the United States attempted to preserve opposition newspapers and political parties against efforts by the Allende government to destroy them.

The President, speaking at his second televised news conference September 16, said, "our government, like other governments, does take certain actions in the intelligence field to help implement U.S. foreign policy and protect national security."

Mr. Ford said he had been reliably informed Communist governments "spend vastly more money" in this regard than does the United States. He said the organization responsible for overseeing "every covert operation undertaken by our government," The Committee of 40, should be continued.

The President said, however, he planned to meet with Congressional leaders to see if changes should be made in the review process by which Congress is informed of such activities.

Mr. Ford said the activities in Chile to which he referred took place "three or four years ago" when "there was an effort being made by the Allende government to destroy opposition news media, both the writing press as well as the electronic press, and to destroy opposition political parties."

The President said the U.S. effort was "to help and assist in the preservation of opposition newspapers and electronic media and to preserve opposition political parties." He added he believed this was "in the best interests of the people in Chile, and certainly in our best interests."

The President denied emphatically that the United States had any "involvement whatsoever" in the coup which toppled the Allende government.

Most of the questioning concerned Mr. Ford's action in granting former President Nixon a full, free and absolute pardon. He told the nation he believed the material collected in the impeachment enquiry of the House Judiciary Committee was "very persuasive evidence" that Mr. Nixon had committed an impeachable offense.

Asked if Mr. Nixon's acceptance of the pardon was a confession of guilt, he replied that "the acceptance of a pardon...can be constructed by many, if not all, as an admission of guilt."

On other matters, the President said the United States economy is strong overall, with employment still high. He promised to find answers to the problems plaguing the economy, and declared "the United States is not going to have a depression."

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The President said he has not made a decision on a replacement for Alexander Haig as White House Chief of Staff, but added he has several persons in mind for the post. He said he expected to announce the name of a new press secretary in the near future.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE -- In Dallas, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton opened the next mini-summit conference on inflation. Participants in the conference are more than 70 leaders of energy industries, government and special interest groups. Their recommendations will be submitted during the final economic summit meetings September 27-28.

BYRD TAKES ON FORD -- In his speech to Democratic Party State Chairmen for the southern states. Deputy Senate Democratic Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia said President Ford has shown mounting indecision in dealing with the country's economic problems. "I've always believed--and still believe--Mr. Ford to be a decent guy, but it will take more than that to make the country run," Senator Byrd said.

NEW GOP CHAIRPERSON -- The Republican National Committee unanimously elected Mary Louise Smith, 59, of Iowa as its first woman chairman. She was chosen for the post by President Ford and will succeed George Bush, who has been nominated to head the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking. President Ford addressed the Republican Committee luncheon after the election and GOP leaders also got a chance to meet with Vice President-designate Nelson Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller opened an interim private office at 17th and L. Streets Northwest in Washington. He will use it through the completion of his confirmation process.

AMNESTY -- Congressional reaction to President Ford's plan for Vietnam war deserters and draft evaders is mostly favorable. House Speaker Carl Albert expressed his consent to the plan along with Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield. House Republican Leader John Rhodes stressed that the plan requires work and a repledging of allegiance to the United States in order for draft evaders and military deserters to return. "It is not amnesty," he said, "but a way for these young men, if they want to rehabilitate themselves, to become members of American society." Assistant Senate Republican Leader Robert Griffin said the plan is "a very reasonable, sensible, courageous program. I think that in the long run it's going to help pull the country back together again."

Former U.S. Senator Charles Goodell has been named Chairman of President Ford's nine-member clemency board. That board will review the cases of persons charged with draft evasion and desertion during that conflict, in accordance with the President's amnesty program. Mr. Goodell, once a member of the House of Representatives, was among a group of young Congressmen who helped propel Mr. Ford into Republican leadership in the House.

HAIG TO NATO -- President Ford announced September 16 that General Alexander Haig, Jr., has been appointed Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR). The President's nomination of General Haig to the post was approved by NATO's Defense Planning Committee which met Monday at NATO headquarters in Brussels. The new appointment will become effective on December 15, 1974.

The President also appointed General Haig to be Commander of United States Forces in Europe, effective November 1, 1974.

General Haig will be replacing General Andrew J. Goodspaster, who will be retiring.

AROUND THE WORLD:

TURKISH PREMIER RESIGNS --- Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit announced his resignation in face of a challenge from his partners in the split coalition government.

INDOCHINA -- In Vietnam, Communist troops attacked a Mekong Delta village guarded by a 300-man battalion of South Vietnamese infantry. The Saigon Command said 140 Communist ceasefire violations were reported between dawn Sunday and sunup Monday.

In Cambodia, government troops liberated more than four thousand persons from rebel control near Kompong Chang. During the operation 25 Communist soldiers were killed, three rebels were captured and a cache of weapons and ammunition of Chinese origin was seized.

ECAFE NAME CHANGE --- The name of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) has been changed to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). It is designed to reflect a new integrated approach to development and more rapid economic and social progress. The word "Pacific" replaces "Far East," the latter term regarded as reflecting the viewpoint of countries from outside the Asia and Pacific region.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages: 30 INDUS 639.78 UP 12.59
20 TRANSP 128.44 UP 1.23
15 UTILS 58.60 UP 0.67
65 STOCKS 193.84 UP 3.11

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FORD ANNOUNCES CONDITIONAL AMNESTY PROGRAM AS "A CONSTRUCTIVE STEP"

Washington, Sept. 16 -- President Ford is offering young Americans a chance to clear their names of criminal charges arising from evading or deserting military service during the Vietnam war.

Under terms of a conditional amnesty program announced September 16, about 28,000 men, some of whom have fled the country, could clear their records by alternative service in the public interest, such as hospital work.

"My sincere hope," the President said in a statement in announcing the program, "is that this is a constructive step toward a calmer and cooler appreciation of our individual rights and responsibilities and our common purpose as a nation, whose future is always more important than its past."

Mr. Ford signed a proclamation establishing a Clemency Board that could clear the record of those who have already been convicted of draft evasion or desertion, and a separate procedure whereby those under investigation or charged with either offense could be spared a criminal trial.

In all cases, some form of alternative service approved by the Selective Service System -- the administrative body which oversees the non-suspended military conscription program--would be required.

Mitigating circumstances could reduce the 24 months of service established as the maximum alternative service term. Twenty-four months was the term of those conscripted during the Vietnam war.

President Ford first proposed conditional amnesty in a speech August 19 to the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention as a method of "binding up the nation's wounds."

The proposal has since been under study by officials of the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice and the Selective Service System.

Some 15,500 young Americans are thought to have evaded compulsory military service between 1964 and 1973, the period of maximum U.S. involvement in Vietnam and the period covered by the proclamation. Of these men, 8,700 already have been convicted in courts of draft evasion; these could apply to the Clemency Board to have their records cleared of the conviction.

Some 4,350 have been charged with draft evasion but not tried. About 4,000 of this number are thought to have fled the country, about 3,000 of them to Canada. Another 2,200 men are under investigation, although no charges have been filed. Men in both categories could meet with the U.S. attorney in their home district and sign an oath of allegiance and a waiver of trial. The attorney could assess an alternative service term of up to 24 months, or he could reduce that term in the face of mitigating circumstances such as family hardship. The men would be paid the prevailing wage for jobs then assigned them by the Selective Service System.

About 12,500 men deserted the military and are now fugitives, about 1,500 in Canada. These men could turn themselves into their proper branch of the military, and the clemency board would decide the term of their alternative service.

Following is the text of the President's statement:

In my first week as President, I asked the Attorney General of the United States and the Secretary of Defense to report to me, after consultation with other government officials and private citizens concerned, on the status of those young Americans who have been convicted, charged, investigated or are still being sought as draft evaders or military deserters. On August 19, at the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Chicago, I announced my intention to give these young people a chance to earn their return to the mainstream of American society so that they can, if they choose, contribute even though beleatedly to the building and betterment of our country and the world.

I did this for the simple reason that the long and divisive war in Vietnam has been over, for American fighting men, more than a year, and I was determined then as now to do everything in my power to bind up the nation's wounds.

I promised to throw the weight of my Presidency into the scales of justice on the side of leniency and mercy, but I promised also to work within the existing system of military and civilian law and the precedents set by my predecessors who faced similar post-war situations such as Abraham Lincoln and Harry Truman.

My objective of making future penalties fit the seriousness of each individual's offense and of mitigating punishment already meted out in a spirit of equity has proved an immensely hard and complicated matter, even more difficult than I knew it would be. But the agencies of government concerned and my own staff have worked with me literally day and night in order to develop fair and orderly procedures and completed their work for my final approval over this last weekend. I do not want to delay another day in resolving the dilemmas of the past, so that we may all get going on the pressing problems of the present. Therefore, I am today signing the necessary Presidential proclamation and executive orders that will put this plan into effect.

The program provides for administrative disposition of cases involving draft evaders and military deserters not yet convicted or punished. In such cases, 24 months of alternate service will be required which may be reduced for mitigating circumstances. The program also deals with cases of those already convicted by a civilian or military court. For the latter purpose, I am establishing a Clemency Review Board of nine distinguished Americans whose duty it will be to assist me in assuring that the government's forgiveness is extended to applicable cases of prior conviction as equitably and as impartially as is humanly possible.

The primary purpose of this program is the reconciliation of all our people and the restoration of the essential unity of Americans within which honest differences of opinion do not descend to angry discord and mutual problems are not polarized by excessive passion.

My sincere hope is that this is a constructive step toward a calmer and cooler appreciation of our individual rights and responsibilities and our common purpose as a nation, whose future is always more important than its past.

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

Morning (0500-0900 local)	16.5 meters	17790 kHz	0700-0900 local
	19.7 meters	15210 kHz	0700-0900 local
	25.5 meters	11760 kHz	0700-0900 local
	31.4 meters	9545 kHz	0500-0700 local
	48.5 meters	6185 kHz	0500-0600 local
Evening (1800-2300 local)	25.6 meters	11715 kHz	
	30.7 meters	9760 kHz	
	49.0 meters	6110 kHz	
	190 meters	1580 kHz	1830-1900 and 2130-2300 local

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ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/18/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

AMNESTY REACTIONS -- The Washington Post reported that veterans' organizations and the Vietnam war resisters themselves firmly opposed President Ford's amnesty plan. It quoted Desmond Carragher, a spokesman for the American Exile Project in Sweden, as saying President Ford's amnesty plan is "punishment, not amnesty." "To accept it must be an admission of guilt." He said, "I doubt seriously many exiles will return after this."

Members of Amex Canada, a draft evaders' and deserters' group in Toronto reaffirmed their call for an international boycott of Mr. Ford's plan, which they described as a "gross miscarriage of justice."

John J. Stang, Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said the President's plan "does a great injustice to those who served honorably, those who died and those who were for so long imprisoned. Why provide jobs to those who would not serve when the unemployment rate for young Vietnam veterans is over 10 percent?"

The Chairman of a House Judiciary Subcommittee that has held extensive hearings on amnesty, said he hopes President Ford's plan for draft evaders and military deserters is "not the end result, but merely a beginning."

Representative Robert W. Kastenmeir, while welcoming the President's plan, said he does not think it goes quite far enough in terms of an act of mercy, particularly in light of former President Nixon's pardon. Rep. Kastenmeier predicted that less than fifty percent of the draft evaders and deserters would participate in the program. He suggested that President Ford offer the war resisters a "30-day visa" to return to the United States and consult with their families before they commit themselves to the conditional amnesty program.

In the Senate, Assistant Majority Leader Robert Byrd said that President Ford had "short-circuited" the nation's legal system by granting conditional amnesty to draft evaders and deserters. "Twenty-four months of so-called 'alternative service' in a civilian hospital, or elsewhere, in my judgment, is in no way to be equated with the hardships which 2.5 million young Americans gallantly endured in Vietnam," Byrd said.

SIMON SUPPORTS BUDGET CUTS -- Treasury Secretary William Simon said that to defeat inflation the government will have to reverse its course of many years and spend less money than it takes in not just once but for a number of years to come. Mr. Simon testified at the new House Budget Committee at its first public hearing. The Committee is a key part of machinery set up this year to give Congress a tighter grip on the over-all budget. Mr. Simon's testimony was preceded by sharp

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criticism from Committee Chairman Ullman who charged the Ford Administration has permitted "jet propelled inflation." Rep. Ullman said the Administration is guilty of a "totally unfocused response" to inflation and recession problems.

CHILE INVESTIGATION -- Two senior members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee objected to U.S. intervention in foreign elections in Chile and elsewhere. Senator Frank Church said, "our policy in Chile was unsavory and unprincipled. It can't possibly be justified unless we have taken the view that our methods and objectives in the world are the same as those of the Soviet Union." Chairman J. William Fulbright said, "I don't approve of our intervention in other people's elections..." The committee Tuesday studies the possibility that several high government officials committed perjury in Congressional testimony last year when they discounted covert CIA involvement in Chile. The committee then decided unanimously to investigate the disruptive activities by the CIA in Chile.

The committee decided to have further staff investigations into the question. Chairman Fulbright said the committee would decide -- within a week to 10 days -- whether to reopen hearings on CIA intervention against the government of President Salvador Allende. Sen. Fulbright said committee members were outraged by the leak of a confidential memo prepared by Jerome Levinson, the counsel of the Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, at the request of Senator Frank Church. The memo recommended perjury and contempt investigations against former CIA Director Richard Helms and State Department officials on the basis of prior testimony before Congressional committees. Sen. Fulbright said the memo was intended to be a working paper and did not represent any committee member's conclusions. Sen. Church said the memo was set aside by the full committee in favor of an investigation by the full committee staff under the direction of Chief Counsel Pat Holt.

NIXON PAPERS -- The Washington Post reported that a move to force President Ford to grant full public access to all of Richard Nixon's Watergate tapes and documents is gaining momentum in the Senate, and may win approval from the Government Operations Committee on Thursday. The Post said the proposal is being spurred by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and backed by Senator Jacob Javits. Sen. Mansfield indicated that a Presidential order giving Nixon custody of the tapes and papers may eventually result in destruction or suppression of vital parts of the Watergate evidence.

PARDON -- The White House spokesman strongly denied the New York Times story on Gen. Alexander Haig's role in the Nixon pardon. He said he had checked every source open to him and "I can find no truth in that story at all." The President told him, "A Haig never discussed with me the mental or physical condition of former President Nixon prior to my decision to grant the pardon." The spokesman said the Special Prosecutor's office would "say for the record" that Sen. Haig never discussed the pardon with Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

Gen. Haig told the spokesman he had never talked to Bebe Rebozo and Robert Abplanalp, Mr. Nixon's close friends, after Mr. Nixon left the White House, had not talked to either Nixon daughter or son-in-law, and had not discussed pardon or health with any member of the Nixon family. Gen. Haig has talked to Mr. Nixon, but the spokesman did not know how frequently or on what topics. He did not know the content of Gen. Haig's conversations with former Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler. He said he was not aware of any Presidential reaction either to Professor Kurland's urging a legal challenge to the Nixon pardon, nor on indications from Congress that the transition appropriation for Mr. Nixon be cut. He said Gen. Haig "emphatically denies" urging the President to keep news of the pardon from Congress and former Press Secretary Jerald terHorst.

ASK WATERGATE TRIAL DELAY -- Lawyers for John Ehrlichman, H.R. Haldeman and John Mitchell, three of the defendants in the Watergate cover-up case, have asked the U.S. Court of Appeals to reverse Judge John Sirica's decision not to further delay their trial. They contended publicity surrounding President Ford's pardon of Nixon has created an "inflammatory atmosphere."

INDIANS GO FREE -- In St. Paul, Minn., a federal judge dismissed all charges against American Indian Movement leaders Russell Means and Dennis Banks in the 71-day occupation of Wounded Knee last year. Judge Fred Nichol announced his ruling after doctors said a woman juror had suffered a stroke and could not continue deliberations. The government had refused to entrust its case to the remaining 11 jurors.

ROCKEFELLER: -- The Senate Rules Committee opens its hearings on Nelson Rockefeller's confirmation for Vice President Monday, September 23. But the House Judiciary Committee is not expected to do so until early next month. Representative Don Edwards, who chairs a subcommittee in charge of drawing up rules of procedure for the Judiciary Committee hearings, said there is "no chance" that those hearings can be completed by mid-October, when Congress will recess for the November elections. Rep. Edwards added: "we couldn't do a good job in that amount of time." Meanwhile, Mr. Rockefeller continues to make courtesy calls on Committee members and influential persons in Congress. He has opened a six-room suite of offices in downtown Washington and has named Robert Douglas, a New York City attorney, as his chief liaison with Congress during the coming weeks.

CAMPAIGN REFORM -- Senate-House negotiators reached tentative agreement on key provisions of a sweeping political campaign reform bill including a spending limit of 20 million dollars each by Democratic and Republican candidates for President. The negotiators also agreed on taxpayer financing of Presidential conventions, primaries and elections but ruled out public funds for Senate and House candidates.

KISSINGER TRAVEL -- Peripatetic Henry Kissinger, according to all indications, will soon be away again on his diplomatic travels.

On September 22, Dr. Kissinger will go to New York for the opening session of the United Nations General Assembly. In the days he spends there, he will be conferring with diplomats of many countries.

The New York talks are likely to be followed up by a brief Kissinger trip to the Middle East in early October to set the stage for further Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Another Kissinger trip is likely to get underway in late October and keep the Secretary of State out of the country until early November. Dates and places have not been finalized, but it appears that trip will take Dr. Kissinger to India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, the Soviet Union, Iran and Italy. A stop in Yugoslavia is also under consideration. In Moscow Secretary Kissinger wants to hold further talks on strategic arms limitations. In Rome he is to make a speech to the World Food Conference.

If the Organization of American States decides to hold a foreign ministers conference in Quito, Ecuador, November 11 to discuss Cuba, Dr. Kissinger is likely to go there, too, if his schedule permits.

Also he will accompany President Ford on a visit to Japan, the first ever made to that country by a U.S. president, that begins November 19.

It is possible that Secretary Kissinger will go to Peking in late December or January. His last trip to the People's Republic of China was in November, 1973.

Secretary Kissinger is also said to be considering a swing through Latin America early next year.

ENVOYS: -- The President will nominate Former Assistant to the President Peter Flanigan as Ambassador to Spain and career Foreign Service Officer Edward Little as Ambassador to Chad.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

EEC ENERGY POLICY -- In Brussels, foreign ministers of the nine European Common Market nations approved principles and guidelines for a common energy policy, Market officials said. The agreement called for a meeting before the end of the year to decide production and consumption target figures up to 1985 and map action for the development of the Market's own energy sources.

ISRAEL -- In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Israel will use all means to eliminate Arab terrorist elements, to curb the activities of Palestinian guerrillas and counter their claim to represent the Palestinian people. Mr. Rabin spoke on Israel Radio.

AEC CHAIRMAN ASSURES SAFEGUARDS -- In Vienna, Dr. Dixy Lee Ray, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, told newsmen the United States had received full assurances from India that its supplies of nuclear fuel will not be misused. She said India has reaffirmed that U.S.-supplied enriched uranium would be used only for the Bombay atomic power plant for which it is designed.

Dr. Ray, first woman chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission took the rostrum Tuesday, on the second day of the IAEA'S 18th general conference.

Dr. Ray maintained that the world would feel reassured if internationally approved facilities were established to handle all the spend fuel arising from power reactors. She pointed out that terrorist activity in many countries has prompted the United States to enhance the physical security at AEC and AEC-licensed facilities and for nuclear materials during transport. Too much publicity concerning details would be unwise, but through appropriate technical working groups the U.S. government would be pleased to give information about its approaches to greater physical security, Dr. Ray said.

She read a message of President Ford who emphasized "the strong and affirmative role the United States has played in support of the IAEA." The President spoke of his awareness of world-wide hopes for nuclear energy to meet power needs and of the general concern about nuclear safeguards. Mr. Ford added that the United States looks forward to continuing its contributions to the IAEA to bring the benefits of the peaceful atom to all mankind.

The world's increasing acceptance of nuclear power was also mentioned by Dr. Ray. She expressed her conviction that the problems of safeguarding nuclear materials and facilities can be resolved if they are attacked with the good will and intelligence of which mankind is capable.

CYPRUS -- Greek and Turkish Cypriots have traded 245 sick and wounded prisoners in Nicosia. The exchange was under the supervision of the United Nations and the International Red Cross.

STOCK MARKET -- Price closed sharply and broadly higher in moderate trading of the New York Stock Exchange. Advances led declines by an 11-to-2 margin among the 1,758 issues traded.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 643.73 UP 9.00
20 TRANSP 132.62 UP 4.18
15 UTILS 59.30 UP 0.70
65 STOCKS 197.40 UP 3.56
VOLUME: 14,800,000 SHARES



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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/19/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

FORD SPEAKS ON KAY RELEASE -- President Ford called the release of Emmet Kay, the last American prisoner in Laos "a positive step," but added that he is concerned about the "many American still unaccounted for in Southeast Asia." The United States, the President said, is prepared to send unarmed teams to search for graves, crash sites and other information about the missing in action.

The text of his statement, delivered aboard the Air Force One en route from New York, follows:

(Begin Test)

With all America I welcome the news that Mr. Emmet Kay has been released as part of the prisoner exchange in Laos. This release marks a major positive step in carrying out the Vientiane accord which ended the war in that country last year. We are encouraged by this development and hope it will be followed by other positive steps to achieve peace and reconciliation in Laos.

At the same time, I remain concerned about the many Americans still unaccounted for in Southeast Asia. As vice president and during my time in the Congress, I had the opportunity to meet with the families of a number of missing men. I have the highest regard for the strength and courage these families have shown in the whole period since their loved ones were lost.

It has now been more than 18 months since the Paris agreement on Vietnam was signed in January 1973. In addition to the return of prisoners, that agreement contains specific provisions on accounting for the missing and the return of the remains of the dead. The record shows that there has been almost no compliance with these humanitarian provisions. Although the government of North Vietnam returned the remains of 23 American servicemen who died in captivity, there has been no progress on accounting for the missing and no further arrangements for the return of the remains of the dead.

The Communist side has refused to permit searches in areas under their control of crash sites, graves and other information and the MIA's. We are prepared to carry out such searches by unarmed American teams, and we stand ready to discuss arrangements for the conduct of such searches by teams from neutral countries, the international Red Cross, other humanitarian organizations, or by local authorities. The important thing is that we get on with the job now.

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The families of our men have waited too long already and I am sure that families of other nationalities who remain unaccounted for have a similar desire to know the fate of their loved ones. There should be no political or military controversy about this humanitarian problem and I call for renewed efforts to resolve it.

BALANCE OF TRADE DEFICIT -- The Commerce Department reported that the U.S. balance of payments shows a 900 million dollars deficit for the first half of 1974. The second quarter deficit of 2,700 million dollars wiped out a 1,800 million dollars surplus in the first quarter. The Commerce Department said petroleum imports, which have quadrupled in price, were the primary cause of the sharp change.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES NEW WEALTH FIGURES -- Vice Presidential nominee Nelson Rockefeller decided to revise the figures showing his assets and will make the new data public when his confirmation hearings open before the Senate rules committee Monday. The new figures will show that he is worth substantially more than the 33 million dollars he originally reported to the Congressional committees. Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott said Mr. Rockefeller voluntarily decided to revise the figure after a discussion with him and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield.

PRIMARY RESULTS -- In Oklahoma, youthful professor and Rhodes Scholar David Boren defeated Congressman Clem Rogers McSpadden in the greatest voter turnout for a Democratic governor's runoff in the state's history. Congressman McSpadden promised to support Mr. Boren in his November battle against Republican State Senator Jim Inhofe. Former Congressman Ed Edmondson defeated State Corporation Commission Chairman Charles Nesbitt in the Senatorial runoff in Oklahoma and will meet Republican Henry Bellmon in November.

In Washington State, Senator Warren Magnuson and all congressmen seeking re-election easily won renominations in the primaries.

NIXON REPORTED ILL -- Richard Nixon's lawyers, his daughter Julie Eisenhower and his spiritual adviser Billy Graham have indicated that the former President is seriously ill with blood clots in his left leg. The Los Angeles Times reported that three hospitals near San Clemente, California, have readied plans for admitting him. Lawyers for Mr. Nixon presented arguments to a federal court that he is too sick to make a deposition appearance next Tuesday. Mr. Nixon has also been subpoenaed as a defense witness in the Watergate cover-up trial scheduled to start in Washington October 1.

GAO RAPS MILITARY PRIVILEGE -- The General Accounting Office charged that the Army, Navy and Air Force provide their high ranking officers as well as members of Congress, their aides and dependents with cars for personal trips to restaurants, golf courses, florists and the theater. The GAO said a 1964 law provides that these cars can be used for official purposes only. Exempt are the President, heads of executive departments, and high-ranking diplomatic officials.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS: A House-Senate conference committee has agreed on a compromise military appropriations bill of 82,600 million dollars for the current fiscal year. The amount is 4,483 million dollars less than requested by the Administration--a cut of 5.15 percent.

In announcing the figure, Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman John McClellan said it was his "belief that the amount appropriated in the bill strikes a fair balance between the requirements of the nation's defense establishment and the need for reduced federal spending to deal with inflation." McClellan added that the impact of the cuts, in terms of actual spending during the 12 month fiscal year would be a reduction of only about 2,600 million dollars, reflecting the fact that work on many contracts extends beyond the fiscal year.

The measure -- while reducing the amount of money to be spent overall -- restores funds for several military hardware items, such as the F-11 and F-15 fighter planes, which had been cut by the Senate.

The conference committee action still must be approved by the full House and Senate. The amount agreed upon by the committee is 446 million dollars more than the Senate had approved earlier but it is 810 million dollars less than the House and appropriated.

NIXON FUNDS: -- The Administration's request for 850,000 dollars to pay for former President Nixon's transition to private life was cut by more than half by a House Appropriations Subcommittee September 17. The Committee voted 7-6 to cut to 398,000 dollars the total amount for the former President's pension, staff and office expenses through next June. Subcommittee Chairman Tom Steed said the appropriations for Mr. Nixon would not have encountered so much difficulty if it hadn't been for this pardon thing." Included in the cut was a request for 110,000 dollars to store Mr. Nixon's tapes and documents in a general services administration vault near Mr. Nixon's San Clemente estate.

The full Appropriations Committee will take up the Nixon budget request September 24 with a vote by the full House expected September 27 or the following week.

SIMON SEES OIL GLUT -- U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon told a Senate committee that world oil production is running nearly a million barrels a day above demand and that there is a potential for a daily surplus of up to five million barrels. He said the Arab oil-producing nations are finding their market for oil dwindling.

PRIME INTEREST DOWN IN TEXAS -- Directors of the First Dimebox State Bank of Dimebox, Texas, lowered their bank's prime rate to 11.5 percent from 12 percent because they felt it would be in the public interest and that it was up to the banks to "project leadership during this time of extreme monetary crisis."

AROUND THE WORLD:

BRITISH ELECTION -- British Prime Minister Harold Wilson ordered a Parliamentary general election October 10. He seeks to win an absolute majority for his labor party in Parliament and introduce a program of frankly socialist measures to combat inflation. For the past six months the Labor Party, in a minority government role, was unable to pass some economic measures because of the combined Conservative and Liberal parties' opposition.

IRELAND MEETING -- Northern Ireland Secretary Merlyn Rees flew to a military base outside Dublin Wednesday and met with the Irish Republic's Justice Minister, apparently to map out strategy against the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

SALT RESUMES: -- In Geneva, United States and Soviet negotiators resumed the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks after a recess of six months. The two delegations are headed by Ambassador-at-large U. Alexis Johnson and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semyonov.

STALIN BOOK PANNED -- A review, published by the Soviet Communist Youth League newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda, panned a new Soviet novel "War" by Ivan Stadnyuk, which extols the "greatness" and "immortality" of Stalin.

SOVIETS ACCUSE FOY KOHLER -- Writing in the Soviet writers newspaper Literaturnaya Gazeta, Grigory Khozin, chief scientific workers at the U.S.A. Institute, accused former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Foy Kohler of trying to sabotage Soviet-American space cooperation.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages: 30 INDUS 651.19 UP 3.13
20 TRANSP 132.58 OFF 0.04
15 UTILS 59.59 UP 0.29
65 STOCKS 198.10 UP 0.70
VOLUME: 11,760,000 SHARES.

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FORD CALLS FOR U.N. COOPERATION ON FOOD AND FUEL

New York, Sept. 18 -- Urging agreement on a "global strategy" to assure adequate supplies of food and fuel, President Ford says the United States will increase its agricultural aid to other nations.

Addressing the United Nations General Assembly in New York City September 18, the President:

-- Promised that the United States would spend more this year on food shipments to nations in need, helping to meet short-range requirements,

-- Declared Washington is ready to negotiate with other nations to establish and maintain an international system of food reserves,

-- Asserted that the United States "will substantially increase its assistance" for agricultural production programs in other countries.

President Ford said the United States would present its "comprehensive proposals" at the World Food Conference in Rome in November.

The President took the occasion of his first address to the United Nations to reaffirm his belief that "in the nuclear era, there is no rational alternative to accords of mutual restraint" between Washington and Moscow. While bolstering U.S. partnerships with traditional friends, he said, "We will seek out and expand relations with old adversaries."

Mr. Ford said the United States "will strive to heal old wounds re-opened in recent conflicts" in Cyprus, the Middle East and Indochina. While he noted that "peace cannot be imposed from without," he pledged to "do whatever is within our capacity to help achieve it."

Stark reality, he said, "has tempered Americas actions," and it must now govern the action of others -- "today's regional conflict must not become tomorrow's world disaster."

Mr. Ford also went out of his way to underline his confidence in Secretary of State Kissinger. In an apparent reference to published speculation that Mr. Kissinger might be stripped of his function as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and head of the National Security Council staff, the President said he has had "the closest working relationship" with Dr. Kissinger. "It should be emphatically understood," Mr. Ford said, "that the Secretary of State has my full support and the unquestioned backing of the American people." He added he would "continue to endorse" Dr. Kissinger's efforts for peace "as Secretary of State and in our National Security Council System."

Declaring that "a world of economic confrontation cannot be a world of political cooperation" the President also asserted that "new approaches to international cooperation" are necessary because the "economy of the world is under unprecedented stress."

Mr. Ford said that both market and controlled economies today are "part of one interdependent economic system," a fact demonstrated by the food and fuel crises.

"Let us not delude ourselves," he said, "Failure to cooperate on oil, food and inflation could spell disaster for every nation represented in this room. The United Nations must not and will not allow this to occur."

"The global strategy," he said, should be based on the principles of increased production of food and energy by all nations, realistic price levels, avoidance of narrow national advantage in commodity trading, and protection of the poorest nations against overwhelming price hikes in essential imports.

Mr. Ford declared that in adherence to those principles, the United States has already removed restrictions on food production and has resisted domestic pleas to impose export controls on food.

And, Mr. Ford pointed out, "It has not been our policy to use food as a political weapon despite the oil embargo and recent oil price and production decisions."

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English Language Broadcast of the Voice of America

Morning (0500-0900 local)	16.8 meters	17790 kHz	0700-0900 local
	19.7 meters	15210 kHz	0700-0900 local
	25.5 meters	11760 kHz	0700-0900 local
	31.4 meters	9545 kHz	0500-0700 local
	48.5 meters	6185 kHz	0500-0600 local
Evening (1800-2300 local)	25.6 meters	11715 kHz	
	30.7 meters	9760 kHz	
	49.0 meters	6110 kHz	
	190 meters	1580 kHz	1830-1900 and 2130-2300 local

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ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/20/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

GREENSPAN SEES SLUGGISH YEAR -- The chairman of President Ford's Council of Economic Advisers said the nation's inflation ridden economy will probably remain "dull and sluggish" until at least mid-1975. Chairman Alan Greenspan, speaking at the latest in a series of Administration conferences on the economy, told 500 private organization representatives: "The outlook for the economy is very dull and sluggish, going nowhere, an economy that remains inflation ridden, that implies unemployment. No one looks on the outcome over the next six to nine months with any degree of optimism." Senator Edward Kennedy, speaking at the same meeting, sharply attacked Administration anti-inflation policies, saying they "will create more serious unemployment in the future." But he said he was "pleased with the no. one priority that President Ford is giving to the fight against inflation."

PROPOSE SPENDING CURBS -- Director Roy Ash of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) told the new House Budget Committee that the Congress will get a 20 billion dollars package of proposed reductions and postponements of spending by the end of this week and an additional four billion dollar package within the next few days. He did not specify the items President Ford will propose for cancelled or postponed funding.

CONGRESSIONAL REACTION TO CHILE POLICY -- Senator Frank Church and Representative Michael Harrington said in separate television interviews that the United States had no business contributing millions of dollars to oppose former Chilean Marxist President Salvador Allende. Sen. Church, interviewed on CBS-TV Morning News, accused President Ford of advocating "the law of the jungle" in defense of Central Intelligence Agency intervention in Chile. He said the CIA intervention "contradicts our traditional policy in which we have long professed that we observe the right of self determination." Rep. Harrington who wrote a letter which revealed secret testimony by CIA Director William Colby and resulted in the probe of the Agency's activities in Chile, said on NBC-TV Today Show he questioned whether Mr. Allende was actually trying to destroy opposition news media and other hostile elements in the country.

Meanwhile, two members of the Senate Watergate Committee launched an attempt Thursday to provide stronger Congressional review of the Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence organizations. Senators Howard Baker and Lowell Weicker introduced a bill to create a Senate-House committee to check intelligence agencies.

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EXPLAIN FOOD PLEDGE -- Agriculture Department sources said President Ford's pledge of U.S. cooperation to build an international network of food reserves apparently will involve no new U.S. government stockpiles for hungry nations. Mr. Ford made the pledge in a speech at the U.N. General Assembly Wednesday. Instead, the sources said, the U.S. contribution to famine reserves would consist of the surplus inventories held by American farmers and traders in the normal course of business.

UNDER WATER OIL EXPLOITATION -- The Senate has approved, 64 to 23, legislation designed to facilitate "rapid and responsible" commercial exploitation of oil and gas under the nation's offshore waters. The bill would direct the Interior Secretary to draw up a program to make available leasing of all outer continental shelf lands that show promise of oil or gas.

EMERGENCY POWER CURBED -- A proposed four-year extension of the President's civil defense emergency powers has been killed by the House Rules Committee after complaints that it was a surrender of Congressional power to the White House. The measure, defeated by a 7-5 vote, would have extended the 1950 Federal Civil Defense Act to June 30, 1978. Legislative authority for the act expired last June 30.

ASK NIXON SUBPOENA -- The Special Watergate Prosecutor's office asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to serve a subpoena on former President Richard Nixon in the Watergate cover-up trial that begins October 1. A spokesman for Leon Jaworski said the subpoena is returnable on the day the trial begins. He said the FBI was asked to deliver it to Mr. Nixon at his San Clemente, Calif. home because of its liaison with the Secret Service.

ROCKEFELLER WORTH 182.5 MILLION -- Vice President-designate Nelson Rockefeller said he is worth approximately 182.5 million dollars, including 20 million dollars worth of art and land he will turn over to the public after his death. He said in a prepared statement the bulk of his assets are in two trusts valued at a total of 120 million dollars. He said he issued the statement because of earlier press reports that he had filed a statement with Congressional committees reporting his net worth to be 33 million dollars. He also said he would make a detailed financial statement public at the opening of his confirmation hearings before the Senate Rules Committee Monday.

GDP DOWN -- Revised figures issued by the Commerce Department showed the U.S. real Gross National Product declined by 1.6 percent in the second quarter. The inflation rate, as measured by the GDP price deflator, was revised to an annual rate of 9.4 percent from the 9.6 percent reported last month.

GENERAL HAIG -- Criticism is growing among some Democrats in the Senate to the appointment by President Ford of General Haig to be commander of NATO. Senators Byrd (of West Virginia), Clark Hughes and Proxmire have urged the Senate Armed Services Committee to open hearings on the appointment. But committee chairman Stennis has given no indication he will do so.

Proxmire, in a statement September 19, called on Haig to "voluntarily appear before the Senate Armed Services Committee to clear the air before assuming his post as supreme allied command, Europe." Proxmire said that "regardless of the legal dispute as to whether or not General Haig is required to submit himself for Senate confirmation, he should voluntarily seek out such hearings in order to answer questions and clear the air about his role in the Nixon Administration, his military career, and the post to which he has been appointed by the President."

AID TO TURKEY: The Senate, by a vote of 64-27, has passed a resolution which declares it to be the sense of the Congress "that the President shall immediately declare Turkey ineligible for further assistance" under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Foreign Military Sales Act. The resolution was offered by Senator Thomas Eagleton in the form of an amendment to the Export-Import Bank Act being debated on the Senate floor.

Sen. Eagleton said the legislation seeks to place the Senate on record as objecting to the Administration's failure to comply with the legal requirement to cut off aid to Turkey.

He said Turkey by its actions on Cyprus has violated the 1947 aid agreement with the United States which stipulates that Turkey must obtain the approval of the United States for the use of American military aid for any purpose other than for the defensive purposes for which the aid was furnished.

FEDERAL PAY RAISE: The Senate has rejected President Ford's plea to delay a 5.5 percent pay raise for 3.5 million civilian and military employees for three months. The vote-65 to 34 with only Sen. Fulbright not voting -- means the raises will go into effect October 1 as originally scheduled. Under law, if either the House or Senate disapproves the delay by majority vote, the pay increase goes into effect.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

FINNISH-GERMAN TREATY -- Finland and West Germany signed a declaration normalizing relations and renouncing the threat or use of force against each other -- nearly 30 years after World War Two. In the declaration, Finland indefinitely postponed compensation claims for damage by Nazi troops in Finnish Lapland in 1944 in exchange for Bonn's recognition of Finland's neutrality.

FORD-TANAKA MEETING -- In Tokyo, a foreign minister spokesman said Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka will discuss bilateral relations with President Ford when they meet in Washington September 21.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 674.05 UP 22.14
20 TRANSP 136.99 UP 4.41
15 UTILS 61.51 UP 1.92
65 STOCKS 204.74 UP 6.64
VOLUME: 17,000,000 SHARES.

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OIL MONEY SHOUDN'T DISEUPT FINANCIAL SYSTEM, SIMON SAYS

Washington, Sept. 19 -- Nations in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are investing huge sums of money in other nations, but this should not disrupt the world financial markets, according to Secretary of the Treasury William Simon.

He testified before a closed session of the Senate Permanent subcommittee on Investigations on September 18. His complete testimony was not made public, but the next day the Treasury Department rereleased the text of a statement he submitted for the record.

"These OPEC current account imbalances represent only a small fraction of world financial markets," Mr. Simon noted in the statement although the amounts are huge in terms of international payments patterns and transfers of wealth.

He made these other points:

-- The world monetary system is sound, although OPEC monies will cause strains to it.

-- These strains have induced the banks and other financial institutions to devise new methods and new techniques to cope with most of the problems, and authorities in key countries have tightened supervision over banks. As a result, the system is in no real danger.

-- OPEC nations had a surplus of between about 25 and 28 billion dollars between January 1 and August 31, 1974. About seven billion dollars went into the United States, three billion went into the United States, three billion went into the United Kingdom, two billion went into Europe, three billion went into developing countries and the multilateral banks, and between 10 and 13 billion dollars is being held in Euro-dollars and other Euro-currency deposits, largely in London.

-- In recent months, OPEC nations have begun putting a larger share of their funds into long-term direct-placement loans and securities of major governments, while decreasing the share going into short term investments.

-- "It is essential that the oil-producing states come to recognize that their own national interests lie in lower oil prices, both in terms of their narrow self-interest in maintaining their markets for future oil sales and because of their stake in the operation of the international economic system.

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KISSINGER STATEMENT CALLS GOOD U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS ESSENTIAL

Washington, Sept. 19 -- In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee September 19, Secretary of State Kissinger said a constructive relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union is essential to world order.

Unless the two major nuclear powers conduct themselves with restraint and use their great resources for the benefit of mankind, he said, "there will be no international stability."

While they remain competitive, he said, the two nations must base their policies on the premise "that neither can expect to impose its will on the other without running an intolerable risk."

"The challenge of our time is to reconcile the reality of competition with the imperative of coexistence," he stressed.

Secretary Kissinger's appearance before the Committee was part of its continuing series of hearings on detente. Some highlights of his 10,000-word prepared statement are:

--Detente, which the Secretary defined as "the search for a more constructive relationship," is a continuing process and not a final condition that can be reached at any specific point in time.

-- No aspect of American policy, domestic or foreign, has greater bipartisan support than the effort to achieve an easing of international tensions.

-- The U.S. approach proceeds from a belief that in negotiations, progress in one area lends momentum to progress in others. "If we succeed, then no agreement stands alone as an isolated accomplishment vulnerable to the next crisis," he said.

-- By acquiring a stake in a network of relationships with the West, he said, there is a hope that the Soviet Union "may become more conscious of what it would lose by a return to confrontation."

-- By creating a new set of international relations, detente imposes new demands on the U.S. with respect to other countries and areas, the Secretary said. "President Ford has assigned the highest priority to maintaining the vitality of our partnerships in Europe, Asia and Latin America" he noted.

International economic problems which "cut across political dividing lines" can be more likely solved if international tensions are kept at a minimum.

"In the present period," he emphasized, "mankind may be menaced as much by international economic and political chaos as by the danger of war. Avoiding either hazard demands a cooperative world structure for which improved East-West relations are essential."

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KISSINGER "OPTIMISTIC" ON RESOLUTION OF SOVIET TRADE BILL

Washington, September 19 -- The question and answer session that followed Secretary of State Kissinger's 50 pages of testimony on East-West detente to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee September 19 covered a broad range of topics. In two hours of responses to the Senators' queries, Dr. Kissinger talked about Middle East peace prospects, the resumed Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), Soviet emigration policy, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), oil prices, the wheat situation, India and Chile.

Following are the highlights of Dr. Kissinger's answers to questions:

EMIGRATION:

Dr. Kissinger believes that "we will know within a week" whether a solution can be reached to the problem of the Jackson Amendment to the trade bill which links "most favored nation" trade status for the Soviet Union to a liberalized Soviet emigration policy. "So far, the progress has been satisfactory, and I am very optimistic that with good will on both sides -- which I believe exists on both sides -- we can work something out," he said.

S.A.L.T.:

Press reports are "totally inaccurate" that speculate there is so much disagreement between Dr. Kissinger and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger that President Ford has been unable to formulate a specific proposal to present to the Soviet side at the S.A.L.T. negotiations that resumed in Geneva this week.

At the last National Security Council meeting before U.S. negotiator U. Alexis Johnson returned to Geneva, "no attempt" was made to come up with a "concrete proposal" for negotiation, Dr. Kissinger said.

He explained that a solid proposal was not held up because of disagreement within the administration, but because "we thought it would be a mistake to table a specific proposal" at this time in Geneva that might force the Soviets to "act before they knew what it was about."

Ambassador Johnson took to Geneva a set of "general principles" for another S.A.L.T. accord, Dr. Kissinger said, adding: "Now that the general guide lines have been given, we are working on a proposal."

He said the Union," Dr. Kissinger said, "prefers to deal with these issues at the highest level."

MIDDLE EAST:

Dr. Kissinger disagreed with an assertion by Senator J.W. Fulbright that the momentum toward peace in the area may have stopped following the Egyptian-Israeli and the Syrian-Israeli disengagement agreements. "Basically," Dr. Kissinger said, "we are about on the schedule that had always been expected."

He said that tensions between Syria and Israel have caught the public notice" but that in his consultations over the past six weeks in Washington with Arab and Israeli officials "their expressions were considered rather moderate."

"I am planning to take a quick trip to the Middle East in October, and we do not feel that a stalemate exists or that momentum is lost... We are shifting to a phase of where we are beginning to construct peace settlements...geared to achieving a permanent solution. So we had to have rather extensive consultation," Dr. Kissinger said. He said that after next month's trip he "will be in a better position to judge what the realistic prospects" for peace moves "may be."

OIL:

Dr. Kissinger said that "if there is another flare up" in the Middle East the "impact of (oil) prices and even more so on supplies could be very serious." But he observed that "it is also true that as we are making progress toward peace, the attitude of at least some of the oil producers has become more moderate."

He said that "certainly Saudi Arabia has a predisposition to be favorable toward the United States" on the oil cost problem.

GRAIN:

Senator Hubert Humphrey warned Dr. Kissinger that the Soviet Union's recent refusal to let an American survey team look into the USSR wheat crop situation represents the withholding of critically important information.

Without statistics on Soviet crops conditions, "we have no way of judging" the amount of wheat the United States "can ship abroad," the Senator said.

Dr. Kissinger replied that Soviet cooperation in information on wheat reserves "is extremely important." He said "we will make our view with respect to that very clear."

INDIA:

Asked about Indian concern over possible CIA activities there in light of press reports of covert CIA activities in Chile, Dr. Kissinger said "we are not involved in domestic politics in India."

"I have told the government of India," he said, "that if they find any American...engaging in political activities in India they should let us have the name, and he would be removed within 24 hours."

CHILE:

Dr. Kissinger reiterated that "we had nothing to do" with the 1973 military coup in Chile in which President Salvadore Allende died. He also said that during the Allende period in Chile the United States did not engage in covert activities aimed at destabilizing or subverting the government in Santiago.

He said that he had not "myself read" testimony given in April to Congress by CIA Director William Colby. But, he said, "I have been assured by him and others that he never used the word 'destabilizing'."



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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/23/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

VOA:

ENERGY CONFERENCE CONVENES -- The 9th World Energy Conference will begin in Detroit, Michigan, on Monday to assess the world's energy resources: how to increase and conserve them, and how to best use them. More than 3600 experts from 85 countries will participate. The conference officially opens with a speech by President Ford. He is expected to stress the need for international cooperation to deal with energy problems. Other speakers on Monday will include the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheik Yamani and William Simon, U.S. Treasury Secretary and former energy chief. While last year's global energy crisis is not the reason for the conference, it will be a prime topic of discussion. This is the first gathering of energy experts since the Arab oil boycott a year ago which caused oil shortages in many countries and led to sharply higher prices.

Sheik Yamani says he will oppose any attempt to increase world oil prices. An interview with a French weekly magazine Paris Match, the Saudi Minister said that any new rise in oil prices would lead to the collapse of the world's economy. He said that a new international monetary system should be set up and with those countries which now hold a great vast of money are finally consulted.

MIDEAST -- Jordan said it will boycott the Geneva Mideast talks in protest to the tripartite statement in Cairo that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In a joint statement in Cairo on Saturday, Egypt, Syria and the PLO also called for the creation of an independent Palestinian state. The PLO for the first time said a political settlement in the Middle East may be possible. A government statement in Amman said Jordan rejected an invitation to meet in Cairo with representatives of the three parties, and that if the planned Arab summit in Morocco adopts the position of the Cairo tripartite meeting, Jordan will then be absolved of its political responsibilities and its direct connection with the Palestinian cause.

CYPRUS -- Premier Bulent Ecevit says Turkey will not return to any Cyprus peace negotiations unless Turkish Cypriot refugees on British bases in Cyprus are free to go anywhere they wish. He told a Turkish news magazine that Britain had given no good reason for not permitting the refugees to leave for any destination they choose. The Greek Cypriots have opposed the movement of Turkish Cypriots north to Turkish occupied areas on the theory that this would deepen the division of Cyprus. An exchange of the several thousand prisoners remaining begins on Monday. The deposed Cypriot President, Archbishop Markarios, met with Yugoslav President Tito soon after arriving in Belgrade from Cairo for a day of talks about the Cyprus crisis.

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U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY -- The U.N. General Assembly on Monday begins its general policy debate. More than 100 items are on the agenda, including the Palestine question and Cyprus. U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will be the opening speaker than he begins a series of talks, receptions, and dinners with world statesmen gathered for the annual assembly meeting.

EMMET KAY INTERVIEWED -- A former American prisoner of war, Emmet Kay, says he believes his Pathet Lao captors were trying to destroy him mentally. But his faith in God and in the U.S. helped him keep his mind. Mr. Kay was released last week after 16 months in captivity in Laos. He told newsmen in Honolulu that for nearly one year of his captivity the Pathet Lao kept him in solitary confinement in an underground cave. Mr. Kay, the last known American war prisoner in Indochina, was a civilian pilot who was forced down in Laos in 1973.

NIXON TO ENTER HOSPITAL -- Former President Richard Nixon is scheduled to enter a hospital in Long Beach, California, on Monday for treatment of a recurrence of phlebitis, a painful condition caused by blood clotting in the veins of his left leg. In Washington, meantime, Special Watergate prosecutor has asked for a court-appointed team of medical experts to examine Mr. Nixon to determine if he is fit to testify at the forthcoming Washington trial of Watergate cover-up defendants. The trial is to begin on October 1, and both the prosecution and the defense have subpoenaed him to testify. It is not known how long Mr. Nixon will remain in the hospital.

ROCKEFELLER HEARINGS -- The Senate Rules Committee opens hearings on Monday on the confirmation of Nelson Rockefeller as Vice President of the U.S. The hearings mark the second time in less than a year that Congress rather than the American voter has sat in judgement of a Vice President candidate. The other time was last November when Gerald Ford was confirmed to replace former Vice President Spiro Agnew who resigned after being accused of tax evasion. Mr. Rockefeller, former governor of New York, has pledged to make a complete statement at the opening of the Senate hearings, as he put it, "to give a frank and open statement of my background, my career, my associations, my purposes, my finances, and any thing else the committee and the Congress want to know."

MOZAMBIQUE -- The head of the African-led transitional government in Mozambique has urged white settlers who fled the territory to return. He said there is a place for everybody in Mozambique and returning whites will be welcome. An estimated 25,000 people, or 10% of Mozambique's white population, went to South Africa and Swaziland after racial disturbances triggered by a white extremist insurgency attack. Portuguese State Minister told Lisbon newsmen on his return from Mozambique that life there is returning to normal even though there is still uneasiness among some whites. He said the authorities in Mozambique are fully alert for any possible efforts by a few dissidents whether individuals inside or outside the territory, to create disorder.

PRESIDENT FORD'S DECISION-MAKING PROCESS DESCRIBED

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 20 -- The decision making process of President Ford is the subject of a copyrighted interview with three top White House advisers, that appeared in the current issue of the U.S. News and World Report. The three men interviewed were Philip W. Buchen, President Ford's Chief Legal Counsel and Counselors to the President Robert Hartmann and John O. Marsh, Jr.

Following are excerpts from the interview:

(Begin Excerpts)

Q: How would you describe Mr. Ford's normal way of operating?

Mr. Hartmann: The normal way is to get many people out collecting the facts and then, having been given the facts and the dimensions of the problem, to consult with a considerable number of people both in and outside the government--the individuals, depending on what the problem is.

Q: Does he make much direct contact on his own with old contacts in Congress?

Mr. Hartmann: Yes. I can't think of a matter that's come up in this first month, and also during the time he was Vice President, where he didn't make at least a half a dozen phone calls in addition to ones he had other people make.

Q: It sounds as if he is not very highly staff-oriented, as some past presidents have been --

Mr. Hartmann: He's very much an individual operator in terms of getting confidential counsel. He likes to get it first hand and without a lot of other people in the circuit and without a lot of other people in the room. Or he gets it himself on the telephone.

Q: How is he going to continue to find the time to do all of these things, make the personal contacts, make the decisions? Is it going to be a problem?

Mr. Marsh: I think the President is a decisive man, but he's also a careful and a very deliberate man. He seeks opposing views, but he does not equivocate about making a decision when presented with a selection among opposing views. He will draw on and rely on staff assistance, but will not bind himself to that. He's extremely wide-read from the standpoint of current events--the press, news digests.

Another thing: He's not given to long philosophical discussions with individuals. He likes things laid out very rapidly. Frequently it's best if you can carry on a short conversation with him and can do it succinctly and summarize. In this manner he may draw on a large cross section of views to reach his decision and to support the action that he wants to take.

Q: Would he rather hear advice than see memos?

Mr. Marsh: My experience has been that you had better never give Mr. Ford a paper if you don't expect him to read it. If you put things on paper, he likes to have short summaries, precise and objective, laid out with the various courses of action. Really, though, he likes best the oral presentation where it's presented in an objective way... He's the most efficient man in the use of his time that I've ever worked around.

Q: In running the Administration, will the President appoint an economic "czar", or men with broad powers in any other field?

Mr. Hartmann: My feeling is that we are not going to have very many "czars." We're just going to have a President.

Q: Why is that?

Mr. Hartmann: Well, the President operates on the principle of competition, both of men and ideas. I don't want to carry the football-team analogy too far, but he is a great believer in competition. He uses the principle of competition in getting the best out of people, both on his staff and those whose allegiance is voluntary, perhaps transitory.

He never has a single individual who does everything, knows everything and who is the "straw boss" for everybody else. He will have areas of responsibility, somewhat hazily defined sometimes, but he will give one person this responsibility and one of them another one. Sometimes he'll give them both the same job, to see who comes out best.

The end result is that he can either take the best of the two or he can combine the best features of the two and have a better result. He also gets quicker results that way.

Q: Is it a good idea to have duplication of effort and overlapping functions?

Mr. Buchen: If there's a duplication of effort, a certain redundancy is always good, because you're going to get a better product. Some people may feel there is a danger that, with divided responsibility, important matters may fall between two stools and not get acted upon quickly enough.

I disagree, because the general tendency of anybody working on a project is to move in wherever he thinks it is necessary to bring the thing to a head. When the responsibility is located in one man, he's not going to let anything fall between the stools. He's going to clear all possible issues with those who are concerned.

Mr. Marsh: I think a safeguard against any decision slipping between the cracks is the active interest in government that's demonstrated by the press. Issues that are important are constantly being brought to the attention of the President and his staff simply because of the intense interest that you have from the press, who every day ask about most of those issues....

Q: Considering the tremendous number and diversity of tasks of a President, do you think the Presidency, as an institution, has become really an impossible job for any one man?

Mr. Buchen: It is an overwhelming job.

Mr. Hartmann: But President Ford seems to thrive on it. He's remarkably well-organized man in terms of the use of his own time. He can shift his attention from one thing to another with amazing speed. I think the answer to your question lies in the ability to keep in mind at all times: "What is the most important matter that should be before me?" So far, it doesn't seem to be wearing him down.

Mr. Marsh: I, for one, don't subscribe to the theory that it's an impossible job. It's a job that is changing because of the demands of our times. But I think it's also a job that is susceptible to both organization and management, and also I think it's susceptible to a great deal of style, meaning the manner in which an individual goes about performing it.

Our system is such that the Presidency is a manageable job if you can develop the techniques for it and if the individual has the ability. I think that President Ford does have the ability. (End Excerpts)



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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/24/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

KENNEDY OUT OF PRESIDENCY RACE -- Senator Edward Kennedy said he would not be a Democratic candidate for president or vice president in 1976. "I will not accept the nomination. I will not accept a draft," he said, adding: "My primary responsibilities are at home." The Massachusetts Senator made the announcement at a specially summoned news conference in Boston. He said his decision was final and unconditional. But he said he would be a candidate for re-election as Senator from Massachusetts.

PROJECT ECONOMIC FUTURE -- An opinion poll conducted by the National Association of Business Economists (NABE) said inflation in the United States will drop to about eight percent, unemployment will rise to about six percent and there will be modest growth in the Gross National Product next year. "The slide in economic activity is just about ended," said Dr. Carl Madden, president of NABE. The survey said the Administration's anti-inflation policy has been "poor" so far, but urged no change in monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Board.

ROCKEFELLER HEARINGS: The Senate Rules and Administration Committee opened hearings September 23 on the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller to be Vice President of the United States. Mr. Rockefeller told the committee that "should I become confirmed and should Congress request, I will place immediately all my securities which I own outright" into a blind trust so as to avoid any conflict of interest. He said that his personal net worth is 62.8 million dollars plus a lifetime income from two trusts with total assets of 116 million dollars. In addition, he said he has given 15.5 million dollars to members of his family, paid 69 million dollars in federal, state and local taxes during his lifetime, and donated 33 million dollars to charity.

Mr. Rockefeller told the committee he is "not beholden to any interest or any person." He said his sole concern, if he is confirmed as Vice President, is to serve the best interests of the people of the United States.

Repeatedly asked by the nine Senators on the Committee if his vast wealth would constitute a conflict of interest, Mr. Rockefeller said "it is time the myth or misconception of family wealth having an influence on the economy of this country be brought out, exposed and dissipated." He said two-tenths of a percent is the highest amount of shares the Rockefeller family has in any one company. "We do not control these companies," he said. "I know this doesn't fit the popular concept, but I don't wield economic power...these companies are run by managers. Mr. Rockefeller added that he does not even read the lists of securities he owns.

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Queried about why he wants to be Vice President, when in the past he has said he would refuse that office, Mr. Rockefeller answered: "I have reached a different point in my long life of active experience" and this country has reached a critical point.

Asked by Senator Robert Byrd "what assurances the American people can have that your answers to questions constitute dependable guidelines for your actions as Vice President," Mr. Rockefeller responded by saying "solely my integrity and my record."

The Vice Presidential nominee also said it would have been his "total inclination" to have allowed the judicial process to run its course before pardoning former President Nixon. However, Mr. Rockefeller added, "I don't want to get into the box my predecessor did, there may be circumstances I don't know."

On relations with the press, Mr. Rockefeller said "to me the free media in the United States is essential to democracy and to the life of the country." He praised the press for its reporting during the recent past. "We've all got scars from the press," he added, "But I'd rather have scars and see the system survive" than not to have a free press.

Mr. Rockefeller, accompanied by his wife, Happy, presented a 72-page statement to the committee, packed with financial data about the family's worldwide investments plus tidbits of family and personal history. He traced for the committee his background, his business career and philanthropies, his federal government service under four presidents and his 15 years as governor of New York.

The Rules Committee hearings are expected to continue throughout the week. The House Judiciary Committee has not yet scheduled hearings on the Rockefeller nomination and Senator Hugh Scott, a member of the Rules Committee, criticized the House for not expediting the matter. Sen. Scott added that President Ford might have to cancel his trip to Japan next month because of the question of whether he should leave the country while there is no Vice President. "I would have the House of Representatives gives some thought to this," he said.

TWO-HUNDRED MILE FISHERY -- Battle lines are being drawn in the Senate over a Commerce Committee bill barring foreign ships from fishing within 200 miles of U.S. shores, except under special circumstances. The present limit is 12 miles. American fishing interests complain that Japanese and Russian ships are overfishing and endangering some species. The committee bill, approved 11-2 on July 23, would allow foreign fishing within the zone only if the Commerce Department determines it would not reduce stocks below a stable limit, and then only after U.S. ships have made their catch. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which has co-jurisdiction of the bill voted 9-8 last week to recommend against passage of the 200-mile limit and is expected to report the measure of this week. No committee action has been taken in the House. The State Department opposes unilateral action and wants Congress to wait resolution of fishing limits by the Law of the Sea conference which resumes in Geneva in March.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR "TOUGH STEPS" -- President Ford, in an address September 23 to the World Energy Conference in Detroit, said "we will take tough steps to obtain the degree of self-sufficiency necessary to avoid disruption of our economy."

While pointing out that American foreign policy rests on international cooperation, the President said "sovereign nations cannot allow their policies to be dictated, or their fate decided, by artificial rigging and distortion of world commodity markets."

Delivering the opening address to the three-day gathering of 4,000 executives, economists, educators, engineers and government leaders involving the energy industries from some 70 countries, Mr. Ford said "it is difficult to assess the energy problem without lapsing into doomsday language. The danger is clear. It is severe."

He concluded, however, "I am nevertheless optimistic. The advantages of cooperation are as visible as the danger of confrontation."

KISSINGER WARNS OF 'MAJOR ECONOMIC CRISIS' --- Secretary of State Kissinger has issued a warning to the United Nations General Assembly that "strains on the fabric and institutions of the world economy threaten to engulf us all in a general depression."

"The early warnings signs of a major economic crisis are evident," he said in an address to the 132-nation organization. He said "we can no longer afford to pursue our nation, or regional or bloc self-interest except in a global context."

Dr. Kissinger called for an "unprecedented degree" of international cooperation to meet man's basic needs for energy and food and to assure economic growth "while mastering inflation."

He also emphasized that the world cannot sustain "even the present level of (oil) prices, much less continuing increases."

In one of the most solemn speeches he has ever made as Secretary of State, Dr. Kissinger also warned that nuclear "catastrophe looms plausible --- whether through design or miscalculation, accident, theft or blackmail."

He pledged continued efforts by the United States for peace in the Middle East and renewed U.S. offers, if the parties desire it, to help settle the Cyprus situation.

TEXTS AVAILABLE (The full texts of the above speeches by President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger are available upon request at the USIS press office. President Ford's Sept. 13 address to the U.N. General Assembly is also available)

AROUND THE WORLD:

USSR TESTS ROCKETS -- The Soviet Union announced it will carry out rocket firing tests in the Northwest Pacific between September 25 and October 5, warned ships and planes to remain out of the region. The area several hundred mile northwest of Midway Island is the same where the Soviets held a similar series of tests in February.

MIDEAST -- Israel joined Jordan in denouncing Egyptian and Syrian recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestine people. Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said the move would be harmful to his country's existence. Jordan announced Sunday that it refused to join a policy coordination conference with Egypt, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

VENEZUELA TO NATIONALIZE -- In Caracas, President Carlos Andres Perez said U.S. and other foreign-owned oil companies in Venezuela will be nationalized in 1975 while U.S. iron ore firms will be taken over this year. President Perez made the statement during a weekend meeting with leaders of the Union Republicana Democratica Party, a party spokesman said.

HONDURAS DISASTER-- Honduran army troops Monday burned the bodies of thousands of victims of Hurricane Fifi and sent out a desperate appeal for helicopters to save an estimated 3,000 persons stranded in villages swarming with deadly snakes. The Honduran National Emergency Committee has reported at least 5,000 persons dead, 50,000 homeless and more than 500 million dollars damages in the worst storm in the nation's history.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 663.72 OFF 7.04
20 TRANSP 137.92 UP 0.31
15 UTILS 63.62 UP 0.10
65 STOCKS 204.13 OFF 1.15
VOLUME: 12,130,000 SHARES.



ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/25/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

CAMP DAVID MEETING -- Following up on President Ford's dire economic warning, Secretary of State Kissinger and Treasury Secretary William Simon have invited the foreign and finance ministers of key industrialized nations for a weekend of informal economic discussions at Camp David. U.S. officials said officials from Britain, West Germany and Japan were among those expected to attend. They were expected to discuss the world inflation problem, the strain on the international monetary system, the fuel crisis and other issues.

WHITE HOUSE SETS RECORD STRAIGHT ON OIL -- White House officials say there is "nothing remotely belligerent" in President Ford's approach to the supply and price of oil.

The officials addressed speculative news reports that there is talks within the White House about the possibility of military action if oil producing nations do not moderate their pricing policies and production cutbacks.

"That is obviously completely untrue," the White House officials said. "There is nothing remotely belligerent in the President's approach. What is hard-nosed, if you will, is the hard-nosed look at the realities of the world."

The speculative news reports, including some in Arab newspapers which implied that President Ford threatened war, were touched off by Mr. Ford's remarks September 23 at the World Energy conference in Detroit.

In that speech Mr. Ford called for a cooperative international effort to assure producers a fair price for oil and consumers and adequate supply of reasonably-priced petroleum.

The remarks stressed the interdependence of the world economy and warned that continued price increases could have "disastrous consequences" for the world.

But Mr. Ford specifically stated that in the nuclear age there is "no rational alternative" to international cooperation.

The White House officials said Mr. Ford would be getting out some specific proposals for international cooperation in the near future.

NIXON TAPES -- The Senate Government Operations Committee unanimously approved a bill to prevent former President Richard Nixon from taking possession or destroying the Watergate tape recordings. The bill would nullify an agreement reached between Mr. Nixon and the Ford Administration. Under the bill, "complete possession and control" of all tape recordings of Mr. Nixon's conversations during his years as President would be held by the government and none could be destroyed without Congress' consent.

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NIXON IN HOSPITAL -- In Long Beach, Calif., former President Richard Nixon began undergoing tests for phlebitis. He entered Long Beach Memorial Hospital Monday, walking unaided and with no serious limp. Ron Ziegler described Mr. Nixon as depressed but mentally sharp.

CALIFORNIA INVESTIGATING NIXON -- In Los Angeles, California Attorney General Evelle Younger has asked Watergate Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski for any information he has that might be used in state prosecution of former President Richard Nixon. Mr. Younger also requested information that might have been developed about other persons involved in Watergate cases for possible use in California prosecutions.

ROCKEFELLER HEARINGS: -- Vice Presidential nominee Nelson Rockefeller testified for the second day September 24 before the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. Under sharp questioning from Senate Majority Whip Robert Byrd, Mr. Rockefeller conceded that his family - as one of the nation's wealthiest - has the potential to influence the nation's economy. But he said neither he, in his 35 years of public service, nor members of his family have ever abused that potential. To do so, he added, would be "an abuse of power and a violation of the law."

On the question of President Ford's pardon of former President Nixon, Mr. Rockefeller repeated his earlier support of the action as "the right thing at the right time" considering all the circumstances. He said the pardon "showed compassion...and in the long run would help to heal the wounds of the country." He added that Mr. Nixon's acceptance of the pardon is, in his opinion, "tantamount to admitting guilt."

On last winter's energy crisis, Mr. Rockefeller said he does not believe that the major oil companies "contrived" the shortage. But, he said, they should now be taxed for their excess profits if they do not put the money into production of new supplies.

Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott criticized his colleagues on the Committee for focusing too much on Mr. Rockefeller's wealth. "There seems to be an obsession with how much money he has -- with money and power," Sen. Scott said. "He has a great deal of competence, what does money have to do with it? ...The nominee is clean and there's no scandal." Sen. Scott also chided the House of Representatives for deciding not to act on the Rockefeller nomination until after the November election. "They're trying to keep Rockefeller off the stump," he said, referring to the fact that Mr. Rockefeller has said he will not campaign for Republicans until he is confirmed by Congress.

Meanwhile, ten Republican Congressmen asked House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter Rodino to expedite the confirmation hearings, saying they feared partisan considerations were delaying the matter. The ten are all members of the moderate to liberal alliance called the Wednesday group.

FULBRIGHT DECLINES: -- Senator J. William Fulbright has released a statement declining an offer to be the next U.S. ambassador to London. The statement reads: "Mrs. Fulbright and I after very thorough consideration have concluded for personal reasons that it simply is not practicable for us to undertake the London assignment. It has been a very rugged and strenuous year and both of us feel we need a short 'sabbatical' in order to 'unwind' and to restore our sense of perspective. Needless to say we deeply appreciate the honor of being offered so prestigious a post, and it was with deep regret that we felt we must decline." The statement was released September 23 after the Arkansas Senator met with newsmen from his home state. Sen. Fulbright, who chairs the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, lost his bid for renomination in the Arkansas Democratic primary May 28. While the London appointment was never formally announced by the White House, it was widely reported that Sen. Fulbright was President Ford's choice to succeed Ambassador Annenberg.

FOREIGN AID AND HUMAN RIGHTS: -- One hundred members of Congress have written Secretary Kissinger that their support for foreign aid legislation will be influenced "by the extent to which U.S. foreign policy shows more concern for human rights in recipient countries." Congressman Donald Fraser, one of the 100, said Chile and South Korea are two examples of nations where U.S. military aid should be cut. Rep. Fraser is chairman of the House Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements which has held more than 20 hearings during the past year on human rights and U.S. foreign policy. The foreign aid authorization and appropriation bills have not yet come to a vote in the House. The Senate is expected to take up the authorization measure this week.

CUBA: -- Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia said in a Senate speech September 23 that he would like to see the United States lift restrictions on trade with Cuba -- but only on two conditions. One, if Cuba compensates U.S. citizens for confiscated property and two, if Cuba allows U.S. reporters "free access" to the island. "If these two requirements are met," Sen. Byrd said, "the lifting of restrictions against Cuba might well be justified and might prove beneficial." He added that not much could be gained by a continued boycott of Cuba because there is "little likelihood" that a free Cuba will replace the "firmly entrenched" Castro government.

DEFENSE BUDGET -- The Senate September 24 by voice vote passed a record 82,600 million dollars defense appropriation bill and sent the measure to the White House for signing into law. Senate approval came in action on a conferees report on the bill.

MILITARY AID TO TURKEY: -- The House 307-to-90 has voted to cut off military aid to Turkey until there is "substantial progress" in removal of Turkish troops from Cyprus. The move came despite warnings from Democratic as well as Republican leaders in Congress that it would endanger Secretary of State Kissinger's efforts to reach a settlement between Greece and Turkey.

The provision reads that military aid to Turkey would end until "the President certifies to Congress that substantial progress toward settlement has been made regarding military forces in Cyprus." The amendment was offered by Representatives Benjamin Rosenthal and Pierre "Pete" DuPont.

Rep. Rosenthal, in explaining the legislation, said Turkey was clearly in violation of U.S. aid laws which ban use of military aid for aggressive purposes. "The fact is," he said, "that Cyprus was a neutral sovereign country and Turkey invaded that country. "It's a simple violation of our law." The amendment was added to an otherwise routine bill to continue funding of government agencies which have not yet received their 1975 appropriations.

AROUND THE WORLD:

OPEC REPLIES TO FORD -- Senior officials of major oil exporting nations expressed anger at the series of America warning over steadily rising petroleum costs. In Vienna, Abderraham Khene, Secretary General of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), scoffed at President Ford's threats and said: "We are the last people to blame for what is happening in the world." Other OPEC sources denied that inflation began with oil prices. They pointed out that "it is rather because of inflation that oil prices have had to be adjusted." They also said oil-producing nations had been exploited for a long time, and OPEC had acted only to reduce "windfall profits made by the international oil companies, mostly American companies.

In Kuwait, Oil Minister Adbel Rahman Salemmaitqi struggled off the Ford attack, saying, "Let the President speak as he wishes, he can say whatever he wants to say."

In Caracas, Presidential Secretary Ramon Escobar Salom said a hardening of positions by oil buyers and sellers could lead to a "dangerous international confrontation."

MIDEAST --- Israeli planes streaked into southwest Lebanon and attacked Arab guerrilla bases for about 15 minutes Tuesday. It marked the first reported jet sweep into Lebanon since September 15. A military spokesman in Tel Aviv said the raid was meant "to keep the terrorists busy" during the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur which begins at sundown Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Israel marked its official anniversary of the 1973 Middle East War Tuesday, vowing to avoid last year's mistakes. Israel decided to mark the anniversary on the eve of Yom Kippur, although the date falls two weeks short of the actual anniversary of the conflict.

SOVIET-U.S. DETENTE --- In Moscow, the Soviet Union and the United States signed an agreement calling for increased two-way tourism and closer cooperation between their tourist industries.

GROMYKO AT U.N. --- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko called on the United Nations to give top priority to achieving peace in Cyprus and the Middle East before the situations deteriorate further. He spoke at the U.N. General Assembly.

KISSINGER AT U.N. SEEKS CYPRUS ACCORD --- Secretary of State Kissinger has begun a round of consultations with the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers in the hope of helping to find a "fair and workable" Cyprus settlement.

Dr. Kissinger told reporters September 24 in New York after meeting Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros: "The United States is prepared to do what is useful to bring about a fair and workable solution including possibly my direct involvement."

But State Department spokesman Robert Anderson told questioners that Dr. Kissinger has "no plans at this time" to go to Cyprus, Greece or Turkey.

Shortly after seeing Mr. Mavros, the Secretary of State met with Turkey's Foreign Minister Turan Gunes.

Spokesman Anderson said the conversation with Mr. Gunes was "very useful." He said there would be another Kissinger-Gunes meeting in New York at breakfast September 30.

Asked if the meetings with Mr. Mavros and Mr. Gunes signalled the start of more active U.S. diplomacy, Mr. Anderson said "I wouldn't lead you toward saying this is an escalation." But, he added, Dr. Kissinger is ready to help "if it is desired by the parties."

The Kissinger-Gunes-Mavros talks were held in New York where the three diplomats are attending the opening sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

In a speech to the General Assembly September 23 Dr. Kissinger said of the Cyprus problem: "No mediator can succeed unless the parties genuinely want his mediation and are ready to make the difficult decisions needed for a settlement."

"We will do all we can," he said in the speech, "But it is those most directly concerned whose effort is most crucial."

Dr. Kissinger conferred at breakfast September 24 with British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan about the Cyprus situation.

The United Kingdom, like Turkey and Greece, is a guarantor power of Cyprus under the London-Zurich agreement. The recent Geneva conference on Cyprus was held under British auspices.

Foreign Minister Mavros termed his talk with Dr. Kissinger a "useful exchange of views."

"I had the opportunity to explain to the Secretary of State the position of the Greek government on Cyprus" he said. Mr. Mavros said peace on Cyprus "can only be restored if the island is completely demilitarized."

He said he and Dr. Kissinger did not discuss the future status of U.S. military bases in Greece.

The Foreign Minister said he believed that in addition to the upcoming September 29 meeting with Dr. Kissinger a third talk might be necessary before he returns to Greece. Asked if Dr. Kissinger should engage in "shuttle diplomacy" as a mediator for a Cyprus solution, Mr. Mavros replied "at is up to the Secretary(Kissinger)."

Dow Jones Closing Averages:	30 INDUS	654.10	OFF	9.62
	20 TRANSP	135.91	OFF	2.01
	15 UTILS	62.44	OFF	1.18
	65 STOCKS	201.05	OFF	.08

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ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/26/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

ROCKEFELLER ENDS TESTIMONY: Nelson Rockefeller ended three days of testimony September 25 before the Senate Rules Committee on his nomination to be Vice President of the United States. Committee Chairman Howard Cannon said "as of right now the Committee seems to be quite well satisfied with the presentation he made," adding the Committee will have the nomination ready for Senate floor action before Congress recesses in mid-October for the election campaign period. Public witnesses are scheduled to testify on the nomination September 26. Next week the committee will receive audits of Mr. Rockefeller's taxes.

Sen. Cannon said the panel won't act on Mr. Rockefeller's vice presidential nomination until it receives a report from another Congressional group on Mr. Rockefeller's taxes. However, he said he has asked the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to expedite their report. He said he hoped it would be ready "sometime next week."

In an exchange with Senate Democratic Whip Robert Byrd, Mr. Rockefeller declined to commit himself against invoking executive privilege in dealings with Congress should he become President. Noting that as a candidate for governor of New York he once pledged not to raise taxes and then found that he had to do so. Mr. Rockefeller said, "I'm gun-shy of making a commitment" -- although he said he would cooperate with Congress. Sen. Byrd quipped that Congress too is "gun shy" after years of "executive privilege" invocation from the Nixon Administration.

In other testimony Mr. Rockefeller said: "With Arab oil prices so high and the threat that they are going higher, it is almost impossible to look down the road to see where inflation and the balance of payments problem is going to end"; he is skeptical about wage and price controls "until our productivity gets back to meeting the demands of the consuming public," but he would not rule out such controls "at some time in the future"; although he supports President Ford's U.N. promise that the US will work to increase the world food supply, financing will have to come from other sources including those "who have been taking all our money" -- an apparent reference to OPEC; both Spiro Agnew and John Erlichman has asked him for financial help after leaving office, but he had declined both requests -- Mr. Agnew for a book he was writing and Mr. Erlichman for legal funds; he did not contribute funds to anyone else involved in Watergate, and a story -- already checked and discounted by the Ford Administration -- that he had funded efforts to disrupt the 1972 Democratic National Convention, is untrue.

CALLEY CONVICTION OVERTURNED -- In Columbus, Ga., a federal judge overturned the My Lai murder conviction of former Army Lt. William Calley on grounds of massive retrial publicity, denial of the right to confront witnesses and improperly draw charges. The ruling was handed down by U.S. District Judge Robert Elliott who has had the matter under consideration since conducting a two-day review of the case last June. Army attorneys were expected to appeal the order immediately.

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ASK INTELLIGENCE REVIEW -- A member of the Senate Appropriations Committee called for a thorough Congressional review of America's needs on gathering both foreign and domestic intelligence. Senator Charles Mathias, in a speech before a Maryland women's group, said: "We spend approximately 6,000 million dollars annually on intelligence activity. There are charges of waste and mismanagement. There are no significant authoritative reviews of intelligence activities since the immediate post-war period. Now is the time." Sen. Mathias also said rigorous Congressional study of U.S. foreign and domestic intelligence gathering requirements would help "resolve the doubts and uncertainties that have been raised by failures in our covert intelligence activities."

DRAFT AMENSTY BOARD MEETS -- The Presidential Clemency Board, set up to review individual cases of deserters applying for amnesty, called its first meeting Wednesday. The morning session was for organizational and publicity purposes. The Justice Department said Tuesday it is trying to make sure that all draft evaders who turn themselves in get equal treatment. So far only eight men have applied for amnesty. Board Chairman Charles Goodell gave no indication as to when the Board would begin sorting through an estimated caseload of 15,000 men who are under investigation, indictment or who have been convicted for refusing to serve.

MEANY ASKS FIRING OF NIXON ADVISORS -- AFL-CIO President George Meany has called on President Ford to drive out economic advisers held over from the Nixon Administration in order to bring the country back from "the brink of disaster." Mr. Meany charged that the Nixon Administration advisers produced "a gigantic swindle of the nation's workers."

OIL SUPPLY CRISIS OVER -- Federal Energy Administrator John Sawhill said the "supply crisis" in American petroleum is over although there are some "spot shortages" and many price problems. Mr. Sawhill told the House Subcommittee on Communications and Power: "We now face the most difficult and challenging phase of any 'temporary' exercise in regulation: the process of disengagement." He said the Administration thinks the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act should run out on schedule next February, but it would accept a four-month extension just to smooth out the "disengagement."

YAMANI RULES OUT OIL WAR -- In Chicago, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Al-Yamani said any world leader who would attempt military intervention to free oil supplies in any Arab oil-producing nations would have to be "out of his mind." He said, "a military operation would bring a severe cutdown on production. It would assure worldwide depression and the end of worldwide civilization..." Yamani was in Chicago to speak to Rotary Club meeting.

In New York, Arab foreign ministers attending the U.N. General Assembly session called top-level talks to draft a response to President Ford's campaign for a rollback of soaring world oil prices.

SCHLESINGER SEES NO MILITARY CONFLICT OVER OIL -- Washington Sept. 25 -- Secretary of defense James R. Schlesinger, in a press conference September 25, said the United States does not anticipate any military conflict involving the oil producing and consuming nations and added that it "would be inappropriate" even to use U.S. military sales to these areas as a "lever" in oil negotiations.

The Secretary, in responding to 14 questions in a 35 minute meeting with the press, also affirmed that there were no policy differences within the government on the conduct of the current S.A.L.T. negotiations, that inflation could lead to a decline in the military power of the west, and that additional steps are being taken to insure the security of U.S. nuclear weapons positioned abroad.

Mr. Schlesinger also spoke on clemency, the military appropriation bill now before the Congress, and U.S. arms sales programs.

(Excerpts of the Secretary's conference are available from USIS Press Office on request)

BALANCE OF TRADE HITS HISTORIC LOW -- The Commerce Department reported the United States suffered a 1.13 billion dollar deficit in its balance of trade in August, the worst month in history. The deficit sent the United States 2.1 billion into the red in trade with foreign nations for the first eight months of the year. Exports for August were estimated at an adjusted 3.37 billion dollars compared with imports of 9.50 billion dollars.

PRIME INTEREST RATE DOWN --- Several major banks across the nation lowered their prime interest rates from the record high of 12 percent to 11 and three quarters, indicating a slight easing in the tight money situation imposed to control inflation.

In New York, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., one of the nation's ten largest banks, announced a reduction in the prime interest rate from 12 percent to 11 and three quarter percent effective Thursday.

KISSINGER MEETS WITH GROMYKO -- Secretary of State Kissinger, who will visit Moscow late next month, has held his third meeting in five days with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The two diplomats conferred for almost three hours in New York September 24 at a working dinner given by Dr. Kissinger for Mr. Gromyko.

A U.S. spokesman said the topics discussed were the Middle East situation, the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (.S.A.L.T.) and the Cyprus problem.

Last week in Washington, Dr. Kissinger joined President Ford and Mr. Gromyko in two days of talks about the U.S.-Soviet Union SALT negotiations and a more liberalized Soviet emigration policy.

S.A.L.T. is the main subject that has prompted Dr. Kissinger's next visit to Moscow

U.S. officials said that Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Gromyko were still considering a mutually convenient date for that trip. The officials said however, that Dr. Kissinger would certainly be in Moscow by the end of next month.

Dr. Kissinger flew back to Washington September 25. He will return to New York September 29 for three or four days of bilateral talks with other foreign ministers attending the United Nations General Assembly.

U.S. officials said they did not know whether Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Gromyko would meet again before the foreign minister goes back to Moscow

These officials made no comment on the speech that Mr. Gromyko gave to the General Assembly September 24.

NIXON HEALTH -- The Physician for former President Nixon announced that a clot from Mr. Nixon's leg has moved into his lung. Dr. John Lungren, who has been treating the former president at Long Beach Hospital said, "this is a potentially dangerous situation." Dr. Lungren told a news conference that the clot was found through examination by a specialist in nuclear medicine.

AROUND THE WORLD:

MIDEAST -- Israeli jets bombed and strafed Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon for the second straight day. Reports from Tel Aviv said the purpose of the raids was to break up any attack the Palestinian guerrillas might be mounting for the Jewish Day of Atonement, Yom Kippur. Lebanese reports said no Palestinian guerrillas were killed or wounded in the raids but plantations were destroyed and woods set ablaze.

TURKEY PROTESTS AID CUTS -- In Ankara, Turkey's Defense Minister Hasan Isik called the U.S. House of Representatives vote to halt military aid to Turkey illogical and declared that Turkey would stick to its present Cyprus policies, which he said "is dictated by conditions and is not an arbitrary or unreasonable one." There was no immediate comment from Greek officials in Athens.

STOCK MARKET -- An erratic stock market, influenced by a decline in the prime rate and an historic rise in the nation's trade deficit, closed mixed in fairly active trading on the New York Stock exchange.

Dow Jones Closing Averages: 30 INDUS 649.95 OFF 4.15
20 TRANSP 137.07 UP 1.16
15 UTILS 62.66 UP 0.22
65 STOCKS 200.82 OFF 0.23



ຂ່າວສານ NEWS BULLETIN

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

9/27/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

ECONOMIC INDICATOR INDEX DOWN -- The composite Index of Leading Economic Indicators declined 1.2 percent in August. The Index has traditionally been used to forecast the direction of the nation's economic activity, but has been inconsistent in the past year because of inflation. It has been on the general decline since late 1970.

U.S. OIL IMPORT COSTS BLAMED FOR AUGUST TRADE DEFICIT -- Secretary of Commerce Frederick Dent issued the following statement about the U.S. export-import merchandise trade on September 25:

(Begin Text)

The record deficit of 1,100 million dollars in the U.S. foreign trade balance in August points up once again the massive economic impact of higher prices of imported petroleum. The cumulative deficits are causing severe problems in our balance of payments that result in strains on our domestic economy.

Imports rose for the eighth consecutive month to 9,500 million dollars and exports increased modestly to 8,400 million dollars. The total deficit for the first eight months was 2,100 million dollars, or 6,700 million dollars, including insurance and freight charges on imports.

Petroleum and steel imports increased in August, the latter reflecting the tight domestic supply of this key metal. On the export side, gains in machinery and other industrial products were partially offset by a drop in farm commodities.

There is no doubt that the underlying problem is petroleum. In August alone, the cost of petroleum was 1,700 million dollars higher than a year ago, even though the volume of petroleum imports was down approximately 10 percent. For the first eight months of the year, the United States imported 2.5 percent less petroleum in terms of volume but the cost rose by 11,400 million dollars.

These figures underscore President Ford's call for international cooperation on the part of oil-consuming nations experiencing similar problems, and a more reasonable attitude on the part of foreign producers. Furthermore, Americans should be even more acutely aware of the importance of conserving energy - at the factory, on the road, and in the home.

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"FUEL STAMPS" CONSIDERED -- Federal Energy Administrator John Sawhill said his office is considering the idea of issuing "fuel stamps" to poor people to help them pay for home heating. The proposal was made Wednesday by Pennsylvania Governor Milton Shaap and endorsed by Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania.

PRIME RATE GOING DOWN -- Several major U.S. banks followed the lead of New York's Morgan Guaranty Trust Company by lowering their prime rate to 11 3/4 percent from 12 percent and Los Angeles Western Bank of Commerce dropped its rate to 11 1/2 percent. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns was "pleased to see" the lowering of the prime rate. But the chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago said it may be premature.

CORN CROP DAMAGED -- Last weekend's frost in the Midwest destroyed up to 300 million bushels of corn according to the American Farm Bureau. The 1974 crop yield will now be below the latest U.S. Department of Agriculture forecast. University of Illinois agronomists also reported that the frost killed all corn and soybean plants north of Interstate Highway 80 in Illinois. Only one third of the soybeans were mature enough not to be affected by the frost.

FOREIGN AID: Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield told newsmen Sept. 26 that the Senate will take up the foreign aid authorization bill Monday, September 30, despite efforts to delay action on the measure. The bill was on the Senate calendar for consideration September 25, but was set aside at the request of President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger. Sen. Mansfield announced the new date following a bipartisan Congressional meeting with the President. Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright, who also attended the session, said the President and Secretary had favored a simple resolution continuing U.S. aid programs at current levels. This would avoid restrictions in the bill against military aid to Turkey and limits on arms aid to South Korea and South Vietnam. Sen. Fulbright said he opposes both measures and that he personally favors humanitarian aid and multilateral development aid. He opposes, he said, military aid and bilateral development assistance.

AID TO TURKEY: Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott, following a bipartisan Congressional meeting with President Ford September 26, said the President will accept a compromise version of an amendment cutting off U.S. military aid to Turkey. The compromise language was agreed to by the Senate Appropriations Committee now considering a House-passed appropriations bill. That measure, as it passed the House, would cut off the aid until "substantial progress" has been made on the separation of forces on Cyprus. The Senate committee changed the language to a suspension of military aid unless and until the President certifies that Turkey "is making good faith efforts to reach a negotiated settlement" between itself, Greece, and Cyprus.

STATE-USIA APPROPRIATIONS: Congress has completed action on State-USIA appropriations for fiscal year 1975 and sent the measure on to the White House.

The legislation provides 238,009,000 dollars for USIA for the current fiscal year -- up from 220,914,000 dollars appropriated in fiscal year 1974. It provides 705,692,000 dollars for the Department of State for the current fiscal year - up from 678,952,000 dollars in the last fiscal year.

ROCKEFELLER NOMINATION: The Senate Rules Committee continued hearings for the fourth day on the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller as Vice President. For the first time the nominee was not present. Instead, persons critical of the nomination testified. They included Jesse Helms, a conservative Republican Senator from South Carolina; Angela Davis, the Marxist revolutionary; critics of liberalized abortion laws, and spokesmen of two conservative organizations, Young Americans for Freedom and the Liberty Lobby.

Sen. Helms expressed the fear that the Rockefeller wealth might make the nominee incapable of separating his personal finances from those of the nation. Sen. Helms said Mr. Rockefeller "may divest himself or insulate himself from direct personal profit, but the dynastic connection may turn out to be more important than personal control of his immediate wealth...we are dealing not simply with his own personal fortune, but with the values of a large group of special interests."

Angela Davis said the nomination of Mr. Rockefeller should be rejected solely because he permitted "one of history's most wanton massacres" at Attica prison in 1971. Miss Davis said the former New York governor "turned a deaf ear" to the demands of the Attica prisoners whose revolt in September, 1971, ended in the killing of 43 inmates and guards. She added: "We have every reason to conclude that Governor Rockefeller's view of justice depends on the color of a person's skin and his economic status in life."

NIXON RECOVERING -- The "potentially dangerous" blood clot in former President Nixon's right lung is responding satisfactorily to anticoagulant drugs being administered into his veins and by pills, his physician announced Thursday.

PRIVILEGES CUT -- Administration sources said Mr. Nixon is very irritated by what he considers a "begrudging attitude" in the government to deprive him of the special privileges afforded other former Presidents.

A Senate subcommittee voted Thursday to deprive Mr. Nixon of free maid and butler service and cut by more than half the requested 350,000 dollars in federal funds to finance his return to private life.

MONSDALE SEES PRESIDENTIAL RACE -- Minnesota Senator Walter Mondale said he was "very encouraged" by the public response to his possible candidacy for President from the Democratic party and that he will announce "quite soon" whether he will seek the nomination. He added that now that Senator Edward Kennedy is out of the picture, there are no frontrunners. Sen. Mondale said he was very close to Sen. Kennedy and thinks their approach to various issues and program is similar.

GUARD KENNEDY CHILDREN -- A Treasury Department spokesman said Secret Service agents had been guarding all the Kennedy children from September 13 to 20 in answer to a "potential kidnapping threat." It was earlier reported that the threat was directed against "Kennedy blood."

BUCHER SPEAKS ON AMNESTY -- Retired Navy Commander Lloyd Bucher, whose ship--the USS Pueblo-- was captured by North Korea in 1968, said Vietnam draft evaders, but no deserters, should be given blanket amnesty. Mr. Bucher said he felt the men who objected to the war in Vietnam and refused to serve should be allowed to return without conditions, although he was happy to see President Ford extending any kind of offer to them. But the deserters, he said, broke their oath of service, and "that makes their problem different in my mind."

BRUCE NOMINATION: The President will nominate Ambassador David K.E. Bruce to be permanent U.S. Representative on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, succeeding Donald Rumsfeld.

In making the nomination, White House spokesman Ron Nessen said, the President was "calling on one of America's finest diplomats." He said Mr. Bruce's "wisdom, broad diplomatic experience and unsurpassed record of dedication to close Atlantic relations uniquely qualify him" for the position. He added that the nomination demonstrated the U.S. commitment to close relations with Europe and the maintenance of a strong Atlantic alliance.

WEYAND NOMINATION: -- The President will nominate Army Vice Chief of Staff General Fred C. Weyand to be Army Chief of Staff, succeeding General Creighton Abrams, who died September 4.

AROUND THE WORLD:

TRADE SPANISH WINE FOR SOVIET OIL -- Spain and the Soviet Union have concluded a trade deal exchanging Spanish wine, brandy and oranges for Soviet oil.

RUSSIAN SHIP EXPLODES -- Turkey's semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported that a Soviet destroyer blew up and sank while undergoing tests in the Black Sea two weeks ago. Soviet embassy officials in Turkey and U.S. Navy spokesmen in London said they had no information about this.

CHOU EN-LAI SEES AFRICAN LEADER -- Chinese Premier Chou En-lai Thursday met in a hospital with the visiting Mauretanian president, Peking Radio reporter.

Dow Jones Closing Stock Averages: 30 INDUS 637.98 OFF 11.97
20 TRANSP 133.78 OFF 3.29
15 UTILS 62.56 OFF 0.10
65 STOCKS 197.31 OFF 3.51
VOLUME: 9,060,000 SHARES.

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ALISTAIR COOKE'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

Following are excerpts of an address by Alistair Cooke to the House of Representatives during special ceremonies Sept. 25 in honor of the 200th anniversary of the First Continental Congress.

Mr. Cooke - born in England-- became an American citizen in 1941. For over thirty years he has reported on America for British press and television.

More recently he wrote and produced a special television series entitled, "America." The series, which has been widely acclaimed, has been distributed around the world including dissemination by USIA. Mr. Cooke has also written a bestselling book based on the series.

(Begin excerpts)

We are met in what I take to be the first official celebration of the Bicentennial by the Congress to applaud the men who met in Philadelphia in September 1774, in response to many indignities, mainly, I think, to the military occupation of Boston and the monstrous, and, as it turned out, the fateful blunder of the Parliament, in closing the port of Boston. This is an action which Englishmen, to this day, think of as being not particularly unreasonable, until you ask them to wonder how they would feel if the Congress of the United States were to close the port of London.

They were, as we have been told, a very mixed bunch of aggrieved men. We tend to see them as a body of blue-eyed, selfless patriots all at one in their detestation of tyranny. But I doubt that the present Congress spans so wide a political gamut. They ranged from hide-bound radicals to bloodshot conservatives. There were, of course, many disinterested men fighting for a principle, but there were also shrewd businessmen who saw, in a possible break with England, a gorgeous opportunity to ally with Spain and control all trade east as well as west of the Appalachians.

But--and it will be worth saying over and over in the next two years--the lovers of liberty carry no national passport.

This seems to me a good time to recall some unsung heroes of the American revolution who sat not in Philadelphia but in the House of Commons, some of them who jeopardized their careers by taking the colonists' side: Henry Seymour Conway, who carried through the repeal of the Stamp Act; General John Burgoyne, himself to be the invasion commander, who raised a storm by urging Parliament to convince the colonies "by persuasion and not by the sword"; the sailor Johnstone, once the Governor of Florida, who warned the House of Commons that what it was doing would provoke a confederacy and a general revolt: a flash of foresight that made the Government benches rise and tell him he had "brought his knowledge of America to the wrong market"; and most of all, Edmund Burke, who got a respectful hearing on anything and everything until he rose to refute the argument that if the citizens of Boston were taxed without representation, they were no worse off than the citizens of Manchester. Burke replied:

"So, then, because some towns in England are not represented, America is to have no representative at all? They are our children, and when they wish to reflect the best face of the parent, the countenance of British liberty, are we to turn to them the shameful part of our Constitution?"

He was booed to the rafters.

Now, by recaling these trans-Atlantic heroes of the revolution, I wish only to suggest the dangers that lie ahead, and that have lain in the past, in our tendency, especially in the movies and in television, and in too many school books, to sentimentalize our history or to teach it as a continual clash between the good guys and bad guys, between America and Britain, the white man and the Indian, industry and labor, between us and them.

Now, practical men usually distrust history as false guide, and they are right if we think that anything ever repeats itself in the same way. It is, rather the tendency of history to repeat itself in every way but one, and the new element is unfortunately and usually the only one that matters.

So, it is a normal impulse in men of action to distrust history because it is done with. Americans are all activists in the sense that they have always believed that tomorrow is going to be at least as good as today, and certainly better than yesterday. Nothing could be more American than the famous remark of Lincoln Steffens after he visited the Soviet Union: "I have seen the future and it works."

Bertrand Russell saw the same future at the same time, and what he saw was the past in a new guise, and it chilled his blood. But then Russell had a passion for human liberty and he could smell tyranny even when he couldn't see it. Steffens, on the otherhand, was a reporter--of a type not yet extinct-- a reporter who believed everything he was told.

We are about to launch ourselves on a two-year festival of commemoration of American past. And from the early promises of some chambers of commerce, television producers, motel proprietors, and the manufacturers of buttons and medals, it could turn into an orgy of self righteousness.

By sentimentalizing our history we do, most of all, an enormous disservice to the young. We imply or proclaim that the United States was invented by saints with a grievance. Now any perceptive 12-year-old knows from his own experience of life that this is nonsense, and any perceptive five-year-old from her experience in life. So, they transfer their healthy suspicions from the teacher to what is being taught and conclude that American history is a great bore.

We are also undoubtedly going to be plunged, through the TV tube, into a public bath of immigrants, all of whom will be warm-hearted, simple, courageous and abused, But it would do no harm to young Americans -- it ought, rather, to fortify their ideals -- to learn that many a shipload of immigrants from 1948 into our own time contained also men jumping military service, and delinquents, both adult and juvenile: a lot of people with a lot to hide. This does not demean, indeed, to me, it glorifies the legions who struggled for a decent and tidy life. To know this will only confirm the daily experience of many young people growing up today in a community of mixed national and racial origins. It seems to me that by such teaching of the truth -- of the way it was -- in all its maddening complexity, they might learn early on the simple lesson that courage and cowardice know no national frontiers or racial frontiers, and that when we say a man or woman is a credit or discredit to their race, we should mean no more or less than the human race.

Now, I think it is good and proper that in 1976 we should celebrate what is best in the American past. But we should remember that our history, like that of all nations, is sometimes fine and sometimes foul. The important thing is to know which is which.

For if we accept at any given time the inevitable complexity of human motives and desires that make up the past, and the present, there is no need to fear. But some people say, "won't a strong dose of reality disillusion of idealism of the young?" It is the same question that a member of the Constitutional Convention put to James Madison when he said that good government could only be based on "ambition counteracting ambition." Was he saying, asked a mocking delegate that "the frailties of human nature are the proper elements of good government?"

Madison replied, "I know no other." That simple sentence which reflects Madison's unsleeping sense of reality and his ability to get the convention to set up a system that hopes for the best in human nature, but is always on guard against the worst.

That is what I believe has guaranteed the survival of the Constitution as a hardy and practical instrument of government.

So I suggest that we would be making a foolish spectacle of ourselves if we spent the Bicentennial Year proclaiming to a bored world that we are unique and holier than anybody, for today national sovereignty is frail commodity. Today we and Western Europe are faced in common with a triple threat to representative government. For the first time since the 15th century our cities are threatened by the success of violence. For the first time since the 1920's our countries are threatened by an unstoppable inflation. And for the first time in human history our planet is threatened by an unstopped nuclear arms race.

We are very much in the parlous situation of the Thirteen Colonies. We don't have much time, if any, to think of ourselves as separate nations whose fate is in our hands. Franklin's warning is apt:

"We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

More and more we and many more nations are, as the Bible warned us, "members one of another."

I think that honest persons who are concerned for the reputation of this country abroad had much cause for misgiving in the past year or two, when our image was rendered alarming to free men by the gradual growth in the executive branch of government -- and it began at least a dozen or 14 years ago -- of a kind of domestic Politburo, which in the end, in its malignant form, was indifferent to the Congress and contemptuous of the people and the law.

But then, through the gloom and the squalor that lay on this city, there came a strong beam of light, and it came from this House. Nothing that I can remember has redeemed, in Europe anyway, the best picture of America, which is always the one that ordinary men and women want to believe in, more than the recent public session -- and how fortunate it was that they were public -- of your Judiciary Committee.

Here after a welter of truth, and possible truth, and rumor and hearsay, we saw and heard 33 men and women debating, with sense and dignity and seriousness, the most dire threat to the Constitutional system since 1960. And so long as the standing committees of Congress remember that they are standing in for nobody but the people, the state of the Constitution, I think, will be sound. And just so long will the executive be "the servant and not the proprietor of the people."

So it seems to me a happy thing, and enough of a celebration for today, at any rate, that 200 years after the first Congress met as a team of watchdogs eager to corner a tyrannical executive, this House should have made it possible for us today to say, without complacency, and with some legitimate pride: "I have seen the past -- and it works!"



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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE VIENTIANE

10/8/74

NEWS ROUNDUP

LAA NOTES

The South and Alaska will be featured in this week's film fare at the Lao-American Association (LAA), Tuesday night, October 8, at 8:30 p.m. THE HIGH ROAD TO ALASKA, MEMPHIS, YOU'LL LOVE NEW ORLEANS AND SHE'LL LOVE YOU RIGHT BACK, are some of the titles to be seen.

Come tour America at LAA.

"An American Looks at Laos" Slide Show at LAA

A 33-year-old American photographer who has been taking pictures around the world for the last year will present a slide show of his work entitled "An American Looks at Laos" on October 10 at 8:00 p.m. in the Lao-American Association auditorium.

Denis Macrae has been a professional photographer for ten years. A recent showing of his work in Luang Prabang drew a capacity audience. Macrae has chosen Lao popular and classical music to accompany his presentation. Everyone is invited and all who attend should enjoy this photographic treat.

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

DISCUSS GRAIN SUPPLIES -- Some of the leading U.S. grain exporters came to Washington for a discussion at the Agriculture Department to "help formulate a system of voluntary cooperation and reporting that will assure reasonable supplies to both domestic and foreign users." This meeting came in the wake of President Ford's Saturday agreement with Continental Grain Company and Cook Industries Incorporated to cancel contracts to export 3.4 million tons of corn and wheat to the Soviet Union. Democratic Senator Dick Clark of Iowa said the agreement was another example of how major grain companies "rip off the American consumer and farmer."

HAWAII ELECTIONS -- Acting Governor George Ariyoshi of Hawaii won the Democratic nomination for governor. He will face Republican Randolph Crossley in the heavily Democratic state in November. All three Democratic Congressional incumbents, Senator Dan Inouye and Representatives Spark Matsunaga and Patsy Mink, won easy renominations. Primary results mean that Americans of oriental ancestry undoubtedly will hold all the top offices for the first time in Hawaii's history.

CONGRESSIONAL SCHEDULE: Congress plans to start its month-long recess Friday, October 11, without taking action on trade or tax reform or the confirmation of Nelson Rockefeller to be Vice President.

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Both Houses plan final action this week on a campaign reform measure which would finance Presidential elections, primaries and conventions with public funds and limit contributions and candidate spending. Both Houses must also pass a continuing resolution to finance foreign aid programs, and programs of other agencies which have not yet received permanent appropriations. Also up for consideration in the Senate will be a House-passed supplemental appropriation bill worth 8,400 million dollars to several government agencies.

Also this week, President Ford will make two visits to Capitol Hill. The first, October 8, to present his economic energy package to a joint session of Congress; the second, his appearance October 10 before a House Judiciary Subcommittee to explain the circumstances surrounding his pardon of former President Nixon.

AROUND THE WORLD:

TERRORISTS STILL HOLD HOSTAGES -- Seven hostages, including Barbara Hutchison of USIS, are still being held by leftist Dominican guerrillas in the Venezuelan consulate in Santo Domingo. U.S. Ambassador Robert Hurwitch delivered a food package to the consulate Sunday. The suspicious guerrillas let it lie for a half hour before one of them came but to pick it up, as others covered him with submachine guns.

ROSTROPOVICH WOULD RETURN TO USSR IF.. Soviet cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, who earlier this year emigrated to the West, told a West German magazine that he would return to the Soviet Union if and when the Russian authorities granted him complete artistic freedom.

KISSINGER OCTOBER 7 NEWS CONFERENCE -- Washington, Oct. 7 -- Secretary of State Kissinger -- at a news conference dominated by the oil price and grain situations -- said he believes that the "major dynamics of the impact of high oil prices" are not "inevitably linked" to Arab-Israeli negotiations.

He believes, too, he said, that the Soviet Union's attempt to purchase 500 million dollars worth of U.S. corn and wheat was the result of a "misunderstanding between bureaucracies" in the two countries.

Dr. Kissinger touched on a wide-range of topics in his first news conference in almost two months. These included his trip this week to the Middle East, Soviet emigration policies, East-West relations, arms limitation negotiations, Cuba, foreign aid, criticism in Congress of the Secretary of State, covert intelligence activities, and Cyprus.

Here are the highlights of his remarks:

OIL PRICES: High oil prices affect "many nations that do not have the remotest connection with the Israel-Arab conflict."

Because the "major dynamics" of the increased oil prices are not "inevitably linked" with the Mideast negotiations the United States believes that to "some extent these negotiations" should be conducted separately.

Oil-consuming nations must take certain measures "whether or not oil prices come down." Until there is a "degree of common view" among the major consuming nations, a conference between consumers and producers would simply repeat the oil debates on the issue.

The continuation of "enormous balance of payments deficits" will force governments, "especially those of Western Europe", into decisions that over a period of time "will have significant" domestic or international consequences. But he said he was "optimistic" that in time the goal of enabling consuming nations to withstand the impact of high oil prices will be achieved. Restraint on the demand for oil "is essential," he said, if progress is to be made.

GRAIN: Regarding the Soviet contracts with two international grain companies to buy 3.4 million tons of grain -- contracts cancelled October 5 by the companies at President Ford's request - Kissinger said that Moscow may have been misled on what America could actually deliver.

The situation, he said, "grew out of" attempts by the United States to contact major grain importers and to discuss a general level of sales consistent with maintaining America grain prices.

"In the process a strong possibility exists that we may have misled" the Soviets as to what "we thought we could deliver" over a long period of time. Soviet traders may have believed they could make huge orders "immediately."

U.S. Treasury Secretary Simon is going next week to Moscow, Mr. Kissinger said, to discuss grain exports "which we believe we will be able to make consistent with attempts to fight inflation" and to meet global needs.

"We are confident this can be worked out," Mr. Kissinger said.

NUCLEAR: Contrary to a news article printed the morning of his press conference, Mr. Kissinger said that neither he nor President Ford believes that the treaty signed in July with the Soviet Union limiting underground explosions to those below 150 kilotons should be renegotiated.

Recalling that explosions for peaceful purposes were not covered in the treaty but were to be covered by an agreement to be negotiated later, he said the United States is sending a team of negotiators to Moscow soon to "make a good faith effort to develop criteria" for determining what is a peaceful nuclear test and recognizes the difficulties involved in making such a determination.

FOREIGN POLICY CRITICISM: He considers it "inevitable and in the long term desirable" that his diplomacy be subjected to Congressional criticism.

During the "Watergate period" there was "great reluctance to challenge foreign policy," but in a post-Watergate period, it is natural to debate foreign policy.

FOREIGN AID: The so-called "Nixon Doctrine" aimed at "strengthening the capability of countries to defend themselves is still the policy" of the Ford Administration. But the Administration has "greater difficulties than a decade or two ago to convince the Congress" of the importance of foreign aid, "especially in a period where we have domestic economic strains."

(A complete transcript of Secretary Kissinger's news conference is available at the USIS Press Office.)

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BUTZ UNVEILS VOLUNTARY GRAIN EXPORT CONTROLS

By John Holway
IPS Staff Writer

Washington, Oct. 7 -- The United States shocked world grain markets this past weekend when it announced that it had stepped in to stop a sale of 3.4 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union. It followed that action on October 7 with a system of voluntary controls on corn, wheat, and soybeans.

At the same time U.S. officials immediately hastened to assure anxious customers that "we are going to remain in the export business" -- that indeed, the voluntary system will not mean a cut in the amount of grains destined for overseas.

What it will mean, Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz told press conference crowded with newsmen and exporters, is a more equitable distribution of scarce supplies.

Why, then, did the United States move so swiftly and decisively against the Soviet sale? Mr. Butz listed several reasons:

-- It will protect the nation's overseas customers, such as Japan, the world's biggest buyer of U.S. agricultural goods. Without some sort of government intervention, these customers could find themselves outbid for the scarce supplies. "We want to protect our supplies for these customers," Mr. Butz said.

(The Soviet Union is also a good customer, Mr. Butz hastened to add, and the United States wants to continue its close commercial relations with that country. It simply wants to lessen the impact of unduly large purchases by spreading the over time and making sure other customers get a fair share too.)

-- The voluntary system will of course protect U.S. consumers too. "Our first obligation is to the American consumer," Mr. Butz reminded the audience. "Let's not forget that."

-- It will also protect the US food aid program against the ravages of runaway inflation. If uncontrolled foreign bidding runs prices up, the aid budget will buy less and less food for starving persons in Bangladesh and elsewhere. "The United States has a responsibility to meet the humanitarian needs of the world," Mr. Butz said. "The voluntary system will help make more food available for that."

-- And it will be a safeguard against more rigid mandatory controls, a step which everyone wants to avoid.

President Ford took the step of voluntary controls "with great reluctance," Mr. Butz said. Conceding that "this is a moderate form of controls," he warned that, without them, "more drastic steps would have been imposed by Congress."

There would be no problem, Mr. Butz said, if U.S. farmers hadn't been hit with a "triple whammy" -- A wet spring, a long dry summer, and finally an early, killing frost. It's the worst weather since 1936, he said.

The result: a moderate increase in wheat and rice, but a bitter disappointment in corn and soybeans. Private reports are already forecasting a further drop in the harvest estimates, and Mr. Butz agreed that the official report will also probably push prices even higher.

As soon as the last frost hit, about one week ago, Soviet traders entered the U.S. market, placing orders with two different private companies. Rumors indicated that it planned similar purchases from other companies. When the companies reported the sales, under law, to the government, the reply was quick.

The companies cancelled their contracts. Farmers, fearful that export controls might be slapped on, put their grain on the market, bidding prices down. The markets shut their doors Monday Morning, Oct. 7, waiting to see what the government would do.

"The markets are nervous," Mr. Butz conceded. "But I think that when it becomes known that this is not an export control program, that we will have some kind of equitable distribution of supplies, I think you are going to see a great deal of difference in the market. At some point normalcy will come back.