

FOUR AMERICANS APPOINTED PRINCES OF THE CHURCH

Pope Names 33 Cardinals

By DENNIS REDMONT

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope Paul VI appointed 33 new cardinals Friday in a move regarded as a shift of some Roman Catholic Church powers from Vatican headquarters to the grass roots. Among the new princes of the church are four Americans, bringing U.S. representation in the Sacred College to an all time high of 10.

When the cardinals-designate are invested at a secret consistory April 28, the college also will reach a new high—134 members.

The pontiff's selections were seen as a major move to increase the prestige of diocesan bishops around the world and to give developing nations a more prominent place in the highest council of Roman Catholicism.

The new American cardinals are Archbishops Terence Cooke of New York, John Dearden of

Detroit and John Berry of St. Louis and Bishop John Wright of Pittsburgh.

Archbishop Clare told newsmen in Washington where he had gone on a mission that "I am aware that this appointment belongs to the people of New York more than to me personally."

"I thought I was much too young," he added, "and I know of others through the world I felt more deserving."

Bishop Wright told a news conference in Pittsburgh, "The identification with Rome means a lot to me. It means civilization itself."

Bishop Wright will take a post in the Vatican Curia and probably leave his bishop's seat. He will be the only American in the Church's central administration.

His specific post was not announced, but it

was speculated that he might be named to head the new theological commission formed by the Pope.

The elevation of four Americans to the purple underlined the growth of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States which 61 years ago was still considered a missionary land by the Vatican.

The 10 Americans will be the third largest group of cardinals in the expanded Sacred College, behind France with 11 and Italy with 41.

In addition, the pontiff reserved the names of two other prelates "in pectore," meaning in his heart or secret. They will become cardinals when and if the Pope reveals their names and they are invested.

Vatican observers speculated the two are prelates living in Eastern Europe.

Top British Envoy Lands In Anguilla

By HENRY GINGER

ANGUILLA. — Lord Caradon, the British ambassador to the United Nations, arrived here Friday to try and arrange at least a temporary peace between Britain and this tiny Caribbean island of 6,000 people.

Caradon was greeted by the two major antagonists of the Anguillan dispute, Ronald Webster, the president of the island, and Anthony Lee, the British commissioner brought in last week to rule with the help of paratroopers and policemen.

The British diplomat told newsmen that he would talk to as many people as possible and hoped to work out some kind of interim agreement by

Monday at the latest.

He thus went beyond the terms set out by the original announcement of his mission which said he was going to "assess" the situation. He told reporters, but not the crowd that met him, that Lee continued to have the confidence of the British government.

For the first time, some Lee supporters came out into the open Friday as a group. About 100 to 150 of them, most of them teachers or other civil servants, were at the airstrip and waved the Union Jack and sported signs saying "Lee must stay."

They were outnumbered 3 to 1 by Webster followers; some punches were exchanged and some pro-Lee signs torn up.

When Caradon's plane came

in from nearby Antigua, the Lee crowd remained in the background and 400 to 500 of Webster's supporters, waving Anguillan flags, crowded onto the dirt landing strip.

"Lee must go," the crowd chanted over and over. Lee kept his composure and even tried an occasional grin.

One sign said, "Welcome Lord Caradon but Lee must go."

With a bullhorn lent by the London bobbies, Caradon said, "I come to talk with you to find out what you want to say to me. I also have one or two things to say to you." He promised he would hold meetings "until we have talked things out" and predicted that "by Monday morning we should have things straight."

Blockbusting Remedy Urged By Government

By WILLIAM BARTON

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government filed an unprecedented petition Friday urging that Negro victims of blockbusting be reimbursed "millions and millions of dollars" for "a race tax" they were forced to pay on their homes.

It charged that such a race tax involved the charging of higher prices and interest rates to Negro home purchasers solely because they are black.

"Negroes have paid millions and millions of dollars throughout this country because of the government," said Asst.

The government's move in a "friend of the court" memorandum filed in U.S. District Court in Chicago in support of a suit brought by Negro home owners in Chicago against 82 real estate agents, investors and lending institutions.

Although the action directly affects only Chicago Negroes, Leonard said it also is designed "to lay out a principle" that would offer court remedies to Negro blockbusting victims throughout the country.

No help was proposed for whites who sold their homes at a loss because of fears of

falling property values.

Whites who got cheated, said Leonard, "were just unfortunate victims, albeit that they participated in creating the problem" by panicking and fleeing residential areas faced with integration.

Blockbusting—a technique whereby white homeowners are induced to sell at low panic prices so that profits, on resale to Negroes, will be much higher—was outlawed by the 1968 Open Housing Act.

However, the Justice Department chose the nation's first civil rights law—the 1866 Civil Rights Act—anti-slavery for its Chicago memorandum.

The reason, Leonard said, is because the 1968 criminal statute requires a higher degree of

proof and offers far less relief to Negroes than is available under the Reconstruction era law.

The memorandum contended that discrimination in sale and financing terms violates the 1866 act guaranteeing Negroes the same contract rights and the same rights of property ownership as enjoyed by whites.

As to rights guaranteed by the 13th Amendment, the petition declared: "Inflated prices, higher interest rates and other onerous terms and conditions plaintiffs allege were imposed upon them, are in effect badges of slavery."

The move marked the government's first effort to break massive residential segregation in the last year gave a broad interpretation to the 1866 law.

The blockbusting case was originally brought by the Contract Buyers League, an association of Negro home owners in the Lawndale area of Chicago's West Side.

The league is seeking refunds from 17 real estate agencies, 36 investors and 29 lending institutions for higher interest rates in connection with the sale of homes by its mem-



President Nixon presents a commemorative gold medal to Mrs. Walt Disney at the White House. The medal, featuring a likeness of the late cartoonist and filmmaker, will be duplicated in bronze for use in the fund-raising program of the California Institute of Arts. (AP Photo)

Bonn Will Try To Abolish Law Limiting Nazi Trials

New York Times News Service

BONN — West Germany's new justice minister, Horst Ehmke, said Friday that the government will seek abolition of the December cut-off date for the prosecution of Nazi criminals before the end of the legislative period in July.

Ehmke told the Bundesrat, the upper house of Parliament, that the government would soon present a bill lifting the statute of limitations not only on Nazi murders but also on murder in general.

Ehmke assumed his post Wednesday, succeeding Gustav Heinemann, West Germany's president-elect, who made the original proposal to enable unlimited prosecution of Nazi murderers through lifting the statute of limitations. Ehmke was previously state secretary at Heinemann's ministry.

The justice minister emphasized that the draft law was not restricted to Nazi crimes, but was a general law applicable to all murders, including 300 unsolved murders of 1945 and 1949 alone.

Germany's 30-year statute of limitations of court proceedings would have prevented the opening of court proceedings against Nazi killers after 1965. Under pressure from home and abroad, the statute was extended until December, 1969.

Through lifting the statute the Bonn Government would follow last November's United Nations convention stating that there should be no limitations on prosecution of crimes against humanity.

Herbert Weichmann, speaker of the Bundesrat, said Friday he expected the government to submit the bill to the certain, but there is less certainty that it will be found for it in the Bundestag or lower

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