

## Sewer, Water Hikes Seen

# Proposed City Budget Totals \$2,455,900

The proposed City Budget, released today by City Manager Frank Culross, totals \$2,455,900.

The proposed budget represents an increase in spending of \$98,956 over this year's \$2,356,844 total. About \$96,000 of

the total \$98,956 increase is due to salary increases for city employees.

The City manager, at the same time, recommends to the City Council a decrease in the city tax rate of 10 cents per \$1000 assessed valuation, from \$34.60

to \$34.50.

He also recommends, however, an increase in sewer and water rates.

**Budget Recommendations**

Budget increases are recommended in the three major areas of city ex-

penditure.

The City Manager suggests an increase of \$48,956, or 2.2 percent in the city's general fund expenditures, from \$2,010,639 this year to \$2,059,595 in 1972.

The general fund includes costs for

general government, public safety, public works, health, recreation, employee benefits and other costs.

In the second area, water fund, a budget increase of \$37,950 is suggested, from \$195,000 to \$232,950.

This includes costs for administration, billing, accounting and operation of the water and sewer division of the Department of Public Utilities.

The third area, the sewer fund, would

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# THE

# JOURNAL

# HIGHLIGHT

Autopsy performed on accident victim - Story page 13.

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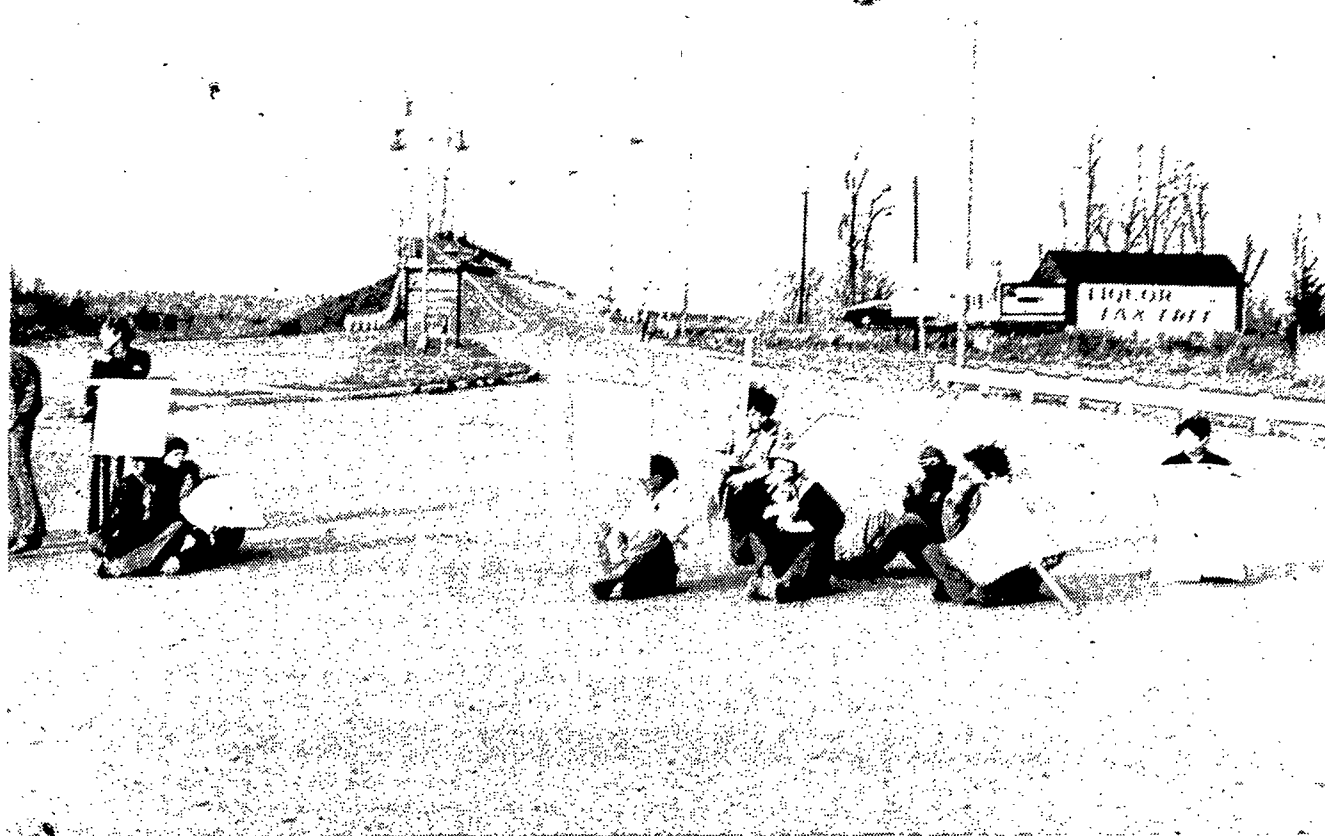
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**PROTEST NUCLEAR BLAST.** Students from St. Lawrence College in Cornwall demonstrated late Wednesday afternoon on the United States planned Amchitka Nuclear

bomb blast to take place off the coast of Alaska. This was the scene at the Cornwall-Massena International bridge yesterday. — Photo by Richard S. Podgurski.

## Amchitka Opponents Seeking Court Appeal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Opponents of a giant underground nuclear explosion put final touches on a Supreme Court appeal today as last-minute preparations for the blast went ahead on Amchitka Island off the Alaska coast.

Environmentalists groups, turned down Wednesday by a U.S. Court of Appeals, said they still hoped to prove that the test scheduled for 5 p.m. EST Saturday is unsafe.

Meanwhile, to dramatize his faith in the safety of the test, Atomic Energy Commission Chairman James R. Schlesinger planned to fly to Alaska today to be present for the test of the Spartan antiballistic missile warhead.

Seven conservationist groups, headed by the Committee for Nuclear Responsibility, say the explosion is likely to set off earthquakes and tidal waves, spring radioactive waste into the air and kill fish and seals in the northern Pacific Ocean.

They say the government suppressed evidence about environmental dangers by keeping secret adverse reports and withholding government conclusions from a public statement required by law on potential hazards.

Among the evidence cited by the environmentalists was a secret report written by President Nixon's chief environmental adviser in December 1970, which said the Amchitka explosion

could trigger a chain reaction of earthquakes all across the Pacific Ocean.

Russell E. Train, chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, said in the report that tests smaller than the five-megaton explosion planned Saturday had set off quakes of less intensity than the blasts.

But he said there was no assurance that the Amchitka test—code-named Cannikin—would follow that pattern.

The Justice Department had sought unsuccessfully in two weeks of tangled court fights to keep the Train document and others secret.

Train declined personal comment on his report, but his lawyer on the council said the AEC's environmental-impact statement had considered all the possibilities Train listed.

Though turning aside the environmentalists' attempt to halt the blast, the appeals court opinion said, "In our view the case does present a substantial question as to the legality of the proposed test."

Complaining of the limited time available to study hundreds of pages of technical documents, the three judges said, "We are in no position to calculate the dangers from the Cannikin test."

They said their decision to allow the

test to proceed was based primarily on national security and foreign-policy considerations.

## Car Sales Breaking Records

DETROIT (AP) — U.S. automakers sold more cars in October than in any other month in the industry's history as showrooms overflowed with buyers taking advantage of price savings under the government's economic stabilization program.

Traditionally the industry's strongest sales month, October saw the four major U.S. automakers sell 933,713 cars, breaking the old mark of 885,323 set in October 1968.

Only 629,152 cars were sold in October 1970, due in part to a strike at General Motors.

October sales were 48.5 per cent above October 1969 and 5.5 per cent over the 1968 record month.

October was the second full sales month under President Nixon's new economic measures, which led to a rollback in the price increases of new models, promised a lower excise tax and placed a surcharge on imported cars.

GM topped the 500,000 sales mark for the first month ever.

Ford and American Motors also registered increases, as only Chrysler slipped behind its previous two year figures.

Ford President Lee A. Iacocca, after seeing preliminary sales figures for October, predicted a record sales year for the industry.

"In fact," he said, "the market is very strong, and for all of 1971 it now appears the industry will, for the first time ever, exceed the 10-million car sales mark."

Iacocca's prediction included import sales, expected to reach about 1.55 million for the year.

October import-sales figures for Volkswagen and Datsun, which both had to battle the new import surcharge, strengthened earlier indications that the sharp growth of foreign sales had been stemmed as both reported a drop in sales over the same period a year ago.

Volkswagen's October sales dropped from 57,858 last year to 34,853 this year, while Datsun reported sales of 11,869 last month, down from 12,446.

Chrysler sold 130,636 cars for October compared with 156,641 for the month last year.

The only automaker whose yearly sales are running behind 1970 is American Motors. AMC did enjoy a good October, though, selling 30,051 cars, up from 28,088 last year.

AMC's marketing vice president, R. William McNeely, gave credit for the surge to the firm's "buyer protection plan" which gives customers free warranty service on virtually anything that goes wrong with their cars in the first year of ownership.

## Rehnquist Faces More Judiciary Questioning

WASHINGTON (AP) — Supreme Court nominee William H. Rehnquist faces more questioning by the Senate Judiciary Committee after liberal Democrats expressed concern about his conservative philosophy.

But no challenge was raised at a 6½-

hour hearing Wednesday to the legal competence, integrity or judicial temperament of the 47-year-old Justice Department lawyer—a top aide to Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell.

Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., the committee chairman, said Richmond,

Va., attorney Lewis F. Powell Jr. would take the witness chair later today after questioning of Rehnquist is completed.

Rehnquist and Powell were named by President Nixon to fill the two vacancies on the high tribunal left by retirement of Justices John M. Harlan and the late Hugo L. Black.

Although Powell, 64, also is a conservative, little opposition has surfaced in and out of Congress to his nomination.

Such organizations as Americans for Democratic Action and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights are opposed to Rehnquist's nomination, but they have announced they do not intend to fight Senate confirmation of Powell.

The American Bar Association's 12-member committee on the Federal judiciary notified the Senate panel Wednesday of its unanimous opinion that both Rehnquist and Powell are qualified to serve on the Supreme Court.

Such liberal Democrats as Philip A. Hart of Michigan, Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Birch Bayh of Indiana and John V. Tunney of California did most of the questioning at Wednesday's hearing.

Most of the Republicans, in the minority on the committee, still were waiting for their turn when an overnight recess was called.

Here are some of the highlights of the testimony Rehnquist gave in a calm, deliberate manner in answer to questions put to him:

He said that government wiretapping is "not an appealing thing to do and is justified only by exigent circumstances." Such forms of surveillance, he said, are legitimate only "to solve a crime or prevent the commission of crime."

A case is now before the Supreme Court challenging Mitchell's contention that court orders are not required for use of wiretaps on groups or individuals he concludes constitute a national security threat.

Rehnquist strongly indicated that, if confirmed, he would disqualify himself from sitting in such cases since he said he had assisted in preparing the government's brief in the arguments now before the court.

He testified that the purpose of the Bill of Rights is "to put restraints on the government." He said just the fact that a court decision may restrict the police is no argument against the ruling.

The assistant attorney general, appointed to his Justice Department post in 1969 after practicing law in Phoenix, said he felt Ohio national guardsmen, in firing on Kent State student demonstrators, had made "misguided and unwarranted use of force."

But in answer to a question by Kennedy, he said he had not urged a federal grand jury investigation. He testified this was out of his bailiwick.

Rehnquist said he played only a minor role in the government's attempt to prevent publication of the top-secret Pentagon Papers by several newspapers.

Rehnquist said he believes in the "concept of neighborhood schools" and "has some reservations about transporting students great distances" to accomplish desegregation.

Rehnquist defended the mass arrests by Washington police of antiwar demonstrators who tried in May to shut down the government.

Questioned about antiwar amendments offered in Congress, Rehnquist said he has reservations about the constitutional power of Congress to pass legislation limiting a President's authority "to preserve or save the lives of men already legally in the field of battle."

But he said Congress' power to shut off funds to finance a war is so clear that he does not regard it as a debatable constitutional issue.

### New York City

## Eight Policemen Indicted

NEWARK, N.J. (AP) — Eight present and former New York City policemen have been indicted here on charges they accepted bribes to protect an \$8 million-a-year numbers racket in The Bronx, N.Y., which had its headquarters in Jersey City.

The federal grand jury indictment

Wednesday charged that in 1968 the policemen "contracted" to accept \$1,650 a month in return for preventing the arrest of the operations workers.

The indictment also charged 28 other persons with violating interstate gambling and bribery laws.

Although U.S. Atty. Herbert J. Stern who announced the indictment would not comment officially, informed sources said the gambling operation was the same one run by Joseph "Joe Bayonne" Zicarelli, who is now in prison.

Stern said several of the policemen have already been indicted on perjury charges in New York. The indictments came on the heels of testimony before the Knapp Commission, which is investigating New York's police department, that many officers are on the take to protect gambling and narcotics operations.

According to the indictment, the payoffs may have reached as high as the Bronx Borough police headquarters. The indictment charged that the "contract" listed \$800 for the headquarters.

The 7th Division was to receive \$500 per month, the 48th Detective Squad, \$200 a month and the 48th Precinct \$150 a month.

Stern said there was no evidence that any high-ranking police officials were involved.

The eight policemen are Jerome Smolen, James A. Paretti, Edwin Miller, all presently on the force, and Eugene Goddard, William P. McAuliffe, Ramon Rodriguez, Robert J. Stannard and Andrew V. Taylor.

The indictments listed one actual payoff allegedly made Jan. 9, 1968, when one of the alleged gamblers gave \$650 to three of the policemen. The indictment described the cash as "insurance money."

The indictment listed Miller as the bagman for the Bronx Borough headquarters. Paretti for the 7th Division, Goddard for the 48th Detective Squad and McAuliffe for the 48th Precinct.

The indictments are reportedly the result of an investigation by the Bronx District Attorney's office into police corruption.

One of the former patrolmen, named in the indictment, Stannard, was convicted of perjury as a result of that investigation. He is serving a three-year prison term.

Seven other policemen pleaded guilty in the Bronx investigation. Two received suspended sentences and the rest were acquitted.

Zicarelli's reputed overseer of the Bronx operation, Ricardo Ramos, of West New York was named in the indictment as the man who transmitted the \$650 cash to the policemen on Jan. 8, 1968.

Bronx District Attorney Burton Roberts, during the grand jury investigation in New York, described Ramos as a "cog in a large scale organized crime syndicate."

Ramos refused to testify during the Bronx hearings and was subsequently found guilty of criminal contempt and sentenced to six months in jail.

According to one police source, the New Jersey gambling operation was doing business in the Bronx at the request of the police officers themselves, because a local bookmaker went broke and the source of graft payments had dried up.

At one point, a police source said, the operation was doing \$160,000 a week in the Bronx.

### BULLETIN!

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Nixon's price freeze dropped wholesale prices an average of 0.1 per cent in October for the second monthly decline in a row, the government said today.

## Mrs. Gandhi Welcomed At White House

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon met today with India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and was expected to urge her to join in a mutual pullback of troops massed along the borders of East and West Pakistan.

Mrs. Gandhi, who arrived Wednesday night for a two-day official visit, was welcomed at the White House today and told President Nixon she came to the United States "in search of some wise impulse that sometimes works to save humanity from despair."

In the formal ceremonies on the South Lawn, she said India is beleaguered and that she is haunted by "a man-made tragedy of massive proportions."

In this fashion she referred directly to the flight of some 9.5 million refugees from East Pakistan into India as the result of civil war.

Nixon welcomed Mrs. Gandhi warmly as the leader of the world's largest democracy. He said that "whenever there is tragedy in India the hearts of millions of Americans go out to you."

He said he knew that her heart was heavy as she arrived here, and most particularly by the recent floods that had caused many fatalities in south India.

The meeting between the American and Indian leaders comes at a time of deepening crisis in South Asia as refugees continue to flee from East Pakistan at the rate of 30,000 to 40,000 per day.

Mrs. Gandhi was reported ready to urge Nixon to use his utmost influence on Pakistan President Agha Mohammed Yahya Khan including a cutoff of all economic aid until a political settlement is reached.

The Pakistani president has offered to pull back his army which faces nine Indian divisions on West Pakistan's borders, and seven Indian divisions on the frontiers of East Pakistan. Mrs. Gandhi refused and ordered a mobilization of Indian reserves and state militia.

White House officials consider the situation highly inflammable, and the main U.S. effort is expected to focus on steps to cool things down.

In addition to the crisis in South Asia, an intensive discussion of U.S.-Indian relations is likely between Nixon and Mrs. Gandhi.

After her meeting at the White House, Mrs. Gandhi will visit the Woodrow Wilson Institute at the Smithsonian Institution and attend a reception in her honor given by the Indian ambassador.

President and Mrs. Nixon invited 117 guests to a state dinner in honor of Mrs. Gandhi tonight, and Friday Mrs. Gandhi is scheduled to meet with Secretary of State William P. Rogers and deliver a National Press Club address.

## WEATHER

Partial clearing tonight with a few lingering snow flurries in western sections. Low in the 20s. Partly cloudy Friday and milder. High in the mid to upper 40s.

Winds southwest from 5 to 10 miles per hour out of the west tonight, southwest 5 to 14 tomorrow.

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