

Calley Takes Case To Supreme Court

Washington

William L. Calley Jr. asked the U.S. Supreme Court yesterday to overturn his My Lai murder conviction.

Calley's petition says Congress' refusal to release secret congressional testimony "emasculates the protections of the Bill of Rights."

The appeal for Calley, now 32, is the latest in a string of legal actions since the former lieutenant was convicted in March, 1971, of the premeditated murder of not fewer than 22 Vietnamese civilians. His original life sentence was reduced to 20 years, then 10.

Calley, the only man convicted in the massacre, has been living as a civilian in Columbus, Ga., since a district judge set aside the verdict in September, 1974, and freed him after three years of house arrest.

The U.S. Court of Appeals reversed the district court and reinstated the conviction.

The petition to the Supreme Court is an appeal from that decision.

Calley also claims that overwhelming publicity before his trial could not fail to prejudice the six members of the court martial panel, all superior officers.

Calley now works for a construction firm in Columbus, Ga., near Ft. Benning, where his court martial took place. He is engaged to Penny Vick, daughter of a Columbus jeweler, drives a Mercedes-Benz and lives in a fashionable townhouse apartment.

Ann Moore, his girl friend during the trial and almost daily visitor through three years of house arrest, has since married.

Before the trial, the House armed services subcommittee conducted an investigation into the March, 1968, sweep through My Lai.

The subcommittee's report was subpoenaed twice, but the

A Sahara Town Taken

Rabat, Morocco

Moroccan troops yesterday occupied Semara, the second largest town in the Spanish Sahara, government officials said.

The officials said King Hassan's military aide, Colonel Ahmed Dlimi, led Moroccan forces into the town, 62 miles south of the frontier with Morocco.

The occupation apparently was carried out with the full approval of Spanish authorities.

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committee ignored the demand. The trial judge, Colonel Reid Kennedy, claiming inability to force the committee to release the testimony, refused Calley's demand that the testimony of any witness who had testified before the committee be stricken from his court trial, because he had no opportunity to compare what was said at the hearings with what was testified to at his trial.

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