



University Auditorium

Symphony, chorus perform at opening

By SHEILA McCAULEY
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Opening night. Tuxedos and chiffon. Conversation concerning a Paris opera house. And in the background the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra tuning up for its performance at the opening of the new University Auditorium. Last night University President John W. Oswald formally opened the auditorium, calling the occasion "breathtaking." Oswald expressed special appreciation to Walter H. Walters, dean of the College of Arts and Architecture, who he said was "the watchdog, shepherd, foreman and flagbearer" of the auditorium.

Oswald then read a document which he said will be placed in areas around the auditorium. The statement called the

impression

opening of the auditorium a "milestone in the development of facilities at Penn State."

The statement added, "We want the citizens of the state...to know that they are always welcome here and to know that we will continue to present programs here which will contribute to our understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the aesthetic qualities of life."

Walters said work is still in progress at the auditorium and

crews will begin preparations next week for the three-week summer residency of the Pennsylvania Ballet and Pennsylvania Orchestra.

The aisles between the red plush seats afford more than ample space for walking, and the acoustics are excellent. Even from the back row in the second tier of seats the notes of the orchestra, chorus and soloists were clear.

Oswald introduced the orchestra with Beethoven's words— "Music should strike fire in the heart of man."

The musicians needed a few more minutes to tune their instruments, then the lights dimmed. William Steinberg, music director and conductor of the orchestra, raised his baton. The initial triumphant notes of Hector Berlioz' overture to Benvenuto Cellini resounded through the hall.

Unlike a more dramatic conductor like Leonard Bernstein, Steinberg used small, unemotional movements to conduct with the orchestra responding beautifully with swells of music at the finale of the overture.

The orchestra's performance of Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 in D Minor followed the Berlioz overture.

Soloists Phyllis Curtin, Seth McCoy, Betty Allen, Ara Berberian and the University Chorus participated in the finale of the symphony.

Both soloists and chorus worked well with the orchestra. The audience, as pleased with the performance as the performers were with the music, called Steinberg back for three encores and a standing ovation.

Opening performance AT THE PREMIERE OPENING of the new University Auditorium last night, William Steinberg conducted the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra.

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Evidence implicates Mitchell

WASHINGTON (AP)—The staff of the Senate Watergate committee said the weight of the evidence before it tends to establish that former Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell approved the plans that led to the Watergate break-in.

A draft report of the staff's conclusions also said that available facts can only support the conclusion that payments made to the Watergate defendants by White House aides were intended only to keep them silent "as to the involvement of other persons in the Watergate break-in or other activities embarrassing to the White House."

The conclusions were made available by a source close to the committee who emphasized they are based on a rough draft prepared mainly by Watergate committee counsel Samuel Dash and do not represent any final conclusions that the seven senators on the panel may eventually draw.

The committee finds that the weight of the evidence tends to establish that Mitchell did approve the Liddy intelligence plan with a quarter million dollar budget in Key Biscayne on March 30, 1972," the draft report said. Mitchell

Hearst offers reward for daughter's return

HILLSBOROUGH, Calif. (AP) — Calling his daughter's abductors "a bunch of criminals," Randolph A. Hearst yesterday posted a \$50,000 reward and said he would do anything in his power to secure her release.

"I think they have pretty well proven they're not too interested in the people. They have just turned out to be a bunch of criminals," the father of Patricia Hearst said at his home in this San Francisco suburb.

"And I want my daughter away from them if I can get her. This is one way. It is simply that we want to get our daughter back."

Miss Hearst, 20, was dragged from her Berkeley apartment on Feb. 4. In her latest taped message, the newspaper heiress said she had joined the terrorist Symbionese Liberation Army and had willingly joined its members in robbing a bank on April 15.

The reward for information leading to her safe release was announced amid news reports that SLA members had been seen coming and going for several weeks in downtown San Francisco. The latest such report came from police who said they were investigating a possible SLA plot to kidnap two of Mayor Joseph Alioto's grandchildren.

Weather

Mostly cloudy today with showers likely this morning, high 62. Tonight partial clearing, low 44. Tomorrow mostly sunny and milder, high 67.

More subpoenas expected

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chief counsel for the House impeachment inquiry yesterday said the White House has "definitely not" given the House Judiciary Committee the full Watergate story and that he would recommend issuing additional subpoenas to obtain evidence.

Counsel John Doar made the statement when he was asked at a news conference about the statement on Tuesday by White House lawyer James D. St. Clair that "as far as Watergate is concerned, the President has concluded...that that full story is now out."

St. Clair also had announced the President's decision to give no more Watergate tapes or documents to the Judiciary Committee or to Special Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski, who also said he needed additional material.

Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino, D-N.J., said the panel will take the President's refusal to supply additional material "under consideration" and possibly next week "will address itself to the issuance of a subpoena."

Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, senior Republican on the committee, said he remains opposed to a subpoena.

"I just don't think a subpoena is enforceable," said Hutchinson, who voted against issuing a subpoena last month. It was approved by a vote of 34 to 3.

"Whatever we get, I think we're going to have to get through negotiation and discussion," Hutchinson added.

In other Watergate-related developments:

The White House acknowledged there may be periods of silence in some of the Watergate tapes transcribed and edited for the Judiciary Committee, but said "all the words which could be heard are reflected in the transcripts."

The Senate Watergate committee staff said the weight of the evidence before it tends to establish that former Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell approved

the plans that led to the Watergate break-in.

John McLaughlin, a Jesuit priest on the White House staff, said suggestions that Nixon's Watergate tapes disclose a degree of immorality are "erroneous, unjust and contain elements of hypocrisy."

Doar said St. Clair had not ruled out supplying additional information in the committee's investigation of the ITT antitrust settlement and of political contributions from the dairy industry.

Some committee Democrats, including Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., are pressing Rodino to support a resolution declaring the President in contempt of Congress for his refusal to comply fully with the subpoena issued in April.

Nixon gave the committee edited transcripts of 47 White House conversations. The tapes were not supplied and the transcripts did not include 11 conversations sought by the committee.

After a Democratic caucus that

preceded the news conference, Conyers said he had failed to get enough support to push his campaign for a contempt resolution.

Rodino indicated at the news conference the committee would issue subpoenas as it determines particular pieces of evidence are essential but that it would not try to force the President to comply if he refuses to supply the material.

"I am not seeking a confrontation," the chairman said. "As far as I possibly can, I am seeking to avoid a confrontation. A confrontation serves no purpose except to put the separate branches of government at odds with each other."

Hutchinson said he doubted the Supreme Court would accept jurisdiction of a case stemming from the President's refusal to honor a subpoena from the Judiciary Committee.

Rodino said, "I think the American people will ultimately judge whether the

President has complied."

Rodino also announced that the committee will begin hearing the evidence compiled by the impeachment staff at a session scheduled to start at 1 p.m. today.

He said the initial presentation will deal with the Watergate break-in and its aftermath.

After opening statements from the chairman and Hutchinson the committee is expected to move into closed session. Rodino pointed out that some of the material being presented during the opening phase would be the sealed report from a federal grand jury turned over to the panel by U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica.

Sirica has urged the committee to protect the confidentiality of the grand jury deliberations. The report, dealing with the President's role in Watergate, was given to the judge by the panel the same day it indicted seven former administration and campaign aides.

House impeachment vote seen

WASHINGTON (AP) — House Majority Leader Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, D-Mass., yesterday said a full House vote on the impeachment of President Nixon will take place about Aug. 1.

"There is going to be a vote," O'Neill said. "There's no question about it."

O'Neill also said portions of the edited White House transcripts which he has read have convinced him that the President was guilty of obstructing justice in his attempts to thwart a 1972 investigation by the House Banking Committee into campaign irregularities. However, O'Neill declined to say whether he thought the President's action constituted an impeachable offense.

O'Neill also told interviewers on the CBS radio program "Capitol

Cloakroom" that the President was in contempt of Congress and the Constitution for failing to turn over the actual tapes of the conversations to the House Judiciary Committee.

In outlining the projected schedule for the House proceedings, O'Neill said a vote would occur regardless of whether the Judiciary Committee votes for or against impeachment.

O'Neill predicted it would take six weeks for the Judiciary Committee to complete the public hearings expected to begin next week. After that, he said, it would take the committee about two weeks to draw up and vote on a bill of impeachment.

If the committee votes in favor of impeachment, O'Neill said, the bill would be sent to the floor via the House Rules Committee, as is the case with

most legislative matters. If the committee votes against impeachment, any member of the House could still bring the bill up for debate on the floor, he explained.

In either case, O'Neill said, the impeachment bill probably would be sent to the House floor either immediately before or after the July 4 holidays and that the debate would begin in the "third or fourth week in July." There would be no limit on debate.

O'Neill said he expected the debate to last about two weeks, at which time Judiciary Chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., would offer a motion to shut off any further debate within 48 hours. At the expiration of the 48 hours, O'Neill said, the House would vote on whether to send the matter to trial in the Senate.

Schmidt probably next chancellor

Editor's note: Peter Roggen is a student from Germany studying at Penn State this term as part of an exchange program with the University of Cologne.

By PETER ROGGEN
Collegian Staff Writer

After the sudden resignation of German Chancellor Willy Brandt last Sunday because of a spy scandal, the faction of the SPD (Social-Democrats) in the German Bundestag nominated the Minister of Finance and Vice leader of the SPD, Helmut Schmidt, as its candidate for chancellor. The faction of the FDP (Liberal-Party), the smaller

News analysis

partner in the current SPD-FDP coalition, announced the continuation of the coalition under the new Chancellor Schmidt. So it is certain Schmidt will be elected German Chancellor by the Bundestag on May 16.

A new election is not necessary in Germany because the coalition between the SPD and the FDP, which has existed since 1969, has the majority of the seats in the Bundestag. In Germany the Chancellor is elected by the Bundestag, not by the people. They vote in the elections for the Parties, and determine the number of seats the different Parties get.

The so-called Brandt-Scheel era

Despite the surprise and emotional reaction

in Germany to Willy Brandt's resignation, Germany has not been thrown into a big crisis.

(Walter Scheel is the leader of the FDP and Minister of Foreign Affairs) now is ended in a double way. Brandt has resigned and Scheel, as Vice Chancellor, is scheduled to be elected to the office of president on May 15. This position is mainly ceremonial, having only representative functions.

The important points of the Brandt-Scheel era were that Brandt was the first Social-Democrat Chancellor of Germany and the so-called "Ostpolitik." In negotiations with the Soviet Union, East Germany and the countries of the Eastern Hemisphere, Brandt tried to solve the post-war problems of the German division. For these politics he got the Nobel Peace Prize in 1971 and the two German States could finally enter the United Nations Organization.

The discovery that a personal aide of Willy Brandt was an East-German spy led to his resignation.

Sixty-year-old Schmidt is a well-

known person in Germany and he can look on a long and steady political career. He began this career in Hamburg as Minister of the Interior. During the Great-Coalition between the CDU (Christian-Democrats) and the SPD (Social-Democrats) he led the SPD-Faction in the Bundestag. He managed this difficult task as a brilliant and sometimes aggressive orator. After the elections of 1969, when the SPD-FDP Coalition came to power, he became Minister of Defense. In this office he started to reorganize the German Army and became popular because of his unofficial behavior.

Later he became Minister of Finance, and in 1972 Minister of Finance and Economy. After the election in November, 1972, he again became Minister of Finance.

He now is the second-in-command to Party-leader Brandt. He can always be sure of the support of the SPD, despite

criticism from its left wing. His position in the party now is best described as middle-right and he is the only possible successor of Brandt, because of his long experiences in party and government politics.

When Schmidt follows Brandt as German Chancellor, no big challenges in the German politics are expected. Certainly the relations with East-Germany will be in a crisis, because of the spy-scandal, but it is difficult to say how this will affect the West-East détente negotiations in the long-run. The relations between Germany and the United States will not change, because Schmidt is known as a strong supporter of close relations between those two countries and between the U.S. and the European Community.

Despite the surprise and emotional reactions in Germany to Brandt's resignation, Germany has not been thrown into a big crisis. But Schmidt has promised to build a new German government within 14 days. He can be sure of the support of his party, SPD, of the FDP and of a sure majority in the Bundestag which will elect him Chancellor and follow him.

The first test of Schmidt's ability to form and lead a new German government will be the regional elections in the beginning of June.