



Conflict continues

AN ISRAELI SOLDIER stands on a catwalk beside a Soviet-made missile as an Israeli convoy passes near Suez City, Egypt. The missile was captured intact on the west bank of the Suez Canal.

Nixon: requests emergency powers to combat fuel shortage

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Nixon last night asked Congress for emergency powers by December to combat the growing fuel shortage, including lower speed limits, year-round daylight saving time and exemptions from anti-pollution laws.

"We are heading toward the most acute shortages of energy since World War II," Nixon told the nation in a broadcast address, citing the Mideast conflict as the cause.

Nixon disclosed he is preparing plans for gasoline rationing only as a "contingency plan." He said users of home-heating oil will have to get by with 15 per cent less fuel than they used last year.

Nixon asked for, among other things, authority to reduce business operating hours, curtail outdoor electrical advertising and ornamental lighting and impose energy conservation taxes or fees.

He said he is ordering all federal vehicles to travel no more than 50 miles per hour. Legislation would be necessary to make that provision apply to all drivers.

Noting the Arab shutoff of oil shipments to the United States had made the situation acute, Nixon said petroleum supplies this winter could be as much as 17 per cent short.

"The fuel crisis need not mean genuine suffering for any American," he said. "But it will require some sacrifice by all Americans."

Nixon said some school and factory schedules may be realigned and some jet flights canceled. His proposals would expand the government's powers to adjust the schedules of planes, ships and other carriers.

In addition to seeking new legislation, Nixon said he was asking everyone "to lower the thermostat in his home by at least six degrees so that we can achieve a national daytime average of 68 degrees."

Among his proposals is one that is sure to arouse controversy on Capitol Hill. He asked for power to explore, develop and produce from the naval oil reserves at Elk Hills, Calif. Some powerful congressmen are against use of the reserves.

Nixon said stronger actions may be

required if the fuel shortages persist despite his actions.

Nixon's top energy adviser, John A. Love, told reporters that mandatory allocation of propane and heating oil at the wholesale level will be extended to all petroleum products, including gasoline.

In calling for a reduction in home-heating temperatures, Nixon added: "Incidentally, my doctor tells me that

other establishments. To be sure that there is enough oil to go around for the entire winter, it will be essential for all of us to live and work in lower temperatures."

"In offices, factories and commercial establishments, we must ask that you achieve the equivalent of a one-degree reduction by either lowering the thermostat or curtailing working hours."

"We must be prepared to take

relaxation of environmental regulations, to permit continued burning of polluting fuels.

—Permit "special energy conservation measures such as restrictions on the working hours for shopping centers and other commercial establishments."

—"Approve and fund increased exploration, development and production from our naval petroleum reserves, especially at Elk Hills, Calif., the reserve whose production can be most rapidly increased."

—Authorize the federal government "to reduce highway speed limits throughout the nation."

Finally, Nixon said, the legislation "would expand the powers of the government's regulatory agencies to adjust the schedules of planes, ships and other carriers."

The President also said he was ordering federal agencies to reduce their heating, ordering some 50,000 federal vehicles to be driven no faster than 50 miles an hour except in emergencies, asking the Atomic Energy Commission to speed the licensing and construction of nuclear plants and asking governors and mayors to take fuel-saving measures.

Earlier in the day, Nixon briefed governors and congressmen on energy questions.

Weather

Becoming mostly cloudy after daybreak with a chance of a light shower this afternoon. High 45. Tonight variable cloudiness and breezy, low 31. Friday variably cloudy and cooler, high 38.

'We are heading toward the most acute shortages of energy since World War II.'

in a temperature of 66-68 degrees, you're really more healthy than when it's 75-78 degrees, if that's any comfort."

To meet the energy shortage, Nixon announced these steps:

—"I am directing that industries and utilities which use coal—our most abundant resource—be prevented from converting to oil in the immediate future." Love said this regulation will be forthcoming in about 10 days.

—"Efforts will also be made to convert power plants from the use of oil to the use of coal." Love said some pressure could be brought through the allocation program until authorizing legislation is passed.

—"We are allocating reduced quantities of fuel for aircraft. This will lead to a cutback of more than 10 per cent in the number of flights and some rescheduling in arrival and departure times."

—"There will be reductions of approximately 15 per cent in the supply of heating oil for homes, offices and

additional steps and for that purpose, additional authorities must be provided by the Congress." Congress already is considering an emergency energy act with administration cooperation, and Nixon said: "It is imperative for this legislation to be on my desk for signature before the Congress recesses in December."

Nixon said the legislation he desires would:

—Authorize year-round day-light saving time.

—Authorize temporary, case-by-case

Democrat candidates gain Council control

By JEFF DeBRAY
Collegian Senior Reporter

Tuesday's election was a day of firsts for State College and the Democratic party, as the first woman democrat and first student were elected to Council and the Democrats captured control of the legislative body for the first time in borough history.

Ingrid Holtzman led the Democratic Council candidates, followed by incumbent James McClure and Dean Phillips (10th-sociology), giving Democrats all three seats in contention and a five to two edge on Council over Republicans.

Defeated were Republicans John Glatz, Harold Zipser and one-term incumbent Henry Yeagley.

The student-dominated precincts, with about a 50 per cent turnout, voted for Democratic candidates by wide margins.

News analysis

Going heavily for Democrats over Republicans were South 1, East 1, 2 and 3, East Central 1, 2 and 3, West Central and NorthWest.

The 50 per cent student turnout was much heavier than in May's primary when about 30 per cent of registered student voters cast ballots. This low student turnout helped defeat Lew Hirsch (grad-mathematics) in his bid for the Democratic mayoral nomination to Jo Hays by 15 votes.

Hays decisively beat incumbent Republican Council President Lawrence Perez for the mayoralty by about 1,200 votes.

With a Democratically controlled Council, State College could see a dramatic shift in borough priorities in-

cluding a viable alternate form of mass transit to the Fullington Auto Bus Co.

Democrats generally favored the use of federal revenue sharing funds for social services, such as On Drugs, Inc., Schlow Library and Meals on Wheels. Republican candidates favored use of the funds for capital expenditures.

McClure and Phillips said they favored implementation of a pre-paid mass transit system as a solution to the Centre Region's transportation problems. McClure also advocated "careful control of central parking" in the borough.

A consumer protection agency for State College also may come about, as well as borough ordinances regulating rental-lease regulations, if they are not passed on a state-wide basis.

And the proposed Allen Street Mall, which local merchants voted down last year, may be resurrected under the Democratically controlled Council.

The borough's proposed home rule charter, which makes no basic changes in borough government but allows for more flexibility, was overwhelmingly approved by voters.

But the vote for tax collector was far from a runaway. Republican incumbent Paul Bender edged out Democratic challenger Marie Garner by 54 votes.

Some questions were raised about the validity of the tallies from East 1, the last State College precinct to report. The precinct voting results were not posted at the polling place as required by law, leading some to question their validity.

Possible further action could be taken, such as an official recount, to determine the veracity of the statistics.

Republicans also maintained control of the office of county-wide District Attorney, as two-term incumbent Charles Brown defeated Democratic challenger William Simmet by about 3,500 votes.

Israel says Egypt ready for war

By the Associated Press

Israel yesterday claimed that Egypt is preparing to resume new warfare while Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was commenting after a round of talks in Cairo that "we are moving toward peace." Syria reported a clash on the Golan Heights.

Kissinger made his comment following a three-hour meeting with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

A spokesman for the Israeli military command in Tel Aviv said Egyptian troops were stepping up preparations for open warfare.

He refused to elaborate on the

preparations, but Israel radio broadcast reports that Cairo had ordered its troops on "high alert."

Israel said Egypt's 1st Army, stationed in a defensive position around Cairo, had reportedly moved toward the Suez front, apparently to give it the possibility to break a corridor through the Israeli lines to open an escape route for the trapped Egyptian 3rd Army in the Sinai Desert.

Egypt's official Middle East News Agency described the situation on the Suez front as "tense and explosive" and said the Israelis on the west bank of the canal were in pockets that could easily be destroyed.

The news agency said the Israelis had violated the cease-fire since Oct. 22 in "an attempt to gain more land and destroy all peace prospects."

Syria's report of a clash in the Golan Heights said an Israeli attempt to cross the cease-fire line was beaten back and "our artillery silenced sources of enemy fire."

It was the second incident reported in two days by the Syrian army. On Tuesday it said Israeli planes had fired rockets at its advance positions.

While Kissinger, with Sadat's agreement, spoke of moving toward peace, reports from Morocco, the

secretary of state's first stop in the Middle East, were less optimistic.

Moroccan officials kept publicly silent about Kissinger's seven hours of talks with King Hassan II but privately indicated that the American position gave them little hope for an early solution of the Middle East problem.

And in Beirut, Sadat was reported to have taken a tough stand in his talks with Kissinger.

Cairo-based correspondents of several Beirut newspapers said Sadat's prepared paper for the talks demanded quick withdrawal to positions held when the first cease-fire was declared on Oct. 22.

Is there another missing tape?

WASHINGTON (AP)—The testimony of a presidential aide yesterday raised a question of whether part of yet a third White House Watergate tape may be missing or nonexistent.

The testimony followed notification to U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica that President Nixon's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, will testify at a hearing into a White House claim that two crucial presidential conversations on Watergate went unrecorded.

Sirica had summoned Woods to appear.

White House aide John C. Bennett

testified before Sirica that Woods called him into her office to say she had discovered a "gap" in a tape recording made of presidential conversations.

Bennett, an aide to White House chief of staff Alexander M. Haig Jr., said Woods did not describe the tape she was listening to and he did not ask.

Bennett also said she told him that she was not transcribing Watergate tapes and that his own testimony of Tuesday—in which Bennett said he was told that was what she was doing—was wrong.

Exactly which tapes Woods was listening to when she discovered the gap presumably will have to await her own

testimony, now expected today.

Douglas Parker, a White House lawyer, said he expected Woods will be allowed to appear as directed.

Bennett previously had testified that Miss Woods now has in her possession 14 tapes, eight of them covering the periods listed in subpoenas from the special Watergate prosecution force and six others delivered to her Monday.

The White House said, meanwhile, Nixon is expanding his legal staff to deal with Watergate problems "perhaps more effectively than we have before." Specifically, a spokesman said, Florida lawyer Sam Powers had been recruited

for the hearings before Sirica.

Noting that scores of attorneys are involved in various Watergate probes, the spokesman said the White House had to expand its staff because "you can't deal with 10 lawyers with five."

The spokesman promised again that Nixon will meet his Watergate problems head-on in ways that will be clear in the next month or so.

In another court development, Sirica denied various motions by six of the original Watergate defendants for new trials or withdrawal of guilty pleas and said he would sentence them at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The six are E. Howard Hunt, James W. McCord Jr., Bernard L. Barker, Eugenio R. Martinez, Virgilio R. Gonzalez and Frank A. Sturgis.

McCord, who was convicted at the Watergate trial in January, had sought a verdict of acquittal and a new trial. The others, who had been in prison under provisional maximum sentences for burglary, conspiracy and wiretapping, had asked to withdraw their guilty pleas.

G. Gordon Liddy, a seventh Watergate defendant, was convicted with McCord and sentenced to a prison term of six years, eight months to 20 years. He has asked a federal appeals court for a new trial.

The seven were tried in connection with the June 17, 1972 break-in at Democratic national headquarters.

The two presidential conversations the White House says went unrecorded were with then-counsel John W. Dean III on April 15, 1973 and former Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell on June 20, 1973.

The six tapes Miss Woods was given Monday by Bennett were for conversations on April 16, a day on which Dean on two separate occasions met with the President. Dean said that in one conversation he refused to resign as White House counsel and that in the other he would not be a scapegoat for the Watergate scandal.

Congress votes to curb president's war powers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress yesterday handed President Nixon a major defeat by enacting into law over his veto its historic bill to curb presidents' war powers.

The 60-day limit on presidents' power to commit U.S. combat troops abroad without Congress' approval became law immediately when the Senate overrode the veto.

The Senate vote was 75 to 18, or 13 more than required.

The House overrode the veto hours earlier 284 to 135, four more than the two-thirds needed.

The war powers bill was opposed on the final vote by a coalition of President Nixon's supporters and antiwar congressmen who contended it would grant presidents new power to wage war up to 60 days without congressional approval.

Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D-Mo., called the bill "blankcheck authority to carry us into war" and said Nixon could

use it immediately if he wanted to send U.S. combat troops into the Middle East.

But Senate Armed Services Chairman John C. Stennis, D-Miss., and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., said the bill was never intended to restrict presidents' war powers but instead require that Congress share the burden of committing Americans to war.

Sen. John Tower, R-Tex., urged that the Senate get "not so caught up in the hysteria of Watergate" as to enact the war powers bill "to kick the President while he is down."

Congress' override of the President's veto was its first in nine tries this year and the fifth since Nixon became President.

After the House vote, President Nixon issued a statement saying it "seriously undermines this nation's ability to act decisively and convincingly in times of international crisis."

Inspired by the Vietnam war, the bill was intended to prevent the United

States from becoming involved in such a conflict without Congress' specific approval. Many congressmen switched from their traditional positions.

Nixon vetoed the bill two weeks ago, calling its curbs on presidential war powers "both unconstitutional and dangerous."

He particularly criticized two sections.

The first requires a president to withdraw any U.S. combat forces he commits abroad on his own after 60 days unless Congress votes approval of the commitment by then.

The president, however, could extend that period another 30 days if he told Congress in writing the time was needed to safely withdraw the forces he had committed.

The second provides that Congress can halt the war commitment any time during the 60 or 90 days with a simple House-Senate concurrent resolution not subject to a president's veto.

Local AAUP okays collective bargaining

By ROBYN MOSES
Collegian Staff Writer

Penn State membership of the American Association of University Professors has voted to enter the collective bargaining arena.

A referendum, held against a background of two open meetings and a poll conducted during the past six months asked members for their opinions on collective bargaining.

The referendum resulted in—132 validated votes, 111 expressing approval of the Council's proposal to work toward collective bargaining with 21 votes disapproving, and—29 invalid unsigned votes with 20 approving and nine disapproving.

According to Robert Scholten, president of AAUP's University Park chapter, "This result may thus be regarded as an overwhelming endorsement of the Council's decision, and AAUP will go forward accordingly at Penn State."

Faculty members interested in working actively toward collective

bargaining are invited by the AAUP to attend a meeting 8 p.m. December 5 in 265 Willard.

Scholten said, "The Council was gratified that 15 University Park and 10 Commonwealth Campus AAUP members indicated such interest on their ballots."

Financial support for the campaign to list AAUP as Penn State's bargaining agent will come, in part, from the National AAUP Headquarters.

But, Scholten said, "By long AAUP tradition, local matters remain under local control, and it is therefore fitting as well as necessary that some of the financing be solicited locally."

Other state universities that have elected AAUP as their bargaining agent include the University of Pittsburgh and Temple University.

Another organization seeking to become Penn State's bargaining agent is PSUBranch, composed of faculty from all University campuses.