

PRESIDENT SEEKS U.S. INTERVENTION IN CAMPUS TERROR

Will Ask Congress for 1,000
More F.B.I. Agents to Act
on Bombings and Arson

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 22— President Nixon asked Congress today to authorize prompt Federal intervention in cases of bombing or arson on university or college campuses.

His request was disclosed by Republican legislative leaders after a three-hour conference with Mr. Nixon, Attorney General John N. Mitchell and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The leaders also said that the President would ask for 1,000 more F.B.I. agents to deal with campus disorders and to assist in programs designed to thwart aerial hijackings.

The bureau of investigation now has about 7,000 agents. The Administration is expected to ask Congress to include funds for the 1,000 extra agents in a final supplemental appropriations bill.

Until today, the President had opposed direct Federal intervention in campus disorders. He had maintained that such disorders should be handled by university and college officials and local law enforcement agencies.

Early Action Predicted

Congressional leaders said that his decision to ask for Federal intervention had been prompted primarily by the recent bombing in which one person was killed at the University of Wisconsin.

Under the President's latest anticrime proposal, Federal agents would be permitted to intervene in cases involving bombing or arson on campuses of institutions receiving Federal financial aid. Nearly all uni-

versities and colleges receive such aid in one form or another.

Representative Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said later today that his committee would add the President's proposal to a Senate-passed bill designed to crack down on organized crime.

Mr. Celler predicted that his committee would clear the anticrime bill tomorrow for House floor action within the next two weeks.

Although he endorsed the Administration's proposal, Mr. Celler criticized the President for failing to consult him on the matter.

"This is a hell of a way to get something out of a com-

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mittee," he said. "I sound the warnings here and now that the Administration will get scant cooperation hereafter if it continues to do this."

Under present law, Federal authorities can assist in investigating major campus disorders only if asked by university or college officials or by local civil authorities.

The new proposal would allow Federal agents to intervene even if specifically asked not to do so, according to the Senate Republican floor leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania.

The House Republican leader, Gerald R. Ford, reported that Mr. Hoover had told the White House gathering that Students for a Democratic Society had been directly involved in 247 arson cases, 462 personal injury incidents and 300 "other episodes of destruction" during the last academic year.

Both legislative leaders emphasized that Federal agents would intervene only after bombings or other major terrorist acts and would not be used to forestall disturbances.

Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, told news reporters today that Mr. Nixon had decided to ask for the legislation without asking the advice of his Commission on Campus Unrest, which is headed by William W. Scranton, former Governor of Pennsylvania.

The commission is preparing a report on campus disorders that is expected to be released in a few days. There has been speculation that it will attribute much of the blame for the disorders to the Government, particularly because it has not ended the Vietnam war or moved boldly against social problems.

The President's proposal for dealing with campus bombings came just a day after a House Judiciary subcommittee added stiff antibombing provisions to the Administration's anticrime bill before sending it to the full committee.

The subcommittee proposal would extend the death penalty to cases where terrorist bombings resulted in fatalities. It would also provide Federal controls over the sales of explosives in interstate commerce.

The subcommittee's action in adding the antibombing provisions to the bill was generally viewed as an attempt by House Democrats to discount Republican claims that Democrats had been "soft on crime."

The Administration's anticrime bill cleared the Senate last January but became stalled in the House Judiciary Committee because of some provisions that Mr. Celler and other Democrats had viewed as "clearly unconstitutional."

Despite misgivings over some provisions of the bill, Mr. Celler finally agreed to move it through his committee after President Nixon, Vice President Agnew and other national Republican leaders had denounced the Democratic-controlled Congress for failing to enact anticrime legislation.

The bill would give the Government broader jurisdiction in prosecuting syndicated gambling and would seek to curb racketeers from investing racket-earned funds in legitimate business.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, would permit a judge to sentence convicted persons found to have ties with organized crime to up to 30 years in prison. The House Judiciary Committee has pared this to 25 years.