

Good Morning TOP of the NEWS

FAIR. Tucson will have fair and gradually warmer weather today, according to the National Weather Service. The expected high is 55, the low 38. A year ago the high and low were 71 and 48.

Had weather was the order of the day throughout almost all the country as new rain, rain and thunderstorms struck. Details on Page 4A.

Global

ILLUSIONS THREATENED. New York Times analyst James Reston asserts that, in his opinion, the American spirit is keeping the nation from facing the facts in South Vietnam. A complete withdrawal, Reston says, is a threat to our illusions, slogans and myths but not our security. Page 4A.

SLOT MACHINES. The Air Force orders all slot machines removed from overseas bases as of July 1, 1971. The decision follows demonstrations for stealing, bribes, payoffs and kickbacks. Page 4A.

FERNAGHER KIDNAPED. A Venezuelan millionaire's teenage son is kidnaped for the second time in 14 months by leftist extremists. The boy, kidnaped on his way to school, was released after his family paid a \$150,000 ransom. The boy was abducted the first time on Jan. 27, 1970. Page 4A.

National

CALLEY COURT-MARTIAL. Capt. Ernest Medina is accused the army of trying to keep him from being a reluctant witness at the court-martial of Lt. William Calley Jr., who is being tried for the premeditated murder of 22 civilians at My Lai, South Vietnam. Medina is challenging testimony that he gave the order to kill the My Lai civilians. Page 6A.

MONEY CRISIS. Some 70,000 Pennsylvania state employees face the possibility of a "big-pay" strike, even though it has \$284 million in the bank. The crisis has political implications. Page 8A.

WHALEING BANNED. An American industry that hopes in the colonial days is ended by an order of Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans to protect endangered species of whales. Imported whale products will also be prohibited in the U.S. Page 8A.

Arizona

GLAUCOMA BELIEF. A Tucson doctor describes an operation to reduce pressure on the eye and restore vision to persons suffering from glaucoma. He has tested the plan in operations on Navajo Indians. Page 9A.

BEVERAGE CONTAINER DEPOSITS. A Phoenix beverage distributor sponsors new Senate Bill 90, requiring deposits on beverage containers, is discriminatory legislation because food containers would not have deposits required for them. Page 2A.

LIQUOR LICENSE DENIED. A new Circle K store at Green Valley has been denied a liquor license by the Pima County Board of Supervisors. The application was strongly opposed by a group of residents. Page 12A.

Local

FREMONT HOUSE. The Tucson Heritage Foundation says it is ready to begin restoration work on the Fremont House as soon as it is transferred from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Page 1B.

CENTENIAL CELEBRATION. A committee is assigned the task of deciding when Tucson should celebrate its centennial. In 1971, the first major centennial date is elected. But in 1974, the Spaniards moved their frontier from Tucson to Tucson. A centennial date will be chosen by April 1. Page 1B.

BLACK PERSPECTIVE WEEK. The role of blacks in U.S. society is being stressed this week at UA, with films and recordings telling some of the black story which has been left out of history books. Page 1B.

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Table with 2 columns: Topic and Page Number. Includes Ask Andy, Bridge, Comics, Crossword, Editorial, Tucson Today, Good Health, TV Radio.

Flags Gone With The Wind

PHOENIX (AP) — A state employee thought his eyesight was betraying him recently when he noticed the U.S. and Arizona flags flying above the State Capitol were getting shadier and shadier.

He wrote to the Phoenix Gazette, saying he had noticed the flags were turned over to "a little man with whiskers" when their ends became frayed from flying in the breeze.

"Now the star in the Arizona flag is off-center, and the stripes are too short

Nixon Finds Mixed Reception For Ideas In Iowa

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

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DES MOINES, Iowa — President Nixon's plan to support his domestic policies, punctuated by a pledge to add \$100 million to rural development funds, was over a Democratic governor here Monday but ran into an unusual blend of skeptics.

Gov. Warren W. Hearnes of Missouri announced after he and three other Midwest governors had spent two hours with the President that he would drop his opposition to Nixon's federal revenue-sharing plan.

The governor said his decision was based on a conversation in Washington last week with Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. He said Mills had dispensed published reports that he would favor a federal assumption of the total

cost of welfare instead of the revenue-sharing program. Accordingly, Hearnes said he now will back Nixon's program to channel federal funds to states and cities in lump sums with no strings attached.

Nixon's five-hour visit to Des Moines was successful, however, in demonstrating widespread public support for either the President or his program.

Construction workers angry about the President's steps to cut down spending cuts in their industry and farmers upset with price levels stood shoulder to shoulder with young antiwar demonstrators outside the Iowa State Capitol.

Inside, Nixon told a joint session of the Iowa Senate and House of Representatives that he had faith in state and local government as sources of power closer to the people. That was why, he said, he sought to share federal tax

dollars with the states and to reform the national executive branch, fixing "a new partnership that can give us prosperity with peace, progress with unity and freedom with diversity."

It was the first of several trips planned by the President to carry to the people his program of reforms.

Nixon announced that he was adding the \$100 million to the \$1 billion earmarked for rural community development under the program known as special revenue-sharing. Most of the money in special revenue-sharing would come from existing federal grant-in-aid programs but would be provided to states and localities without the restrictions that now apply.

Combined with the President's request for approval of a \$1 billion program of general revenue-sharing with all the states and cities

in the 1971 fiscal year and with reform of the executive branch of the federal government, the benefits to rural America would be obvious, the President said.

His speech was greeted by warm, if infrequent, applause of the Republican-dominated Legislature. Nixon was clearly happy to find smiling faces among shoppers in downtown Des Moines as he went from the Capitol to the Des Moines Hotel, where he met with the governors of four Midwestern states.

But the 700 or more demonstrators on the Capitol grounds, who chanted after the President's motorcycle waving signs and shouting obscenities, were another matter.

Farmers hoisted banners that declared, "We want prices, not premiums." Several farmers quoted Nixon's speech, which he delivered at Des Moines as a presidential campaign, declaring that a parity rate of 74 per

cent under President Johnson was "unfairly low in my book."

But under Nixon, the farmers charged, the parity level — a ratio of farm costs to farm prices — has dropped to a current level of 68 per cent.

Construction workers in the crowd had been urged to appear by state labor officials, saying that the President last week suspended the Davis-Bacon Act, which had mandated that local prevailing wages be paid to workers on federal or federally assisted construction projects.

A few snarls and at least one large stone were thrown into the air as Nixon walked slowly down the Capitol steps to his limousine. Later, he told reporters he thought the demonstrators were "a little emotional" and added, "Mostly I see experts. But they were well-intentioned."

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THIRTY-TWO PAGES

'Disorderly' Ordinance Held Valid

Tucson Law Similar To N.J. Statute

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court said Monday a ruling that the New Jersey "disorderly conduct" law is unconstitutional.

The law permits the arrest and prosecution of anyone who is unable to give a policeman a "good account" of himself. It is a three-judge federal district court in Newark.

The Tucson City Council passed an anti-loitering ordinance on Jan. 21 that includes a section similar to the "good account" portion of the New Jersey law.

That section of Tucson's new law says a person may be imprisoned up to six months and fined up to \$300 if he is in "a place without apparent reason and under circumstances which justify suspicion that he may be engaged in some state proceeding."

Other Supreme Court stories on Page 6A.

He was charged or about to engage in a crime, and upon inquiry by a peace officer, refuse to identify himself by name and address or fail to give a reasonable credible account of his conduct and purpose.

The Supreme Court revived the law, 8 to 1. It gave no statement except to note decisions last week that advised federal courts not to interfere in state proceedings.

Justice William O. Douglas dissented. He said the district court's decision striking down the law should have been affirmed by the high court.

The case was returned to the district court for "further consideration in light of the judgment" by the Supreme Court in last week's case.

Atty. Gen. George F. Kufel Jr. of New Jersey had appealed. He said the law was a proper exercise of New Jersey's police powers and that the district court should have accepted the rulings by the state supreme court that the law is valid.

The law defines as a disorderly person anyone "who is apprehended and cannot give a good account of himself, or who is engaged in an illegal operation and who in this state for an unlawful purpose."

Samuel Karp and Robert Tomashovsky, operators of a now abandoned 67 coffee house outside Ft. Dix, used to invalidate the law after they were stopped on the road to the base for state police. Karp was arrested for having an unexpired motor registration and Tomashovsky for being a "disorderly person."

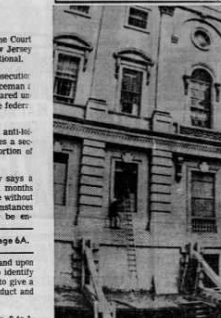
They contended Ft. Dix officials, state police and state officials were conspiring to harass and intimidate soldiers and civilians who visited the coffee house.

The New Jersey Supreme Court, ruling on the same law in other suits, held it to be constitutional so long as people were prosecuted only if they were found in "a place" for an unlawful purpose and could not give a good account of themselves.

In the U.S. flag, the anonymous letter writer said.

Floyd Williams, superintendent of buildings, acknowledged that a man was indeed paid to cut off the frayed ends of flags and restitch the fabric. He gets \$1 per flag.

Williams said that if each flag is to replace a U.S. flag and \$30 a new Arizona flag. But he promised to see that the flags aren't trimmed as much in the future before being replaced.



Jets Carry Out Heavy Raids On N. Viets

SAIGON, Tuesday (AP) — American fighter-bombers carried out extensive attacks on anti-aircraft batteries inside North Vietnam Sunday for the second time in a week, the U.S. Command announced today.

Fifteen fighter-bombers and additional support aircraft took part in the raids 17 miles north of the demilitarized zone and 13 miles east of the Laotian border, the command said. The raids lasted less than an hour, a spokesman said, and no U.S. aircraft were lost.

About 30 fighter-bombers and another 20 support aircraft carried out similar large-scale raids inside North Vietnam a week earlier, on Feb. 24-25. And on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, Feb. 24-25, three small strikes were made against surface-to-air missile-SAM sites in the southern part of North Vietnam.

The command said the raids Sunday were carried out in response to reported hostile acts and recent SAM firings by anti-aircraft positions against U.S. aircraft, including B-52 heavy bombers, conducting strikes against North Vietnamese supply routes and depots along the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos.

As usual, the U.S. Command did not say what damage the Americans planed did.

The command terms such attacks on North Vietnamese anti-aircraft sites "protective reaction." A spokesman said there have been 16 such raids since the start of the war, all of Feb. 1951 and those last Sunday involved only one or two fighter-bombers.

North Vietnam charged today that many U.S. aircraft bombed and fired rockets on a number of populated areas in Quang Binh Province and the Vinh-Lao area bordering Laos from Feb. 22 to Feb. 29, causing "big losses of lives and property."

Meanwhile U.S. fighter-bombers attacked enemy reinforcements, closing a major South Vietnamese position in the Laotian panhandle Monday and destroyed eight light tanks, Saigon headquarters reported.

American transport planes rushed hundreds of fresh South Vietnamese troops northward as the campaign to cut the enemy's Ho Chi Minh supply trail remained fluid at the start of its fourth week. More hard fighting was expected.

Far to the south, enemy engineers started Cambodia's only fuel refinery, located at the seaport of Kampung Speu, early Tuesday. Four of the refinery's fuel storage tanks were set afire, a spokesman in Phnom Penh said. He said three Cambodian soldiers were killed and six were wounded reporting a ground attack that followed the mortar barrage.

The spokesman for the Cambodian high command acknowledged that the attack was another blow to Cambodia's acute fuel shortage. "The refinery is not the only source of supply. We can buy elsewhere and immediately."

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The white slurov villa, supposedly furnished with a barely a quarter mile from the residence of U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, a few weeks ago four girls described in The Four, three blondes and an 18-year-old black, haired beauty, U.S. military police, and started out a neighborhood since being

By ROBERT TUCKMAN

SAIGON (AP) — No one calls any more at Phat Thanh Gian St.

The once lively villa stands starkly deserted, its front gates padlocked most of the time. Its only tenants now are a bearded French houseman, his Vietnamese cook-housemaid and her dog.

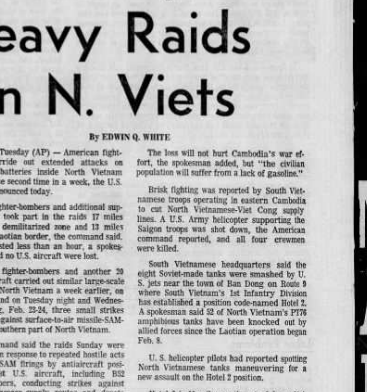
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Repairing The Scar

The west wall of the U.S. Capitol Building already shored up due to deterioration, is patched after an explosion in a interior hallway. Broken windows are boarded up. The blast was in the senate wing, see inset. (AP Wirephoto)



Capitol Building Damaged By Bomb

By JOHN W. FINNEY

WASHINGTON — A bomb, apparently planted by a saboteur against the Vietnam war, exploded Monday morning in the Senate wing of the United States Capitol, causing extensive damage but no injuries.

The powerful explosion, in an unmarked men's lavatory on the ground floor of the Capitol, damaged seven rooms, knocking plaster off walls, jamming chandeliers and blowing down their hinges. Marie E. Campbell, the acting architect of the Capitol, said the explosion also has caused some structural damage as it lifted some of the original brick supporting arches of the Capitol Building.

The presumption of Capitol police officials was that the explosive device was a time bomb planted in the lavatory — apparently either in a toilet or behind a partition — before the building was closed to the public.

Immediately after the warning call, the 15 policemen on duty in the Capitol searched the building, including the general area of the lavatory but not the bathroom itself.

Suspicious among many senators and the Capitol police that the bombing was part of a conspiracy were strengthened by the disclosure by Leonard H. Ballard, a captain in the Capitol police force, that within an hour after the explosion two telephone calls — one from Chicago and one from Spokane, Wash. — asked if there was any damage. "That was known instantly," Ballard observed.

The explosion was so powerful that it threw furniture 200 feet away, blowing out windows on both sides of the Capitol and spouting shrapnel in the senator's dining room.

The vaulted, 15-foot-high lavatory was demolished, the toilet blown to pieces and the concrete floor split into large chunks. Large cracks were evident in the lavatory's brick

As a result of the explosion, the U.S. Capitol Building was closed to the public for several days. The damage was estimated at \$1 million.

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