

Here are the specific political recommendations

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The 1976 presidential election campaign will be paid for by private but limited contributions and supervised by a

new nonpartisan federal commission if the Senate Watergate Committee has its way.

And if the panel's recommendations become law, the President chosen in that election would be watched over by a permanent independent prosecutor. A President could not establish his own private national security investigating unit, and would have to make public his tax returns every year.

These are among 37 proposals for political and governmental reform made public yesterday by the seven-member committee.

The committee proposes that a Federal Elections Commission replace the present three-headed administration of election laws and that it be given enforcement powers.

The report calls this "probably the most significant reform that could emerge from the Watergate scandal."

"Such a body—given substantial investigatory and enforcement powers—could

not only help insure that misconduct would be prevented in the future, but that investigations of alleged wrongdoing would be vigorous and conducted with the confidence of the public."

The seven-member commission would be nominated by the President, partially from congressional suggestions, and would be subject to Senate confirmation.

It would be given authority to levy civil penalties of up to \$10,000 for violations of election law. Possible criminal violations would be referred to a new office of

—Turn to Page 14, Col. 3

—From Page 1

Public Attorney, essentially a permanent version of the present Watergate Special Prosecutor.

The Senate committee recommends against public financing of presidential campaigns despite the financial abuses uncovered during the Watergate investigations.

"What now seems appropriate is not the abandonment of private financing, but rather the reform of that system in an effort to vastly expand the voluntary participation of individual citizens while avoiding the abuses of earlier campaigns," the report said.

Individual contributors, however, would be limited to a \$3,000 donation for any presidential candidate's pre-nomination campaign and \$3,000 for the general election. Contributions of more than \$100 could not be made in cash.

An individual could get a full tax credit for any donation up to \$25, a liberalization of present tax law. A presidential candidate's campaign could not spend more than 12 cents in the general election per person of voting age. Pre-

Break-in mystery persists

United Press International

WASHINGTON — After 18 months of investigation that cost \$2 million, the Senate Watergate Committee has not been able to prove conclusively who ordered employees of President Nixon's Re-Election Campaign to break into the Watergate June 17, 1972.

The committee says in its final report there is evidence that the break-in was approved "reluctantly" by John N. Mitchell, while he was Attorney General, but added that the matter remains in conflict.

The report says the cover-up, aimed at concealing White House involvement in the burglary, began within hours after five men were arrested inside Democratic headquarters on June 17. The cover-up, the reports said, not only was aimed at hiding the role of other top Nixon aides, but at concealing the activities of the White House "Plumbers"—particularly the Ellsberg break-in.

nomination spending would be limited from state to state in primary elections.

Stringent limitations would be put on contributions by organizations — \$6,000 — which would tend to avoid the problem of undue influence by organizations while providing them an opportunity to participate in the political process.

Major violations of these contribution laws would become felonies.

In campaign operation, the committee would make it illegal for anyone to work as a spy in an opponent's organization. It would also bar anyone from stealing or making unauthorized copies of campaign documents.

The proposed Public Attorney, in addition to enforcing criminal election law violations, could prosecute cases where "there is a real or apparent conflict of inter-

est within the executive branch."

The report envisions the Public Attorney as not only a special prosecutor, "but an ombudsman having power to inquire into the administration of justice in the executive branch."

To prevent any more "plumbers" units, the committee would prohibit a president from setting up any national security or domestic security intelligence gathering group without authorization from Congress.

To guard against misuse of personal tax information, the committee proposed that no one in the executive office of the president — including the president — be allowed to see any income tax return.

But the president and the vice president would be required annually to make public their own tax returns and other personal financial data with an aim of "ensuring that no individual occupying the office would be the object of any speculation, innuendo, or suggestion of impropriety regarding income, gifts and expenditures."