

## The Weather

Today—Mostly sunny, high in the 70s, low around 50. Chance of rain is near zero today and 20 per cent tonight. Sunday—Cloudy, high around 70. Temp. range: Today, 73-51, yesterday, 77-51. Details on B5.

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# U.S. Expects to Send

President Nixon said last night that the United States expects to send observers to help oversee the cease-fire in the Middle East. He said the cease-fire "is holding at this time."

"The cease-fire is holding," Mr. Nixon told a nationally televised news conference. "There have been some violations but generally speaking, it can be said that it is holding at this time."

Noting that the United Nations peace-keeping force will not include troops from any major power, Mr. Nixon said the United States will send observers to the Middle East if requested by the secretary general of the United Nations. "... And we have reason to expect that we will receive such a request," he said.

Mr. Nixon said that he had sent an "urgent message" to Soviet Commu-

nist Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and they agreed to have both their nations back a resolution subsequently approved in the U.N. Security Council to establish an emergency force to keep the peace between Israel and her Arab opponents.

Mr. Nixon said the two nations also agreed that they would try to expedite talks between the belligerents—that Washington and Moscow would use their influence without actually imposing a settlement.

Earlier, State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey suggested that the United States might be agreeable to some representation on a truce observer force.

Mr. Nixon said the Thursday crisis was real and serious.

"It was a real crisis," he said, "the

most difficult crisis we've had since the Cuban confrontation of 1962."

Mr. Nixon said his longterm foreign policy was significant in defusing the crisis, along with the U.N. resolution to send the peace-keeping force.

"Without detente, we might have had a major confrontation in the Middle East," Mr. Nixon said.

Now, with the immediate crisis past, the President said he believes that all parties will try to reach agreement with a more sober attitude. He said all nations involved know they cannot afford another war.

"The tragedy must not occur again," he said.

On the domestic front, the President said a new special Watergate prosecutor will be appointed next week and will have "independence,

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# Truce Observers

total cooperation from the executive branch."

Mr. Nixon didn't say who the replacement for the fired Archibald Cox would be, saying that the appointment would be made by acting Attorney General Robert H. Bork.

"It is time for those who are guilty to be prosecuted and for those who are innocent to be cleared," the President said in his opening statement at a White House news conference.

With the move, Mr. Nixon was seeking to calm the still-swirling crisis he triggered when he fired Cox last week-end for refusing to drop court efforts to obtain White House tape recordings of Watergate-related conversations.

Mr. Nixon began his news conference with a report on the Middle East situation, then turned to "trying to get

a cease-fire on the home front," adding with a smile, "that's a bit more difficult."

Acting General Robert H. Bork said before the news conference that he had recommended that the President appoint an independent prosecutor from outside the government.

Bork said he had sent Mr. Nixon five or six names and that the man chosen should have "a mandate no less free" than dismissed Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox.

"I don't think there should be strings on the man," Bork said in a meeting with newsmen.

If the new prosecutor's independence were interfered with, "I would feel my position intolerable—morally untenable," the acting Attorney General said.

Bork maintained that the President and not the courts should name a prosecutor to maintain the separation between the executive and judicial branches. The man chosen should be from outside the government and have prosecutorial experience, Bork said.

The President's press conference was his second this month, yet events have moved with such speed since his earlier one on Oct. 3 that it seemed far in the past.

Vice President Agnew has resigned since the Oct. 3 conference, a war has been fought in the Middle East and the President has faced a new crisis over Watergate because of the dismissal of Cox.

Many of the President's advisers believed or hoped after the earlier news

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• **PRESIDENT, From A1**

conference at the White House that the Watergate issue was beginning to recede, for there were questions then on a variety of subjects other than Watergate.

The President on Oct. 3 seemed more relaxed than he had at conferences in August and September that were devoted largely to Watergate and related issues.

Mr. Nixon originally scheduled an address to the nation Wednesday to try to calm the crisis precipitated by his dismissal of Cox last Saturday and the resignations of Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus.

But on Wednesday he announced that he had been so busy because of the Middle East war and the attempts to obtain a cease-fire that he would instead hold a news conference Thursday.

When events in the Middle East escalated as a result of intelligence reports that the Soviet Union might be moving troops into the Middle East to help secure the cease-fire, Mr. Nixon postponed the news conference from Thursday evening to Friday.

Although Mr. Nixon had said he would not release tape recordings of his conversations, he was forced by the outcry over the events of last weekend to agree to submit them for review to

U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica.

That announcement was made in District Court here Tuesday when the President's special counsel, Charles Alan Wright, a University of Texas law professor and Constitution expert, told Sirica that the tapes would be presented to him for review.

Last week's announcement that the President would prepare a summary of the pertinent tapes and allow Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.) to authenticate them had failed to stem the tide of criticism.

After the agreement to comply with Sirica's order to present the tapes to him for review, the plan to allow Stennis to listen to the tapes was abandoned.