

House, Senate differences cited PSU fund delay expected

By STEVE OSTROSKY
Collegian Staff Writer

University funds may not be approved by the state legislature until late October because of differences in the House and Senate appropriation bills.

In July, the House passed a bill giving the University \$86.948 million in state funds, a five per cent increase over last year's appropriations.

But Tuesday, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported to the Senate floor a bill appropriating \$87.754 million, a six per cent increase, to the University.

According to Senate members, the Senate appropriations bill almost certainly will be passed. But members of the House are making threatening statements about the Senate bill's success in the House.

The state legislature is scheduled to return to work Oct. 1, and members of the Senate expect action to be taken on the bill during the first week of October.

Sen. Wilnot E. Fleming, R-Montgomery, said, "I think the bill will move promptly. We reported it out of committee with no opposition, and I think we have ample votes to pass it. I don't think it has any enemies at all."

Sen. Joseph S. Ammerman, D-Clearfield, agreed with Fleming. He said, "I don't think there will be any trouble in getting the bill passed in the Senate. Because the appropriation bills for other universities also will be on the floor, we will have the support of everyone who is interested in any other university."

Appropriation bills for Temple University, the University of Pittsburgh,

the University of Pennsylvania, Drexel University and Lincoln University were released to the Senate floor Tuesday along with the appropriation bill for Penn State.

Although the bill's future in the Senate looks bright, it may never get out of the House Appropriations Committee if the Senate passes their version of the bill.

House Appropriations Committee Chairman H. Jack Seltzer, R-101, said, "The Republicans asked for a five per cent increase in the University's appropriation over last year's appropriation. That's what they asked for and that's what we're going to give them."

Seltzer, commenting on the Senate bill, said, "They (the Senate) better get off the six per cent increase idea or Penn State will just have to wait for its funds."

He said there was no reason for the Senate to pass a bill different from the House bill. Seltzer said, "We passed an appropriations bill months ago, and our bill has just been sitting in the Senate's committee." He added if the Senate passes a bill calling for a six per cent hike, "their bill will just sit in our committee."

One house member indicated Democratic and Republican legislators may have to agree on a deal on appropriations for other items in the budget before any settlement on University funds can be reached.

Rep. Eugene F. Scanlon, D-17, said, "I imagine the bill will be in difficulty in the House."

He said he was certain House Democrats would vote in favor of the bill, but it probably would run into Republican opposition.

Scanlon said, "I think there will have to be an agreement on other budget issues, such as the road program appropriations. Until that deal is made, all appropriations will be in trouble. I would look for the deal to be completed in October. Passage of the bill for University funds could run into late October or November."

Rep. Russell P. Letterman, D-76, did not want to make any predictions on the bill. He said, "It's at least two weeks away and maybe more. There will be a lot of work done on it."

Letterman told The Daily Collegian he has read that many people are wondering why the universities need more money. He said, "It's not just me any more."

Ammerman indicated the Senate may consider compromising with the House. Ammerman said, "We won't jeopardize \$87 million for \$800,000," the difference between the House and Senate proposals.

Ammerman added there is some support in the House for the Senate's appropriations bill.

The University has not run into serious budget problems yet because of the appropriations delay.

A spokesman for the University said Penn State has not been borrowing money because of the delay in appropriations. However, he said the University would have to borrow money to meet the end-of-the-month payroll.

He said if the delay runs into late October or November the University will have to continue borrowing money. During last year's appropriations delay, which lasted until Dec. 6, the University had to borrow \$42 million, which cost the

University \$474,000 in interest payments.

Chalmers G. Norris, director of planning and budget officer of the University, told the Collegian, "I think we are getting into a period where interest will begin to mount."

Norris said the University presently is holding off on faculty and staff salary increases.

An amendment to the Senate's appropriations bill calls for payments of funds to Pitt, Temple and Penn State to be on a monthly basis instead of quarterly as is now being done.

According to a Senate report, this payment plan would represent a one per cent saving in interest for the universities, thereby representing a 7 per cent increase in funds over the year.

Members of the House and the Senate agreed there probably would not be much opposition to the payment plan.

Unfortunately, the payment plan is attached to the appropriations bill and if the House rejects the bill the payment plan will have to be added again in committee.

But since many House and Senate members agree that the payment plan is beneficial, it probably will be included in any appropriations bill.

A spokesman for the University said it is hard to estimate how much money would be saved.



Lichtig

Trustee turns employe

By RICH GRANT
Collegian Editorial Director

The University's next student trustee might try the Student Employment Office for advice.

The office coordinator is Benson Lichtig. Appointed as the first student trustee in December 1971 by Gov. Shapp, Lichtig resigned Friday to avoid the possible conflict of interest of being a trustee while working for the University.

Lichtig simply knows what it's like. "I had to go through a period of proving myself," he said. "A certain segment of the board was receptive. There were those who had their doubts."

One student and 31 other trustees. "I had to establish and maintain a credible stance," Lichtig said. "If I acted in some manner that convinced people it

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wasn't worth giving thought to, it could have wiped out my credibility on other issues."

Lichtig added, "I tried to seek the middle ground, but not at the expense of principle. Some isolated incidents such as HOPS and research on campus, I felt responsible to speak out on."

The former trustee described his experience as constantly making choices. "I had to weigh the issue and decide if it was worth alienating people for something worth more in the future," he said.

In the end, Lichtig believed he was effective, that having a student on the board made a difference.

"The biggest factor was that I raised questions, not necessarily knowing the answers," Lichtig said. "It's really intangible. There aren't that many formal votes."

"There were times people would come to me and ask my opinion. At times when I spoke or raised questions there were changes made. Issues were responded to, discussed."

Lichtig was able to point out concrete examples. He served on the board's educational policy committee when the Academic Master Plan was reviewed. He made suggestions

which were written in, "changes which in the long run are helpful."

Lichtig said he believes his arguments swung the decision on the bookstore issue. "We got more or less a compromise," he said. The result was the McAllister store as opposed to none.

The first student trustee had to decide whether he was on the board to represent students or to consider the interests of the University community.

Lichtig called it a dilemma. "I'm not sure I fully resolved it," he said. "I had a strong commitment and responsibility to express student needs. There was the question of credibility. There were only so many times I could come out without being thought of as a student inflamer."

As a student trustee, Lichtig said he tried to be aware of student opinion. "I tried to hang around the HUB," he said. "I would introduce myself and just talk to students. A lot of times we wouldn't say our names. I got a good feel of thinking of students not involved in student government."

And, Lichtig said, he spoke with Mark Jinks, Undergraduate Student Government president, and members of the Organization of Town Independent Students.

Although Lichtig would listen to student opinion, he did not always agree with it. As a trustee, he found he had access to more information than most students.

Lichtig gave the example of the alternate meal ticket plan. "To most students, it seems it ought to be simple," he said. "The reality is bonds on the dormitories. Payments are based on what dorms bring in themselves."

Change is slow, Lichtig admits. "The groundwork is set by your predecessors," he said. "You are working three or four years ahead of your time."

Lichtig served 21 months as the first student trustee. The next one will finish out his term which ends in July 1974.

"Anything less than a year would be tokenism," Lichtig said. "Even two or three years may not be enough time to establish himself."

Lichtig now has a job finding other people jobs but he will talk about his own.

Senator proposes bill allowing University to keep extra funds

Sen. Joseph S. Ammerman, D-Clearfield, Tuesday introduced a bill to the State Senate which would allow the University to keep the \$271,055 which Auditor General Robert P. Casey says it owes the Commonwealth.

The money was used for University Instruction and Research Programs in 1971-72 instead of for Continuing Education and Extension Services, for which the money was appropriated.

Casey charged that the \$271,055 is money which was appropriated for the University's Continuing Education and Extension Services but was not used for those programs.

The University said that while the 1971-72 bill makes no provision for variance along line items, subsequent bills allow a 10 per cent variance. A previous University statement said, "The \$271,000 variance in 1971-72 amounted to about 3.5 per cent, an

amount which is well within the 10 per cent variance allowed in subsequent bills."

But Casey said that under the applicable laws, the University is not entitled legally to any amount in excess of its net costs for Continuing Education and Extension Services.

Casey has introduced a court suit against the University in connection with the 1971-72 appropriations.

Ammerman told The Daily Collegian he felt the bill would benefit the entire University community.

Co-sponsoring the bill with Ammerman are Senate Majority Leader Thomas F. Lamb, D-Allegheny, Senate Minority Leader Richard C. Frame, R-Venango County, and Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman Henry J. Cianfrani, D-Philadelphia.

Ammerman said Cianfrani has said

he would bring the bill up at the next appropriations committee meeting and would report it out of committee to the Senate floor.

Ammerman said, "I expect no trouble in passing the bill through Senate and I have been assured there is support for it in the House."

"My own personal reaction to the situation is that Casey is playing for headlines," he added.

Rep. Russell P. Letterman, D-76, said, "I know every school district in Pennsylvania has to live up to this law, so Penn State should have to also."

Letterman indicated he was against Ammerman's bill. While Ammerman is pushing the bill because it means votes for him, many people are against the bill, Letterman said. —SO

Weather

Mostly cloudy with a slight chance of showers today, high 63. Tonight clearing and chilly, low 39. Friday mostly sunny, high 62.

Killer sentenced to electric chair

WASHINGTON, Pa. (AP) — Aubran W. "Buddy" Martin, dubbed a "baby-faced killer" by the prosecution during his trial 22 months ago for the Yablonski family slayings, yesterday was sentenced to die in the electric chair.

Judge Charles G. Sweet of Washington County imposed the sentence although

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capital punishment has been outlawed in Pennsylvania and the electric chair dismantled three years ago.

Martin, manacled, stood expressionless before the judge as sentence was passed. Clad in blue jeans, a purple T-shirt and sunglasses, he uttered only one word, "No," when asked by Sweet whether he had anything to say.

He then was led from the heavily guarded courtroom and returned to prison.

Martin's attorney, Mark Goldberg, said an appeal would be filed immediately.

Sweet said he believed the sentence, which upheld the trial jury's decision, was constitutional despite state and federal court rulings.

In the event the sentence is found to be contrary to law under appeal, Sweet directed the defendant should serve three consecutive life terms and forbough he not be eligible for parole or furlough.

The sentence was the first for the seven persons who have been convicted or have plead guilty to a purported plot allegedly financed by the United Mine Workers union. Two more persons, including ousted UMW chieftain W. A. "Tony" Boyle, have been charged in the case.

Sweet said he decided on death

because Martin had committed "the worst possible murder, killing for hire."

Sweet said Martin not only killed the target, UMW rebel Joseph A. Yablonski, but also two others in the house, Yablonski's wife and daughter.

Sweet said, "He has never exhibited the slightest remorse."

"Where are you going to find a crime more horrendous in its planning and how it was carried out," asked Special Prosecutor Richard Sprague in his oral argument for the death penalty.

"You have heard testimony that the defendant put a revolver to Charlotte Yablonski's head and fired two shots, crushing her skull," Sprague said, referring to Yablonski's 25-year-old daughter.

"This is not a murder that took place as a crime of passion. It was an execution—an assassination," Sprague continued.

The prosecutor argued that the 1971 U.S. Supreme Court decision concerning discrimination in the death penalty "does not apply in that manner in this case."

Goldberg said he would appeal on some 30 grounds, including Sweet's denial for change of venue at the outset, jury selection, improper remarks during the trial by the judge and, finally, the awarding of the death penalty.

"We expected the death penalty. We were prepared for that," Goldberg said following the sentencing.

Goldberg said his client told him afterward he expects to be granted a new trial because "he has faith in the judicial system."

The young attorney went on to imply that politics was at the root of the death sentence, pointing to a recent newspaper report that said Sprague was supporting Sweet for re-election this November.

By GLENDA GEPHART
Collegian Staff Writer

Last week Young Socialist Jim Cory publicly revealed that persons calling themselves employes of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been questioning acquaintances and landlords of himself and another YS member on their political activities.

Since this report appeared in The Daily Collegian, other Penn State students involved in left-wing politics and groups also said they have been under surveillance by people claiming to be FBI agents.

Caesar Muccari (12th-history), who was active in Penn State's chapter of Students for a Democratic Society, informed the Collegian of his own

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encounter with self-proclaimed FBI agents. He said he hoped that with more public knowledge of the investigations into students' personal lives, pressure would be put on the agency and its harassments would stop.

On August 29, Muccari said, two men came to his home in State College and identified themselves as FBI agents. They said they knew he was an SDS member and were interested in hearing his political views.

Muccari said he told the men nothing although, he said, they tried several different ways to get information from him. He described their manner as "fairly friendly," saying the FBI agents told him to feel free to talk with them at any time. Muccari said at first he thought they wanted to recruit him as an informer.

This was not Muccari's first incident with self-proclaimed representatives of the FBI, he said. On two occasions in February and March 1971, persons

identifying themselves as FBI agents came to Muccari's place of employment in State College.

Both times they asked to speak with the manager, who was absent both times. They were told this by the assistant manager, who later informed Muccari of the incidents, Muccari said. At this time he was editor of The Water Tunnel, a local underground newspaper.

Muccari said the visit confused him because his last involvement in political activity was during Spring Term 1972 and SDS has become inactive since then.

One theory could be that now, as leftist groups on campus are slowing down their activity, the FBI is seeing a prime time to squash them completely, Muccari said.

This theory is supported by a statement Cory quoted. Cory said an FBI agent told him: "Left wing groups on campus had better cease their activities peacefully."

One of the persons who questioned an acquaintance of Cory's showed no identification confirming his FBI connections. But he has been quoted as

saying, "I'm affiliated with but not employed by the FBI."

He described the agent as looking like a student.

It is known that others involved in left wing politics on campus also have been contacted by agents claiming to work for the FBI.

A spokesman for the State College FBI office said by law the agency is entrusted to keep track of groups noted for violence or destruction of property, or depriving others of their rights. These groups can be either "right wing" or "left wing," the spokesman said.

Confiscations reported at SBS

By BARB WHITE
Collegian Staff Writer

Saving sales receipts from textbooks may be important for more than returning them. It may be needed to prove ownership, for the Student Book Store is confiscating books not checked in when brought into the store.

A sales receipt, a canceled check, an obviously new book with markings in it or a book bearing a different term code is enough proof of ownership, Vanice Gage, a Student Book Store clerk, told The Daily Collegian.

The Student Book Store posts a sign reading "Check your books here." But if a student carrying his own books misses the sign and is not stopped by an employe, chances are his books will be confiscated when he makes his purchase.

Doug Mayers (9th-electrical engineering, pre-med) told the Collegian he was in a hurry when he went into the Student Book Store to buy a birthday card and did not even look for the sign.

He said, "They moved the check-in desk and I didn't see it. No one stopped me."

"So I took my books in and bought the card, and when I tried to pay for it, they took my books," Mayers said.

He said he got both books back, one right away because it had his name and markings in it and the other when he brought in his receipt. "I was lucky I saved the receipt. But one more week and I would not have had it; I would have thrown it away," Mayers said.

The Student Book Store would not accept his canceled check for the books because it was in one lump sum not showing payment for that particular book, Mayers added.

Gerald Gruhn, Student Book Store manager, said "only half a dozen" students have had to prove they owned their books, and all of them got their books back.

Asked what he would do if a student could not prove a book was his, Gruhn said, "I don't know what we would do in a case like that. We'll have to see when the time comes."

Gruhn said The Student Book Store always has enforced the confiscation policy but more people have been stopped recently because "we have more courageous girls now. It takes courage to stop you with those books."

The University Park Book Store has a desk between the entrance and exit where clerks ask students entering the store with books to either leave them at the desk or have a mark put in them which shows up under a black light proving ownership when the student leaves the store with them.

Asked if he thinks students are trying to rip him off, Henson said, "I don't think they are. They realize it's their store. If we didn't believe in the integrity of the students, we should get out of the business."

"We know of some things being attempted, but I still believe in the integrity of 99.9 per cent of the people. One tenth of one per cent of people will try to beat any system devised," Henson said.