

Impeachment Committee may vote on resolution today; favorable recommendation almost certain

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Judiciary Committee completed last night the opening round in its landmark impeachment debate, an exchange which signaled an almost certain recommendation that Richard M. Nixon be removed from the presidency.

One by one, hour after hour, the 38 members delivered their formal speeches in a presidential impeachment proceeding that has gone further than any in a century. Many Americans watched on television or listened on radio.

When they finished, 19 members — including two Republicans and Democratic chairman Peter W. Rodino Jr. of New Jersey — had declared their belief Nixon should be impeached. Five other members indicated pro-impeachment leanings.

If all members vote, 20 ayes are required to approve a resolution recommending that the full House impeach Nixon and place him on trial in the Senate.

With the opening debate concluded, the committee was poised for a series of votes on specific articles of impeachment. This process was to begin today and is expected to continue through tomorrow.

Republicans talked of an effort to postpone a final committee vote for a month while new attempts were made to obtain White House tape recordings. But the committee's Democratic leaders opposed such a delay, virtually dooming it to defeat.

The committee's second-ranking Republican, Rep. Robert

McClory of Illinois, prepared for introduction today a substitute article of impeachment accusing Nixon of having "engaged in a pattern of conduct in violation of his constitutional duties to execute faithfully" his oath of office.

Although it ticked off a series of specific offenses, the language of McClory's proposal was broader than the two articles of impeachment placed before the committee on Wednesday by a Democrat.

In the final hours of the day-and-night debate, Nixon's base among committee Republicans eroded and even his staunchest GOP supporters conceded the outcome was certain.

Several Republicans pleaded for fairness to Nixon and a presumption of innocence, but Democrat after Democrat declared his impeachment was needed to restore confidence in government.

One Democrat injected the name of Vice President Gerald R. Ford, saying the country would rally behind him if he succeeded Nixon.

Rodino closed the debate, speaking in measured, solemn tones as he said he will vote to recommend impeachment.

The panel's ranking Republican, Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, preceded Rodino and said the Democrat's proposal was a "grab bag of allegations" of unproved offenses not meeting constitutional requirements for impeachment.

Hutchinson is expected to oppose the proposal of the panel's No. 2 Republican to replace the already-introduced Democratic articles with a single impeachment count.

The committee is tentatively scheduled to meet from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. EDT, 2 to 7:30 p.m. and 8 to 10 p.m.

NBC-TV is to carry the proceedings live under a rotation agreement between the networks. The Public Broadcasting System plans to televise evening sessions.

CBS radio and the national public radio system has been carrying the debate live while other radio networks have carried highlights.

Some of the sharpest criticism of the President came from Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, a Virginia Republican, who had been regarded as uncommitted.

If the committee fails to approve articles of impeachment, said Butler, "we will have condoned and left unpunished a presidential course of conduct designed to interfere with and obstruct the very process he is sworn to uphold."

Shortly before Butler spoke during the nationally broadcast colloquy, Rep. Lawrence J. Hogan, R-Md., said "It is impossible for me to condone or ignore the long train of abuses to which he (Nixon) has subjected the presidency."

Two days ago, Hogan told a news conference he planned to vote for impeachment.

In a dramatic, unexpected announcement, Rep. Harold V. Froehlich, R-Wis., said, "I must confess I am deeply pained and troubled by some of the things I see," referring to the Watergate cover-up.

With his voice cracking, Froehlich concluded, "I am concerned about impeaching the President for his actions ... My

decision awaits the final wording of the articles of impeachment and the remaining debate."

Many members withheld judgment as they made their 15-minute opening statements, instead emphasizing the historic import and heavy burden of the ever-nearer decision.

In addition to Hogan and Butler, the most recent declarations came from Reps. George Danielson of California, John Seiberling of Ohio and Robert F. Drinan of Massachusetts, who was one of the first members of the House to file an impeachment resolution.

In addition, two other Republicans indicated they could be leaning toward supporting impeachment.

Rep. William S. Cohen of Maine, in a speech highly critical of the actions of the Nixon administration, rejected arguments that the only ground for impeachment is a violation of a criminal law.

But Cohen, long regarded as leaning toward impeachment, stopped just short of saying how he planned to vote.

While Danielson was speaking, the session was briefly interrupted once again by an anonymous call warning that there was a bomb in the room. Two such calls were received Wednesday night. Nothing was found after any of the calls.

The views of most of the committee members have become well-known in the weeks since the impeachment inquiry began and most of the interest centered on members like Butler and Cohen whose votes were considered uncertain.

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Leaders indicate Cyprus peace highly possible

By THE AP

Foreign ministers of Britain, Greece and Turkey expressed optimism yesterday as they gathered in Geneva to negotiate a permanent peace for Cyprus. On the Mediterranean island itself, a tense cease-fire remained in effect for a third day.

Turan Guner of Turkey said the talks would open "under good auspices" because the new civilian government in Greece gives Turkey "a negotiating partner." The two nations, partners in NATO, drew close to war after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus last Saturday following the Greek-led coup which deposed President Makarios.

Joining Guner for the Geneva talks to begin last night and last about three days were James Callaghan of Britain and George Avramos of Greece.

Cyprus will not be represented, at least initially. The United States, not a party to the treaty, sent Assistant Secretary of State William B. Buffum as an observer.

In Nicosia, the Cypriot capital, new President Glafcos Clerides expressed little faith in the outcome of the Geneva talks. He said a peaceful agreement could be achieved only by talks between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots themselves "under the umbrella of the United Nations."

Meantime, the possibility of internal political trouble developed on Cyprus after the new Greek government, which took over Tuesday after seven years of military dictatorship, announced on Wednesday its recognition of Archbishop Makarios as the legal head of the island's government.

But Clerides, who is Cyprus' third president in less than two weeks after the resignation of Nikos Sampson—who was named president after a military coup on July 15—said it was for the people of Cyprus to decide the presidency in an election to be held "not later than within a few months."

Clerides said Makarios, 61, would be allowed to run as a candidate but warned "it would be a very unwise move for Makarios to come back under the present conditions."

Makarios, who is in New York, has said he plans to return to Cyprus within a few weeks, but he had no immediate response yesterday to Clerides' statement.

Callaghan said the new governments in Greece and Cyprus were good omens for the talks. He said the immediate aims of the talks were to make certain the cease-fire is observed and "give a new sense of confidence to the Greek and Turkish communities on Cyprus."

Britain, Greece and Turkey are guarantors of the island's independence under a treaty that freed it from Britain in 1960.

No major fighting was reported on Cyprus yesterday, but a dangerous situation continued at Nicosia International Airport where United Nations troops stood between Turkish and Greek Cypriot forces.

The U.N. soldiers took over the airport's terminal on Tuesday to enforce the cease-fire. Greek and Turkish forces faced each other 500 yards apart on the western edge of the airfield where advancing Turkish marines supported by armor have cut the main highway from Nicosia to Morphou.



Photo by Anne Ross

And we're not even on the cable!

NO, HE'S NOT TRYING to watch all the soap operas at once. This technician at the University Division of Instructional Services is checking monitoring devices before taping a module for an education of exceptional children course. UDIS provides a variety of instructional materials for Penn State classrooms. See story page 3.

\$5 billion trim to fight inflation

Nixon plans budget cut

LOS ANGELES (AP) — President Nixon said yesterday he aims to trim \$5 billion from the fiscal 1975 budget and continue spending restraints. He suggested "an anti-inflation lobby ... in every home in America" to help win the fight against inflation.

He called on Congress, business and labor and every family to help.

Nixon said he had no intention of resorting to "the discredited patent medicine of wage and price controls," nor would he prime the pumps of inflation with new deficit spending, new easing of credit or with tax cuts "that would only make inflation worse."

Instead, he said he plans a "sensible, realistic course" and will monitor every sector of the economy to continue "steadily on our basic anti-inflationary course."

Nixon made his comments in a nationally televised speech before a gathering of businessmen and manufacturers at the Century Plaza Hotel.

He said he is determined to cut a proposed fiscal 1975 budget of \$305 billion "toward a goal of \$300 billion" and will veto congressional actions that would raise spending above that budget.

For his own part, the President said he has ordered a reduction of 40,000 in the number of federal employees provided for

in the budget for the current year, estimating "this alone will save \$300 million."

Nixon said the federal government will cut the growth of its spending and hold down the growth of money and credit to check private spending.

He asked state and local governments, businesses and consumers "to hold down their own spending and increase their own saving as their contribution to the fight against higher prices."

He said some Americans cannot cut their spending without real hardship and some businesses cannot cut without cutting production now or in the future.

"But," the President said, "most families could reduce or defer some expenditures—building their savings instead—without hardship."

"Every business has some fat in it, just as every federal agency has. And state and local governments, whose spending has been rising rapidly, should follow the lead of the federal government in cutting unnecessary spending."

In order to keep federal spending down, Nixon said he would "propose repeal of existing legislation that makes spending mandatory," when it became necessary. He had fought a battle with Congress over impoundment of funds they wanted spent in recent years.

There will not be a return to price and wage controls, the President promised, but he said he would use every influence of his office "to bring about hopeful, voluntary restraint on the part of both business and labor."

The nation must focus "above all on producing more so that we can have more goods and services without higher prices," the President said.

A number of "critical measures are necessary" to assure a vigorous growth of supplies, he said, pointing to agriculture, where he promised there would continue to be "a policy of abundance ... rather than a policy of scarcity."

Nixon said the United States also must take all necessary steps to make sure that it has reliable supplies of energy and "will never again be hostage to a cut-off of vital energy supplies by any foreign country."

Observing that "burdensome over-regulation based on policies designed for an earlier era" often stifled today's economy, the President said he has directed "a sweeping review" of regulatory policies to meet current needs.

He urged Congress to enact regulatory reforms and pointed to some state and local regulations such as obsolete building codes that need updating.

He said the President added: "And if you have got any problems, you just come tell me and I will get it straightened out."

Former White House counsel Dean also testified that Nixon did not direct making an alleged \$75,000 hush money payment to convicted Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt Jr., but "the President felt it was desirable" to make the payment.

Dean appeared before the committee's impeachment inquiry July 11 and his testimony was released yesterday.

Dean testified Nixon made the comment about having Shultz intervene after Dean reported to the President at a Sept. 15, 1972, meeting that the Internal Revenue Service had rejected Dean's request for the tax audits of a list of contributors to McGovern's campaign.

Shultz had become head of the

Treasury Department, which includes the IRS, three months earlier.

"The President became quite annoyed," Dean testified.

He asserted Nixon launched a long discussion about the IRS "and not using it effectively and from there we immediately went to the fact that we were not using the entire apparatus of the government effectively and the changes that would be made after the election."

Dean said IRS Commissioner Johnnie Walters still refused to audit the McGovern contributors when Dean tried again after the meeting with Nixon.

Dean said he did not know whether Nixon ever told Shultz to have the audits conducted.

He said former Nixon aide John D. Ehrlichman had told him to make the initial request to Walters. Walters then had Shultz officially back up the IRS's

refusal to make the audits, Dean said.

On the alleged hush money, Dean contended he went into the now famous March 21, 1973 meeting intending to convince Nixon that what he called the blackmail money should not be paid but "I came out having been turned around."

"I had the impression," he testified, "that one, I had not convinced the President that that should not be done; two, that he had persuaded me that it was something that was going to be done, but three, I had no responsibility for it."

Transcripts show that Dean told Nixon at the meeting that Hunt had threatened to disclose White House plumbers' operations, including the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, if the money was not paid. Hunt has said Dean misunderstood and that it was not a blackmail threat but for counsel fees.

Texas convicts hold hostages

HUNTSVILLE, Tex. (AP) — Armed convicts held 10 persons at a state prison unit for the second day yesterday with their leader demanding guns and ammunition and threatening death to the hostages.

Negotiations continued and several morning ultimatum deadlines passed without incident, authorities said.

Guards armed with rifles and shotguns ringed the brick fortress while prison system authorities prepared to send in more arms and ammunition demanded by the seven inmates.

The convicts, led by former Texas narcotics czar Fred Gomez Carrasco, demanded delivery of the weapons, "free world clothing" and protective vests.

The hostages are prison system schoolteachers and librarians — mostly middle-aged women — and a prison guard.

"I think he'll kill those people if he's pushed against the wall," said Carrasco's lawyer, James R. Gillespie. Gillespie represented Carrasco at the

trial in which Carrasco pleaded guilty to assault to murder a San Antonio police lieutenant and received a life prison term.

Ron Taylor, director of information for the Texas prison system, denied reported inmate claims made by telephone that they had executed one hostage.

Gillespie said Carrasco, 34, told him by telephone from the third-floor library that he would rather die than continue living "a dog's life" in prison.

Carrasco told newsmen by telephone he has no intention of completing a life prison term.

"What is the sense of living when you are caged up like an animal? I'm not the type of man who can live life behind bars."

Should he gain freedom, Carrasco said he might flee to Cuba. "Maybe Castro would give me a piece of sugar cane," he quipped.

The mustachioed three-time loser said he doesn't want to harm his hostages but would kill them "if need be ... if I am

provoked."

Warden H. H. Husbands and W. J. Estelle, director of the Texas Department of Corrections, have refused interviews about their telephone talks with Carrasco.

Carrasco has demanded and been given bedding, food, medicine, cigarettes and a television set which receives only a local channel.

The convicts were armed with three pistols which officials say apparently were smuggled inside. Prison guards are not armed while inside the Walls Unit, as the main section is known, and authorities have not determined how they obtained the arms.

Weather

Today partially cloudy and mild, high in the mid to upper 70s. Tonight and tomorrow mostly cloudy and mild with a chance of showers and thundershowers. Low tonight in the low 50s. High Saturday in the mid to high 70s.