

The Weather

Today—Fair, with the high in the middle 70s, low in the 50s; chance of rain is near zero through tonight. Friday—Fair, with high in the 70s. Temperature range: Today, 54-71. Yesterday, 53-74. Details, Page B3.

The Washington Post

Times Herald

FINAL

136 Pages—9 Sections		
Amusements C15	Financial	K10
City Life B 1	Food	D 1
Classified H 3	Obituaries	B 6
Comics E 8	Panorama	G 1
Crossword C12	Sports	K 1
Editorials A18	Style	C 1
Fed. Diary E 9	TV-Radio	C13

94th Year No. 313

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1971

Phone 223-6000

Classified 223-6200
Circulation 223-6100

15c Beyond Washington,
Maryland and Virginia 10c

Deferred Raises Forecast

Hodgson Sees Step Increases Being Allowed

By Frank C. Porter
Washington Post Staff Writer

Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson suggested yesterday that deferred wage increases in existing labor contracts will not be a major problem for the Pay Board in Phase II of President Nixon's stabilization program.

His remarks appeared to be yet another conciliatory move on the part of the White House toward organized labor.

"Only in a relatively small number of cases" are these pay boosts of sufficient size to cause concern, said Hodgson, noting that most contracts now in effect are "front-loaded."

This means that union members already have received big first-year increases and that subsequent pay gains rapidly taper off in succeeding years of their contracts.

The White House won the cooperation of organized labor in Phase II Tuesday after President Nixon assured AFL-CIO President George Meany that the tripartite Pay Board on which labor will sit will not be overruled on criteria or individual case decisions.

But Meany and other top labor leaders remained adamant in their contention that workers are entitled to step increases in existing contracts, even if they are retroactive to some date during the current 90-day freeze.

Without getting into the question of retroactivity, Hodgson indicated on the Today show (NBC-WRC) that deferred pay increases may not be the problem many assumed. This led to speculation that they will be approved as a matter of policy.

But the secretary stressed that the question is up to the Pay Board, not the administration. "The Pay Board will have to decide whether to grant step increases in the present contracts," he said. "We can't second guess the board."

Illustrative of the trend in deferred pay increases is the United Automobile Workers. Last year they received a 13 per cent pay increase at the beginning of a three-year contract with the Big Three auto manufacturers.

See ECONOMY, A13, Col. 1



By Charles Del Vecchio—The Washington Post

Laird: New SALT talks "are indeed very important."

Laird Says Soviet Rushes Sub Fleet

By Michael Geller
Washington Post Staff Writer

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird warned yesterday that the Soviet Union's growing fleet of missile-firing submarines would match the size of the U.S. undersea missile force "at least one year" earlier than he had previously predicted.

Laird had estimated in his annual defense report to Congress in March that the Soviets would pull abreast of the 41-submarine U.S. Polaris-Poseidon fleet by 1974.

Laird also announced at a Pentagon news conference that he would visit Vietnam early next month, together with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, in advance of President Nixon's scheduled announcement in mid-November

on further U.S. troop withdrawals from Vietnam.

It will be Laird's fourth trip to the war zone. Both the defense chief and the President have sought to discourage speculation on what is coming next in Vietnam with Laird warning that reporters "may be surprised." Unofficial indications now are that U.S. forces will be down from the current 210,000 men to 30,000 to 50,000 men by mid-1972.

Yesterday, however, Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott said he believes the President's forthcoming statement will contain "decisive" changes in Vietnam policy well beyond routine troop withdrawal announcements.

See LAIRD, A13, Col. 1

List for Supreme Court Narrows to Six Names

4 Judges Include 2 Women

By John P. MacKenzie
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Nixon's search for two Supreme Court nominees has narrowed to six persons, including four sitting judges, two of whom are women.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell yesterday asked the American Bar Association to investigate the qualifications of the six in time for the President to make his nominations promised by late next week.

The six are:
• Herschel H. Friday, 49, the leading bond lawyer in Arkansas who has taken time from his large corporate law practice in Little Rock to defend local school boards against desegregation suits filed by civil rights forces. A former member of the ABA's board of governors, Friday was said to be the top prospect to replace the late Justice Hugo L. Black of Alabama.

• Mildred L. Lillie, 56, since 1958 a justice of the Fourth District Court of Appeal, a state intermediate court in Los Angeles one step below the California Supreme Court. She was reportedly the leading candidate to become the first woman nominated to the high court. She would replace retired Justice John Marshall Harlan.

• Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.), 53, the Senate Majority Whip who, according to a statement by Mr. Nixon at his news conference Tuesday, was being considered "as the result of several of his colleagues recommending him."

• Judge Charles Clark, 46, of Jackson, Miss., a member of the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the past two years who was a legal aide to the Mississippi government when it was resisting integration of the University of Mississippi in 1963.

• Sylvia A. Bacon, 40, a new judge of the District of Columbia Superior Court, a former Justice Department attorney who played a major role in the drafting and implementation of the controversial D.C. crime and court reorganization law.

Judge Paul H. Roney, 50, of St. Petersburg, Fla., who has sat with Judge Clark on the Fifth Circuit court since last year, when he was named to fill the vacancy created when G. Harrold Carswell entered politics after the Senate rejected his Supreme Court nomination.

The list of possible nominees became known yesterday as the investigation spread to the many lawyers in private practice who must be consulted in the widespread investigation by the ABA's standing committee on the federal judiciary. Last night, the White House confirmed that a list had gone to the ABA.

High approval by the organized bar's committee is not assured for any of the candidates, most of whom have little in the way of national reputations.

See COURT, A5, Col. 1



Mildred L. Lillie

Mrs. Lillie, 56, of Los Angeles, has served as a justice of the California Court of Appeal, the second-highest state court, since 1958. Gov. Earl Warren appointed her to California Superior Court in 1949. A native of Ida Grove, Iowa, she is a Democrat and a prominent Roman Catholic laywoman.



Herschel H. Friday

Friday, 49, a Little Rock attorney, is known as Arkansas' leading bond lawyer. He is a Democrat and represented Little Rock school officials in complicated desegregation litigation. A native of Lockesburg, Ark., Friday is a 1947 graduate of the University of Arkansas law school.



Charles Clark

Judge Clark, 46, of Jackson, Miss., was appointed by President Nixon in the fall of 1969 to the bench of the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. A practicing attorney before that, he was born in the small Delta town of Cleveland, Miss., and graduated from the University of Mississippi law school.



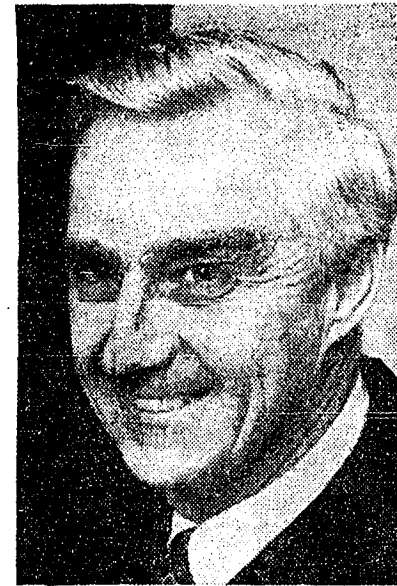
Sylvia A. Bacon

Judge Bacon, 40, was appointed to the D.C. Superior Court by President Nixon in September, 1970. As a Justice Department attorney, she helped draft legislation for the D.C. Crime Act. She is a Republican, a native of Watertown, S.D., and a graduate of Vassar and Harvard Law School.



Robert C. Byrd

Sen. Byrd, 53, of West Virginia, earned his law degree with honors from American University in 1963. Now Democratic Whip, he was born in North Carolina and raised in West Virginia. He was elected to the state legislature in 1946, won a House seat five years later and moved to the Senate in 1958.



Paul H. Roney

Judge Roney, 50, took his seat on the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last fall, succeeding Judge G. Harrold Carswell who resigned to run for the Senate. Roney is a Republican and a former partner in a St. Petersburg, Fla., law firm. In 1968 he was a campaign manager for Sen. Edward J. Gurney.

\$250 Million Ceiling Sought

Cambodia Aid Limit Pushed

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 9 to 4 yesterday to clamp an absolute limit of \$250 million on all forms of U.S. military and economic assistance to Cambodia in Fiscal 1972.

The proviso was added to the foreign aid bill on the motion of Sens. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) and Stuart Symington (D-Mo.).

Case said it is intended to prevent an "indefinite escalation" of U.S. outlays for Cambodia. The Fiscal 1971 aid level is also about \$250 million, but the administration had sought \$341 million for Fiscal 1972.

A second part of the amendment puts a ceiling of 200 on the number of U.S. personnel in Cambodia to prevent a buildup of the U.S. military equipment aid group. U.S. personnel there now number 150.

Still a third part of the amendment limits the number of third-country nationals who may be paid from U.S. aid funds to 50. This is designed to prevent use of U.S. funds to hire radio operators, mechanics and supply clerks from such nations as Thailand, the Philippines and Korea. No such personnel are there now, but sources said there were plans to hire 100 or more.

Before the vote was taken on the Case-Symington amendment, sponsors accepted addi-

tional wording by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) stating that the provision of military and economic assistance to Cambodia, within the limits imposed, does not constitute a U.S. commitment to the defense of that country.

The Case-Symington measure originally imposed a \$200 million aid limit and a 150-man ceiling on U.S. personnel. But Case said the figures were raised in committee to indicate that "this wasn't intended to be a sharp reduction of existing programs, but a limit on indefinite escalation" to give Congress time to study how far the United States should go in supporting the war in Cambodia.

See AID, A13, Col. 1

Egypt to Get More Soviet Military Aid

From News Dispatches

MOSCOW, Oct. 13—The Soviet Union tonight pledged expanded military assistance to Egypt to counter Israeli "aggression" in the Middle East.

A joint communique issued after two days of talks here between President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and top Soviet leaders said they agreed on measures to "further strengthen the military might of Egypt."

Both sides also joined in condemning "anti-communism and anti-Sovietism" in the Arab world.

The communique was distributed by the news agency Tass after Sadat's departure for home. His visit here was marked by apparent differences of approach over the way to seek a settlement in the Middle East.

See SADAT, A14, Col. 1

Court Backs Gullett In Power Struggle

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Staff Writer

The firing of two lame duck members of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission by Prince George's County Executive William W. Gullett was upheld in county Circuit Court yesterday.

Judge Perry G. Bowen's decision was greeted jubilantly by Gullett and his supporters since it strongly affirmed the county executive's exclusive authority to dismiss appointed officials.

Gullett's assertion of this authority under the county's 8-month-old charter form of government had been contested by the County Council, which contended it shared the authority. The decision, delivered by Bowen from the bench after four hours of argument yesterday, could be appealed to the Maryland Court of Appeals.

Neither of the two ousted commissioners, John J. McBurney and Salvatore A. Baranca, would say whether he intended to appeal.

At the request of County Attorney Walter H. Maloney, representing Gullett, the judge said he would issue orders forbidding the two commissioners to draw their \$6,200 annual salaries for the part-time jobs and from participating in commission business.

The effect of the decision is to leave vacant two of the Prince George's seats on WSSC, the semi-autonomous sewer and water agency for Prince George's and Montgomery counties.

See WSSC, A5, Col. 1

Baggett Trial Hears Charge Of Influence

By John Hanrahan
Washington Post Staff Writer

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13 — The way to get land rezoned in Prince George's County in the 1960s was to hire zoning lawyers who were personal friends of various county commissioners and who could influence the outcome of a case through their friendship, a prominent zoning attorney testified today.

Because of this practice, Blair H. Smith testified, he and two clients obtained the services of another zoning lawyer who had connections with the county's zoning board. Smith did not have, William L. Kahler, to help them push through a controversial rezoning for apartments at Tantalum in August, 1963.

Smith's two clients testified today that former County

See BAGGETT, A8, Col. 1



PATRICIA R. HARRIS
... overwhelming choice

Reform Democrats Lose Key Post; Hughes Blames Labor 'Savagery'

By William Chapman
Washington Post Staff Writer

Backed by powerful labor union lobbying, Patricia Roberts Harris, a Washington lawyer, yesterday was elected by an overwhelming vote to a key Democratic Party position.

Mrs. Harris won out by a 72-to-31 vote over Sen. Harold E. Hughes (D-Iowa) who angrily charged that the "internal savagery" of a labor union lobbying effort cost him votes.

Mrs. Harris, former ambassador to Luxembourg and former dean of Howard

Law School, was picked by the Democratic National Committee to be temporary chairman of the 1972 convention's Credentials Committee.

Hughes himself had lobbied hard for the spot, which could have significant influence over the seating of convention delegations.

Yesterday morning, before the vote, he accused AFL-CIO political chief Alexander Barkan of spearheading labor's drive against him and criticized Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien

for lobbying on behalf of Mrs. Harris.

"It's very unfair of the national chairman to take sides," Hughes said.

He claimed that the united opposition of labor and O'Brien's National Committee Leadership would be a signal to many that party reform was endangered.

"I had assumed that my candidacy would convince the people that the Democratic Party would follow through (on reform procedures) at the convention," Hughes said.

See DEMOCRATS, A9, Col. 1



SEN. EDMUND MUSKIE
... shifting tactics

Muskie's New High-Risk Politics: Plus on Left, Minus on Center

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Staff Writer

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie broke his pick in the cause of Democratic Party reform yesterday.

His unsuccessful intervention on behalf of Sen. Harold E. Hughes in the bitter battle over the credentials committee chairmanship won Muskie points with the liberal reformers, who have been cool to his candidacy, but it aggravated a number of the party regulars and labor politicians, who have looked on him with favor as the 1972 nominee.

Whatever the net effect, the maneuver confirmed a striking shift in Muskie's tactics. In the past six

News Analysis

weeks, since he resumed campaigning after a summer vacation, front-runner Muskie has been playing high-risk politics. Tagged as a cautious, cool Mr. Nice Guy by most observers, the Maine Senator has turned into a deliberately hardened, independent character, often seeming to go out

of his way to demonstrate he is his own man.

He told black leaders in Los Angeles last month it would be impolitic to put a black on the ticket in 1972. He went before the Liberal Party dinner in New York and said it was time to acknowledge the "failure of American liberalism."

In joining the fight for underdog Hughes yesterday, he risked the displeasure of national chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien, the leaders of the AFL-CIO and the two-

See MUSKIE, A9, Col. 2