



AP wirephoto

Taking it easy ELLIOT RICHARDSON, former attorney general, jogs with his dogs to his home Sunday morning in the Washington suburb of McLean, Virginia.

Firings prompt ouster talk **Watergate escalates**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Watergate crisis yesterday escalated with congressional talk of impeachment proceedings as the House and Senate prepared to confront President Nixon's abrupt firing of special prosecutor Archibald Cox.

The President's Watergate lawyer, J. Fred Buzhardt, said he was working on a court presentation that he hopes will gain approval from the federal judge who ordered Nixon to surrender his Watergate tapes. He predicted the impeachment talk "will pretty much go away" when the public understands what was involved in Nixon's decision.

There were reports of possible mass resignations from the Justice Department following the departure of its two top men and their eight closest advisers.

A spokesman for Cox's abolished special prosecution force announced that the investigating team was determined to carry on under the mantle of the Justice Department. But that resolve remained unconfirmed by acting Atty. Gen. Robert H. Bork, who is to announce the future of the Watergate probe tomorrow.

Despite calls for impeachment proceedings by more than 20 House members, mostly liberal Democrats, presidential adviser Melvin R. Laird predicted Congress would await the outcome of a White House compromise plan. The plan, to provide partial transcripts

of Watergate-related White House tape recordings authenticated by a senior senator, was rejected by Cox but accepted — at least initially — by the leaders of the Senate Watergate committee.

Meanwhile, AFL-CIO President George Meany was reported ready to demand the President's resignation or impeachment and seek the support of his 13.4-million-member unions for a congressional lobbying campaign.

An Associated Press spot check of Republican state chairmen showed many GOP officials surprised and concerned by Nixon's actions but cautious about impeachment talk. Democratic leaders were more vehement, and several urged Congress to take steps to remove the President from office.

The President's standing before the courts remained unresolved. A federal court order demanding Nixon's surrender of the tapes and White House documents relating to the scandal is now in effect, but the President has indicated he will ignore it.

Chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica presumably will decide soon whether to hold Nixon in contempt of court. Sirica's clerk, Todd Christofferson, said the judge would be out of the city until tomorrow but had instructed his staff by telephone to research all available alternatives.

FBI agents were withdrawn yesterday after being posted outside the now-vacant offices of former Atty. Gen. Elliot L. Richardson, his fired deputy William D. Ruckelshaus and special prosecutor Cox.

Richardson resigned Saturday rather than fire Cox, who defied a presidential order to drop his court proceedings seeking the tapes and documents. Ruckelshaus automatically succeeded Richardson and was fired when he, too, refused to dismiss Cox.

The No. 3 man at the Justice Department, Solicitor General Bork, then assumed the top law-enforcement office. He carried out the firing of the special prosecutor and dissolved the Watergate prosecution force.

A day after the traumatic events, reaction in the House, where impeachment proceedings must begin, showed at least 24 members calling for initiation of such moves and another score saying impeachment now would get serious consideration.

In the Senate, where an impeached president would be tried, Nixon's actions found sparse support and outspoken opposition.

Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois, chairman of the House Republican caucus, said Nixon's actions over the weekend would "precipitate a very serious effort on the part of some members to impeach the President." He said he was not yet prepared to take a position on the issue.

The chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee, Rep. Ray J. Madden, D-Ind., said the situation has become so serious that congressional action is necessary, but he stopped short of

recommending impeachment.

At least five Democrats on the 36-member House Judiciary Committee said they would support a move toward impeachment. They include Rep. Robert F. Drinan of Massachusetts, who already has introduced an impeachment resolution.

"The first question before the committee is the impeachability of the President," said Rep. Charles B. Rangel, D-N.Y., Reps. Don Edwards, D-Calif., Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., and John Conyers Jr., D-Mich., also backed their panel's consideration of the issue.

Rep. John J. McFall of California, the House Democratic whip, said: "I suppose we'll have to take a serious look at impeachment Tuesday," when Congress returns from its Veterans' Day holiday.

Rep. Ogden R. Reid, D-N.Y., a former Republican who switched parties a year and a half ago, called for immediate initiation of impeachment proceedings, saying: "No president is above the law," a phrase echoed by several of Reid's colleagues.

There was no clear position yet from the Senate Watergate committee, which the White House is counting on to uphold the President's compromise. Nixon said Chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C., and Vice Chairman Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., had agreed to accept a presidential summary of the tapes, verified by Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss.

The agreement was called into question when Ervin said he understood he would receive verified transcripts of Watergate-related conversations, a position apparently now adopted by Laird as Nixon's No. 2 aide.

But Nixon's firing of Cox wasn't a part of the agreement and raised the question of how the committee and the Senate would treat the dismissal of a special prosecutor who was hired at the Senate's insistence and with the promise he would be independent.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, issued a statement saying the House "should consider holding hearings on the impeachment of the President" whose action "smacks of dictatorship and threatens to destroy our system of laws."

But most senators contacted took a more cautious approach when impeachment was mentioned, although they spoke harshly of the dismissals.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana called Nixon's action "outrageous," and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., said the firing of Cox was "a reckless act of desperation" by a man "bent on maintaining the Watergate cover-up at any cost."

On another front, there were indications that the nomination of Vice President-designate Gerald R. Ford might be held up in Congress, where it is awaiting confirmation by both houses.

Ford issued a statement Saturday supporting the President and said yesterday he hoped the latest crisis wouldn't interfere with his confirmation.

Middle East fighting continues; U.S., Russia call for cease-fire

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Egyptian and Israeli forces clashed yesterday in big tank and aerial battles along the Suez Canal, and the United States and the Soviet Union called for a cease-fire along current battle lines.

Under the Soviet-U.S. proposal, circulated among diplomats before a special meeting last night of the United Nations, fighting would stop 12 hours after the council adopted the plan. The proposal followed a White House announcement that the Soviet Union and the United States had agreed on a common approach to peace in the Middle East.

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Soviet Communist party leader

Leonid I. Brezhnev met yesterday in Moscow for the second consecutive day on the Mideast crisis.

The proposed U.N. diplomatic maneuver came with Israel claiming it held 300 square miles of Syrian territory and that it had grabbed a 19-mile by 25-mile area of Egypt proper.

In another development yesterday, the Arab world continued its campaign to halt U.S. aid to Israel with Kuwait becoming the seventh Middle East nation to cut off all U.S.-destined oil.

In the Sinai fighting, Egypt apparently tried to cut off and trap an Israeli armor operation on the west bank of the Suez Canal, touching off major battles.

On the Suez front, both sides claimed

success. An Egyptian spokesman said the west bank operation by the Israelis was "completely besieged." The Israeli command acknowledged it had come under ground and air attacks but said its forces pressed on in a drive over an area 19 miles deep and 25 miles wide on the west side of the Suez.

A Cairo military spokesman said Egypt was knocking out three Israeli pontoon bridges over the Suez each time they were repaired.

A report from the Sinai by Associated Press correspondent Hugh A. Mulligan indicated Egyptian armor on the east bank was assaulting the canal doorway Israel has opened for its thrust into Egypt.

"A great tank battle is raging on the east bank," Mulligan reported from a captured Egyptian bunker on the west bank after crossing the canal in a half-track.

"Tanks are burning all over the place," he said. "Israeli guns on Egypt's side of the canal are firing on Egyptian forces deploying" on the east bank. He said Israeli guns were "just picking off tanks all over."

On the west bank, where U.S. intelligence says Israel has 300 tanks and 12,000 men, the Egyptians were "fighting and falling back, fighting and falling back," Mulligan said in a telephone dispatch from a bunker seven miles south of Ismailia.

In Cairo, Gen. Izidin Mukhtar said the Israeli force was "completely besieged" and Egyptian fighters kept knocking out the Israeli pontoon bridges across the canal.

The Cairo command said its forces had knocked out 70 tanks, 40 half-tracks, 13 warplanes and 12 helicopters Sunday. The Israeli command said it destroyed 60 Egyptian tanks and 17 Egyptian planes.

Student aid harder to get

By STEVE OSTROSKY
Collegian Staff Writer

New federal loan regulations and cuts in funding are making it harder for college students to obtain financial aid from the state.

Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency scholarships and state-guaranteed loans, which are guaranteed by PHEAA, are the main sources of state aid for students.

The biggest problem now seems to be in the state guaranteed loan program. Many students from middle-income

families are not qualifying for federally-subsidized loans because of new federal regulations.

Previously, if a student's parental income was less than \$15,000, the federal government paid the interest on the loan while the student was in school.

But the Higher Education Amendments Act of 1972 requires all students applying for a loan with federal interest benefits to submit a needs analysis to determine the expected family contribution.

Based on the expected family contribution, the school the student will attend decides the student's need, recommends a loan amount to the student's bank and recommends to the federal government how much interest it should pay.

For PHEAA loans, a Parent's Confidential Statement must be submitted to determine the expected contribution from parents.

Ron Taylor of PHEAA said "We know the difficulty in obtaining loans is a result of the needs analysis."

Taylor said there is a marked decrease in the number of federally-subsidized loans approved throughout the nation. Approved loans with federal interest benefits have dropped by 50 per cent from last year. In Pennsylvania \$19 million less than last year was given in state-guaranteed loans this year.

And the situation is getting worse. In April, May and June 1972, PHEAA guaranteed about 19,800 student loans totaling \$25 million. In the same period this year, the number of loans dropped to 4,900 with a value of \$5.9 million, representing a drop of about 75 per cent in the number of loans and their value.

Also in June, there were 48 per cent fewer first-time applications than in June 1972.

Kenneth R. Reeher, executive director of PHEAA, said the current trend indicates the number of loans will likely

be cut in half again this year.

"Many students didn't go to school this year because they couldn't get money," Taylor said. "We know the answer is getting rid of the needs analysis."

But Congress is not ready to take action on the guaranteed-loan program right now. Taylor said Congress will not consider taking any action on loan rules until next year.

Even then action may not be taken. This summer the House and the Senate held hearings on the loan rules, but no action was taken.

Although some Congressmen favor changing the loan regulations, other members of Congress and the Nixon Administration feel no action should be taken at this time.

Taylor said PHEAA is urging return to the \$15,000 cut-off point with which the banks were happy.

Not only is it harder to receive a subsidized loan, but many banks are not lending money to students if it is not subsidized by the federal government.

The main reason for this is that banks can charge students only seven per cent interest on state-guaranteed loans, instead of 8.75 per cent which the federal government has to pay the banks on subsidized loans.

Reeher said every day another bank informs PHEAA it is not making any new student loans.

Under a bill now in the State House Education Committee, a \$2 million revolving fund would be set up to encourage more banks to make non-federally subsidized loans.

Taylor said if a student could not get a subsidized loan, PHEAA would pay the interest to the bank and bill the student for the interest. This proposal would help relieve the lending institutions of paperwork involved with making student loans.

But, Taylor said, "In the long run, it will take federal legislation, eliminating the needs analysis, to solve the problem."

PHEAA scholarships also are harder to get this year than last because of a cut in the scholarship budget.

Last year the state legislature gave PHEAA \$64 million for basic grants, \$1.4 million for veterans scholarships and \$3.8 million for scholarships for victims of last year's flood.

This year the legislature kept the funds for the basic and veterans scholarships the same, while cutting out all money for flood relief victims.

Taylor said next year's budget for PHEAA scholarships has not yet been determined. "If the number of loans go down, then we will ask for more scholar-

ship money," he said.

But neither that nor talk about changes in federal loan regulations is helping the college student obtain financial aid this year.

News analysis

muraca came to him this term.

Zilly added he had read about the proposal in the Collegian last spring during the elections.

"He didn't want a review board. He wanted an on-going discussion program, not a reactionary type of thing," Zilly said about his recent meeting with Muraca.

According to Muraca himself, this would be the exact function of the proposed board.

"Instead of acting as a reaction to something, we would like the board to act as a preventive," Muraca said.

Jinks described the board as acting as a check and balance system on Safety. He said police are to serve the community and here at Penn State the students are the community which should have some input into the police services.

"This is a student issue and the students should know where they

stand," Muraca said. "Students would feel safer knowing they had a security advisory board and it would promote a more open atmosphere between students and police."

"Muraca, Jinks and Zilly, however, all had compliments for the work Stormer is doing with Safety."

"Stormer is doing a better job than ever (with the department), but a board is still needed," Muraca said.

Zilly said if Muraca had brought in the proposal for a security advisory board three years ago he would have agreed to it.

He added he feels the department is "in the midst of exciting programs" under the direction of Stormer.

"They (the board members) would just tell us to do what we are doing already," Zilly said, "let Stormer do his thing now."

"I hate to say (to Stormer) you're doing fine but we're going to get an

advisory board in to tell you to do it better."

Muraca said Zilly told him to come back in a year with the board proposal.

"It's silly to postpone it for a year," Muraca said.

Stormer said he feels at this time a board might be inappropriate. He added, however, he is not opposed to an advisory board within the right constraints.

The perception the USG officers now have of the board is negative, Stormer said. Board's generally act in reaction to citizens' complaints and not in a review capacity as is wanted, he said.

Stormer cited The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (1967) as showing civilian review boards of police operations are generally ineffective and where they do not already exist are not really needed.

To act as 'sounding board, mediator'
USG requests security advisory

By GLENDA GEPHART
Collegian Staff Writer

A bill calling for a security advisory board will be introduced to the Undergraduate Student Government Senate tonight despite an administration veto of the proposal two weeks ago.

The board will be designed to include student, faculty and administration representatives who will work with the Department of Safety, providing "community input into police services," according to USG Vice President Frank Muraca.

Muraca said he sees the board as serving two major purposes. It would provide outside input into police law enforcement and would act as a sounding board and mediator should conflicts arise between police and students, he said.

Muraca said establishing a security advisory board was one of his and Mark Jinks' campaign promises during the USG elections last spring.

At that time, Muraca said, the proposal was presented to Director of University Safety David Stormer and Vice President for Business Ralph Zilly. He said they both reacted optimistically and seemed in favor of the idea, saying a board would be possible by this year.

Two weeks ago, however, Muraca said when he went to Zilly to finalize the plans and set up membership of the board he was told the administration thinks the board is unnecessary.

"There was a turn-around in support. I was shocked and very disappointed to hear the decision," Muraca said.

Zilly told The Daily Collegian there was never a joint plan to form a security advisory board and the first time he officially heard about the idea was when

service announced about two weeks ago it would suspend all services Oct. 31.

OD President John Elliot said Saturday an OD representative went to Harrisburg last week to meet with the Governor's Council and Drug Abuse, to try and get the funding situation straightened out.

The county council has submitted a proposal to the Governor's council for \$85,000 for social service funds for the county. The \$85,000 would be contingent on the commissioners allocating \$10,000 in matched funds.

Elliot said the confusion has arisen because two different budgets are being discussed — the assured \$13,000 for the county, and the additional \$95,000 the county has requested.

OD would have to be considered for funding by the Governor's Justice

Committee. Elliot said the OD representative was told by the Governor's council.

OD last year received a \$20,000 grant from the Governor's council.

These latest developments came several days after OD Training Coordinator Barbara Wakshul said she was assured, through the county commissioners, that OD would have funds to operate through the rest of the year.

Elliot said an OD representative will check with Richard Horman of the Governor's council today, in another attempt to determine what can be done about the funding.

He added that the commissioners "have turned around 180 per cent" and are being very helpful in trying to secure funding for OD.

Weather

Sunny and pleasant today, high 62. Clear and cool tonight, low 39. Tuesday mostly sunny and a bit warmer, high 65.