

Albert rejects Agnew request

House investigation denied

WASHINGTON (AP) — Speaker Carl Albert has rejected for the time any House action on Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's request for an investigation of charges he was involved in political corruption in Maryland.

That left a federal grand jury in Baltimore as the only forum scheduled to hear evidence on the allegations against Agnew. Atty. Gen. Elliot L. Richardson has ordered the panel to begin hearing that evidence this morning.

Albert announced his decision on Agnew's request in a statement yesterday afternoon.

"The vice president's letter relates to matters before the courts," the statement said. "In view of that fact, I, as speaker, will not take any action on the letter at this time." He refused to elaborate or answer questions.

Agnew's surprise request for the House investigation was made in a letter

the vice president hand delivered to Albert Tuesday.

The vice president was on Capitol Hill yesterday for lunch with 10 liberal Republican senators and told newsmen he had every intention of staying in office.

"I want to make it very clear that I am not resigning," he said.

Agnew also said he would hold a news conference at some future point, but did not say when.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore., host for the luncheon, told a reporter later the senators met with Agnew for more than an hour and that no one in the group believed Albert's rejection of Agnew's request was final or irrevocable.

Meanwhile, the White House said President Nixon had neither encouraged nor pressured Agnew to take any particular course in responding to or fighting the graft allegations against him.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said he believed it would be improper for the White House to comment on Agnew's choice of methods for fighting the graft allegations but added Nixon "respects the vice president's rights and privilege to handle this in his own way."

On another matter, Warren said Nixon did not concur or need to concur in Richardson's decision to take Justice Department evidence against Agnew to the federal grand jury in Baltimore.

Nixon "did not want to interject himself into or interfere with the judicial process and therefore it was not a matter of the President approving or concurring in the attorney general's action," Warren said.

Last month federal prosecutors notified the vice president he was under investigation for possible violations of tax, extortion bribery and conspiracy

laws. Agnew has steadfastly proclaimed his innocence.

In rejecting Agnew's request for a House hearing, Albert left open the possibility when Agnew's case is no longer a matter for judicial action, the House might reconsider the decision if the facts warrant.

As leader of the Democratic majority in the House, Albert's personal decision is decisive providing he can keep Democratic members behind him. Albert made his announcement after conferring with other House Democratic leaders and there were indications that decision would not be challenged.

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan said he would not try to forge any coalition to override Albert's decision.

"If their ranks are solid and our ranks are solid, we don't have the votes," Ford said. "It's that simple."



Photo by Marc Silverman

Greek agape

PHIL McMULLEN, under the supervision of instructor Leo Reagan, performs manual labor on the roaster lamb served at the FSHA 410 dinner last evening. See related story page 4.

Buchanan denies pulling strings

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nixon campaign tactician Patrick J. Buchanan yesterday said that ghost-written advertisements, pranks and undercover operatives are legitimate political weapons.

He denied to the Senate Watergate committee, beginning the dirty tricks phase of its hearings, that he pulled the strings on political sabotage in the 1972 campaign from his post as President Nixon's top speech writer.

And he accused the committee of harboring "character assassins" who he said orchestrated a campaign to malign his reputation through the news media in advance of his testimony.

"A covert campaign of vilification carried on by staff members of your committee," Buchanan termed the leaks to news media.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C., the committee's Democratic chairman, and Republican vice chairman Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn. — as well as majority counsel Samuel Dash — all said they deplored the leaks.

"There are covert or clandestine activities in intelligence in my view that there is nothing wrong with," Buchanan testified.

He conceded he directed the preparation of advertisements that appeared in the name of various committees, but added:

"I've ghosted speeches for presidents, for vice presidents, for senators. I've ghosted letters to the editor. What's wrong with ghosting an ad that people

are willing to put names on?"

He admitted freely that he had urged an early attack on Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine when he was the front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination, but said he was not aware of any political sabotage campaign against Muskie or any other Democrat.

And he confirmed he recommended measures to counter tax-exempt organizations like the Ford Foundation whose policies, he said, are "in basic disagreement with our own political philosophy."

"My view is that we ought to make the whole question of tax-exempt foundations and the use of their funds ... to unbalance, the political process ... a public and political issue," Buchanan said.

He said he recommended creation "of some of our own institutions" — conservative in nature — to be a counter to institutions he said had a liberal bias and for withholding discretionary funds for such organizations.

"I would recommend the President turn over such grants to organizations which follow principles we believe in, rather than to such as the Brookings Institution, which in my judgment is a government in exile for the Democratic Party," he said.

Buchanan said he was asked in summer 1971 to direct an investigation of Pentagon Papers figure Daniel Ellsberg but turned it down as "a waste of my time and my abilities." He said he did

not know that subsequently a group of "plumbers" was set up for that purpose.

Buchanan, long a vocal defender of Nixon policies, appeared without a lawyer. He invoked executive privilege only indirectly in refusing to bring documents asked in a committee subpoena. He said he did so on advice of White House attorneys.

But the committee had 34 memoranda, from Buchanan and others, obtained elsewhere.

The documents showed:

— On March 24, 1971, Buchanan in a memo to the President headed "the Muskie Watch" recommended the administration's interests "dictate smoking him out now and keeping him in front as long as we can."

Buchanan explained he felt then that political resources should be concentrated on Muskie, then the Democratic front-runner.

Of the election, Buchanan said, "If Muskie or Sen. George McGovern had won the election, given their views on American policies in Southeast Asia, it would have been little short of catastrophe. The only Democratic candidate I would have been comfortable with would have been Sen. Henry M. Jackson."

— On April 19, 1971, Buchanan told the President "I believe that outside of the White House, we should keep the heat on Big Ed. If, then, he does get the nomination, he will be scarred — as to be politically ineffective."

— On July 28, 1971, deputy campaign

director Jeb Stuart Magruder wrote John N. Mitchell, then attorney general, that "in Buchanan's view ... if Muskie is nominated, he should be painted as far left as possible."

— April 27, 1972, Buchanan wrote Mitchell and H. R. Haldeman, then presidential chief of staff, that Republicans "do as little as possible at this time to impede McGovern's rise."

Buchanan told the committee, "My recommendation repeatedly was we ought not to do anything to Sen. McGovern to impede his run for the presidency."

Buchanan defended such practices as placing someone with a sign "Nixon Country" in crowds awaiting the arrival of the Democratic candidate. Such a photograph would be carried by news services and printed widely and would be advantageous, he said.

He said one idea came out of the campaign book of Lawrence F. O'Brien, the former Democratic national chairman. It was to get Republicans on Democratic mailing lists.

Buchanan said he found hilarious one project of placing a large group of pregnant black women into the Miami Beach convention area with signs saying "Nixon's the One."

"Republicans were not responsible for the downfall of Sen. Muskie," he said. "Republicans were not responsible for the nomination of Sen. McGovern... The McGovern people won their own nomination and they lost their own election."

Senate rejects troop cutback amendment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Overturning a vote taken earlier in the day, the Senate yesterday rejected an amendment forcing a 40-per-cent cutback in U.S. land-based troops stationed abroad.

Senators yesterday morning voted 49 to 46 for the withdrawal but a second vote was necessary to tie the amendment by Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield to the military procurement authorization bill.

The second vote was 51 to 44 against the amendment.

The amendment directs that 200,000 of the 500,000 troops stationed abroad be withdrawn by July 1, 1976, with at least 50,000 being pulled back by next July 1.

It would apply to U.S. troops in all foreign countries.

The 100,000 sea-based troops would be exempt from the cutback.

U.S. forces are stationed on every continent, including Antarctica.

Mansfield had asked for a 50-per cent withdrawal, but amended it at the last minute to 40 per cent. A second vote on the amendment was to come on tying the cutback to the \$21-billion military procurement authorization bill.

Before the order could become effective, it would have to win approval of a House-Senate conference and later of both houses, and be signed by President Nixon.

The House voted earlier this year against a 20-per-cent cutback in foreign-based troops. And Nixon has said this is the wrong time for a withdrawal.

But Mansfield told the Senate that action is long overdue.

Sen. John G. Tower, R-Tex., said the Mansfield amendment would sabotage planned U.S.-Soviet negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe.

Responding to statements that European nations have not contributed their share to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Tower said, "We are not in Europe for some altruistic reason" but for protection of American security interests.

Sen. John O. Pastore, D-R.I., noting arguments that a U.S. presence in Europe is essential to the defense of that

continent, asked: "Why don't the European nations do their share? Any time we try to pull back one man, they shout 'The Communists are coming, the Communists are coming!'"

He said that when dependents of U.S. servicemen, foreign nationals hired to support them, and U.S. civilians abroad are included, American taxpayers spend \$30 billion a year for maintaining a U.S. military presence around the world.

Weather

Mostly sunny and unseasonably warm today, high 80. Some cloudiness and mild tonight, low 59. Friday mostly cloudy with showers and a possible thundershower during the afternoon, high 76.

Universities may have to borrow funds

College appropriations delayed

By STEVE OSTROSKY
Collegian Staff Writer

A delay in Pennsylvania appropriations for state-related universities is beginning to cause financial problems for several colleges.

Until the state legislature approves an appropriations bill, the University of Pittsburgh, Temple University and Penn State will have to borrow money. Lincoln University and the University of Pennsylvania will have to borrow money if the delay continues into November.

Penn State has not yet had to borrow any money because of the delay in appropriations, but it will have to borrow money to meet its end-of-the-month payroll.

State-related universities normally must borrow money to meet payments. Later they are reimbursed by the state.

But in this case, the universities will not be reimbursed until the legislature passes the appropriations bill. So, instead of paying three months' interest,

the universities will have to pay interest on their loans until their funds are approved.

Last year the University spent \$474,000 on interest payments during the appropriations delay and more than \$1 million during the 1971-72 fiscal year.

Because of the delay in funding, the University is holding off on faculty and staff salary increases.

Pitt borrowed \$5 million to meet summer expenses and is prepared to borrow another \$5 million.

Pitt has paid \$79,200 in interest on the first loan, but Pitt budgeted \$500,000 for total interest payments in 1974 in expectation of a delay in state funding.

Temple will have to begin borrowing extra money Oct. 1, since it will not receive its first quarter subsidy Sept. 30 as scheduled.

According to James Logan, financial vice president for Temple, the university will have to borrow about \$4.5 million at an interest rate of 10 per cent.

Temple originally requested \$54.9 million, but the Senate bill provides for a \$52.9 million appropriation. Logan said the difference is "a big problem."

Temple already has had to increase its yearly tuition by \$80 to meet rising costs. Logan said no big programs have been cut because of a smaller appropriation.

Lincoln has not yet had to borrow any money because of the delay, but a spokesman from the university said, "We're in the same situation that Penn State is in: we're in trouble."

He said Lincoln probably will not have to borrow money until late October. Lincoln originally requested \$2.3 million in funds, but the Senate bill provides for only \$1.8 million.

Lincoln reduced its in-state tuition this year, but a spokesman said changes may have to be made if the appropriation is cut any more.

In July the House passed a bill giving Penn, Drexel, Lincoln, Pitt and Penn State a five per cent increase over last year's appropriations.

Last week the Senate Appropriations Committee reported to the Senate floor a bill giving the six universities a six per cent increase in funds over last year's appropriation.

Senate members have said there appears to be little opposition to the bill in the Senate. However, members of the House have indicated the Senate bill may not be passed in the House.

This split in the legislature, which will reconvene Oct. 1, may delay the appropriation until November or later according to one representative.

A spokesman for Penn said the university has no financial problem at the time. He said the earliest there would be any effect would be at the end of November, when the university is scheduled to receive its first-quarter payment from the state.

He said the delay in funds will not affect Penn as much as Penn State because state funds account for only seven per cent of Penn's total budget.

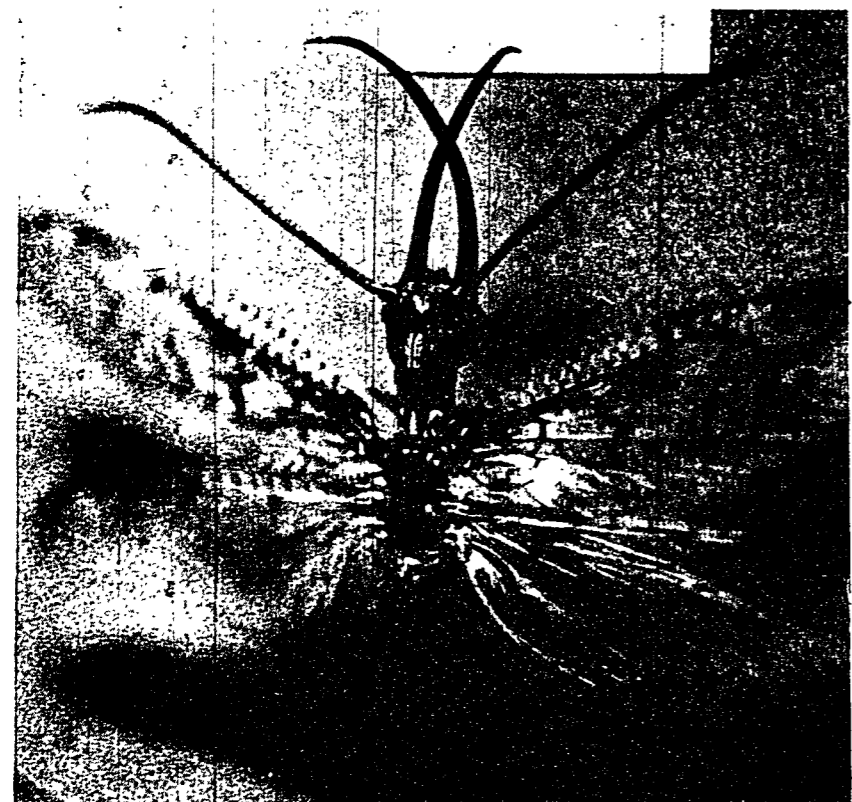


Photo by Fred Fellmeth

Crossed wires

THIS INSECT hopefully will have no trouble finding his way back to the Entomological Museum in the first floor of Patterson. See related story on his six-legged friends page 10.