



Bank Heist

A robber takes the armed guard at a New York bank and strips him of his gun (top). As the guard gets up, the robber moves to the counter, then holds the guard and a customer at bay as he makes his escape, bag of money in hand. The FBI, in a statement accompanying the bank photos released Saturday, said the man has hit 13 banks in New York City in the past three months, getting away with more than \$30,000. (UPI/Unifax)

'More Judges Needed'

Burger Criticizes Congress

By LESLEY OLSEN
in N.Y. Times News Service
PHILADELPHIA — Chief Justice Warren E. Burger labeled out Congress more again Sunday in his annual state of the judiciary message, blaming congressional inaction for most of the problems now facing the federal courts.

The chief justice also suggested, without elaboration, that Congress was failing to act on one particular court problem — the need for dramatic additional judges — because of presidential election-year politics.

"In the near-term situation that confronts us, I put to you whether any political considerations related to the impending presidential election are tolerable," he said.

Burger has often lambasted Congress and his message Sunday was in large part a repeat of familiar themes — the need to limit the jurisdiction of the federal courts, for instance. But the charge of politics was new, and seemed to step up the level of his attacks.

The charge was also somewhat surprising, because of the way he made it. In the American Bar Association meeting by the president of the ABA, Lawrence E. Walsh, filling in for the chief justice because Burger was sick with the flu.

additional judges and had then requested six additional judgeships. He said that either three more the Senate Judiciary Committee had recommended in new judgeships, that the full Senate had approved seven appellate judgeships, and that "the remaining much-needed judgeships now await action of both houses."

He then asked rhetorically whether "political considerations" were tolerable. He followed by saying simply, "I submit that the association would perform a significant public service if it at this meeting, the House of Delegates the ABA's policy-making body would urge the congressional leaders and the President to work out an acceptable solution that will get these judges on the bench without delay."

The other complaints that Burger expressed Sunday about Congress — complaints he has both written and spoken of before — involved four areas: federal jurisdiction over so-called "diversity" cases, involving law suits between residents of different states; the system of convening panels of three federal judges to consider law suits that raise constitutional issues; and then allowing a direct appeal from the three-judge courts to the Supreme Court, the salaries of the federal judiciary, and congressional legislation that gives rise to added litigation.

The chief justice said that diversity cases should be handled by state courts rather than federal courts.

"There are no litigation that I have said before," he said, "that with a few exceptions which can be dealt with as such, diversity cases have to move place in the federal courts in the second half of the 20th century, and surely not in the final quarter of this century, thus overtime parking tickets or spending on the highway simply because the direct or indirect is federally financed." He continued.

"If we really believe that in the subject of so much rhetoric about returning government to the people and in the states, it would help if we had legislative

action to make the rhetoric. Burger mentioned judicial salaries only briefly, presumably because of the lawsuit filed last week by 44 federal judges seeking a pay hike.

He gave more time to the problem of legislation that results in increased litigation. Immediately after decrying the lack of an adequate number of judges, and the "political considerations" he said:

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House Plans Thursday Vote On Override of Jobs-Bill Veto

WASHINGTON (AP) — Members of Congress return on Monday from a Lincoln Day recess to face head-on to party leaders on the chances of overriding President Ford's veto of a \$6.1 billion public works employment bill.

Democrats spoke confidently about the chances of overriding the veto. Republicans cautiously about the prospects of sustaining it.

The House has scheduled a vote Thursday. If this results in the two-thirds vote to override, the Senate is expected to vote soon thereafter.

Committees of both chambers will be trying to reach agreement on legislation to reauthorize the Federal Election

Override of Ford's Veto Would Create State Jobs

HELENA (AP) — The director of the Governor's Manpower Council says the state could need to get at least 1,000 jobs if Congress votes to override President Ford's veto of the \$6.1 billion public works employment measure.

Dave Faller said the council would coordinate the administration of the bill if the bill ever becomes law.

The average salary for the jobs would be \$2,200 a year and they would last roughly through Oct. 1, 1977.

The jobs rate in Montana now is about 10 per cent of the work force. There are some 22,000 Montanans out of work.

Committee to Request Names Of Journalists Used by CIA

By JOHN M. CREEDON
in N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON — A delegation of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence will meet Tuesday with George Bush, the new director of central intelligence, to formally request the names of journalists who have in the past worked for or with the Central Intelligence Agency, according to Senate aides.

One of the aides said that the group, led by Sen. Walter D. Huddleston, D-Mo., who heads the panel's subcommittee on foreign intelligence activities, would ask Bush for documents in CIA files to support "summaries" of agency involvement with news-gathering organizations.

Those summaries, previously provided to the Senate committee's staff, recent instances in which American journalists have been used by the CIA to collect intelligence abroad, and also examples of omitted or misleading stories placed by the agency in foreign publications or broadcasts, the aide said.

They do not contain the names of any of the American or foreign journalists involved, however, although those would be included in the agency documents from which the summaries were composed, and it is those papers for which Huddleston and the others intend to ask at their luncheon meeting with Bush.

The CIA has repeatedly declined to reveal the names of the journalists or their affiliations to the Senate committee or anyone else, on the ground that they represent "sensitive sources" whose identities must be protected under the National Security Act of 1949.

In an interview broadcast Sunday by CBS News, Bush made clear that he intended to refuse Huddleston's request, saying that he was "dedicated to the protection of sources" used by the CIA.

It was not a case, Bush said, as the CIA program "90 minutes" of his not meeting Sen. Frank Church, the committee chairman, or the other panel members to keep the information secret, but he suggested that he was not confident of the committee staff's ability to protect the secrecy of the names in question.

"People can come up dead" when such unclassified disclosures are made, Bush said, and added, "I suppose leaks." "Now they come out of CIA investigations, too," he continued, "and my own view is that we need some kind of legislation, very carefully drawn, to have penalties on those who leak for their own reasons — but classified information."

The use of staff reporters for major American news-gathering organizations to collect intelligence in the field was halted by the CIA in 1974, and last week Bush directed the use of "coasters," or part-time reporters who sell individual articles to American publications, would also be stopped.

The White House plan calls for the intelligence agencies and the publication, in general terms, of the legislation Ford plans to place on them.

Several powerful segments of the intelligence community oppose such public action. They contend, for instance, that the United States has never before disclosed that it had in the past used the agencies it had doing secret work and that there is no need to now.

Moreover, they contend that this country has not established what legitimate secrets are, and it may be that once the nation selects a list for official secrecy some of the agencies and activities would "legitimately" remain in the shadows.

Particularly sensitive, these sources said, was whether the United States had officially denied the assignment of the National Security Agency, which does worldwide electronic intelligence gathering, without harming national security by just revealing the NSA's task.

State Department and Central Intelligence Agency veterans have opposed abolishing the task of secret espionage on diplomatic grounds. They argue that since the United States has not officially said that certain agencies are in the field of intelligence and espionage, foreign governments must then officially know their operating in those countries.

Another area of controversy has been the question of oversight of the intelligence community within the executive branch of government. Ford has already decided not to attempt to influence the method which Congress chooses to increase legislative control of intelligence, these sources said.

The White House plan proposes a four- or five-man oversight board within the executive branch which would provide reports from the inspectors general of the various agencies. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has counterintelligence function, however, would be exempted from the board.

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Administration Is Split On Intelligence Control

By NICHOLAS M. BORRICK
in N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON — There are sharp disputes within the Ford administration over proposed controls for the intelligence agencies which could delay the President's announcement of reforms and dilute their impact, administration sources said Sunday.

The White House has tentatively scheduled meetings Monday with the heads of the intelligence agencies in hopes of ironing out differences over four areas of proposed controls. If that agreement could be reached, President Ford would make some public announcement of his reform plan Wednesday.

Nevertheless, both administration and intelligence sources confirmed, the reforms are deep and emotional. "There are people in the government with some very strong feelings on these issues," one source said. An intelligence source said that one published report on the President's plan contained "a tone of finality that was wasteful thinking."

The proposals, among the sharpest differences, the sources said, fell into three areas: giving the director of central intelligence the power to control other intelligence agencies' operations; publication of the tasks of the various agencies; creation of a special White House panel to oversee intelligence operations; and what legislative proposals for the White House should make.

A White House study group headed by counsel John O. Marsh Jr. has prepared a plan to end a power struggle over who holds the intelligence community that has been fought since the National Security Act of 1949 created the post of director of central intelligence.

The plan would give the director the day-to-day management of the intelligence community, but would leave the agencies — State, Defense, Atomic Energy, and the CIA — to continue to do their own work, but under the director's oversight.

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NPRC Says Tenneco Story Confirms Fears

BELLINGHAM (AP) — An official of the Northern Plains Resource Council says the so-called revelations about Tenneco's alleged payments to political candidates, state utility board chairman and local government officials confirms fears that a Tenneco-Anadarko Co. merger could lead to a corporate takeover of Montana.

Tenneco and Anadarko announced recently they had reached an agreement in principle to merge. The Union Co. of New York, which is trying to assume management of Anadarko through a stock purchase, has announced intentions to block the merger if it can.

This whole thing substantiates our worst fears that the bigger a conglomerate, the more the need to regulate," said Anne Charles, board chairman of the NPRC. She suggested on Sunday that the disclosures by Tenneco were fortunate and timely.

"It's just what we've known and thought was the case," she said. "Maybe this will show the people just what's in this deal and the people just what's in this deal and the people just what's in this deal."

Tenneco, a Houston-based multinational corporation, made the disclosures as a report to the Securities and Exchange Commission, admitting to some "apparently improper practices."

The company said payments in this country were made by Tenneco or its subsidiaries from 1970 to 1975 to public officials or candidates in two states and characterized some of the payments as campaign contributions.

In 1974, Tenneco was listed as the nation's 12th largest corporation with gross sales totaling more than \$1.4 billion. Anadarko has major mineral holdings and several power plants in Montana. Tenneco markets along its assets water rights and coal leases, primarily in the southeastern portion of the state.

The NPRC is an outgrowth of a movement to prevent the state's water for agricultural use from being sold for profit. The movement, called the merger act, "stems from a long history of water rights in Montana and calls for a public water system."

At the time of the merger, Montana's so-called Copper River watershed made