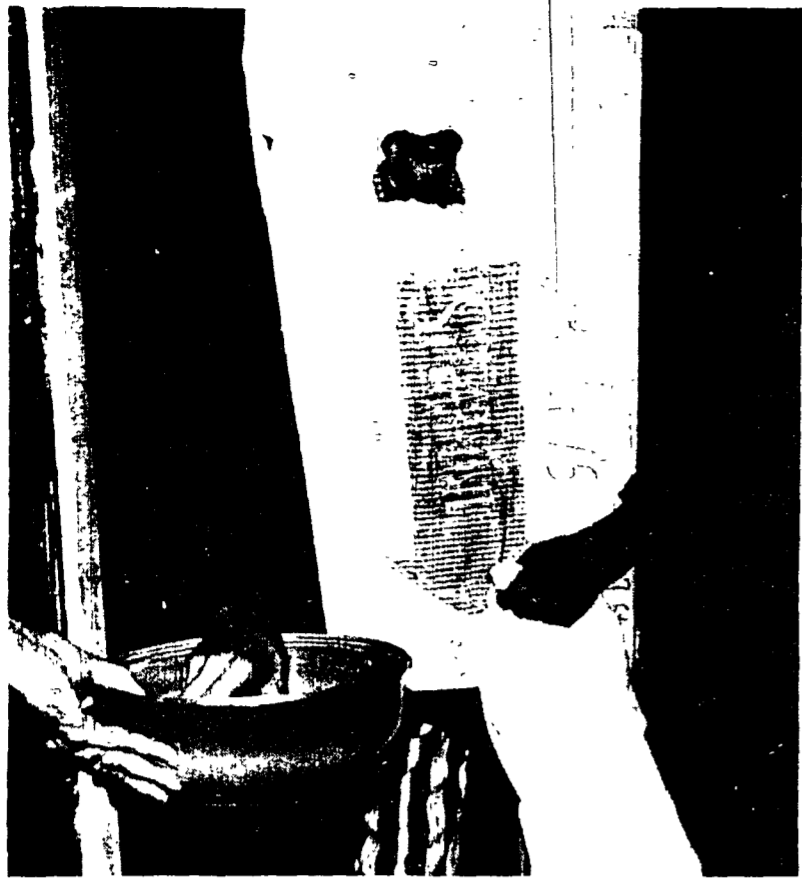


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Trick-or-treat!

STATE COLLEGE and the campus last night became populated with the fantasy crowd as Halloween trick-or-treaters roamed the streets from house to house collecting traditional freebies.

Photos by Bruce Knott



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Nixon's condition still critical

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP) — Former President Richard M. Nixon's internal bleeding apparently has stopped, but "there are dangers lurking in the background" and more blood transfusions were started, Nixon's team of doctors said yesterday.

Nixon probably will remain on the critical list for 24 to 72 more hours, the doctors said.

The doctors said they were still working to replace the blood Nixon lost in internal hemorrhaging that followed his phlebitis surgery.

The former president could have died from the bleeding that sent him into shock three hours after the operation Tuesday. "If proper measures had not been taken," said Dr. John C. Lungren.

Nixon's former press secretary, Ron Ziegler, made a similar statement Wednesday.

Lungren, Nixon's longtime doctor, and two surgeons who operated on Nixon, did

not specify when the apparent letup in bleeding took place.

The three held a 10-minute news conference at the hospital where the 61-year-old former president is being treated.

Earlier in the day, Lungren and Dr. Eldon Hickman said that because of a slight decrease in Nixon's hemoglobin level they believed Nixon may have been bleeding again.

The doctors said they would continue to watch Nixon's condition to determine whether it had stopped altogether.

Lungren said Nixon's vital signs had "pretty much returned to normal," but he added, "There are dangers lurking in the background, imminent dangers, real dangers..."

Lungren did not say what the dangers were.

Earlier in the day, Lungren and Hickman said in a statement that Nixon's vital signs — blood pressure, pulse and heart beat — were stable. But the two said a prognosis was not possible

because "the possibility still exists for further complications."

However, Lungren seemed to indicate Nixon had made some slight gains, saying: "His spirits and mental attitude are excellent. He is alert, oriented to everything going on around him, and cooperative."

At the news conference later, Hickman said Nixon was "handling it well," although he was "somewhat annoyed" by the constant bedside monitoring of his condition.

Lungren said the transfusions Nixon was receiving would replace the post-surgical blood loss and combat the low hemoglobin and low platelet counts. He did not say how much blood Nixon would receive.

Hemoglobin carries oxygen to the tissues while platelets promote blood clotting.

Hickman said the hemoglobin drop was probably due to "hemodilution from increased urinary output." Hemodilution, a thinning of the blood from body fluids, is not unusual after an operation, a hospital spokesman said.

Before the operation, Nixon had been taking anticoagulants to fight the clotting in his left leg induced by phlebitis, an inflammation of the veins. The operation was to place a clamp on a vein so that blood could flow through but block potentially fatal clots from reaching his heart.

In announcing that Nixon would remain on the critical list, Dr. James A. Harper, a surgeon, told newsmen, "I'd say as long as he continues this way, we can expect a gradual improvement."

"It's a matter of monitoring for several days. I know Dr. Lungren said that he could turn sour on us at any time, but we have no indication of that," he said.

The doctors said they consulted with a UCLA professor of thoracic medicine and cardiology, Don Mulder, who advised them to "follow a conservative course of treatment." The phrase was not explained.

President Ford arrived in Los Angeles, 25 miles north of the hospital, for a Republican campaign rally yesterday. Spokesmen for the hospital and Ford said the President had no plans to visit Nixon.

Press Secretary Ron Nissen said Ford was watching Nixon's condition carefully, however.

Lungren and Hickman said Nixon's wife, Pat, and daughters Tricia and Julie were spending most of the day and night in Nixon's suite, part of an intensive care ward at Memorial Hospital Medical Center, and were visiting him briefly every hour.

Nixon has received four blood transfusions, including one unit of "packed red blood cells," on Wednesday, since he went into shock for three hours from internal bleeding shortly after phlebitis surgery Tuesday.

Ron Ziegler, Nixon's former press secretary and now his chief aide, said Wednesday that the 61-year-old president almost died from the bleeding.

Sidestepping whether Nixon's life was endangered, Lungren said in a statement Wednesday that he hoped that hemorrhaging had been arrested. He said the former president was receiving medication for pain and occasional nausea.

Nixon's wife, Pat, and daughters, Tricia and Julie, were spending most of the day and night in Nixon's suite, part of an intensive care ward at Memorial Hospital Medical Center of Long Beach, and were visiting him briefly every hour, the doctors said.

Pakistan arms aid delayed

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger yesterday put off a final decision on Pakistan's request for new shipments of modern arms but Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto declared himself "very happy" after 2½ hours of talks.

Kissinger and Bhutto announced in a joint statement that the United States would supply Pakistan with about 100,000 tons of surplus wheat.

Kissinger, the statement said, "would give careful consideration to Pakistan's additional requirements."

Kissinger's spokesman, Robert O. Anderson, told newsmen that Pakistan's request for missiles, advanced aircraft and tanks arose "only tangentially" in the talks.

Diplomatic observers said the reference to "careful consideration" of Pakistan's additional requirements was an indication the United States has not entirely closed the door to shipments of military spare parts and possibly weapons which it feels would not spark an arms race on the Indian subcontinent.

The statement said Kissinger and Bhutto also agreed to join in efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons and Bhutto stressed the need of

creating a nuclear-free zone in south Asia.

Kissinger invited Bhutto to visit Washington and Bhutto visited President Ford to Pakistan in 1975.

At a lavish banquet on a manicured lawn under a huge multicolored tent, Bhutto first proposed a toast to Kissinger's wife, Nancy, then compared the Secretary of State to the 19th century Austrian Foreign Minister Baron Metternich, who helped create post-Napoleonic European order at the 1815 Congress of Vienna.

"We admire you," Bhutto said, "and we would like you to be considered as a modern Metternich. But Metternich lost the war and came after Napoleon. You are creating the foreign policy of a great country without war and your country is victorious."

Bhutto said his talks with Kissinger had been "very useful discussions. I'm very happy."

In possible allusion to the delayed U.S. decision on furnishing further arms, Bhutto said "Why should we expect results immediately? We are not going into a cafeteria just to order a hamburger."

Israel refuses talks with terrorist groups

BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday Israel will not negotiate with Arab "terrorist" organizations under any circumstances.

Chief of staff Lt. Gen. Mordachai Gur said Israel is ready for war if the Arab summit in Rabat should lead to an immediate resumption of hostilities in the Middle East.

Military sources in Tel Aviv said Israeli artillery units in the north shelled suspected Arab guerrilla concentrations in southern Lebanon during the day. The sources said the shelling, the second Israeli attack on southern Lebanon in as many days, was directed at an area where guerrillas fired Katyusha rockets at the Israeli town of Biranit earlier yesterday.

King Hassan II of Morocco warned Israel and the United States Wednesday that they must accept a role by the Palestine Liberation Organization in future peace negotiations or face the threat of another military showdown.

"There will be no negotiations with the terrorist organizations," Rabin told a meeting of businessmen in Tel Aviv.

"There is nothing to speak about with them. If it is determined that Jordan is not a partner in future peace negotiations, there is no one to speak with about peace on our eastern frontier."

Rabin has repeatedly said the PPC led by Yasser Arafat is a gang of terrorists and that the only place Israel will deal with it is on the battlefield.

Rabin said Israel's refusal to deal with guerrilla organizations applied, "even

when they are disguised in the costume of Hussein." It was a reference to rumors that Hussein might represent the PLO in Geneva.

The reaffirmation of Israel's stand came two days after the Arab summit announced support of the PLO in efforts to set up a sovereign Palestinian state on any occupied land given up by Israel.

Rabin said the only issues that interested Israel as a result of the Rabat summit are, whether Egypt was still ready to negotiate a separate settlement on the Sinai Desert front and if Jordan would take an active part in negotiations over the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan.

At the same time, ignoring the Arab world's recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israel kept up its battle against Arab guerrillas with a naval attack in southern Lebanon and said it expected an intensification of guerrilla infiltration attempts.

The talk of renewed war and increased guerrilla activity came as:

—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues met with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon in Jerusalem on the first day of a three-day official visit to Israel. Sauvagnargues denied a report that he was trying to mediate between PLO leader Yasser Arafat and Israel. The French minister met Arafat in Beirut last week.

—The Soviet weekly News Times criticized Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's personal style of diplomacy in the Middle East and said the only answer to the Arab-Israeli problem is a resumption of the Geneva peace conference with full participation of the PLO. Israel refuses to deal with the PLO.

—In Cairo, Egyptian Premier Abdel Aziz Higazi urged the nation's civil defense groups to revise plans for civil and national defense in the event of renewed fighting against Israel. Air Marshal Hosni Mubarak said Egypt destroyed 80 Israeli planes and 400 tanks during the 1973 October war.

Magruder says Mitchell approved

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sticking to his story under intense cross-examination, Jeb Stuart Magruder testified yesterday that John N. Mitchell not only approved the Watergate bugging but within a week okayed the initial cash outlay to pay for it.

He said Mitchell's endorsement of the plan to bug Democratic Party headquarters was a "throw-away decision," made reluctantly and unenthusiastically — but nonetheless made — at a political strategy meeting in Key Biscayne, Fla., on March 30, 1972.

The next week, he said, Mitchell first questioned but then approved funneling several thousand dollars in cash from Nixon campaign coffers to Liddy to get his project rolling.

The boyish-looking Magruder, admittedly nervous during his second day on the stand at the cover-up trial of Mitchell and four other former aides to Richard Nixon, never wavered from his story.

Attorneys for Mitchell and co-defendant H. R. Haldeman tried to paint Magruder and John W. Dean III as the arch villains of the cover-up plot, emphasizing their roles from the beginning to keep the truth from coming out.

Both Magruder and Dean have since pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice and are serving prison terms. They are now key prosecution witnesses.

Under questioning by Haldeman

lawyer Frank J. Strickler, Magruder conceded that both the White House and the 1972 Nixon campaign had been worried about violent demonstrations against the President and were interested in legal intelligence-gathering to prevent trouble.

"Was the Democratic National Committee one of the groups threatening to disrupt the Republican convention?" asked Assistant Special Prosecutor Jill Volner when she got another chance.

"No, it was not," Magruder replied.

It was learned, meanwhile, that defendant Robert C. Mardian has asked to be severed from the case since his chief attorney has become ill.

U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica ordered strict secrecy about the situation, but it was learned no decision was reached about whether to continue Mardian in the case.

Stressing that Magruder lied, repeatedly under oath in the past, Mitchell's lawyers repeatedly challenged his testimony.

"No, I didn't say that," he said when confronted with an FBI report from April last year that said he told agents Mitchell had not given his "absolute approval" for Watergate.

"They said that. That was their paraphrase of what I said and I think that should be made clear to the jury. I was very nervous that day. It was a time of stress.

"I tried to make it clear that he (Mitchell) was not enthusiastic... He was not favorably inclined; none of us was favorably inclined to the plan. But that does not obscure the fact that in the end he did approve the plan," Magruder said.

Magruder, Mitchell's deputy at the 1972 Nixon campaign, conceded that Mitchell a week later had called to ask him why bugging mastermind G. Gordon Liddy needed so much money. He said he explained the cash was needed for personnel and equipment.

"So a week after this plan was approved, Mitchell asked why Gordon Liddy needed money?" demanded Mitchell attorney Plato Cacheris.

"No, I didn't say that," Magruder replied coolly. "He asked why he needed that much money."

Nor did Magruder budge from his testimony that Mitchell, two days after the June 17, 1972, bugging arrests, told him to "have a fire" to destroy wiretap reports from Watergate known as the Gemstone file.

"You did not tell the grand jury that Mr. Mitchell suggested you have a fire, did you?" Cacheris asked.

"That's correct," Magruder replied.

"You did not tell the Senate Watergate committee that Mr. Mitchell told you to have a fire, isn't that correct?"

"That's correct."

"As a matter of fact, the first time you mentioned that was in December of 1973

in an interview with the prosecutors, wasn't it?"

"My memory was refreshed after I testified at the Senate," Magruder said, adding that he had "reviewed" the incident with another Mitchell aide, Fred C. LaRue.

He said Mitchell's suggestion to burn the Gemstone files came at a meeting at Mitchell's apartment at the Watergate, conceding he left the meeting early to play tennis "with a man named Agnew" in suburban Maryland.

Struggling to keep from laughing, he described how he left the files sitting on the tennis court in a brief case while he played and then went home and burned them in his fireplace.

Magruder freely admitted, under a barrage of questions from Cacheris — which the prosecution protested amounted to "Badgering the witness" — that he helped campaign aide Herbert L. Porter Jr. commit perjury as part of the cover-up and had been coached in his own perjury by Dean, then White House counsel.

He also admitted that Dean at one point suggested that he destroy his diaries.

"And did John Wesley Dean... assure you of White House and presidential support for what you were doing?"

"Yes, sir."

"After the break-in, did you have any conversations with John Wesley Dean about the break-in and how it occurred?"

"Yes, sir."

Weather

Partly to mostly sunny and unseasonably warm today, high 75. Increasing cloudiness and mild tonight, low 57. Mostly cloudy with the chance of showers tomorrow and Sunday, high both days 63-67.