

The Weather
Today: Chance of
showers, high near
60.
Tomorrow: Fair, high
around 60.
Local Data on Page B-2

123rd Year
Number 99

Richmond, Virginia 23219

Virginia's State Newspaper

Tuesday, April 9, 1974

**

132,883

Virginia's
Largest
Newspaper

15 Cents

Richmond Times-Dispatch



AP Wirephoto

Record Home Run

Henry Aaron of the Braves watches the flight of the ball that he has just hit in Atlanta for his 715th home run to break a tie with Babe Ruth. Al Downing, a former Yankee who now pitches for Los Angeles,

was the victim. Aaron's first home run, hit in April 20 years ago, also came off a former Yankee, Vic Raschi, then working for the St. Louis Cardinals. The Braves won, 7-4, last night. (Details, Page B-6.)

Israeli Plane Goes Down; Pilots Seized in Lebanon

By The Associated Press

An Israeli fighter-bomber went down in flames over the Golan Heights Monday, and the two pilots bailed out and were captured in Lebanon. It was the first Israeli plane lost over the front since the October war. Tank and artillery duels went on from dawn to dusk along the 40-mile Golan cease-fire line. No casualties were reported. Syria said the Israeli F4 Phantom was brought down over Mt. Hermon by its air defense system, apparently meaning a missile. But Israel denied it, saying the plane burst into flames because of "a technical hitch." Lebanon said the plane crashed in the Arkoub region near the village of Chebba, six miles north of the Israeli border and about 40 miles south of Beirut. A Lebanese spokesman said the pilots were safe and said

they were picked up about three miles west of Chebba. He did not say where they were being held. Israel admitted using planes for the first time since the war on Saturday. It said strikes were ordered after the Syrians attacked an Israeli position on 9,000-foot Mt. Hermon, on the northern tip of the Heights. Meanwhile, the U.N. Security Council extended by six months, from April 27 to Oct. 24, the life of the Middle Eastern peace-keeping force. Troops are stationed between Israeli and Egyptian forces on the Sinai peninsula. The 15-member council vote was 13 to 0. China and Iraq did not take part. The resolution said that "in the present circumstances the operation of the U.N. Emergency Force is still required." In Damascus, informed sources

said Syrian delegates would leave for Washington within 48 hours for talks with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger about disengagement on the heights. They said the Syrian team

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UPI Telephoto

Bit of Capital Nit-Picking

Vice President Gerald R. Ford met in his Capitol Hill office yesterday with Annemarie Renger, president of the Federal Republic of Germany's Bundestag. After the official greeting, she reached down

and picked a bit of lint off the vice president's trousers. Mrs. Renger spent most of the day at the Capitol visiting U.S. officials.

The Inside Story

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Godwin Kills Disclosure, Wage Bills

By James Latimer

Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. announced late yesterday that he would leave a state minimum wage bill and a real property disclosure bill twisting slowly in the wind to die with other unsigned products of the 1974 General Assembly at midnight last night.

The disclosure proposal by Del. Alexander B. McMurtrie Jr., D-Chesterfield, would have required members of local governing boards and zoning appeals bodies to disclose their real estate holdings. The minimum wage measure by Del. Mary A. Marshall, D-Arlington, would have set a \$1.60 minimum wage for some Virginians not covered by the federal law.

Godwin told reporters he did not "disagree with the philosophical intent" of the McMurtrie bill but questioned its scope and effectiveness, because it is limited to real estate.

Other Possibilities

"A person may have wide holdings in personal property such as stocks and bonds and would not be required to make any disclosures," Godwin said. "Additionally, his or her spouse, or members of the immediate family, may have large real estate involvements, and there still would be no disclosure requirements."

"I have long maintained that the success or failure of a man or woman has experienced in private life should have no undue influence on his capabilities as a public servant."

The bill's possible impact should be studied, perhaps by the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council, for consideration again at some future General Assembly session, he suggested.

Of the minimum wage bill,

Godwin said its provisions "generally are meaningless, as a result of recent federal legislation."

(The governor didn't elaborate on the federal comparison, but he must have had in mind the bill signed yesterday by President Nixon to broaden the federal coverage and raise the minimum to \$2 an hour this year and \$2.30 eventually.)

The governor spent much of his working day going over the last batches of legislation passed by the 1974 assembly. He expected to sign most of the more than 700 bills, but was still studying a dozen or more last night because of unresolved doubts. Under the Virginia Constitution, any bill not signed by midnight on the 30th day after an

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UPI Telephoto

Nixon Shares Light Moment With Labor Secretary F. J. Brennan
President Had Just Signed Bill Raising Pay of 56 Million Workers

Minimum Wage to Be Raised To \$2.30 an Hour in Stages

WASHINGTON (AP) — Legislation raising the federal minimum wage in stages from \$1.60 to \$2.30 an hour was signed into law Monday by President Nixon.

Nixon had vetoed similar legislation last year, and voiced reservations about the measure sent him by Congress. But he said he was signing it because "raising the minimum wage is now a matter of justice that can no longer be fairly delayed."

The measure raises the minimum wage for 36 million workers covered under the 1966 minimum wage law from \$1.60 to \$2 on May 1, with other in-

creases boosting it to \$2.30 by Jan. 1, 1976. The \$2.30 rate will be effective for all affected workers by 1978.

In addition, the legislation extends federal minimum wage and overtime requirements to 7.4 million additional workers.

When fully effective, the new law will cover 56 million workers.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said the labor organization is pleased that Nixon has signed "virtually the same minimum wage bill he vetoed six months ago." Meany added in a statement:

"It is regrettable, however, that it took him six months to decide American employers should treat their worst-paid workers with some measure of decency."

The last legislation raising

the minimum wage was enacted eight years ago.

The additional coverage goes to five million federal, state and local employees, one million domestics and additional retail store employees, service industry employees and farm workers.

The minimum wage increases would be phased in on this schedule:

Workers who had coverage before 1966, an estimated 36 million, would have a \$2 floor May 1, \$2.10 Jan. 1, 1973 and \$2.30 Jan. 1, 1976.

Those brought under coverage by the 1966 act and the present one, \$1.90 May 1, \$2 Jan. 1, 1975; \$2.20 Jan. 1, 1976, and \$2.30 Jan. 1, 1977.

Farm workers, now with a \$1.30 floor, \$1.60 May 1, \$1.80

Jan. 1, 1975; \$2 Jan. 1, 1976; \$2.30 Jan. 1, 1977, and \$2.30 Jan. 1, 1978.

The new coverage for domestic employees applies to those who work more than eight hours a week, whether for one or more employer, or who work as much as 50 hours in a calendar quarter. However, casual babysitters, companions for elderly or ailing persons and "live-in" domestics are exempt.

Full-time students may be employed for no more than 20 hours a week at 85 percent of the regular wage floor.

The bill also narrows exemptions for overtime in some industries, grants modified overtime rights to police and firemen, tightens the present law on child labor on farms and extends provisions aimed at job discrimination against elderly persons.

Possibility of Tax Fraud Added to Inquiry on Nixon

(C) New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The impeachment inquiry staff of the House Judiciary Committee is investigating whether fraud may have been involved in President Nixon's handling of his personal income taxes.

John M. Doar, chief counsel of the staff, told committee members at a briefing Monday that the question of fraud is clearly part of their investigation. He said Internal Revenue Service records dealing with the President's tax matters have been requested along with other tax information.

Earlier statements by the Judiciary Committee's chairman, Peter W. Rodino Jr., D-N.J., and other senior committee members had indicated that the committee was unprepared to consider the question of fraud but would concentrate instead on whether the President's handling of his personal tax matters had diminished confidence in the internal revenue system.

The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, whose staff found that the

President's returns included a deficiency of \$476,000, refrained from any judgment on the question of fraud. The IRS, which has ordered that he pay \$432,000 in back taxes plus penalties for a total of \$467,000, said it had found no basis for assessing a fraud penalty.

The fraud investigation was disclosed at a briefing in which Doar also reported that the White House has agreed to reply today on the committee's request for tapes of 41 or 42 presidential conversations involving the Watergate cover-up.

Although the contents of that reply will not be known until today, the White House is expected to agree, at least in part, to the request and thus head off a major confrontation with Congress. Rodino had been prepared to seek authority to issue a subpoena should the White House fail to meet the deadline today for a yes-no answer.

In fact, Rodino said Monday he would schedule a meeting of the full committee later this week to consider a subpoena should the response of the White

House be unsatisfactory. However, a source familiar with the recent dialogue between staff members and the White House said late Monday that the response "will probably eliminate the need for any consideration of a subpoena."

Proposed Schedule

Anticipating criticism — which came in concentrated bursts from seven Republicans on the House floor — about the pace of the impeachment inquiry, Rodino opened the brief-

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3 Tackle Fleeing Gunman

Three young bystanders twice tackled a gunman as he ran from the West Broad Street bank he had robbed yesterday afternoon, but the man broke away from them both times.

A short time later, Henrico patrolman W.L. Jackson overtook a suspect, Stuart Bruce Vivenzio, 27, of Belton, Tex., near some woods off Old Richmond Avenue. Vivenzio was charged with robbing the Richmond National Bank at 5600 W. Broad St.

Police reconstructed the incident:

Shortly after 5 p.m., a man entered a McDonald's restaurant across Lake Avenue from the bank, and ordered a drink.

He sat at a booth next to one occupied by two young men, and took several sips from the cup, then rose and walked across the street toward the bank.

One of the men later recalled jokingly telling the other, "I

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Schools in Denver Told to Integrate

DENVER (UPI) — A federal judge ordered Monday integration of Denver's 70,000 schoolchildren by fall, primarily by redrawing boundaries and pairing, requiring white, black and Mexican-American students to share classrooms on a half-day basis.

U.S. Appeals Court Judge William E. Doyle said his plan was an attempt at "a just, equitable and feasible plan for the desegregation ... in accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court."

Doyle said his plan was based on one suggested by Dr. John A. Finger Jr., of the University of Rhode Island, responsible for the one used to desegregate Charlotte, N.C., schools in the 1960s.

Doyle rejected the school

board's planned closing of 12 schools and ordered two high schools, Denver East and Denver Manual, merged.

The judge ordered that elementary schools should have no less than 40 and no more than 70 per cent white enrollment and that secondary schools be between 50 and 60 per cent. Doyle also ordered administrative changes in schools with a large number of Mexican-American students to begin bilingual programs.

The Supreme Court ordered Doyle last summer to begin hearings to determine whether Denver classrooms were segregated. The high court told Doyle to integrate schools if he determined that segregation existed.

The order stemmed from a suit brought by black parents in 1963 because of what they said was a heavy enrollment of minority students in the Park Hill section in east Denver.

Doyle said the school board's proposal to close 12 schools was "a plan which is more designed to avoid adoption of a desegregation plan."

"By closing schools in the center of the city, it renders integration a virtual impossibility because it isolates the segregated schools [in the] north from the nonintegrated schools in the south," he said.

Denver's enrollment, according to figures introduced in court, ranges from 54.1 per cent white in elementary schools to 63.8 per cent white in high school. The others are primarily black and Mexican-American.

Will the Fifth Disappear?

WASHINGTON (AP) — First the bad news: the government wants to do away with the fifth of whisky.

Also the quart, the pint and the half-pint. Now the good: you'll be able to buy a three-fourths instead. Or a half, or three eighths or a one-four.

Liters, that is. The drinkers of America will be in the forefront of the metric revolution, if the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has its way.

And the ATF wants people to know what it is they're drinking. The proposals will require labeling: corn, barley, yeast and enzymes or whatever. And, possibly d-limonene, neobee and citric acid, if that's the case.

The director of ATF, Rex D. Davis, said at a liquor industry meeting in Miami Beach Monday: "There are several good reasons to change to

metric sizes. For one thing, it will mean a substantial reduction in the number of bottle sizes. This should be an aid to the consumer."

"There are now 16 different sized wine bottles. This number would be reduced to six in metric sizes... in the final analysis, this reduction in wine and whiskey bottle sizes will be beneficial not only to the consumer—but to the manufacturers and all of those companies which handle and distribute distilled spirits and wines in our economic sales chain."

A quart would be known as a liter and contain 32.82 ounces instead of 32.

The fifth, 25.6 ounces, would be ¾ liter; the pint, 16 ounces, a half-liter and so on.

The proposed regulations will be published in the Federal Register some time in the next few months. Then there will be public hearings.