

People and Business

Ex-Nixon Aides in Mideast Roles

Three former Nixon Administration cabinet officers are reportedly representing Iranians and Arabs who are investing in the United States or buying goods and services from American companies.

Mideast Report, a newsletter published here that covers business in the petrodollar world, said that the Houston law firm of **John B. Connally**, former Treasury Secretary, represents the First Arabian Corporation, an Arab-owned private investment banking concern in Beirut, Lebanon, that recently tried to buy the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and is now negotiating for an unidentified American bank.

William P. Rogers, former Secretary of State, is back in law practice here and represents the Shah of Iran's Pahlavi Foundation, one of the more aggressive Mideastern investors in United States real estate. And **Richard G. Kleindienst**, a former Attorney General who, like Mr. Connally, was caught up in the Watergate events, works in Washington for Algerian Government oil interests.

Mr. Kleindienst, the newsletter said, shares his Algerian business with another well-established Washington attorney, **Clark M. Clifford**, Defense Secretary in the last years of the Johnson Administration.

Spiro Agnew, the former Vice President has been widely reported to be soliciting business with oil-rich Arab countries but is not known to have concluded any deals.

"The best cure for high prices is high prices," **Clarence G. Adamy**, president of the National Association of Food Chains, said yesterday. In his



The New York Times

William P. Rogers
*Representing an Iranian
real estate investor.*

view currently inflated food prices will serve as an incentive for farmers to produce more and thereby drive prices down.

At a news conference in Atlanta, Mr. Adamy said he looked for some price relief by late 1975 but added that it could occur as early as July.

Contending that the oil and coal industries constitute a monopoly, the president of the United Mine Workers union thinks the Department of Justice should consider antitrust action. **Arnold R. Miller**, in an interview with United Press International, also called for the formation of an independent commission to supervise the nation's energy policies.

On the question of concen-

tration in the oil and coal industries, Mr. Miller said: "I would prefer breaking up large oil and coal companies to encourage competition. It's my opinion if the oil industry would not own coal firms outright it would be much more competitive. If it needs to be going to court and cause oil companies to divest their interest from coal, this should be done."

Mr. Miller's view was disputed by **Dennis E. O'Neil**, an administrative assistant at the Consolidation Coal Company, Pittsburgh, which since 1966 has been owned by the Continental Oil Company. He told U.P.I. his concern's annual outlay for new coal mines had increased about 206 per cent since it was acquired by Continental Oil.

A "significant fiscal program" to combat the recession is forecast by **Arthur M. Okun**, senior fellow of the Brookings Institution who served as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers on the Johnson Administration. Mr. Okun's forecast appears in the January issue of Capital Reports, a publication of the American Security Bank in Washington.

After assessing the 1975 economic outlook, Mr. Okun wrote: "Given the risk that the recession could cumulate downward and turn into an avalanche, neither the Administration nor Congress will sit back and run a controlled experiment to determine whether the economy would snap back through natural forces. The political process guarantees that a significant fiscal program will be launched to battle the recession."

DOUGLAS W. CRAY