

# Business And Labor Directly Split On Economy

By EDMOND Le BRETON

WASHINGTON (AP) — Business and labor union spokesmen veered off in opposite directions Monday on how to manage the post-freeze economy.

AFL-CIO President George Meany called for an excess-profits tax, while Archie K. Davis, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said profits are at such a low level that controls are not needed.

James Roche, chairman of the board of General Motors, and Davis both rejected Meany's proposal that management of anti-inflation controls be turned over to a tripartite labor-industry-public panel when the current wage-price freeze ends in mid-November.

Roche and Davis were among 11 business leaders who gave their views on how to handle the second stage of inflation controls at a two-hour White House meeting with President Nixon.

Roche told newsmen afterward that the business leaders told Nixon they do not want the job turned over to a three-way non-government board, as suggested by Meany and other AFL-CIO leaders at a White House meeting Friday.

"I think that would be a mistake," Davis told a television audience before Monday's session. "Right off the bat you would pit business, government and labor against each other."

He was interviewed on the NBC "Today" show.

In a speech to the National Governors' Conference meeting in Puerto Rico, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew said:

"Let me say the unsayable. Rising corporate profits are good for the average man and are needed more than ever by the poor."

Meany carried his request for an excess-profits tax to the House Ways and Means Committee. He said Nixon's fiscal proposals amount to "a giant raid on the federal Treasury" and renewed his tripartite panel suggestion.

Meany told the committee it should not only reject most of Nixon's new tax proposals but should knock out a number of existing provisions that he said unfairly favor business and the wealthy.

The union leader concentrated much of his fire on proposed revival of the investment tax credit that allows business to charge off part of its equipment investment.

But the investment credit was strongly supported by other witnesses, including spokesmen for the Council of State Chambers of Commerce and banking, railroad and air transport interests.

Rep. Harold R. Collier, R-Ill., asked Meany whether he knew that 65 per cent of labor families, questioned in a poll, had expressed approval of Nixon's policies.

Meany replied he doubts the questions asked these families reflected all the implications of the program. Then he went on:

"I'm surprised the figure is not higher, because when the President spoke, a great sigh of relief went up across the country — 'Oh, thank God, he finally got off his butt and he's done something.'"

"The proposal before you is a giant raid on

the federal Treasury that would transfer billions of dollars in public funds into the private treasuries of big business," Meany said. If the Nixon plans go into effect, he added, "Between now and 1980 the tax score would be: American individual taxpayers \$2.3 billion saved — corporations \$70 billion saved."

He said Nixon's proposed advancing of a \$50 increase in personal income tax exemption would mean a one-time \$57 tax cut for a family of four with \$10,000 income — "about the same added tax break as a corporation which purchases a new electric typewriter."

George S. Koch, speaking for the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, urged that the investment credit be restored and that the permanent rate be not less than 7 per cent. Nixon proposed an initial rate of 10 per cent, dropping to 5 after 18 months.

Stuart G. Tipton, president of the Air Transport Assn. of America, said the airlines "strongly endorse the restoration of the credit."

Support for the credit came also from

Frank E. Barnett of the Assn. of American Railroads and Robert C. Ortner of the American Railway Car Institute.

Allen P. Stults of the American Bankers Assn. registered "unqualified endorsement" of the administration package. The investment credit, he said, "will stimulate the economy and will create jobs."

But Meany contended, "There is nothing in this so-called job-development tax credit that will put the Vietnam veteran to work. There is nothing here for those Americans who have been laid off in war-gear industries. There is nothing here to stimulate unused plant capacity, expand work forces and increase production to meet a newly developed purchasing power."

Meany said he supports the temporary wage-price freeze but expects workers after its expiration to demand the deferred wage increases that fell due during the 90-day period. The Cost of Living Council has ruled against such retroactive payments.

## Good Morning TOP of the NEWS

NO CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE. The weatherman predicts generally fair skies today with little change in temperature. Rainfall probability is less than 10 per cent with a high expected near 100 and a low tonight near 70. Yesterday's high and low temperatures were 98 and 73, compared to 90 and 68 a year ago.

Around the country, temperatures ranged from 111 in Yuma to a low of 40 in Ft. Worth, Texas. Story on Page 4A.

## Global

U.S. ROLE IN LAOS. Formerly secret testimony, now released, says the U.S. is supporting 30,000 guerrillas in Laos, the troops being equipped and trained by the Central Intelligence Agency. Page 11A.

ENGLISH CRASH. At least 10 persons die in the crash of 200 automobiles, trucks and tankers in a patch of fog on a major British freeway. Hurling at full speed, the vehicles created a chain of destruction more than half a mile long. Page 5A.

CHAMP KEN. Kenny Buchanan, the classy Scottish boxer, successfully defended his world lightweight championship in a bloody, 15-round decision over Ismael Laguna last night in Madison Square Garden. Page 2B.

CHILE AND RUSSIA. After being refused a loan by the U.S. Export-Import Bank, Chile has turned to the Soviet Union for three new jet airliners. Page 9A.

## National

SF BUSING BOYCOTT. Less than 60 per cent of San Francisco's school children show up for classes on the first day under court-ordered integration by busing. Most parents in Chinatown, a center of bitter antibusing protest, keep their children home. Page 11A.

WOUNDED KNEE. The Ponca Indian tribe gave up part of their territory in 1858 in exchange for promises of protection of their persons and property and a permanent home. Ten years later, the Ponca lands were assigned to the Sioux, and it took a legal decision to send the Poncas home again. Page 10A.

SMLTER IMPROVEMENT. ASARCO and Phelps Dodge inaugurate a pilot plant to see whether noxious sulfur dioxide gas given off by copper smelters can be turned into commercially usable pure sulfur. Page 10A.

FREER TRADE ENCOURAGED. A high-level commission appointed by President Nixon recommends the United States begin negotiations to end all "barriers to international trade and capital movements" within 25 years. Labor members of the panel balk at the proposal. Page 4A.

RAMPAGING WATERS. The nation's Northeast battles rivers and rains in an effort to keep rampaging waters out of their homes. Forecasters promise no immediate relief, even though tropical storm Heidi's 55-mile-an-hour winds swerve away from land. Page 4A.

## Arizona

READING POLICY. The Pima-Santa Cruz Head Start Policy Council asks an injunction to halt the Arizona Department of Education's new reading policy. The suit says the policy places at a disadvantage school children from minority racial and ethnic backgrounds. Page 1B.

## Local

GOP POLL. Emmett McLoughlin, candidate for the GOP nomination for City Council from Ward 4, says a poll he took among Republicans in the ward shows that a majority of them think the city is growing too fast, but they still want industry encouraged to move in. Page 7A.

INDICTED OFFICERS. Suspension of Sheriff's Department officers who were indicted recently by a grand jury is called for in a statement issued by the board of directors of the county chapter of the Fraternal Order of Police. Page 1B.

HOSPITAL ADDITION. Seven years of planning and construction will come to end Friday with the formal dedication of the four-story addition to St. Mary's Hospital. The building makes St. Mary's second only to Tucson Medical Center in bed capacity. Page 6B.

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## Nixon May Attend Meeting In Phoenix

PHOENIX (AP) — President Richard Nixon is expected to attend the Republican governors' 1972 winter meeting here, the governor's office said Monday.

Gov. Jack Williams will be host to the governors and their wives for four days beginning Dec. 3, 1972. Vice President Spiro Agnew also has been invited to attend the post-election meeting along with other GOP leaders, a spokesman said.

The plan is for the President to fly from the Western White House at San Clemente, Calif., to appear at one or more of the business sessions.

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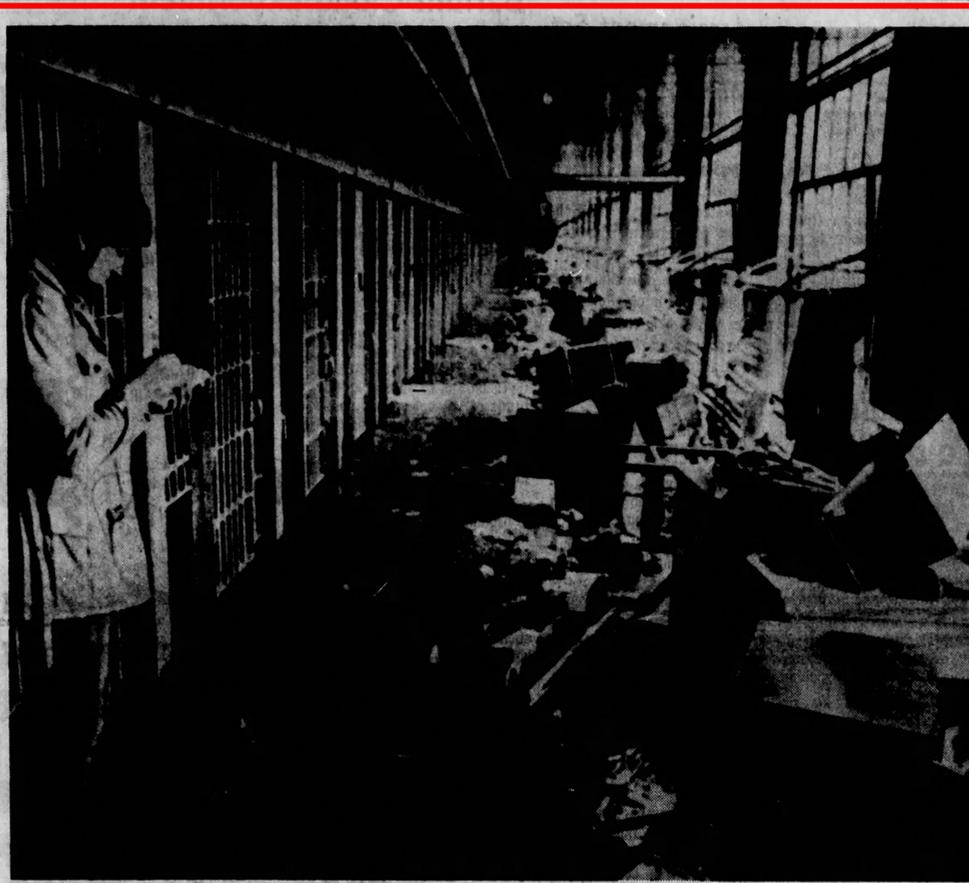
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## Cellblock After The Battle

A newsmen takes notes on the view of the interior of Attica State Prison cellblock D where rebellious prisoners held 38 hostages for five days. A representative of the prison said some of the bodies of the hostages were found here. (AP Wirephoto)

# Nine Hostages, 28 Prisoners Die At Attica

ATTICA, N.Y. (AP) — A four-day riot of mostly black convicts was put down by massed forces of the state at Attica prison Monday, in a furious attack behind shotguns, rifles and tear gas. Thirty-seven persons were found dead — nine white hostages and 28 prisoners.

A task force of 1,000 gas-masked, ready-to-shoot state troopers and sheriff's deputies, backed in reserve by 70 truckloads of New York National Guardsmen, liberated 29 other hostages, 25 of whom were injured. The survivors fled shakily through the massive prison gates one by one as the firing subsided.

"They had lined us up and were proceeding to cut our throats," said one of the captive guards, Frank Wall, who stated that sharpshooters saved his life. "They got the man who was going to cut my throat just as he began to pull the knife across."

One state trooper estimated that most of the action covered an 8-to-10 minute span, although the assault continued for an hour and a half. He said: "Anybody who resisted was killed — and I didn't see anybody get away with anything."

"We had a job to do," said another trooper. The assault began shortly after the expiration of a one-hour ultimatum urging the 1,200 rebellious prisoners to give up the hostages and surrender. The riot originally stemmed from an altercation between a guard and an inmate and the prisoners later expanded their grievance list to include a series of wide-ranging demands. Authorities had agreed to all but two demands — complete amnesty and removal of the prison superintendent.

It was the highest riot toll within prison walls in recent American penal history. In an incident of revenge rather than riot, convicts started a fire at the Ohio penitentiary in 1930 which took the lives of 320 inmates.

"It resembled the aftermath of a war," said a medical aide, Richard Smith, 30, after the forces of the law shot their way along tunnels and catwalks into a single Attica cellblock still in the hands of rebel convicts.

A spokesman said planning for the military-type operation began three days ago. The launching of tear gas from helicopters against the rioters was a prelude "to make them so sick that they would have no will to resist."

Among the Attica guards whose body was found in a pool of his own blood was Carl Valone, 44. His teen-aged daughter, Mary Ann,

said he liked his job but had complained that officials were "too lenient with the prisoners."

As gunfire crackled and tear gas drifted through barricaded streets in the prison's vicinity, frightened inhabitants of this dairy center of less than 3,000 retreated into their homes and slammed their windows down tight.

By late afternoon, the violence had subsided and authorities had regained control of the prison. A roll call showed eight prisoners missing — either hiding or dead, officials said.

The violence at Attica spread an aura of tension to others of the state's prisons. Some inmates were kept locked in their cells. Precautionary measures were common against large gatherings of convicts.

A spokesman for Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller said some of the hostage guards and

Reaction To Violence, Page 11A

civilian employees appeared to have been killed hours before the all-out assault. The governor called the slayings of the hostages "cold blooded killings" by revolutionary militants.

Hours after order was restored, the state corrections commissioner announced that autopsies showed two of the hostages had been killed before the assault began.

Authorities at first listed the number of dead inmates at 28, but two more were found stabbed to death in their cells after the prison was secured.

President Nixon telephoned Rockefeller Monday to express support for the governor's actions, the White House said in Washington.

Deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren said Rockefeller phoned the White House shortly after armed officers stormed the prison and talked to an unnamed Nixon aide.

Warren said the President talked to Rockefeller by phone later, expressing support for the governor's handling of the situation.

A death was recorded prior to the final storming of the prison yard. A guard injured in the early hours of the riot Thursday died Saturday.

A state spokesman said several of the hostages "had their throats slashed."

However, amid the rampage involving about half of Attica's 2,284 inmates, one of the hostages, E. Huehen, found his life spared by a

(Continued on Page 8A, Col. 7)

## Nikita's Eulogy Offered By Son In Simple Rite

MOSCOW (AP) — "There were few people who were indifferent to him. There were many who loved him. There were many who hated him. But few could pass him by without looking his way."

With those words spoken by his son, Nikita S. Khrushchev was laid to rest on Monday in a simple grave at Novodevichy Cemetery next to an old monastery in Moscow. About 300 mourners looked on.

Absent was the pomp that Khrushchev commanded during his 11 years as premier of the Soviet Union and chief of its Communist party.

The man whose word was once law in the Kremlin was buried in a wooden coffin and practically ignored by the men who toppled him from power seven years ago.

The only official acknowledgments of Khrushchev's death on Saturday were a one-paragraph announcement on the front page of Monday's Pravda and a funeral wreath sent by the Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

In his brief graveside eulogy, Khrushchev's son, Sergei, an engineer, also told the mourners: "We will not speak of a great statesman. I should not be the one to evaluate the contribution — what ever it was — made by my father, Nikita Sergeyevich. I have no right to do that. This is being done by history."

The widow, Nina Petrovna, wearing a gray coat and a black lace shawl over her head, sobbed softly as her son delivered his remarks from a mound of earth beside the grave. Daughters Yelena, Rada and Julia, also sobbing, tried to comfort Mrs. Khrushchev.

"We know him in different way, but he is

(Continued on Page 9A, Col. 4)

## Voter Registration Challenged In Suit

Tucson attorney Erik O'Dowd yesterday asked the U.S. District Court for a temporary restraining order which would prohibit enforcement of Arizona's 1970 Voter Registration Act in the city primary elections next Tuesday.

The suit asks for reinstatement of all voter registration rolls which were canceled under the law passed last year by the Republican-dominated state legislature. A decision on the restraining order is expected today.

The case, argued before Judge Ozell Trask in Phoenix, names as defendants the Pima County Board of Supervisors, County Recorder Ida Mae Smyth and Atty. Gen. Gary Nelson. The suit was filed on behalf of Common Cause, a "citizens' lobby group."

O'Dowd argued that the purge of the voter rolls is in conflict with the 1965 Civil Rights Act which requires that all changes in election laws must be submitted to the U.S. Justice Department for approval in counties where less than 50 per cent of the otherwise eligible voters were registered in the last election.

Pima and eight other Arizona Counties come under the 1965 act, which was aimed at Southern states where county officials used voter registration laws to keep blacks away from the polls.

Meanwhile, a ruling is still pending from the U.S. Justice Department on the legality of the 1970 Voter Registration Act. The ruling is due by Oct. 8.

In an interview yesterday, O'Dowd said it is in the interest of the city for the restraining order to be granted in case the Justice Department fails to approve the registration purge.

If the federal government were to turn down the voter-roll purge, he said, the election might be declared invalid as have elections in

Southern states which were conducted without approval of election law changes.

"There is no way we could harm anything by getting the restraining order," O'Dowd said. "Using the old voter lists as well as the new wouldn't in any way affect the (legality of) the election if the reregistration act were subsequently approved," he said.

City Clerk William J. DeLong said that any

(Continued on Page 8A, Col. 3)

## Human Moles Get \$1.2 Million Haul

LONDON (AP) — A team of tunneling bank burglars eluded Scotland Yard detectives hot on their trail Monday and escaped through a chain of sewers with perhaps as much as 500,000 pounds — about \$1.2 million.

The crime developed like a Sherlock Holmes tale, except that so far, the wrong side is winning.

It came to light when a ham radio operator in northwest London intercepted a shortwave radio chat late Saturday night by two bank robbers who said they were "sitting on 500,000 pounds." The radio buff tape-recorded the conversation and turned it over to Scotland Yard.

Having narrowed the area down to a 10-mile radius near Regent's Park, authorities sent flying squads racing around to some 100 banks Sunday to warn security guards.

One unit went to Lloyds Bank at Marylebone Road and Baker Street, one of the city's busiest intersections. The "strong room" containing the cash and safety deposit boxes appeared in order, so police left.

When bank officials opened up the vault Monday morning, however, it was cleaned out. There were in-

dications that the burglars had been hiding in the strong-room area when police checked it.

A narrow hole in the floor of the vault led to a chain of sewers. Police said they thought the human mole gang tunneled down to the sewers from a vacant shop near the bank, then up from the sewers into the vault.

They left behind shovels, pickaxes, a walkie-talkie radio, gas cylinders and lengths of piping. The pipes were believed to have been used to pump air to the thieves drilling the tunnel.

Experts said that skilled diggers would have needed at least 24 hours to cut their way in.

During the tape-recorded chat, robbers named Bob and Steve talked about having sandwiches and tea ready, and that things were going well except for some smoke accumulating in the vault. At one point a girl's voice was heard, too.

"So far all we have to go on is the taped conversation and whatever we may find, if anything, down the hole," said Chief Inspector Jack Candler.