

Good Morning TOP of the NEWS

DRIVING OUT. After more rain early yesterday, the National Weather Service says partly cloudy skies will prevail today and temperatures will rise through Saturday, when more moisture may move in. Highs were 84 yesterday and 71 last year; lows were 59 yesterday and 35 a year ago.

The Mississippi River is flooding thousands of acres of land in three states and forcing hundreds of families out of their homes. Details on Page 4A.

Global

ITTY INQUIRY. Sen. Frank Church, chairman of a subcommittee investigating ITT operations in Chile, says "something is lying" in the papers about a \$1 million offer the company made or did not make to fight Salvador Allende. Page 6B.

U. OF SONORA. Federico Sotelo, a Hermosillo doctor, has been named as rector of the University of Sonora, a struggle over budget and curriculum with the university council. Page 2B.

National

WOUNDED KNEE TALKS. A Justice Dept. official in compliance about alleged violations of civil rights on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, of which Wounded Knee is a part. But leaders of the American Indian Movement say that serious negotiations will not resume until their lawyers are permitted to deliver medical supplies. Page 8A.

GUN DEATH SURVEY. The Associated Press counts 550 gun deaths in the United States during one week this month. The total includes 241 murders, 89 suicides and 20 accidents. The week chosen for study was picked at random. Page 19A.

WATERGATE PLOT. Convicted con- spirator James McCord testifies before a Senate Select Committee that John N. Mitchell, then attorney general of the United States, gave his approval to the Watergate National Headquarters and acted as "overall boss" of the team that carried out the break-in and bugging. Page 14A.

STATE DEPT. LATIN AIDE. Jack R. Kubacki's new assignment as assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs is seen as a reward by his friends, as a difficult and undesirable assignment by others. Traditionally this post has been one of the State Department's most difficult. Page 8A.

BRANDT, THE REBEL. From the beginning of his actor career, Marlon Brando has been a symbol of the rebel generation, and he is still challenging the Establishment — and winning. A two-part series on Brando begins on Page 19B.

Arizona

EQUAL RIGHTS BILL. A bill eliminating sex discrimination in Arizona laws is given tentative approval by the House. Also advancing are measures providing for a reorganization of the state health department and reforming election laws. Page 14A.

STATE LEGISLATURE. The Arizona Senate gives tentative approval in floor debate to two bills creating state departments of transportation and revenue, with the vote on the reorganization bills being split along party lines. Page 1B.

Local

IMPACT OF D-M. Tucson's economy is too dependent on Davis-Monthan AFB, says the executive director of DATE. The organization is trying to increase the proportion of manufacturing jobs in the city to reduce this dependence. Page 1B.

MOORE JAILERS. The county will begin a week of orientation for 21 new jailers Monday and then send to the police academy for what Sheriff Cox calls the most intensive jailer training program in the state. Page 1B.

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Lawmen Rounding Up Mavericks

FLORENCE (AP) — Cowboys hired by the state were rounding up and confining dozens of head of cattle on two ranches in Pinal County Thursday, saying the animals had been rusty.

Pinal County Atty. Robert Bean said no charges have been filed, but he expects to present evidence to the county grand jury.

Gerald Vandenberg, head of the State Livestock Sanitary board, which is conducting the confining, said the case appears to be one of the largest cattle rustling episodes in Arizona history.

He said the cattle being seized are being kept in Florence under a "questionable ownership" clause in the state cattle rustling statute.

Nixon Clamps Ceiling On Meat Prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon Thursday night clamped a ceiling on retail and wholesale prices of beef, pork and lamb — in effect freezing them near current levels — in a move to avert consumer upsurges over soaring food costs.

He announced the major economic move in a prime-time broadcast address to the nation Wednesday night.

"The ceiling will remain in effect as long as it is necessary to do the job. Most prices must not go higher. With the help of the housewife and farmer, they can and should go down."

Under orders Nixon gave his Cost of Living Council, meat prices, for an indefinite period, cannot exceed an index based on prices for the past 30 days.

This means, economic experts said, that most in effect are frozen at about their present level.

The President's order does not apply to prices at the farm level — only to meat processors, wholesalers and meat retailers. By avoiding controls at the farm level, officials said, they hope to spur increases in production to help bring down prices.

In his address, Nixon also hailed the end of America's involvement in the long and costly Vietnam war.

He also sought public support for his budget, contending that spending increases sought by Congress would mean a 15-per-cent tax hike or major price increases.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz also disclosed that Nixon will seek immediate congressional action on legislation giving his authority to suspend import tariffs on products in short supply.

Officials said these could include such items as lumber and other products undergoing rapid price increases.

Under Nixon's orders, all retailers must, by April 4, post at their meat counters collating information. The ceiling prices will be enforced by the nationwide network of Internal Revenue Service officers who worked on Nixon's Price 1 freeze from August through November 1971.

Nixon said the nation that meat prices are "the major weak spot in our fight against inflation." He said the ever-all U.S. inflation rate is the lowest of any major industrial nation, but that these statistics "are no comfort at all to the housewife who sees meat prices soaring every time she goes to the market."

Actions already taken by the administration on imports and production will increase meat supplies and help bring down prices later this year, he said.

"But what we need is action that will stop the rise in meat prices now," the chief executive continued. "That is why I have today ordered the Cost of Living Council to impose a ceiling on prices of beef, pork and lamb."

While Nixon did not use the word "freeze" in his 20-minute address, his chief economic spokesman did in a news briefing immediately before the speech.

But Shultz said the preferred word is "ceiling" because the administration expects and hopes that an increased supply of meat once on the market later this year prices will drop below their ceiling levels.

Shultz spoke of "the housewife rebellion" in being factors behind the President's move. Members of Congress and leaders of organized labor also have been pressing for decisive action to curb meat prices, which last month rose at the fastest rate on record.

The Rape Of The Taxpayer Is A Startling Story Of Legal Cheating By Multi-Millionaires A Six-Part Series Starting Sunday In The Arizona Daily Star

Fifteen Cents

VOL. 132 NO. 81 TUCSON, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1973 SIXTY-FOUR PAGES

The Arizona Daily Star

FINAL Edition

State Share Of Revenue Hiked 8%

County, City May Get Up To \$2.8 Million

Revenue sharing payments to Arizona for the first half of 1973 by 5 per cent to \$8.2 million yesterday.

Added to a 12 1/2 per cent increase negotiated earlier this month by state and federal officials, the 1973 increase totals 20 1/2 per cent — the highest awarded to any state. The average state increase was 12 per cent.

Pima County and Tucson officials estimated that local governments would receive up to \$1.8 million from the increase funds. They cautioned, however, that the estimates are rough because it is not known how the money will be divided.

Supervisor Conrad F. Joyner said Pima County may get \$1.5 million from the increase. The county last received about \$7.7 million so far this year.

City finance director James Kay Jr. estimated that Tucson will get about \$800,000 in addition to the \$1 million already received this year.

Supervisor Joe Castillo, board chairman, said the new money would be used for the same purposes as the earlier funds. Specifically, he mentioned the planned multiple community hospital, general health care and sewage problems.

There was no immediate announcement as to how the new state total would be divided among other governments in Arizona.

Director Graham W. West of the Office of Revenue Sharing in Washington said the increased funds result from use of more recent population data and actual rather than estimated 1971 state income tax collections. The federal government uses both to compute each state's share.

Gov. Jack Williams and legislative leaders said they felt the increase was justified and expressed optimism over finding uses for the money.

House Majority Leader Burton Barr, R-Phoenix, suggested that cities and towns consider using the money for streets and roads rather than pressing for a gas tax increase. He said the state could use its share to improve the prison system.

Before yesterday's announcement, Arizona governments were scheduled to receive \$28.2 million in revenue sharing money. That figure includes the 2 1/2 per cent increase adopted earlier, according to Frank J. Sackton, the governor's special assistant in charge of revenue.

Revenue sharing last year provided \$46.1 million to the state, counties, cities and Indian reservations.

The state may spend its share — set at \$4.4 million before the increase — for any uses except those for which matching federal money is available.

Cities and counties may use the money for public safety, environmental protection, public transportation, health, recreation, libraries, social services, financial administration and capital expenditures. The original grant allowed local governments \$11.8 million.

The slight, nearly-halved Navy officer and 46 other fliers, some of them B-52 crew members, were shot down in December, "one just as happy, just as grateful, as the men who were released after eight years" in captivity, said a hospital spokesman here.

The men checked into the base hospital shortly after arrival, changed into base pajamas and robes and filed into the canteen in the basement for lunch.

The release of 102 U.S. POWs was begun by the North Vietnamese on Feb. 11, and the first man to step in freedom was Capt. Jeremiah Denton Jr., 46, a Navy pilot from Virginia Beach, Va., who was shot down July 31, 1965.

All of the latest group of POWs are expected to leave here for home by Sunday.

A serviceman revealed on Wednesday he will be a prisoner in South Vietnam was expected to be turned over by the Viet Cong on Sunday or Monday. Clark officials said he would be released.

Vietnam Bids Farewell To Last U.S. Troops



The American flag is furled Thursday in Saigon in ceremonies marking the destination of the Military Assistance Command in Vietnam. As the ceremonies were under way, the last U.S. forces were leaving South Vietnam. (AP Wirephoto)

Georgian Is Last POW Released By North Viets

By JOHN BREWER CLARK AIR BASE, Philippines (AP) — The 10th prisoner of war walked the plane that carried the final group out of Hanoi on Thursday and exclaimed: "We're mighty happy to be home!"

Then, he and those who arrived here with him, sat down to a steak dinner.

The last man was Lt. Cmdr. Alfred H. Apley, 22, of Albany, Ga., whose jet fighter-bomber was shot down Dec. 28 in the bombing of North Vietnam that preceded the signing of a cease-fire pact two months ago.

The slight, sandy-haired Navy officer and 46 other fliers, some of them B-52 crew members, were shot down in December, "one just as happy, just as grateful, as the men who were released after eight years" in captivity, said a hospital spokesman here.

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(Continued on Page 8A, Col. 1)

Final Ceremony

The American flag is furled Thursday in Saigon in ceremonies marking the destination of the Military Assistance Command in Vietnam. As the ceremonies were under way, the last U.S. forces were leaving South Vietnam. (AP Wirephoto)

POWs Describe Torture By Reds

By LOUISE COOK Associated Press Writer

One of the worst pains of suffering came from Air Force Capt. Joseph Milligan of Annandale, N.J., who was captured in 1967. At a news conference in Chicago, Minn. he said that he suffered facial and arm burns when his plane was shot down.

They spoke of being treated like animals, of screaming for hours, of humiliation and isolation, of constant beatings and lack of medical attention, of being denied food to the point where a grain of rice was treasured.

The men said the North Vietnamese paid no attention to the Geneva Convention provisions on the treatment of prisoners.

Navy Cmdr. Richard A. Strath, captured in January 1967 and displayed at a North Vietnamese news conference where the Communists said he confessed to war crimes, demanded that his captives be brought to trial.

The picture of life in prison emerged at news conferences held by the former prisoners at the release of the last known POWs. The men previously refused to discuss their captivity, fearing for the lives of those still held prisoner.

One man said 80 per cent of the American prisoners were tortured and 40 per cent finally agreed to make some sort of untrue statement; another said a prisoner who escaped and was recaptured was tortured to death; a third recalled 10 men who were executed at night with gas.

Final Viet Toll: 45,943 Yanks

SAIGON (AP) — The total Vietnam war casualties as reported by the Allied command — 45,943 killed in action, 38,649 wounded in action.

South Vietnamese — 146,029 killed in action, 62,828 wounded in action.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong — 87,282 killed.

Civilians — The U.S. Senate subcommittee on refugees estimates civilian casualties in South Vietnam at 418,000 killed and 25,000 wounded from 1963 to 1972. Since the cease-fire went into effect Jan. 23, the Saigon command has reported a total of 408 civilians killed and 1,342 wounded.

Some 2,800 American troops were flown out of Saigon and the northern base of Da Nang during the day to complete the withdrawal provided for in the Paris peace agreement signed Jan. 27. Since the signing, 25,000 U.S. troops have left Vietnam.

As the last combat troops flew home, U.S. officials made clear that the United States was not waiving its hands of Vietnam.

They noted that about 45,000 American troops remain in South Vietnam, 30,000 aboard 70 Fleet ships in Southeast Asian waters, and 20,000 on the Pacific island of Guam.

The 7th Fleet was reported to have about 30 ships, including four carriers with a total of 200 strike planes within range of Vietnam. The (Continued on Page 12A, Col. 7)

Presence Comes To A Close

SAIGON — The last American troops left South Vietnam on Thursday, leaving behind an unfulfilled war.

There was little emotion or joy as they brought to a close almost a decade of American military intervention.

Remaining after the final jet transport landed off from Tan Son Nhut Air Base at 1:58 p.m. were about 300 Americans on the trace observation force who were to leave today and Saturday. A contingent of 150 U.S. embassy Marine guards and about 50 military attachés also stayed behind.

The fighting men were gone, but U.S. involvement in South Vietnam was far from ended.

When Gen. Frederick C. Weyand on Thursday afternoon presided over the furling of the colors of the U.S. Military Assistance Command in Vietnam, he told a handful of American servicemen, "You can hold your heads up high for having been a part of this selfish effort."

As the last American commander in Vietnam said goodbye to the huge white tropical building that was sometimes called Pentagon East, a force of 7,500 American civilians employed by the Department of Defense was standing under the cover.

A majority of the civilians are technicians who are already at work with the South Vietnamese armed forces, trying to fill the gap in special skills that the Vietnamization program has been unable to provide. Many repair helicopters, light-aircraft, radar systems and computers, and some instruct the Vietnamese in the tasks.

As Weyand spoke, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong snails were blasting a beleaguered government research camp at Tan Le Chan, 50 miles to the north, and the Saigon command charged 148 violations of the cease-fire in the past 30 hours.

The last GIs filed aboard a C-141 transport aircraft at Tan Son Nhut under the watchful eyes of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong officers whose manner suggested they regarded the American departure as little short of a Communist victory.

An Air Force officer hurried a final epithet at his long-time enemies but the startled North Vietnamese went ahead with their presentation of a souvenir gift to one of the GIs to leave.

As he boarded the drop-wing C-141 bound for Yokota Air Base, Japan, and then Travis Air Force Base, Calif., Sgt. Mike Iacola of Alexandria, Minn., received a gauzy straw placemat adorned with a pagoda, and made in North Vietnam, from Hanoi's official spokesman in Saigon, Lt. Col. Bill Tim.

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