



Rockefeller sworn in CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN BURGER administers the oath of office to Nelson A. Rockefeller, new Vice President.

Rockefeller assumes 41st vice presidency

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Nelson A. Rockefeller was sworn in as the nation's 41st vice president in a stately Senate ceremony last night and pledged to work with President Ford to "meet the grave new problems" that face the nation.

"There is nothing wrong with America that Americans cannot right," Rockefeller said minutes after taking the oath of office from Chief Justice Warren Burger at 10:13 p.m. EST in a nationally televised ceremony.

With Ford looking on, Rockefeller, 66, the richest American ever to hold public office, was sworn in just two hours after the House confirmed his nomination by a vote of 287-128.

His confirmation ended four months of sometimes bitter debate on the fitness of so wealthy a man to serve in so high an office. And it gave the nation, for the first time in its history, both a president and a vice president chosen by Congress rather than by a vote of the people.

As Rockefeller took the oath with his hand on his grandmother's Bible, his wife Happy, pale but smiling, watched from the gallery with their two sons,

Nelson Jr., 10 and Mark, 7.

"I pledge to the fullest limit of my capabilities to work with you, Mr. President, to meet the grave new problems we confront as a nation and a people," Rockefeller said.

At the end, Rockefeller raised his arms in a victory salute and blew kisses to Happy in the gallery across the chamber.

Then he mounted the podium to preside over the Senate for the first time and said with tentative firmness "The Senate is now in order."

Nearly 200 members of the House, including some of the liberal Democrats most opposed to Rockefeller, lined the back of the Senate for the ceremony.

Burger's hands shook as he administered the oath, but Rockefeller's voice was firm as he completed his oath to "support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all its enemies foreign and domestic" and to faithfully execute his duties.

Ford, who himself went through the same confirmation process just over a year ago, said he looked forward with "pride and anticipation" to working with Rockefeller. "All Americans will benefit from the distinguished and devoted public service of the new vice president," he said in a statement issued after the House took its confirming vote.

Ford was appointed vice president by former President Richard M. Nixon when Spiro T. Agnew resigned in disgrace in August, 1973. Rockefeller in turn was nominated last August when Ford was elevated to the White House after the Watergate scandal forced Nixon's resignation.

Ford has indicated his new vice president will play a major role in the administration's domestic program.

Most of the opposition to Rockefeller in the House came from liberals who said his wealth posed a conflict of interest and conservatives who philosophically disagreed with the former New York governor's liberalism.

When the same House voted on Ford last year he was approved 387-35 with only token Democratic opposition. Rockefeller won confirmation by only about 2-1 in the voting.

The problem of the Rockefeller wealth is "congenital and unsolvable," Rep. George Danielson, D-Calif., said during yesterday's six-hour House debate. "It represents the greatest conflict of interest in the United States."

But not all the liberals opposed Rockefeller. One of his strongest defenders was Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y.

"Charges have been made over the last several weeks about abuses of his wealth—yet none have been proven," she said in an emotion-charged speech closing the House debate. "Charges have been made relative to his alleged insensitivity to human needs—yet his record as governor on balance was a veritable demonstration of progressivism."

Following the swearing-in ceremony, Rockefeller was hosted at a reception by Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, an old friend and long time supporter.

Rockefeller was surrounded at the reception by men who preceded and succeeded him as governor of New York—for Gov. Averell Harriman, Gov. Malcolm Wilson and governor-elect Hugh Carey.

Before the Senate ceremony Rockefeller met Ford at the White House for a private party, and motored to the Capitol with the President.

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Sugar firms cited for fixing prices

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — A federal grand jury charged six sugar refining companies yesterday with illegal price fixing in 23 states.

The grand jury, which has been investigating sugar pricing for 14 months and has heard more than 100 witnesses, returned two criminal indictments and three civil antitrust suits.

The charges dealt with sugar pricing prior to 1973 but the U.S. Attorney's office said current pricing practices of the companies are under investigation.

California Hawaiian Sugar Co., Holly Sugar Corp. and Consolidated Foods Corp. were charged in one indictment and one suit with conspiring to fix prices in the California-Arizona market which includes both states and Las Vegas and Reno, Nev.

The other indictment and antitrust suit charged Holly and California & Hawaiian along with Amalgamated Sugar, American Crystal Sugar and Great Western Sugar with conspiring to engage in price fixing in the Midwest. That market includes Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin and part of Wyoming.

The civil suit with this indictment also named the National Sugar Beet Growers Federation of Greeley, Colo., as a defendant.

The third area involved was the intermountain northwest market including Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Washington and part of Wyoming. In this area no indictment was returned but a civil suit was filed against California & Hawaiian and the Utah-Idaho Sugar.

These two companies and unnamed co-conspirators were charged with agreeing to prevent and suppress the sale of private label sugar.

The civil suits sought injunctions against the alleged illegal practices. In the criminal cases the possible penalties were \$50,000 fines per company per offense.

Pa. students fear aid halt

By JIM KUHNEN
Collegian Staff Writer

Some 8,500 Pennsylvania college students will be hoping for more than mere Christmas gifts this holiday if they are to continue their education.

These students plus about 9,400 whose state grants have been held back for several months are victims of the present economic squeeze.

According to Ronald Taylor, public relations director for the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA), the 8,500 students who applied for PHEAA grants after the August 1 deadline will not receive any aid.

Taylor attributed this lack of funds to the economic pinch dealt to middle- and lower-middle-income families, causing an increase in the number of applications for PHEAA funds.

As of this writing, there is a bill on Gov. Shapp's desk that would allocate an additional \$6.2 million to accommodate those 9,500 students whose grants have been held back.

Although it is expected Shapp will sign the bill, some legislators and PHEAA officials are skeptical whether the full \$6.2 million will be allocated.

"We passed the bill with the expectation it would be signed," said Sen. Joseph Ammerman, D-Clearfield, adding it is possible the amount might be reduced.

John Brugel, director of financial aid at the University said he could not provide a breakdown of how many students applied for PHEAA grants from Penn State, but he said 16,000 students received PHEAA aid last year.

Taylor explained that a school-by-school breakdown is not made until the funds are distributed.

The Financial Aid Office said those Penn State students denied PHEAA aid may apply for National Direct Student Loan.

The College Work-Study Program, another way of receiving financial aid, has already used up this year's funds, so they can not expand the program.

This leaves students with few areas to turn to in search of monetary help.

According to Taylor, veterans- and dependent students with disabled supporters may apply regardless of the deadline. However, this puts pressure on students whose parent(s) were laid off after the August 1 PHEAA aid application deadline.

According to yesterday's issue of The Philadelphia Inquirer, PHEAA Executive Director Kenneth Reeher said that in the past, PHEAA had enough money to give late applicants a grant for at least the spring semester but the increase in applications had caused the money to run out.

The agency also said an estimated \$70.6 million was paid to about 104,000 students before the funds were depleted in the fall.

Boston school funds cut; desegregation is upheld

BOSTON (UPI) — The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday upheld a federal court ruling ordering Boston to desegregate its schools. Hours earlier, the federal government ordered nearly \$2 million in school funds held up because the city's school committee voted not to approve a new desegregation plan.

The district court, according to a 36-page opinion written by Chief Judge Frank M. Coffin, said that "in light of the ample factual precedents in the Supreme Court we do not see how the court could arrive at any other conclusion."

Regarding violence and other difficulties as a result of the plan to desegregate the schools by court-ordered busing, Coffin said, "We cannot fail to be aware of the unrest that attends any moment when change in old approaches is at last mandated by court decree."

"But while Boston is unique in some of its traditions, demographic profile and style, its uniqueness cannot exempt it from complying with a national policy forged long ago and laboriously implemented throughout the land."

Earlier yesterday, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare stopped the release of \$1.9 million in school funds for Boston because the school committee voted 3-2 not to approve a citywide desegregation plan for next fall.

Frank Bucci, regional HEW information officer, said "the money is being withheld pending clarification of certain legal issues."

He said the money had been ordered released on the assumption the school committee would approve a desegregation plan complying with the U.S. District Court order.

But the school committee voted 3 to 2 Wednesday not to approve the city-wide desegregation plan which called for busing 31,000 students. The present plan involves busing of some 18,000 students.

The money would have been authorized for programs in teacher training, guidance counseling and bilingual education. Bucci said only last week HEW Secretary Casper W. Weingberger had approved a waiver to allow immediate release of the money.

Asked why the money was being held up Bucci said "We've got the same questions Judge W. Arthur Garrity does."

The committee's action prompted Garrity to call all five members into court on Wednesday. At that time he turned down a NAACP motion asking that the three members voting against

the plan—Committee Chairman John J. Kerrigan, and members John J. McDonough and Paul Ellison—be cited for criminal court contempt.

Garrity set next Friday as the date for a hearing on possible civil contempt violations and indicated he was concerned about how the three members would vote on future school desegregation matters.

Rep. Raymond L. Flynn, D-Boston, an outspoken critic of busing, yesterday petitioned Garrity to declare a mistrial in the school desegregation case.

"Once again the parents and school children of Boston have been left without competent legal counsel, and this case has been passed from hand-to-hand through a succession of attorneys and I feel the ends of justice have not been met," Flynn said.

Four South Boston high schools have been closed since Dec. 11 after a white student was stabbed and street clashes erupted between police and white demonstrators.

Weather

Increasing cloudiness this afternoon, high 36 with snow developing tonight. Low 31. Storm ending late tomorrow, high 34. Colder and windy Sunday. High 31.

Cover-up prosecutor sums-up

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Chief trial prosecutor James F. Neel charged yesterday Richard M. Nixon helped stop the Watergate investigation for two crucial weeks during the summer of 1972 in "one of the saddest chapters" of the nation's history.

Delivering his summation at the Watergate cover-up trial, Neel shouted, gestured and pounded the lectern as he recounted the allegations against five of Nixon's former aides. But his voice dropped almost to a whisper as he spoke of the former president.

Neel said the conversation between Nixon and his chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, on June 23, 1972 (six days after the break-in at the Democratic National Committee) was "one of the saddest chapters in the long and glorious history of the United States."

"In the sanctity of the White House," Neel said, Nixon and Haldeman, now a defendant, discussed how the FBI was "not under control" because it had uncovered evidence about \$14,000 used to finance the burglary.

Reading from the transcript of a White House tape, Neel said the conversation included the suggestion that the CIA be used to tell the FBI to "stay the hell out of this."

"Can you imagine!" Neel shouted.

Haldeman, showing no emotion, sat 10 feet away, writing on a pad.

Neel said that later on June 23, Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, then Nixon's No. 1 White House aide and now another defendant, sought to get the CIA to stop the FBI's investigation of four Mexican checks totaling \$89,000.

Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, Deputy CIA director, relayed his conversation with Haldeman and Ehrlichman to acting FBI director L. Patrick Gray.

"As a result of Mr. Haldeman's, Mr. Ehrlichman's and Mr. Nixon's direction, the FBI investigation was thwarted for two weeks," Neel said. "It was thwarted, stopped, killed in its tracks for two weeks. And that's the obstruction of justice."

The prosecutor's summation was to continue today.

Speaking rapidly in his Tennessee drawl, Neel said the facts in the case are complex, but concealment of high-level involvement in Watergate was "plain old ordinary garden-variety right or wrong."

And he accused another defendant, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, of having discussed \$1 million plans for call girls, kidnaping and wiretapping with re-election finance counsel G. Gordon Liddy, later convicted as a Watergate mastermind.

"It has been said that the pursuit of justice is mankind's most noblest effort on earth," Neel said. "Something to this effect is inscribed at the Department of Justice, down at 10th and Pennsylvania.

"Sadly enough, this is where not once but twice Mitchell had his conferences with Liddy.

"Justice and its pursuit is an elusive goal," Neel said. "Any obstruction of justice is always serious and it is even more serious when it is carried on or participated in by the very people who are sworn into high offices to enforce the law."

"Just such things on a massive scale by the highest officials of this land is what this case is all about," Neel said.

Neel worked his way chronologically through the planning that led up to the break-in at the Democratic offices in the Watergate complex June 17, 1972; the attempts to conceal involvement by using the CIA to obstruct an FBI investigation of the Watergate funding; of "veiled, camouflaged" offers of clemency; and of nearly \$500,000 paid to the seven Watergate burglars.

"One million dollars or one trillion dollars paid for family support or attorneys fees or income replacement or bail is not an offense," Neel said. "It is fine if it is motivated purely by charitable or humanitarian purposes and nothing else."

"But one red cent paid to keep someone from talking and divulging information to the proper authorities, whether it's a red cent for attorneys fees or a haircut, that is obstruction of justice."

Judge John J. Sirica said he hoped to complete final arguments Monday, recess the trial over Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, and charge the jury of nine women and three men yesterday.

The five defendants—former Attorney General John N. Mitchell; former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman; former White House domestic affairs chief John D. Ehrlichman; Maryland and re-election lawyer Kenneth W. Parkinson—are charged with conspiracy.

They all testified in their own defense and summoned 50 other witnesses.

Parkinson, the final defendant to testify, acknowledged under cross-examination yesterday that he discussed shredding notes of a so-called "confession" conversation with a campaign official.

Parkinson testified previously that Job Stuart Magruder, then deputy campaign director, told him on July 13, 1972, that "we're all involved." Parkinson also had testified he destroyed the notes that Labor Day.

"What was the occasion of your carrying your notes from your office to 'CREEP' the Committee to Re-elect the President?" Assistant Watergate Prosecutor Jill Wine Volner asked.

"I don't recall," Parkinson replied.

Volner asked whether Parkinson had discussed his shredding of his notes with anyone.

"I did," Parkinson replied. "I mentioned the fact to Fred LaRue contemporaneous to the shredding of the notes." LaRue, the first person to plead guilty in the Watergate cover-up, was a special assistant at the re-election committee at the time.

30 held in Minnesota store

RICHFIELD, Minn. (AP)—Four gunmen, who said they were paying back white America for what it did to the Indians, robbed a supermarket last night and held at least 30 persons hostage.

In a telephone conversation with an Associated Press reporter, one gunman claimed to be an Indian and threatened to harm the hostages unless they were given a getaway car. But another gunman said, "We just did it for the money."

The men were negotiating with police through a closed door.

The gunmen were trapped in the suburban Minneapolis supermarket when police surrounded the building. Police said they had apprehended a fifth gunman and a sixth man who may have been the driver of a getaway car.

A carryout boy who was allowed to leave the store said there were about 100 to 150 customers still inside the building, but the gunmen said there were only about 30.

The two men who spoke with the reporter on the telephone identified themselves as Bill, 17, and Brian, 16. They called a third man Darrell and said he was 28. There was no word on the fourth man, but police said there was still a fourth man inside the store.

Brian said he and the others were armed with a sawed-off shotgun, a .45-caliber pistol and a .38-caliber snub-nosed "special."

Brian said the hostages, numbering about 30, were lying on the floor.

"We told them not to be scared, but when the time comes, we may have to blow some of them," Brian added.

Police said they had exchanged gunfire with the men.

Police sharpshooters were stationed on the store roof and on the roofs of buildings across the street.

In the telephone call, Brian said Darrell had suffered a gunshot wound on the arm.

One of the men said the siege would

last "as long as it takes."

The gunman who identified himself as Bill said: "We're just trying to pay back the white people for what they did to us in the younger days of old America."

However, Brian said the holdup was staged just for the money.

Bill said: "We're all poor people, you know. We're just asking back what you people stole from us."

The gunman entered the supermarket at 7:40 p.m. and demanded money.

"Our intentions are to get out of here," Brian said. "We're holding out now because there are too many cops around here. We told the cops we'd blow away some of these people if they didn't clear out. We want a car, and for the cops to back off so we can get a head start and get out of here."

The frightened carryout boy, 16-year-old Bradley Collins, said the gunman found him hiding in the rear of the store and ordered him out of the store to tell police to leave the area.