Nixon Decries Lag On Anticrime Bills

JUN 1 2 1970 By FRED P. GRAHAM Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 11 President Nixon warned today that the public might retaliate at the polls against members of Congress who failed to support anti-crime proposals endorsed by his Administration.

Speaking to visiting United States Attorneys at the White House, Mr. Nixon implied that election-year foot-dragging on Capitol Hill was responsible for the fact that none of the Administration's 13 anticrime proposals had passed Congress.

"I do not charge partisanship in this instance," Mr. Nixon said. But in an apparent reference to the Congressional elections in November, he added: "For the Congress to fail to act and go back to the people will

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Continued From Page 1, Col. 5 be something that the people will remember."

The remarks by Mr. Nixon and an anticrime speech by Vice and an anticrime speech by Vice President Agnew to the same group today gave credence to a feeling among observers in Washington that the Nixon Administration intends to make crime a major campaign issue in the fall—whether its anticrime program is enacted or crime program is enacted or

According to the observers, if the bills pass before November, the Administration is expected to say that it is getting results in fighting crime. If not, its candidates can assert that a Republican Congress is needed produce results against crimê

Opponents of the Nixon proposals have generally based their objections on provisions that are said to infringe on individual rights. Former Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg denounced the Administration's proposed preventive-detention law in Senate testimony today, calling it "unconstitutional" and "totalitarian."

Mr. Goldberg frequently referred to his own legal background and did not relate his position to his current political activities as a candidate for the Opponents of the Nixon pro-

position to his current pointed a activities as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York. But copies of his prepared testimony that were distributed at the hearing bore the caption:

"Goldberg for Governor." The hearing was conducted by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

In his remarks to the United In his remarks to the United States Attorneys in the Rose Garden, Mr. Nixon expressed disappointment that, in the 18 months since he endorsed a variety of proposals dealing with organized crime, narcotics, pornography and crime in the District of Columbia, none had reached his desk for signature.

Above Partisan Politics

He said that he understood partisan politics in an election year and that some bills can get delayed

year and that some this can get delayed.

"After all, that is the way the political game is played," he said.

"But crime, respect for law, dealing with crime, these are

issues that are above partisan politics," Mr. Nixon said, "and I think it is time for the Congress to get off the dead-center on which it presently has been operating."

He called for Congress to get the bills out of the committees where they are currently being discussed. They should be quickly enacted, he said, so that the Government's attorneys would "have the tools to do the job."

The United States Attorneys are in Washington for their annual meeting. Mr. Nixon met them outside the White House with Attorney General John N. Mitchell at his side. Both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew mentioned that reported crime did not rise as rapidly in

new mentioned that reported crime did not rise as rapidly in 1969 as it did in the last two years of the Johnson Administration. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's statistics showed that the number of major crimes reported increased by 16 per cent in 1967 and by 19 cent in 1968. In 1969, the increase was 11 per cent.

Agnew Stresses Efforts

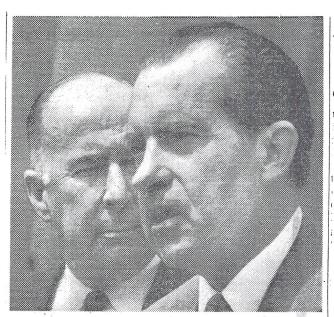
Agnew Stresses Efforts

Mr. Agnew stressed the increased efforts that he said the Justice Department had made against organized crime under the Nixon Administration, particularly in adding additional "strike forces" in cities with high Mafia activity.

He also reported, "sadly," that Congress had nnot enacted Mr. Nixon's anticrime legislation, and said that Congressional action was "imperative."

Mr. Goldberg's testimony was given before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, whose chairman, Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr., Democrat of North Carolina, is waging a drive against the preventive-detention idea.

tention idea.



PRODS CONGRESS: President Nixon speaking yesterday outside the White House. At left is Attorney General John N. Mitchell. Mr. Nixon urged action on anticrime bills. His audience was a group of U.S. Attorneys and their wives.

Nixon Decries Lag in Congress On Anticrime Bills He Proposed

Mr. Goldberg said that the proposal to hold arrested persons for up to 60 days without bail, if they were considered likely to commit more crimes while they were awaiting trial, was unconstitutionally vague. was unconstitutionally vague. He said that a better solution would be to provide speedy trials for arrested persons. This would protect society from dangerous persons and would not compromise constitutional rights, he said.

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mortgage market. c aim of the legisla- opposed ich Mr. Romney said noncontroversial" and partisan support, is to up the sagging housing stry, hit hard by inflation. If enacted, Mr. Romney said, ie legislation could make it possible for 400,000 families to purchase homes this year.

Ides tempts to attach "controversial" amendments to it, but he rovide the inings and the includes an amendment, sponsored by Senator William Proxmer mire, Democrat of Wisconsin, to include \$60-million additional by those officials who make it evaluable to subsidize mortages for inich Mr. Romney said amendment.

nake available what Secretary would be "standnorprofit housing s, and it would augher House and Federal Housing Administration to be Association to set up Imre, Democrat of Wisconsin, to White House. I want it read include \$60-million additional by those officials who make to subsidize mortgages for inthese speeches blaming the Congress."

The minority floor leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, agreed that any blame for delinquency on crime bills "is not to be laid at the door of the Senate."

Nixon Administration was not Proxmire to the