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CHAMPAIGN-URBAN

10 gallon limit asked for cars

Washington (AP) — Energy chief William E. Simon asked the driving public today to limit itself voluntarily to 10 gallons of gasoline per week. But Simon avoided imposing mandatory gasoline rationing at this time. He said full public compliance with a 10-gallon limit would make gasoline rationing unnecessary. But, he said he will have time to find out how it is working before he and President Nixon make their decision whether or not to start wheels of rationing in motion by the end of this month. Simon left open the possibility that gasoline rationing could be

called off even if it were started — during the 60 or so days it would take to put the system into actual operation.

At the same time, Simon announced he will provide 1.5 million barrels of military jet fuel from the Pentagon stockpile to United States international airlines to help them through a fuel crisis until the end of January.

Simon told a news conference that airline representatives said fuel cutbacks at foreign airports were affecting international carriers and that imported jet fuel was cut by the Arab boycott.

He said providing the military

fuel would reduce the Pentagon's stockpile of jet fuel from an expected 100 per cent requirement by Jan. 31 to about 95 per cent.

Simon also issued a warning to electric utility companies against continued advertising designed to make the public think there is plenty of electricity and no need to conserve it.

Simon said his new Federal Energy Office had found about 20 such ads over the last few weeks and he was watching to see which company prints the next one.

He warned that unless new ways are found to save energy,

utilities may soon start running short of residual fuel oil.

In calling for gasoline saving, Simon asked service stations to sell no more than 10 gallons to each customer.

Simon said he was relying on voluntary cooperation until Congress passes legislation providing authority to make such measures mandatory.

Updating his demand figures for petroleum, Simon reported that overall the nation saved enough fuel and obtained enough additional imports during the four weeks following Nov. 10 to accumulate petroleum inventories a little faster than expected.

Sam Ervin says he's too 'senior' to run

N. C. senior senator will retire

Washington (AP) — Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C., retiring from the Senate after decades. Ervin said Wednesday he would not seek reelection in 1974.



and hundreds of documents relating to all aspects of the Watergate probe.

That move, made possible by a new law drafted by Ervin himself, was a clear signal that the Senate's Watergate in-

said, "Some people can never recover from it."

"But this nation has a vital system of government and a vital people. I hope we can arise from a dead past . . ."

He was asked specifically if he

struck for the winning touchdown early in the third quarter.

Tailback Stan Key went over from one yard out with 9:58 left in the period. Sophomore

drive held together by the running of freshman Jim Phillips, fullback Steve Greene, and halfback Lonnie Perrin.

The Illini try for the extra

play. Hollenbach came back to hit Roberson for 20, three yards shy of the first down. Hollenbach's next two passes fell incomplete.

The Illini had a drive in full gear at the start of the second quarter.

A 26-yard pass from Hollen-

automatically since Ohio State was last to go.

There is no rule against a team going twice in a row.

Continued on Page 17

President may ban Sunday gas sales

(c) New York Times
Washington

President Nixon will announce today what he describes as a "tough, strong action" to meet the energy crisis.

The principal steps are expected to be a ban on the sale of gasoline on Sundays and reduced distribution of home heating oil.

The President called reporters into his White House Oval Office Saturday morning to say that he would speak briefly at 6 p.m. C.S.T. today on nationwide television to outline measures he would order to conserve on the consumption of gasoline and fuel oil.

Officials stressed that the emphasis would be on conservation rather than rationing of gasoline or fuel oil — a step that Nixon has made clear he would accept only as a last resort.

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Among the steps the administration was believed ready to take were the following:

—Gasoline stations would be directed to close from 9 p.m. on Saturday until midnight Sunday to discourage driving and gasoline consumption.

—A cutback in deliveries of home heating oil by distributors by about 15 per cent.

Administration sources said the objective was to reduce consumption of heating oil by 15 per cent in residences, 25 per cent in commercial buildings and 10 per cent by industry.

—Restrictions on the use of fuel by private airplanes and boats.

—Federal standards for dimming outdoor lighting, such as billboards and signs.

—A proposed reduction in

highway speed limits, probably to 50 miles an hour for cars and 55 miles an hour for buses and trucks.

—Petroleum refineries would be urged to reduce production of gasoline and increase production of home heating oil, diesel and jet fuel and residual oil, the heavy fuel used by power plants.

Another possibility raised by officials was that the President might move shortly to impose mandatory allocations of residual oil, which is in critical short supply, particularly among utilities in the Northeast. About 90 per cent of the utilities in that section are dependent on imported residual oil.

Some of the steps, such as a reduction in the distribution of home heating oil, could be taken under authority granted the President under the Economic

Stabilization Act, which was renewed by Congress last spring. Other actions, including possibly a ban on Sunday gasoline sales, would have to await enactment of emergency energy conservation legislation, which has already been passed by the Senate and is due to be considered by the House Commerce Committee when Congress returns tomorrow from a Thanksgiving vacation.

Gulf Oil may have found 'New Kuwait'

London (AP)

Gulf Oil Corp. has found a major new oilfield off the west coast of Africa, the Sunday Observer said in today's editions.

The newspaper said company officials called it "a new Kuwait."

Gulf officials were not immediately available for comment on the report.

The Observer said the find off the coast of Cabinda, a part of Portugal's colony of Angola, has not been made public by the company because of political problems involving anti-Portuguese guerrillas operating in the area.

"The total size of the field is still a closely guarded secret, but oil industry sources believe it may be very large," the Observer said.

"A rush of oil companies bidding for neighboring concessions is evidence of this," the newspaper said. "Some oil industry sources even suggest that President Nixon's serene attitude to the Arab oil boycott can be explained by the size of the Cabinda find."

Agreement also urges adoption of lottery

RTA compromise reached: funding mixed

problems.

"I'm unhappy," continued the mayor, "but I suppose these things are unavoidable."

According to a grain police chief Charles Leary salvage crews worked Saturday afternoon unloading the grain from

chief has ordered that Vine Street will be closed to north-bound traffic at Main Street.

terminated by railroad officials that a broken rail caused the accident.

sunny with a high in the low 20s northwest to the mid 30s southeast.

Israel and the United States have resisted efforts to give the Security Council and Secretary

Savings estimated at 150,000 barrels of oil daily

It's official -- daylight savings time starts Jan. 6

Washington (AP) President Nixon signed a bill Saturday putting the nation on year-around daylight saving time starting Jan. 6.

He also called for Congress to act before the Christmas recess next week on the more expansive energy conservation bill which cleared the House early Saturday.

Nixon said the extra hour of evening daylight will save "an estimated equivalent of 150,000 barrels of oil a day" this winter.

The measure cleared Congress Friday, and Nixon acted quickly so clocks can be moved ahead one hour beginning at 2 a.m. Jan. 6. Had he waited another day, the law could not have taken effect before Jan. 13.

Under the law, daylight saving time will be in effect all year for a two-year period and for the first time since World War II. Some estimate its impact could

reduce electricity and heating demands by up to 3 per cent, mainly in the north.

As a companion to the law, Nixon also signed an executive order setting up machinery for considering appeals from parts of the country, notably states falling into two time zones, to seek exception from the daylight saving time requirement.

Expressing pleasure that Congress "moved expeditiously" on the daylight saving bill, Nixon

called for action before the Christmas recess "on the more complex and far-reaching legislation which we must have to deal with this problem."

The House worked into the early morning hours Saturday to pass an emergency energy bill — the one Nixon was talking about. However, it differs in many respects from similar Senate-passed legislation and requires compromises that would have to be worked out

quickly if a final bill is to reach Nixon's desk by the end of this week.

The House version was passed by 265 to 112 following a 15-hour session that included 23 roll-call votes and decisions on 50 proposed amendments.

The measure gives Nixon broad powers to deal with the energy crisis but was amended by the House to prohibit allocation of fuels for busing children beyond neighborhood schools and to cut off all petroleum exports for military use in Indochina.

Another amendment would give either the House or Congress 15 days in which to veto by majority vote any administration plan to ration gasoline or other fuels.

Senate-House conferees are expected to start work Monday on resolving the many differences.

Both versions would give the president such powers as rationing gasoline and making a ban on Sunday gasoline sales compulsory. Clean-air standards could be waived to permit burning of dirtier fuel.

Reductions in speed limits, thermostat restrictions in both public and private offices and

curtailment of hours in schools and other institutions would be authorized. The House bill, however, would require congressional approval of these conservation actions.

Other major differences are the House's inclusion of antibusing provisions and its restrictions on oil company profits.

Some administration actions have been announced in anticipation of passage of the bill.

Viet Cong ambush search team

Army officer killed 'in cold blood'

(c) New York Times

Saigon

The operations officer of an American search team that was ambushed by Vietcong Saturday morning said that the one American killed "was murdered in cold blood" as he held his hands up to surrender.

Still dressed in his sweat-soaked fatigues, Maj. Richard Laritz told a news conference that the unarmed American team was under instructions, in the event of hostile fire, to surrender as a way of minimizing

casualties.

So after the attack began and everyone had thrown himself to the ground, one officer — whose name has not yet been released — stood up in the rice field.

"He put his hands in the air, said something, I don't know what, then he was shot and killed," Laritz declared.

"I have fought in the Korean War, I have seen many people die and I can understand people dying in war. But we were protected by international law. My man, my officer, was gunned

down, he was murdered in cold blood — it's as simple as that."

One Vietnamese was also killed. Four Americans and three Vietnamese were wounded.

The American team, made up mostly of members of the Special Forces, or Green Berets, was searching for the remains of a U.S. Army helicopter crewman who presumably died in 1966 when his helicopter was shot down in a rice paddy 10 miles southwest of Saigon.

Three bodies were found after the crash, but one was never recovered.

Last Thursday night, four militiamen were wounded in an ambush near the crash site. And Friday — the day before the attack on the Americans — four villagers refused to take newsmen up a canal leading to the site, arguing that it was too dangerous.

Television newsmen offered them high fees, but the villagers still refused to go past a certain point.

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ie Courier

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS

New York Times,
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Thursday, November 8, 1973 — ★ ★ 10 Cents

Nixon tells nation: 'Cool it, slow down' Congress promises quick action on bills

Washington (AP)

Congressional leaders promised prompt action on most of all of the energy saving measures requested by President Nixon in his address to the nation.

Senate Interior Chairman Henry M. Jackson said his committee would hold public hearings on emergency legislation today and would report a bill out by Friday. Senate approval could be expected next week, Jackson said.

On the House said, Democratic whip John J. McFall, D-Calif., predicted action on the President's proposals before the December recess.

"If he wants a bill, we'll give him a bill," said Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald, D-Mass., chairman of the House subcommittee on power.

In his Wednesday night address, Nixon accused Congress of failing to act on any of the energy measures he had sent to the Hill. The President said it was now "imperative" that Congress pass legislation establishing year-round Daylight Saving Time, authorizing relaxation of clean-air standards, the tapping of naval petroleum reserves and giving the government power to reduce speed limits nationwide and restrict

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working hours.

Macdonald said Nixon already had the authority to do most of what he asked and accused the President of playing "an absolute shell game" in blaming Congress for inaction.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore., a member of the Appropriations Committee, said the Office of Management and Budget "is sitting on over \$20 million in energy funds" already appropriated by Congress. "The impounding of energy-related funding is the single greatest roadblock stopping Congress from meeting the country's energy needs," Hatfield said.

Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen, D-Tex., said he and other oil-state senators oppose one presidential proposal that would allow the federal government to regulate the intrastate production and use of oil and gas.

"The President won't get that bill by Christmas with this provision in it," Bentsen said.

Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, said the President's message "did not contain enough specifics in dollars or programs to do the job. The \$10 billion mentioned by the President is considerably less than we spent on Apollo and only 10 per cent of

what is actually needed," he added.

In a nationwide broadcast, Nixon set 1980 as a target date for the United States to achieve energy self-sufficiency. He called for research and development programs rivaling the all-out efforts that developed the atomic bomb and put American astronauts on the moon.

The President also departed from his text to say he had "no intention of walking away" from his office despite some demands that he resign.

"As long as I am physically able, I will continue to work 16 hours a day for the cause of peace in the world and prosperity at home," he said.

With petroleum heading for 10 to 17 per cent shortages because of Arab oil cutoffs, Nixon warned that the nation faces "the most acute shortages of energy since World War II."

Consumers of home heating oil must get through the winter with only 85 per cent of the fuel they used last year, Nixon said.

Airline flights will be reduced 10 per cent through federal allocation of jet fuel, Nixon added.

Here at-a-glance are President Nixon's legislative proposals to conserve energy:

Transportation

— Allow transportation agencies to adjust carrier schedules and service points after summary hearings.

— Lower speed limits on the nation's highways to 50 miles an hour.

Power

— Open the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve in California to increased oil production.

— Impose "energy conservation fees or taxes," perhaps on the consumption of natural gas or the excessive use of electricity.

— Authorize the Federal Power Commission to suspend price regulation on new natural gas.

— Authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to grant without public hearings temporary operating licenses lasting up to 18 months for atomic power plants.

Time

— Extend Daylight Savings Time throughout the year.

Pollution

— Allow the Environmental Protection Agency to exempt for one year power plants and factories from air and water quality laws on a case-by-case basis.

— Exempt such federal action from the National Environmental Policy Act, which re-

quires prior preparation and review of environmental impact statements.

Business

— Curtail outdoor electrical advertising and ornamental lighting.

— Reduce commercial operating hours.

Rationing

— Develop standby plans to ration gasoline and home heating oil if necessary.

Coal supply problem seen

Charleston, W. Va. (AP)

President Nixon's proposals for easing the energy crisis included suggestions that more use be made of coal. But an industry spokesman said it just isn't that simple and cannot be done quickly.

The spokesman for one of the nation's top coal producers — who asked not to be identified — said the industry is "currently operating at capacity. We couldn't mine another ton of coal now. You just can't turn coal on and off like a faucet."

"It's great to hear the President say we're going to switch from oil to coal," the spokesman said. "But the problem is where are we going to get the coal?"

Rose Mary Woods testifies

Tanos' quality reported poor