

**Congressional
Report**

Repeal of Detention

United Press International

The Senate yesterday completed congressional repeal of a 1950 law authorizing the government to operate detention camps for suspected spies and saboteurs in times of national emergency.

The legislation, identical to that passed by the House Tuesday on a 356-49 vote, repeals the never-used Emergency Detention Act and requires an act of Congress before anyone can be imprisoned or detained except under existing criminal laws.

The Senate action, on a voice vote in which no dissent

was heard, sent the measure to the White House for President Nixon's signature. Although Mr. Nixon helped write the law when he was a House member, his administration supported its repeal.

The act provides that in case of war, invasion or insurrection in aid of a foreign enemy, the government could detain—without due process of law—anyone it suspected might engage in espionage or sabotage.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued an executive order under his wartime powers in 1942 authorizing the detention of 112,000 Japanese-Americans (Nisei) in West Coast camps at the start of World War II.

The language of the repeal bill, sponsored by Rep. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) and shepherded through the Senate by Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii)—both Japanese-Americans—

would specifically prohibit a president from repeating the Roosevelt action.

Although the 1950 law was never invoked, its existence was cited by those who might try to silence those holding unpopular views.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) said he hoped passage of the repeal would in some way repay Matsunaga, Inouye and other Nisei who fought with U.S. forces during World War II while

Camp Act Sent to President

some of their relatives were held in camps.

Recess Dates

Indicating a long congressional session, leaders announced that the House will be in recess Oct. 7-12 for Columbus Day, Oct. 21-26 for Veterans Day, and Nov. 24-29 for Thanksgiving.

Majority Leader Hale Boggs said the schedule doesn't necessarily mean the House will

be in session that long. But the early announcement was a strong sign that it will.

Pesticide Control

The House Agriculture Committee bowed to White House pressure and deleted from its pesticides bill a ban on farm imports from countries which do not have pesticide controls at least equal to those of this country.

With this provision deleted,

the administration indicated it would go along with the measure giving the Environmental Protection Agency new authority over pesticides.

A final committee vote is scheduled today.

The equal-restrictions proposal would have applied only to products grown also in the continental United States. Thus, it would not have covered coffee or bananas. But some administration officials reportedly feared that it

would amount to U.S. dictation of foreign standards and could lead to retaliation against American products.

The complex bill, covering everything from home sprays to farm products except fertilizer, would set new regulations on making, distributing and using pesticides. EPA now limited mainly to checking on effective label provisions, would classify pesticides for either general use or restricted use.