

Rush of Crime Bills Voted By Senate in Night Session

By MARJORIE HUNTER
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WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Seeking to build up a pre-election image as a "law-and-order" Congress, the Senate acted speedily today on a stack of anticrime bills, including one to protect Federal law-makers.

There were emotional cries against "crime in the streets" and "terrorist bombings" as the Senate worked into the night, churning out anticrime legislation sought by the Nixon Administration.

Protesting that the Administration's proposals represented little more than an effort to "combat crime with rhetoric," liberal Democrats sought to channel more Federal crime-fighting funds into the cities.

"The cities, that is where the crisis is," Senator Phillip A. Hart, Democrat of Michigan, told the Senate.

But his effort to divert a greater share of the grants of the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration into the cities failed by a vote of 42 to 18.

The Senate also defeated another move by Senator Hart that would have increased funding under the Crime Control and Safe Streets Act from the \$3.5-billion sought by the Administration to about \$4.5-billion.

The Senate also moved toward passing the omnibus crime bill, a three-year extension of a program begun two years ago to assist states and localities in combating crime. About 85 per cent of the Federal grants under this program go to the states.

Senator Hart and Senator

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ANTICRIME BILLS VOTED BY SENATE

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Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, argued that the cities were being short-changed by the states in allocation of these Federal funds.

Earlier today, the Senate passed bills to do the following:

¶Make it a Federal crime to assassinate, kidnap or assault a member of Congress or a member-elect. Penalties would range up to death for assassination. Such crimes now come under jurisdiction of the states.

¶Impose the death penalty on persons convicted of fatal terrorist bombings and permit Federal agents to investigate campus bombings. Similar provisions were included in a bill, passed yesterday by the House, to curb organized crime.

¶Tighten up security for the President by giving the Secret Service authority to block off areas where the President has temporary living or office quarters, such as at San Clemente and Key Biscayne. Such authority now rests with state and local law enforcement officials.

The legislation to protect members of Congress and members-elect has not been acted on by the House. It was sponsored by Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia.

Noting that there have been 88 political assassinations, assaults and attempted assaults since 1835, Senator Byrd argued that state law was inadequate to handle the "increase in political violence."

"Several of our colleagues tell me they have received

threats in recent years," he said.

The most recent assassination of a member of Congress was that of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, Democrat of New York, in June, 1968.

Hart Voted Down

A law enacted several years ago makes it a crime to assassinate, kidnap or assault the President or the Vice President.

Senator Hart sought to delete the death penalty in both the political violence bill and the one involving fatal terrorist bombings. He was decisively defeated both times.

"Usually, the life that is taken [under the death penalty] is that of a very poor, very friendless, very odious character, and there aren't many around to grieve for him," the Senator said. "I suspect that many of us cheer."

"I suggest that it does something to all of us as a people to take a life."

Mr. Hart's proposal drew an emotional plea from Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, for retention of the death penalty for terrorist bombers.

Pacing the aisle and swinging his arms, he denounced the "arsonists, the revolutionaries, the sabotegers running free in our country."

Protesting what he called "coddling of the criminals," he said that "one of our troubles in this country today is that they get by with it."