

AP wirephoto

Grim situation

VICE PRESIDENT NELSON ROCKEFELLER, behind President Ford, and Speaker of the House Carl Albert, left, have troubled expressions as Ford asks Congress for nearly a billion dollars aid to South Vietnam.

# Ford asks Congress for emergency funds

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Ford asked Congress last night for nearly \$1 billion in emergency military and economic aid for South Vietnam and for clear authority to use U.S. military forces to evacuate Americans and endangered South Vietnamese, if necessary.

Members of Congress, however, reacted strongly against Ford's military aid request.

Ford, in his "State of the World" address, did not renew his \$222 million aid request for Cambodia.

Administration officials told newsmen Cambodia probably would fall in the next few days and there was no point in asking for funds now.

Ford called for Congress to provide without delay \$722 million in additional military hardware for Saigon and

requested an initial \$250 million in economic and humanitarian assistance.

The humanitarian aid, he said, will "ease the misery and pain of the monumental human crisis which has befallen the people of Vietnam."

His request for additional military aid was greeted with absolute silence. A few long-time opponents of U.S. action in South Vietnam, such as Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., shook their heads in a disapproving manner.

Ford's hour-long address was interrupted just 12 times for applause, mostly by Republicans and most of it in the last 10 minutes when the President warned against destruction of the nation's intelligence-gathering system and called for a continued strong national defense.

Ford declared in his speech that federal laws should be revised to permit U.S. forces to help evacuate South Vietnamese.

Administration officials said up to 200,000 South Vietnamese might be pulled out along with 6,000 Americans.

While indicating it may be too late to rescue Cambodia from a Communist takeover, Ford said a stabilization of the military situation in South Vietnam "offers the best opportunity for a political solution."

The \$972 million aid request for combined military and economic requests for South Vietnam more than triples the \$300 million Ford sought in January and which Congress has not yet approved.

Ford, departing from his prepared remarks, opened his address by saying: "I stand before you after many agonizing hours and after many solemn prayers to the Almighty."

"The national interests of the United States and the cause of world stability require that we continue to give both military and humanitarian assistance to the South Vietnamese," Ford declared.

At the same time, he said Congress should immediately clarify its restrictions on the use of U.S. military forces in Southeast Asia "for the limited purposes of protecting American lives by ensuring their evacuation, if this should become necessary."

"I hope that this authority will never be used, but if it is needed there will be no time for congressional debate," he said.

Members of Congress, in early reaction to the address, said they doubted Ford's aid request would be approved.

Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said further military assistance would only prolong the suffering in Indochina.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., Ind.-Va., remarked, "I would say the odds are against Congress approving any military aid."

Ford urged Congress to complete action on his Indochina proposals by April 19 "because of the urgency of the situation."

Congress barred all U.S. combat activity in the area as of August 1973, and has balked at giving the Ford administration special military aid appropriations of \$300 million for South Vietnam and \$222 million for Cambodia.

"Let us start afresh," the President said in outlining his Indochina program. "The options before us are few and time is short."

He said, however, that "it may be too late" to assist Cambodia, where rebel forces are currently pressing Phnom Penh, the capital.

Addressing North Vietnam, Ford called for an immediate halt to military operations and compliance with the 1973 Paris cease-fire agreements. He said the Soviet Union and China as well as all other members of the Paris conference were being urged to use their influence to halt the fighting in South Vietnam.

While appealing to Congress for partnership in foreign policy, Ford also traced the debacle in Cambodia in part to legislative restrictions. Because of them and "steady external support," he said the Communist insurgents have shown no interest in negotiation, compromise or a political solution. He renewed the pledge he made on entering the White House last August to work cooperatively with Congress while asking the legislators "to keep America's word good throughout the world."

The firm tone throughout his address, delivered to a joint session assembled in the House, belied advance billing that he would strike a conciliatory stance.

Despite Ford's expression of sympathy for the Cambodia government, he significantly made no new request himself for food and ammunition for the Cambodians.

Ford's speech reflected a grim assessment also expressed previously by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

On other fronts Ford said: "In seeking peace in the Middle East the United States has 'agreed in principle' to reconvene the Geneva conference but is prepared 'as well to explore other forums,' moving ahead on whatever course looks most promising."

"We will not accept stagnation or a stalemate, with all its attendant risks to peace and prosperity and to our relations in and outside of the region," he said.

"Congress should lift the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey, a vital ally for the security of the Eastern Mediterranean, the southern flank of Western Europe and the collective security of the Western Alliance."

In its review of the Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence services, Congress should avoid "a sensationalized public debate" that would serve to tie America's hands "while our potential enemies operate with secrecy, skill and vast resources."

He intends "in the very near future" to attend a conference of Western allies.

# the daily Collegian

Friday, April 11, 1975  
Vol 75, No. 148 12 pages  
University Park, Pennsylvania  
Published by Students of The Pennsylvania State University  
Ten cents per copy

## S. Viet troops hold key defense

SAIGON, South Vietnam (AP)—The Saigon command claimed today that more than 400 Communist-led troops were killed in the first two days of battle for Xuan Loc, 40 miles east of Saigon. Scattered action was reported early today around the provincial capital, whose defense is considered a key test of South Vietnam's fighting capacity.

In Cambodia, insurgents drove to within two miles of Phnom Penh airport, their deepest penetration ever, field reports said.

No resumption was reported early today of the heavy rocket and artillery assaults employed Wednesday and yesterday in the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong assault on Xuan Loc.

The Saigon command said government troops and planes killed 404 Communist troops, destroyed five tanks

and 25 trucks and captured 155 weapons in those first two days of fighting. Government casualties were listed as 16 men killed and 85 wounded.

Yesterday, Communist-led forces—who already control three-fourths of the country—also shelled Mekong Delta areas south of Saigon and Tay Ninh, 55 miles to the northwest.

In Washington, President Ford asked Congress for nearly \$1 billion in aid for South Vietnam and for clear authority to use American troops if necessary to evacuate Americans.

In a televised "State of the World" address, Ford urged Congress to appropriate \$722 million in military aid and an initial \$250 million in economic and humanitarian aid—more than triple the \$300 million Ford asked in January and which Congress has not yet approved.

The President made no new aid request for Cambodia beyond the \$222 million already asked.

In Cambodia, rebel forces pushed closer to the Phnom Penh airport after a misdirected government artillery barrage rained death on Phnom Penh troops on the northwestern front, softening the perimeter for an insurgent assault, field reports said.

The rebels also forced the U.S. rice lift into a five-hour suspension. The U.S. Embassy flew in six more Marine guards from Bangkok for security duty and they helped stockpile rifle ammunition at the embassy. One diplomat said more Marines aboard a carrier in the Gulf of Thailand might be landed to evacuate Americans if chaos breaks out in Phnom Penh.

In other developments:

—In Bangkok, Thai officials said Communist-led rebels launched a major ground assault: using rockets and automatic weapons, against government forces in northern Thailand, killing 16 government troops and wounding 20.

—Cambodian President Lon Nol flew from Bali to Hawaii for medical treatment. Indonesian officials said he left Phnom Penh April 1 in hopes his departure would create a climate for peace talks.

—More than 300 Indochina orphans leave Saigon and Phnom Penh today for homes in the United States thanks in part to Betty Tisdale of Columbus, Ga., who vowed: "I am not going to let the Communists have these children."

She told newsmen in Saigon that Deputy Premier Phan Quang Dan gave permission for 257 Vietnamese children to be airlifted to the U.S. West Coast. In Phnom Penh, about 50 Cambodian orphans are scheduled to board U.S. planes today for flights to Los Angeles.

The action around Xuan Loc was being followed closely for indications of whether it might signal the start of a major thrust on already nervous Saigon

## If House kills Shapp budget

# Gillespie: tax rise likely

By JANICE SELINGER  
Collegian Staff Writer

A Delaware County State representative has predicted Gov. Shapp's proposed budget for next year will not be passed in the House, meaning an inevitable tax increase.

The budget will be overturned because state agencies, colleges and universities are only going to get a minimal amount of money under the proposed budget, Gillespie told 60 people at a Student Trade Union Conference yesterday.

Gillespie said he supports a bill that would appropriate \$12.6 million more to the 14 state-owned colleges but warned the passage of this bill probably would require a tax increase.

"I know students can't afford an increase in tuition but taxpayers can't afford an increase in taxes either," Gillespie said.

Gillespie, elected to the legislature last year attributed his election, to rank

and file union support, and suggested ways to improve relations between unions and the legislature.

The key to getting input into the legislature is to become politically involved, he said.

"The days of the oil company men or oil baron with a black bag over his shoulder are over, now the only way to talk and have legislators listen is to have voter potential," Gillespie said.

Labor is an important force now, Gillespie said. In fact, the legislature is 75 per cent pro-labor since AFL-CIO support can be very helpful to legislators during election years, he added.

Gillespie cited his own experience in politics as an example of what an ordinary union member can do. A member of the Operating Engineers Union, he decided to get involved in state politics and won by 800 votes, although predictions had him losing two to one. However, Gillespie said many of the

issues that come before the legislature should be handled in local unions.

"The union could rectify some problems which could then be brought to a friendly legislature," Gillespie said. "Then they may get them passed and enacted into law. An unfriendly legislature can result in a reversed effect, with something that was bargained for being eradicated at the state legislature."

Gillespie's speech was part of the Student Trade Union Conference sponsored by the Labor Studies Club. The conference also included a day of workshops to promote greater understanding between student and trade union members.

## Weather

Partly cloudy and cool through Sunday. Highs 46 to 57. Lows 30 to 34.

# Connally trial recessed

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Watergate prosecutors rested their bribery case against John B. Connally yesterday, still relying heavily on the testimony of lawyer Jake Jacobsen that he gave the former Treasury secretary two payoffs totaling \$10,000.

Connally's trial on two counts of bribery was recessed until Monday morning, when his lawyer, Edward Bennett Williams, will argue a routine motion for dismissal of the charges.

Although the government put 36 witnesses on the stand in the first seven days of the trial, Jacobsen was the only one who testified directly about the payoffs.

He said he paid the money to Connally in 1971 to enlist his help in getting an increase in milk price supports and conspired with him again in 1973 to cover up the transaction.

The other 35 witnesses all presented circumstantial evidence to bolster Jacobsen's testimony. A Treasury Department secretary verified the two met on the days of the alleged payoffs.

An official of Associated Milk Producers, Inc., said he gave Jacobsen the money. Bank tellers told of Jacobsen's visits to safety deposit boxes on the relevant dates, and hotel clerks told of more meetings between the two men.

Seventeen of the witnesses were Federal Reserve bank officials who traced the dates of one batch of bills totaling \$10,000 that Jacobsen said Connally gave him two years after the alleged payoffs in an attempt to cover up the transaction.

The final prosecution witness was Anthony J. Passaretti, an investigator for Watergate prosecutors who said that between June and February of 1971 Jacobsen met with Connally in the Treasury Department for a total of more than six and a half hours.

Williams, when he opens his defense next week, is expected to accuse Jacobsen of lying to cover up the fact he pocketed the cash himself. He also will charge the prosecution's star witness with agreeing to testify in return for a light sentence in this case and the dropping of charges in an unrelated Texas bank fraud case for which Jacobsen could have been jailed for 35 years.

In a plea bargaining agreement with Watergate prosecutors, Jacobsen admitted to a single count of making an illegal payment to a public official—which carries a maximum sentence of two years.

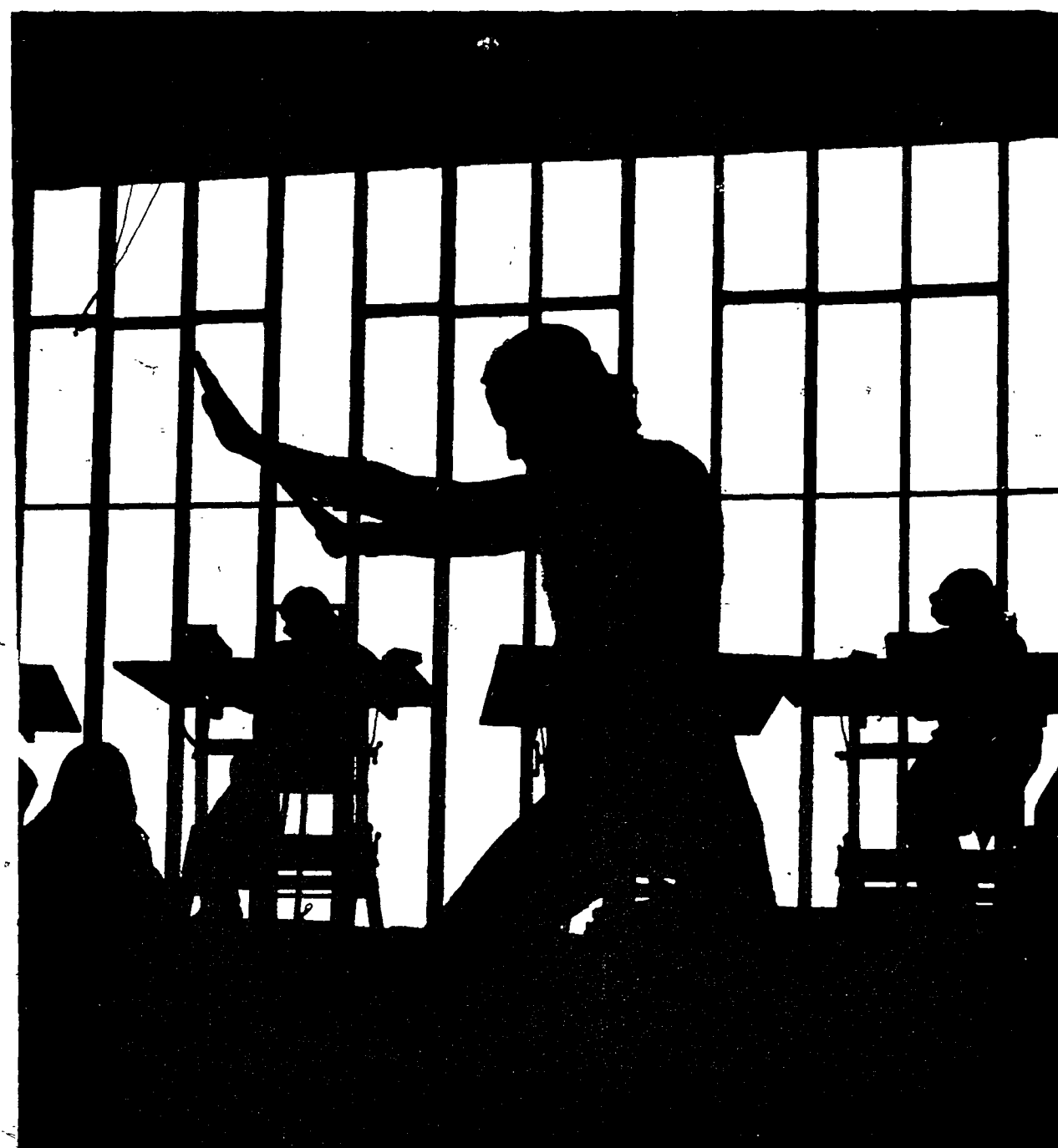
Jacobsen testified he gave Connally the first \$5,000 payment on May 14, 1971, and the second \$5,000 on Sept. 24, 1971. He said Connally had requested the money.

Two years later when Watergate prosecutors began investigating the case, Jacobsen said he and Connally conspired to cover up the payoff. He said that on Oct. 29, 1973, Connally gave him \$10,000 in a cigar box to replace the payoff money.

This was the money that the 17 Federal Reserve Bank officials testified could have been in circulation by that date. If they had testified that even one of the 280 bills comprising the \$10,000 had been circulated at a later date, it would have contradicted Jacobsen's story.

Jacobsen said Connally gave him a second \$10,000 on Nov. 25, 1973. He said the switch was necessary because some of the bills in the cigar box were "too new" to have been in circulation at the time of the alleged payoffs in 1971.

Under cross-examination by Williams, Jacobsen admitted he lied several times to Watergate investigators about the case, but insisted this was all part of the cover-up conspiracy between him and Connally.



A classic pose

THIS MODEL POSES while his figure is sketched by an art class.

Photo by Stephan Gerhart