

Before my term . . .

. . . is ended, we shall have to test anew whether a nation organized and governed such as ours can endure. The outcome is by no means certain.
--President John F. Kennedy

**MICHIGAN
STATE
UNIVERSITY**



Tuesday

STATE NEWS

East Lansing, Michigan

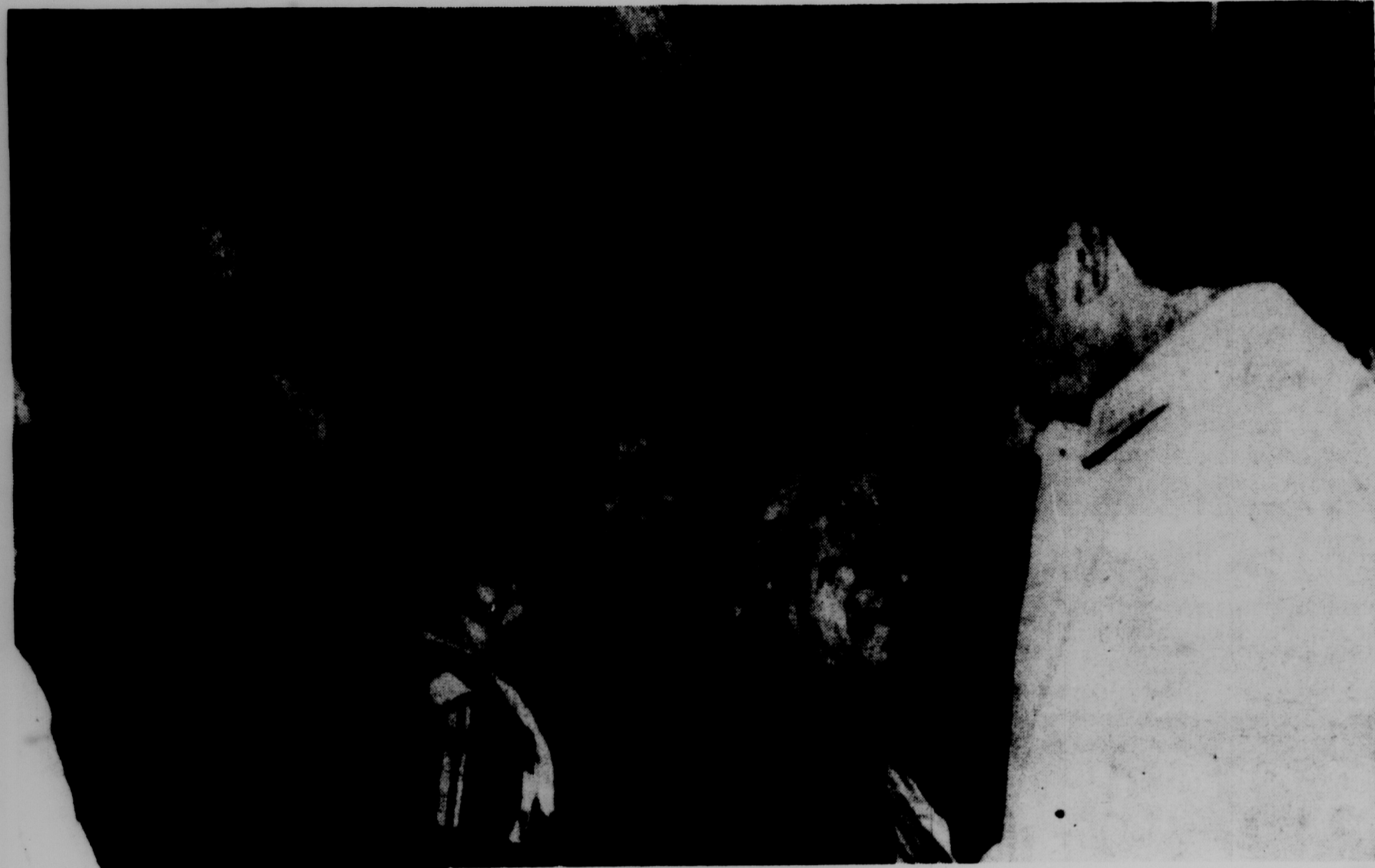
Tuesday, August 4, 1969

Sunny . . .

. . . and warm, high in the mid 80's. Fair and mild tonight, low of 55.

Vol. 62 Number 34

10c



Wet welcome

Sen. Edward Kennedy greets President Nixon on his return from a 13-day world trip. Nixon arrived in a rainstorm at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington. AP Wirephoto

Additional troop withdrawal indicated at Nixon trip briefing

WASHINGTON (AP)--President Nixon briefed congressional leaders Monday on his round-the-world trip and one of them quoted him as telling them more U.S. troops may be ordered out of Vietnam this month.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen, R-Ill., said Nixon expressed "the evident belief that we'll probably have a further troop replacement and it could come probably before the end of this month."

Later, however, White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said, "No decision had been made on further troop replacements..." and an announcement will be made on the subject in the latter part of August.

Twenty-two members of Congress from both parties, along with Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, attended the two-hour 40-minute session.

"He emphasized that there was a new shift" in Asian policy calling for increased self-reliance in Asian defense, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said.

Mansfield added he agrees with the basic premise of the policy announced by Nixon at Guam on July 25 as he began his Asian journey that took him to Thailand, Vietnam, India, Pakistan and then on to Romania and Britain.

Mansfield said general application of the policy, which the senator called the Guam Doctrine, will have to await an end of the Vietnam fighting.

"In areas not involved in the war, it will be the doctrine which will guide our actions in the future," Mansfield said. The Nixon policy, he added, precludes U.S. intervention in cases of internal subversion in Asia.

On troop replacements, Dirksen said the word replacement means that South Vietnamese troops will be taking over from Americans.

Since Nixon ordered a pullout last June 8, 6,000 have left South Vietnam and the remainder of the first 25,000 are scheduled to be withdrawn by the end of this month. This will leave 515,000 U.S. troops in South Vietnam.

Dirksen said the White House session

gave no indication of how many men would be involved in a new cut back. There had been speculation that it again will involve 25,000 men.

Dirksen said no specific information was disclosed but an indication that information "from private sources might be brought to bear" on the Paris peace talks.

Ziegler said the President gave the congressional leaders the impressions he holds from each country visited. Generally, he said, Nixon emphasized that the United States intends to remain a power in the Pacific but believes the course in Asia should be made by Asians.

Ziegler said Nixon made these points:

Police seek tattooed man in Ann Arbor slayings case

YPSILANTI (UPI) -- A police net spread across the nation Monday for a tattooed young man with an alias to question him about the slayings of 11 young women in Michigan and California.

The investigation also reached across the border into Canada where Michigan police examined the murders of two other young women.

Police launched a nationwide manhunt for Andrew Manuel, 25, alias Richard Diaz, by issuing a warrant for his arrest Monday. Manuel, described as tall and burly, is a known acquaintance of John Norman Collins, the 22-year-old Eastern Michigan University (EMU) student charged with the slaying of the seventh young woman killed near this academic pocket of Michigan in the past two years.

Manuel and Collins are believed to have taken Collins' car and towed a trailer rented by Manuel to California in June and returned without the trailer in July. Four young women, three in the Salinas area and one near Claremont--were slain in California between June 23 and July 15. Salinas is about 100 miles south of San Francisco. Claremont is east of Los Angeles.

In Michigan, the sixth victim of a sadistic sex killer was murdered June 9. The seventh, Karen Sue Beineman, an 18-year-old freshman at EMU in Ypsilanti, disappeared and was murdered July 23, and her sexually abused body, strangled and beaten beyond recognition, was found in a wooded ravine on the outskirts of

neighboring Ann Arbor, home of the University of Michigan, three days later.

The husky, square-jawed Collins has been charged with Miss Beineman's death. Police believe the 96-pound Grand Rapids girl was slain in the basement of the home of Collins' vacationing uncle--State Police Cpl. David Leik of the Ypsilanti post.

"My personal belief is that Collins did not act alone," Washtenaw County Sheriff Douglas Harvey said. "We hope there will be additional arrests very soon. The pieces in the puzzle seem to be fitting together."

The warrant against Manuel charged him with larceny by conversion for failing to return the 17-foot cargo trailer rented from an Ypsilanti firm. California police said they had located the trailer within the city limits of Salinas about a week ago, but waited for Michigan authorities to arrive before saying whether anything had been found in it.

Michigan authorities said they were "interested" enough in Manuel to seek his extradition if he is found in another state.

The warrant described him as standing 6-foot-1, weighing 235 pounds, dark complexioned with dark hair and brown eyes. On the left forearm is a tattoo resembling an eagle.

Manuel was last seen in the Ypsilanti area July 24. Mrs. Phyllis Runyon, 18, who lives in the apartment house where Manuel and his wife, Sue, lived, said she last saw him about one week ago. Separated from his wife, Manuel apparently visited her for brief periods.

It was also disclosed that both Collins and Manuel worked for a time at the same plant, Motor Wheel Corp., in Ypsilanti. Manuel, an arc welder, worked the 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. shift and Collins, a part-time employee worked the 11 p.m. to 3 p.m. shift. Collins quit his job in June, Manuel left in May.

Two Michigan state police detectives flew to California to see if there was any link with the Salinas, and possibly Claremont, slayings and those in Michigan.

Other Michigan detectives looked into two similar slayings in Ontario, whose border is some 30 miles from Ypsilanti. Though they refused to divulge any details of the slayings, police said they were investigating a tip to look at a cabin near Windsor, Ont., owned by Leik.

ABM debate by Senators nearing close

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Sen. George S. McGovern, D-S.C., said Monday the Safeguard missile defense system (ABM) could prove a political disaster for President Nixon.

McGovern said the issue might be as politically disastrous for Nixon as was the war in Vietnam for former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

As the Senate's month-long Safeguard debate neared a Wednesday showdown, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said the outcome is "still a cliffhanger."

But Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen, R-Ill., said he believes Nixon's position will be upheld when the Senate votes Wednesday on an amendment to bar for the next year deployment of ABM facilities.

Sen. J.W. Fulbright, D-Ark., accusing the military of "playing fast and loose in politics," said the key issue in the Safeguard controversy is congressional control of defense spending.

"I am reminded of a Damon Runyon character, a gangster from Detroit, who forced his friends at gunpoint to shoot craps with blank dice, pointing out that he remembered where the spots formerly were," Fulbright said.

"Only Congress is in a position to put spots on the Pentagon's dice," said Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

--The United States intends to keep its commitments in Asia but not expand them.

--The military situation in Vietnam has been substantially improved.

--The United States objective is to end the war in such a way not to lead to further aggression.

--The President was gratified by the warm Romanian response and believes the trip worthwhile.

--The United States could not give strategic materials to countries supplying equipment to North Vietnam.

--The United States will not supply ground troops to Thailand and this position was accepted by Thai leaders.

THROUGH DEC. 31

House OKs compromise for limited surtax extension

WASHINGTON (AP)--The House sent President Nixon Monday an extension of the income tax surcharge through Dec. 31--easing, but not ending, his concern over his anti-inflation program.

The House voted, 237 to 170, for a compromise measure the Senate finally agreed on after a long wrangle.

It continues the 10 per cent surtax for the rest of this year.

The vote sends the measure to the White House for certain, prompt signature.

But still dangling is the rest of Nixon's surtax request--extension at 5 per cent from Jan. 1 through June 30, 1970.

This is wrapped into the mammoth tax reform bill the House is expected to pass Thursday, but which faces a protracted struggle in the Senate. There, the surtax will be only one of many targets for amendments.

The vote Monday showed many Democrats still strongly opposed to the surtax--even for only six months and even though one of the opponents' demands has been met by completion of a reform measure more sweeping than had been expected.

On June 30, the House narrowly passed, 210 to 205, a bill combining a year's extension of the surtax and a few reform items. At that time, 56 Democrats and 154 Republicans voted for the bill; 179 Democrats and 26 Republicans against. That bill died in the Senate.

While the shorter extension approved Monday picked up some Democratic support, the division in that party still was heavily adverse. For the bill were 85 Democrats and 152 Republicans; against 144 Democrats and 26 Republicans.

The surtax actually expired at midnight June 30, but payroll withholding at

the surtax rate through last Thursday was extended by stopgap legislation. Then, with compromise in sight, employers were urged to continue on the same basis until Congress could wrap up the legislation.

The senior Republican member of the committee, Rep. John W. Burnes, R-Wis., noted completion of committee action on the reform bill and said there is now "no excuse to hold the surtax as hostage."

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D-Ark., the Ways and Means chairman, read assurances from Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy that the administration supports the reform measure--though it will try to modify some provisions in the Senate.

But one of the Republicans who voted no, Rep. H. R. Gross of Iowa, complained

that "instead of fiscal responsibility, there is fiscal quackery."

Gross continued, "Until there is evidence that the proceeds of the surtax will not simply be shipped to Washington for spending and piling up deficits, I cannot and will not vote to extend the surtax."

The tax extender legislation approved Monday actually was a rider which the Senate tacked on to a relatively minor House-passed bill--since the Senate traditionally does not originate tax measure. The bill is to speed up collection of taxes which support the state-federal unemployment insurance system.

Congress plans to work out an expensive revamping of this system later.

Drafters see more changes in tax reform

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Drafters of the tax-reform bill say more changes are on the way--especially involving inheritances--even though the changes they already have written are probably the most sweeping ever.

The House Ways and Means Committee, in its report on the 168-page bill, said it is going back over the field of estate and gift taxes and expects to send more legislation to the House by next year.

Additional income tax problems also are due for more analysis and study, the report said.

The question whether capital gains should continue to be tax-free when passed on by inheritance is believed high on the committee's continuing list.

The report does not promise further tax relief--but it does note that its revenue calculations do not take into account the normal increase in revenues from growth of the economy--a figure that could run about \$10 billion a year in succeeding years.



Houndstooth check

Georgia Gov. Lester G. Maddox presents "Little Pickrick," a Basset hound, to members of the Capitol press corps for inspection. The dog was given to Maddox Monday by Dr. Paul M. Stein of Wakefield, R.I. AP Wirephoto

SN to publish on Sundays

The State News will expand its coverage and focus by one day starting fall term with a Sunday issue.

"It's something the State News has been wanting to do for quite some time," said Jim Crate, editor-in-chief.

The Sunday paper, with its first issue Oct. 5, will concentrate on interpretative writing, features and arts coverage.

Reporting of weekend sports events, such as the Saturday football game, will appear in Sunday's paper. And campus, state, national and international news that happens over the weekend will also make the Sunday edition.

"It'll have a very real function just

unifying this campus on weekends," Crate said.

Linda Gortmaker, Westchester, Ill., senior, has been named Sunday editor and will organize the weekend edition along with a small staff and contributions from daily staff members.

Collage, the State News' arts supplement that was initiated two years ago, will change its format from a bi-monthly tabloid to the two middle pages every week in the Sunday paper.

Additional contents of the Sunday paper will include entertainment features, a critical look at the past week's events

and reports on happenings at colleges across the country.

Deborah Fitch, feature editor, will work with Miss Gortmaker in coordinating feature ideas for the Sunday paper.

Another reason for the existence of the weekend edition is the real need for a paper for students to read on Sundays, Miss Gortmaker said.

Sunday is actually the most leisurely day of the week, yet the State News has never published then, she said.

Because most classroom buildings are closed on weekends, students will be picking up Sunday papers from res-

idence halls, fraternity and sorority houses, apartment buildings, married housing units and such on-campus locations as the Union and the Library.

"We'll be circulating to everywhere possible except classroom buildings," Crate said.

Other Big Ten daily newspapers, including the Daily Illini at University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana, and the Michigan Daily at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, also have Sunday editions.

Battle contact hits low ebb

SAIGON (AP) — Despite a flareup on Hamburger Hill, the war lull continued Monday as a U.S. military source disclosed a new low level of battlefield contacts between allied and enemy ground units.

In the week ending July 26, 110 Americans died—the lowest fatality figure of the seven-week lull and the second-lowest in nine months.

A military source reported that "battlefield engagements dropped to 39 in that week, the lowest number this year, reflecting a 35 per cent decrease from a weekly average of 60 contacts for most of the seven-week lull."

But the source added that casualties from engagements during the past week "are almost certain to go up" due to slightly

increased activity and aircraft losses. The figures for the week ending Aug. 2 will be released by the U.S. Command Thursday.

Analysts, who have been wrong in past predictions of new waves of enemy assaults, are holding off saying when a new "high point" in enemy activity might begin.

A comparison of charts shows a similar slack period last year that was broken in the last week of August.

In 1968, the war tailed off into a lull in the last part of June and weekly American combat deaths averaged 179 until the week ending Aug. 24, when more than 300 U.S. servicemen were reported killed.

Enemy deaths also rose drastically to more than 5,000 that last week, compared to an average of fewer than 2,000 reported for the eight preceding weeks.

This summer American deaths have averaged 181 a week since the lull began June 18. Enemy deaths during the same period have averaged 2,800.

The current lull is far short of being the longest of the war. Only four weeks have gone by with fewer than 200 American deaths, and more than 240 died in each of the first two weeks of the lull. There were eight weeks last summer in which fewer than 200 Americans were killed.

Using the 200 figure as the criterion, the longest lull of the war was from Dec. 21, 1968, until Feb. 22 of this year—a period which included the Christmas and New Year truce.

The fight on Hamburger Hill, the 3,000-foot mountain captured by the allies on the western

flank of the A Shau Valley after 10 days of bloody fighting in May, left nine Vietnamese dead.

No American casualties were reported in the battle, which began Sunday night when an unknown number of North Vietnamese attacked a U.S. armored column on the hill with mortars, machine guns and small arms fire.

The enemy was beaten back by blasts from 90-mm tank guns and withering fire by an AC47 gunship spewing 18,000 rounds a minute from its miniguns. Twenty B52 bombers also retaliated, dropping 600 tons of explosives on North Vietnamese positions around the mountain, called Dong Ap Bia by the Vietnamese and Hill 937 by military men.

U.S. spokesmen said Monday they saw no major threat to A Shau Valley operations in the new attack on Hamburger Hill—the first since American and South Vietnamese forces seized the battered peak May 20. The battle cost the Americans 55 dead, the North Vietnamese defenders more than 600.

The armored column had taken position on the mountain as

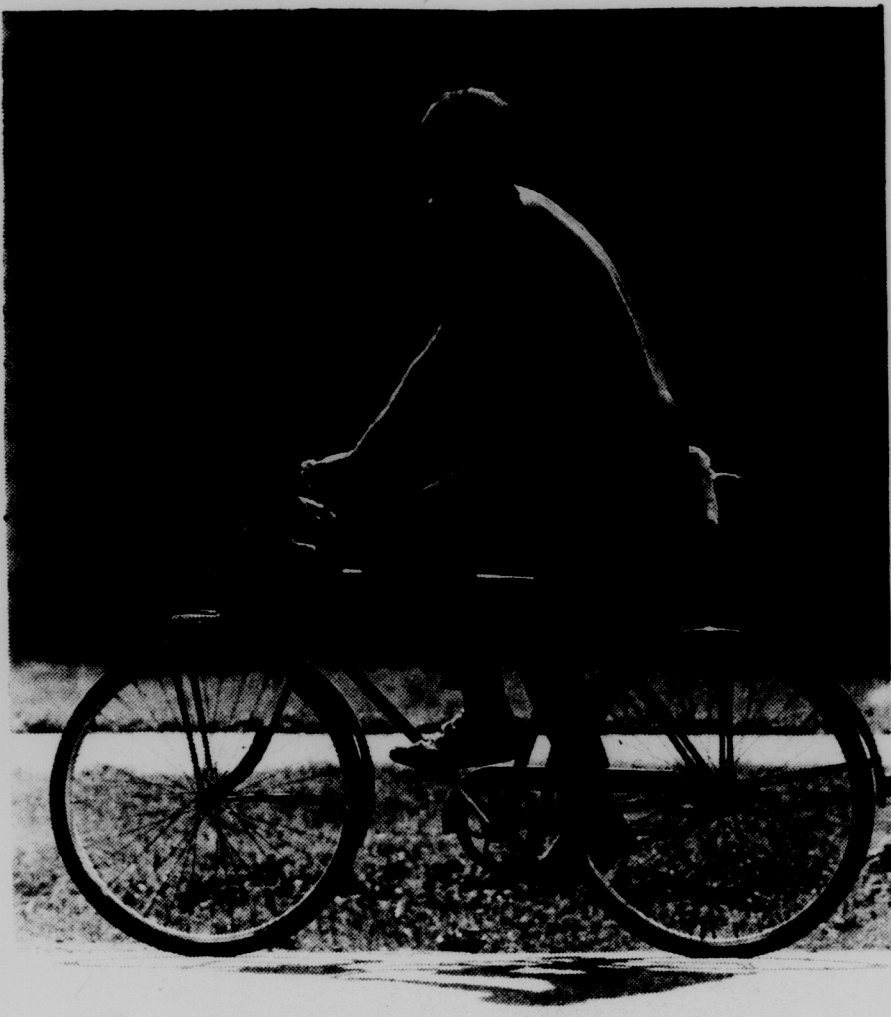
giant plows cleared tank trails and fields of fire up to and around its summit.

The 101st Airborne Division, with attached units, had swept A Shau in Operation Montgomery Rendezvous, designed to deny North Vietnamese forces a traditional infiltration route from Laos into access routes leading to Da Nang and Hue on the northern coast.

A remark by the American commander in the operation that "backing off is one thing that commanders hate to do" touched off a storm of criticism in the U.S. Congress, led by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass.

Kennedy said the repeated charges up the hill were "senseless and irresponsible" and that American lives were being sacrificed for "military pride."

U.S. officers in Saigon said the purpose of the American military operation in Vietnam was to kill the enemy and the kill ratio in the battle for Hamburger Hill—10 North Vietnamese to 1 American—was as good as the ratio in most operations or better.



Peddler

An unidentified man and an unidentified paper sack bicycle to Spartan Village on a hot summer day. State News photo by Bob Ivins

N. Vietnam releases 3 U.S. men

HONG KONG (AP)—Three U.S. servicemen held captive by North Vietnam have been freed, Hanoi radio announced Monday, and will start the long journey home in the custody of an American pacifist group.

Rennie Davis, head of the pacifist mission sent to Hanoi to pick up the men, said they will leave Tuesday for Vietnam, Laos, on the first leg of the homeward trip.

Davis identified the trio as Air Force Capt. Wesley Lewis Rumble, 26, of Oroville, Calif., Navy Lt. (jg) Robert Franchot Frishman, 29, of Santee, Calif., and Navy Seaman Douglas Brent Hegdahl of Watertown, S.D.

He said all three were in "excellent condition" and that Frishman had undergone "a successful elbow operation."

The Hanoi broadcast said Rumble, a member of the 389th Tactical Co. of the Air Force, was captured April 28, 1968, in North Vietnam's southernmost province of Quang Binh.

It said Frishman was from the aircraft carrier Coral Sea and was captured Oct. 24, 1967, north of Hanoi.

The broadcast identified Hegdahl as a crewman on the cruiser Canberra who was captured at sea in North Vietnam's Fourth Maritime area April 5, 1967. U.S. records said he had fallen or been washed overboard.

The report that the three men were being released was greeted with rejoicing by their families.

"We're overjoyed," said Abe Hegdahl of Clark, S.D., father of Seaman Hegdahl.

"I'm thrilled," said Mrs. Robert Frishman of Santee, Calif.

"I don't think we really believe it yet," said Mrs. Lyle Rumble of Oroville, Calif., mother of Capt. Rumble.

The three are the first Americans released since Aug. 2, 1968, when North Vietnam freed three U.S. pilots. Before the airmen's release, nine American servicemen had been freed by the Viet Cong over three years.

Davis said his pacifist group found four other war prisoners who were not being released all in excellent condition.

He identified the four as Lt. Col. Robinson Risner of Oklahoma City, Okla., Maj. Roger Ingvalson of Sanford, Maine, Capt. Anthony Charles Andrews of Chico, Calif., and Edwin Frank, no rank given, of Franklin Lakes, N.J.

Hanoi radio quoted pacifist Jim Johnson, a former soldier who spent 28 months in prison for opposing the Vietnam war, as expressing gratitude for the "humanity policy" of the North Vietnam government.

Riots in Ireland leave 200 injured

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—Roman Catholic opposition leaders joined Maj. James Chichester-Clark, Protestant prime minister of Northern Ireland, in an appeal Monday night to Belfast's warring religious factions to stop rioting.

Catholic-Protestant clashes over the weekend caused 200 casualties and led to more than 50 arrests.

Chichester-Clark rushed home from a holiday in Switzerland to a city littered with debris, broken glass and burned-out automobiles. In a highly unusual move, he issued a joint statement with leaders of the Catholic opposition—John Hume, Independent; Austin Currie, Nationalist; Parry Devlin, Laborite, and Berry Fitt, Republican Labor.

The statement, aimed at calming the city, was issued amid speculation that British troops might be called in if violence flares again.

The statement said: "The excesses which have occurred, by whomsoever committed, were unreservedly condemned on both sides."

It appealed "to the community to resist all forms of provocation and assist in the restoration of law and order."

Chichester-Clark's Cabinet was reported reluctant to ask for the aid of British troops, who are already in Northern Ireland guarding key installations following previous disorders.

Northern Ireland runs its

own domestic affairs but is under the over-all authority of the British government in London. The two governments were in close touch over the latest Belfast situation.

Police fought the rioters with armored cars and water carriers from Saturday night until early Monday when the disturbances petered out in heavy rain. Gasoline bombs were thrown at police, seven pubs were set afire and dozens of shops were ransacked.

At the heart of the dispute, which has been going on for something like two centuries, is a Catholic contention that Protestant-ruled Ulster discriminates against Catholics by voting laws and in the allocation of jobs and housing.

After a two-hour meeting with his Cabinet, Chichester-Clark told newsmen the government would do all possible to bring Belfast under control.

Memorial services will be held at 11 a.m. Wednesday in the Alumni Chapel for Mrs. Dana Downing Hooker, the wife of James Hooker, associate professor of history.

Mrs. Hooker, 28, was killed late Saturday night in a two

car accident on M-43 and Meridian Road. Hooker was driving the car in which his wife died.

Mrs. Hooker, an instructor of English, received her master's degree from MSU in 1965.

Her family requests that people wishing to remember her do not send flowers, but rather contribute to a special memorial fund being set up for Library purchases.

Contributions should be made payable to MSU, in care of the Dana Downing Hooker Fund, P.O. Box 552, East Lansing.

BY 'U' FOREIGN STUDENTS Reaction to Apollo varied

Foreign students at MSU are not so one-minded on the importance of Apollo 11 as the crowds that turned out to greet President Nixon during his recent 13-day world tour.

While their countrymen abroad cheered Nixon in what seemed to be an aura of increased U.S. prestige coming on the heels of the lunar mission, foreign students here from the Far East and India saw no such prestige jump.

The cheering Nixon heard in the six nations he visited was not reflected by the students in East Lansing, who suggested that the United States should slow down the space spending and focus on domestic problems.

Koji Hasegawa stopped reading a Tokyo newspaper to say that the Japanese have called the lunar landing an achievement of all mankind and have played down the American victory.

He also said that many Japanese have no better feelings toward the United States because of the flight. In fact, he said, if President Nixon had visited Japan he would probably face anti-American riots despite the triumph of Eagle and Columbia.

The Japanese student said the mission was worth the \$24 billion cost, and "if Japan had the capacity for putting a man on the moon, I think they would spend the money."

But another student from Tokyo said the United States better uses for the multi-billion dollar sum. Shinsuke Takita said America should spend its money on its pressing domestic problems.

while American troops are stationed in Southeast Asia.

But, he added, the people are presently very excited over the moon landing.

Cesar Catreia has been away from Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, for four months. He said the Hondurans are very much excited over Apollo 11, and they do not envy the American power to place men on the moon.

He also said American prestige will permanently increase in Latin America.

But Cabrera expressed hope that the United States will slow down the space project and devote its resources to domestic problems.

"I think that now that the United States has made the first trip to the moon, it can help the poor people because the next steps to space will be easier," he said. "It is not necessary to run fast now."

Union, but that most of India has not taken a side.

"It's nice to watch a race from the sidelines," he said.

This feeling of detachment has also affected the Indian's attitude of the winner of the space race.

"We didn't care who got there first," he said.

No Change In Domestic Politics

He said the fact that America set foot first on the moon has not changed the domestic politics of India. The nation, he said, has both pro-Soviet and pro-Chinese factions. He said the failure of Luna 15 coupled with the success of Apollo 11 may embarrass the pro-Soviets, but the recent space events have had no affect on the pro-Chinese who, he said, have adopted the Peking line that the space race is a waste of money.

Nagchoudhuri, admittedly pro-American, said he personally viewed the cost as right for the American economy.

Although he said India should not spend anything close to \$24 billion on one flight, he thought it was alright that the United States did.

He said India's "problems involve capital, while America's problems do not."

"I really don't see how \$24 billion spent on your race problem could help. The only solution in really a change in attitude. Time is the answer, not money."

He saw no long-range increase in American prestige in India because the masses are more concerned with earning a living, not who got to the moon first.

If America wishes to get a permanently better reputation, he said, it should exploit its edge over the Russians.

Nagchoudhuri left one ray of hope in U.S.-Indian relations, however. He said the landing on the moon did not offend the Hindu community. Hindus, he said, hold the moon as a celestial queen, but they do not feel she was "trespassed by the American landing."

Car accident claims life of Hooker's wife

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Professor's son dies in crash

The son of an MSU faculty member was killed Friday piloting his own plane to visit with his parents in East Lansing.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Wayne Taylor of 160 Kenberry Drive, was enroute from his army base in Georgia. The plane crashed in Avery County, N.C.

Mr. Taylor graduated from MSU in 1968 with a bachelor's degree in communication. His father is a professor in the Science and Mathematics Teacher Center.

The funeral will be held this week at the Goen Funeral Home in Denton, Texas.

Baez to sing in Ann Arbor

Joan Baez Harris, internationally famous folksinger, will appear in concert at 8:30 p.m. Aug. 12. She will perform with Jeffrey and Fondle at the University of Michigan (U-M) Events Bldg.

Tickets are \$2 and may be obtained in the U-M Student Activities Bldg., or through the mail by sending a stamped self-addressed envelope to: Concert, 1532 Student Activities Bldg., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104.

Son of former dean dies of illness in New York City

The son of the former dean of international programs died in New York City Friday.

Stephen G. Taggart, son of former Dean and Mrs. Glen L. Taggart, died of a lingering disease.

Mr. Taggart, 28, was a graduate of East Lansing High School and was graduated from MSU in 1966. In addition to his parents, he is survived by his wife, Pamela; his two-year-old daughter, Christine; his brother Edward, and his sister Elaine.

Funeral arrangements are incomplete. The funeral is expected to take place in Logan, Utah.

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NEWS summary
A capsule summary of the day's events from our wire services.



"President Nixon expressed the evident belief that we'll probably have a further troop replacement and it could come probably before the end of this month."
--Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, R-Ill.

International News

The British military attache in Berlin in 1938 proposed assassinating Adolf Hitler, but the plan was rejected as "unsportsmanlike" by London, the West German news magazine Der Spiegel reported Monday.

The attache, Noel Mason-Manfarlane, suggested at the time that his Berlin apartment would make an ideal sniper's perch since it overlooked the reviewing stand the Nazi fuhrer used for parades.

Mason-Manfarlane, writing in 1952, blamed the rejection on "an understandable yet impractical repugnance to murder in democratic countries."

Premier-designate Mariano Rumor won crucial Socialist Party support Monday night for an all-Christian Democratic minority government designed to end Italy's month-long government crisis.

Italy's two socialist parties agreed to support Rumor on the condition that his government would resign after the nation's problems had been solved and thereby allow socialists back into the cabinet.

National News

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said Monday his agency has found no information to indicate possible violation of federal law in the series of murders of young women in the Ann Arbor area.

Although Hoover said the FBI could not act at the present time, his bureau would "continue to extend every form of cooperation possible . . . to help identify and punish the person or persons responsible for these victims murders."

Marquette Frye, whose arrest was officially pinpointed as touching off the 1965 Watts riots, was arrested on suspicion of murder Monday following a restaurant holdup in which one man was killed and another critically wounded, Los Angeles police said.

Frye's latest arrest came on the opening day of the Fourth Watts Summer Festival—a community-sponsored affair commemorating the riots and aimed at building civic pride in the largely-black area.

U.S. Steel Corp., said Monday it is backing down on some of its recently announced price increases.

A spokesman for the nation's largest steel-maker said price increases were recalled on galvanized and aluminum sheet because other major producers failed to follow U.S. Steel's lead.

Mariner 7 sent back to earth the best look yet at one of Mars' "canals," then headed for a sweep past the planet's south polar ice cap Monday.

Flight controllers in Pasadena's Jet Propulsion Laboratory were so confident in the performance of the 185-pound crippled spacecraft they ordered it to televise this morning's pictures live, instead of taped replay later.

Nudists are up in arms over pornography and they plan to do something about it.

Robert Fields, president of the National Nudist Council, says that girlie magazines and films are giving the movement a bad name and are threatening the legal protection nudism won 50 years ago.

"These magazines border on hardcore pornography and are revolting a large segment of the public," Fields said. "This could cause demand for legislation outlawing any form of nudity."

NO RETREAT PLEDGE
Israel platform: retain defiance

TEL AVIV (AP) -- Israel's ruling Labor party announced Monday an election platform promising that this country will continue its defiant attitude toward the Arab states and U.N. decisions on the Middle East conflict.

It pledged never to retreat to the pre-1967 Middle East war boundaries, but to cling to "secure, agreed and recognized borders" worked out in direct peace talks with the Arabs.

It vowed never to give up Arab East Jerusalem, promised to guard the rights of Jewish and Arab communities and preserve holy sites of all faiths. U.N. resolutions have called on Israel to rescind all moves toward annexation of the old city.

A separate clause said Israel would retain "strategic security borders," underlining a political wrangle between Defense

Minister Moshe Dayan and other Labor party leaders.

Dayan's program of "strategic security borders" calls for retaining the Golan Heights of Syria, the Gaza Strip of Egypt and a land link from Eilat, south to the strategic Tiran Strait commanding Israel's Red Sea outlet.

But Prime Minister Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban believe no such decisions should be taken before peace talks. The wording in the published platform compromised by calling for Dayan's conception and for direct peace talks, but did not specifically say what might be returned to the Arabs.

The Arabs say peace talks are out of the question until Israel withdraws from the occupied lands.

The platform must be ratified by the party, but no roadblocks

are expected. If the majority party is re-elected in November, the platform becomes official Israeli policy.

Dayan told the party convention it is not sufficient to fight a defensive battle on the canal "sitting in a bunker and keeping your head down."

Dayan, who has visited the canal on numerous occasions to see the fighting for himself, said Israel had to take counter-offensive action against Egyptian breaches of the cease-fire there, such as air strikes and commando raids across the waterway.

But Dayan acknowledged that Israel has to be "very selective" in her actions, bearing in mind the Soviet presence in Egypt. He said Israel has to take "every measure to avoid a deterioration in our relations with the Russians."

The Egyptians reported a seven-hour artillery tank and mortar duel across the canal during the night and the Israelis reported they suffered three soldiers wounded in firing there Sunday. A Cairo spokesman said Egyptian guns "silenced" Israeli positions at Port Tautiq, Suez and the South Bitter Lakes.

The Israelis said three Israeli soldiers were wounded—one of them seriously—in firing on the southern part of the waterway.

On the Jordan front, a Tel Aviv spokesman said one Israeli soldier was wounded in an exchange of light arms fire across the cease-fire line near Biet Shean Monday morning. The spokesman said the firing started from the Jordanian side and the Israelis replied.

Integration plans promote black ire

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (AP) -- why must our children leave the neighborhoods, the kids with whom they have played for years, with the feeling of belonging to an area.

"We don't oppose desegregation, we support it, but not at the sake of taking our children, yes, my children, to a school across town, whether it is all white or all black."

Some black parents said in a public statement that it seemed strange that "black children could adjust to the transition of the school, neighborhood and teachers by submitting to busing while white children were too precious to move."

And, said the Rev. Leake, "why should the black students forget school tradition, mascots, honor programs, athletic prominence, school pride and self pride with no assurance that they will receive anything in return."

The Rev. Coleman W. Kerry, a Baptist minister and the only black on the Charlotte school board, has said, "I don't think anybody's enthusiastic about one-way bussing."

The Rev. George J. Leake, a black who ran third among six candidates for mayor in the city's nonpartisan primary this year, says if one-way bussing is approved, the blacks of Charlotte "will resort to massive resistance and civil disobedience."

Black parents and leaders have fought for more school desegregation. Courts have ordered it and most whites are resigned to it. But bussing has fired the anger of blacks and whites.

The white parents argued in their petitions that they had purchased homes within certain areas so their children could walk to and from school.

A white parent who fought bussing of white students said, "We have no desire to fight desegregation. We welcome the black students. But, my God,

'U' trustees announce appointments

The MSU Board of Trustees approved four permanent appointments Friday.

The board approved appointments, effective Sept. 1, for the following: Georgia L. Johnson, asst. professor of medicine and staff physician in Olin Health Center; William H. Padberg, asst. professor of social work; Tom W. Carroll, asst. professor in the computer institute for social science research; and Kenneth VerBerg, asst. professor in the institute for community development.



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EDITORIALS

Outmoded sheriffs need re-examination

The performance of the Washtenaw County Sheriff's Dept. in the search for the Ypsilanti strangler underscores the need for a re-examination of the institution of sheriff in general. Does the sheriff—and the county for that matter—serve an indispensable purpose in this day and age, or has it become antiquated?

The sheriff system has its roots in feudal England where the primary local official was the shire-reeve. It was his duty to see that the people of the shire fulfilled their obligations to the king under feudal law. The first English colonist to the new world brought with them this idea of the sheriff-county arrangement.

Through much of the pre-urban history of this country, the county system performed a valuable service. To a not highly mobile population in a sparsely settled land, it provided about the only efficient means of law-enforcement and governmental administration.

It is only in recent times that problems have arisen. A person's neighborhood is no longer restricted to the farm up the road. The growth of urban centers with large populations has caused the worth of the county to recede proportionately.

Single counties as a rule do not have the necessary funds to support an adequate police force. Lack of equipment and trained personnel was one of the primary handicaps of the Washtenaw County Sheriff's Dept.

The practice, especially prevalent in the deep South, of allowing political power to become concentrated in the hands

of the sheriff, is likewise counterproductive. The sheriff is elected not for his knowledge of police techniques, but because he is the political leader in the county.

Overlap of jurisdictions is another problem that has arisen recently. An extreme example is the MSU campus where an individual may have the option to be arrested by the FBI, the State Police, the Sheriff's Dept., the Township police, the East Lansing police or the campus Dept. of Public Safety.

One promising solution to the sheriff-county question is the idea of setting up regional agencies. Under this plan a number of counties or a metropolitan area would be consolidated into a single law-enforcement region. This would mean the creation of super-counties which, many believe, could handle the demands of today's highly mobile society. One example of a highly viable super-county is that offered by the Toronto, Ont., Metro scheme.

The election of the regional head of the police would allow the retention of a certain degree of local and popular control. Some sort of qualifying exam would insure that only individuals competent in police procedure would be elected to the office.

Local control and effectiveness would be retained under the regional plan and, at the same time, efficiency would be increased. Further, overlap of jurisdictions, which is often a problem under the present system would, under the regional plan, be reduced, if not removed entirely.

--The Editors

The Nicky-Dicky Show

Before millions of television viewers, and in full, living color, the President of the United States danced the hora pizzicata with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, and departed by saying to the cheering masses, "Long live our friendship"—in Romanian even.

And the Detroit Free Press termed it the "Nicky-Dicky Show," complete with one million cheering Romanians who seem to have forgotten, at least for the moment, that a political gulf existed between Nixon and the cheering throngs.

And Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Nixon went so far as to suggest that NATO be turned into a musical competitive program, rather than a military defense pact.

But the New York Times, with all its dignified reserve, warned that there was less to all this than met the eye. And they asked the inevitable question, "Will the great new fear now be of 'involvement,' and will it cause more or less trouble?"

For the moment, however, both sides have forgotten the animosity between them—both sides acknowledged, at least rhetorically, that nations with opposing political ideologies could still be buddies.

But through the entire affair, Pravda continued their anti-imperialistic editorials and seemed at least a little frustrated by the Romanians' subservience toward the capitalists. But even the brunt of their criticism was leveled more at the Red Chinese than the Americans.

In the end, Nixon gave his now-famous two-armed wave, and stated something about the "spirit of Apollo" uniting all nations in a common bond of brotherhood.

And at least for the moment, that hope became a reality.

--The Editors



"By the way, what interest am I paying?"



TRINKA CLINE

"I know it's 'funny' . . ."

Can it happen here?

No, you say, our "boys" (if they are old enough to die, they are men) are defending us from "it" in Vietnam.

Baffled, I ask the seemingly sane question, "But must THIS war exist?" You grow distressed—Iwo Jima, D-Day, Korea flare up in your memories. YOUR generation, you say, fought so that your sons would not have to fight.

I remind you that your sons ARE fighting. You reply with conviction that Vietnam is MY war and I MUST take on MY share of history. I persist . . . and I (in your eyes) become . . . the enemy. Communist. Anti-American. Ungrateful brat at best.

I plead innocence. Indeed I'd fight to DEFEND my country, but how is Vietnam a defense tactic? It is, perhaps, a shorter leap across the ocean for you—you remember Pearl Harbor. It's only history to me; I respect your view . . . but I do fear you aren't listening to me at all at this point.

I plod on—I'd even fight for self-determination of a people, but I can't see that the U.S. government gives a tinker's damn for the South Vietnamese. And how do you tell them from the North Vietnamese? And if we finally wipe them from the face of the earth (you'll have to kill them all, you know, if you can't tell them apart), who will be self-determining what? And what about "self-determination" for black Americans?

You answer now with guns and tear gas and Mace and legislation to end my financial aid to College USA.

You give me a criminal record or a busted head, and all because I dared to feel and believe and I read my Constitution too carefully maybe.

No, you say, you're going to build an ABM.

But it seems a waste to me. Retaliation won't do me much good if I'm dead. And couldn't we use that money to make life more bearable and enjoyable for us between now and the time the "com-mies" hit the button, assuming they will?

No, you say, you are going to shore up patriotism and respect for the flag, etc., etc., etc.

But I see hatred and racism at its worst. I see it in subtle forms, subtle when conducted by slick politicians and "academic" men. And it smells of the word "purge"—a word I read in my history books once . . . related to RUSSIAN, RED history.

I see a man of Indian origin slandered and maligned without the aid of a paranoid, vigilante crew, a man who probably knows the Constitution's meaning better than you since he's in the process of becoming an American citizen.

Echo the words "Red blooded American."

As Dick Gregory said it, "Shoot to kill? Sure, but let's do it in chronological order and give those guns to the Indians."

I'm glad I skipped the tour of New York City which included the Statue of Liberty. I've heard all about those words, but I'm glad I didn't look at them—"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses, yearning to be free . . . I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

You are trying to shut that damned door on a learned man (I'm making the rash assumption, of course, that India and England have educational systems capable of bestowing "learning") who has something to offer, who can do more than huddle and yearn.

But—just a passing thought—maybe your

message is meant only for those who "appreciate" your "gift" (but my history book said the BILL OF RIGHTS) and know their "place."

No, you say, and you are busy deploring my violence.

But you trained me to kill men of "yellow" skin. And what about your Ku Klux Klan, the Boston Tea Party, those crazy, rebellious signers of the Declaration of Independence, your slave-owning heroes, your labor movement, the movies YOU put on television screens. And I am confused by your contradictions of word and deed.

You immortalize your killers—witness in print the film "The Boston Strangler," and you'll soon pounce on another one, "The Ann Arbor Slayer."

I guess I overlearned your lessons.

No, you say, you'll wash my typewriter in soap until I stop printing those vile, four-letter (give or take a few letters) words.

But who taught me those words? I guess honesty isn't always your best policy.

No, you say, the racial problem is improving, if the "niggers" would just shut up for awhile. I mention something about humanity and you remind me that I "haven't lived through it." What would I know about "it" in all my blubbery innocence of youth?

I do know it's "funny" that special laws have to be made to give "them" the rights of adulthood assumed by me at birth.



WALTER ADAMS

From the desk of the president

Dear Mr. President:

It appears that Giacomo Leopardi has become a candidate for M.S.U. President (State News, July 23, p. 3). What is your assessment of his strengths and weaknesses?

Giacomo Leopardi has long served—and with distinction—on the unofficial faculty of Michigan State University. Indeed, he has headed our program in Etruscan languages which has received little attention locally, but in some regions of Italy enjoys the highest repute and approbation.

Professor Leopardi is currently abroad—as he so frequently is—doing research on a Lopresti Foundation grant. (Incidentally, no U.S. taxpayer or private dollar funds are involved in his support, and he is located far from the sensitive Alto Adige area in the north which some Austrians want to repatriate from the Italian government.)

While it is against my principles to deprecate a rank-and-file professor (or break a colleague's rice bowl), I must confess that Dr. Leopardi has simply not spent enough time on this campus to be able to deal effectively with the multifarious constituencies of the presidential office—i.e., restless students, contentious faculty, harassed administrators, cantankerous trustees, inquisitive legislators, and a muckraking State News. Leopardi's greatest contribution will continue to be research and scholarship rather than top-level administration.



OUR READER'S MIND

Black history exhibit: racism by omission

To the Editor:

Nearly three weeks ago, a group of some 100 inner-city kids visited the MSU Museum expressly to view a special exhibit entitled "Our Black Settlers in Michigan." Like most facets of University life, the exhibit epitomized the proverbial gesture called tokenism.

The exhibit consisted of a small showcase with a map of Michigan surrounded by seven small black figurines, each labeled: minister, crusader, fur trader, farmer, etc.

In the bottom of the case were found—unlabeled—a wooden shovel, a Bible, a hunting trap and a soldier's hat.

Of the two captions, neither mentioned, by name, any black settlers born in Michigan. Mention was made of Sojourner Truth—pioneer of the underground railroad and buried in Battle Creek. Although many of her courageous expeditions were led through Michigan, Sojourner Truth was born and raised in New York.

A look at the Museum as a whole reinforces the prevailing attitude held toward black people by those in charge of the museum.

The gallery containing a pictorial history of the wars in which the United States has engaged in, has not one picture of a black man, nor one word concerning the black man's efforts in any of the wars.

As a point in history and for the un-

aware, the black man has fought in every war that the United States has undertaken.

The gallery on Africa deals with witchcraft and African masks! What of the ancient highly civilized societies of Africa which were further advanced than any white society at the time? Of that, there is nothing.

After talking to the curator of the Museum and pointing out the obvious shortcomings of the black settlers exhibit, I was assured that a change would be made. Now three weeks later, I went to see the change.

The change consisted of: one picture of Sojourner Truth, one document on slavery from South Carolina—remember this is supposed to be on Michigan—and one picture of the first black settlers in Kalamazoo County.

All else was the same. Not only is that an insult to the black community, but it also reflects a lack of professional ethic and professional creativity on the part of those historians, anthropologists, artists and anyone else responsible for the exhibit.

The exhibit was neither interesting nor informative, and if the curator and anyone else responsible for this damning indictment of the black settlers in Michigan feels that they were making strides in enlightening the populace and hence in a small sense alleviating prejudice, they need to reconsider their efforts and take their exhibit and their ignorance up the second floor where the rest of the prehistoric and antiquated artifacts reside.

My point is this: The Museum is not responsible to me, the black community as a whole or the white community. Its responsibility lies to history—a true and unbiased representation of history—neither diluted to the point of obscurity, nor omitted to the point of racism by omission. At present the MSU Museum has both.

Margaret Hudson
Ann Arbor senior

Kennedy drunk?

To the Editor:

Your editorial (sic) on the front page does raise what are, to me, too, some important questions about Ted Kennedy's "PT 109." However, you failed to raise the most important question of all: Was Sen. Kennedy drinking at all before he left the party? If he was, he then would be liable to the charge of manslaughter for the death of Miss Kopechne.

Alcohol on the breath and in the blood is the best reason for remaining incommunicado for eight or 10 hours after such an accident.

Harold A. McFarlin
Instructor in history

Leslie B. Rout Jr.
Associate professor of history

Half-term voted out

To the Editor:

An editorial in the issue of 29 July asks, "Whatever became of the second half-term?" The simple answer is that the Academic Council voted it out as a temporary action pending the establishment of an eight-week term. I argued with vigor and at some length against terminating the second session.

However, I got virtually no support either from faculty or student representatives.

My contention was that it was impossible to get enough teachers willing to sacrifice their vacation and teach a full 10 weeks. On the other hand, some departments, English for one, who have offered courses in the second five-week session have always been able to staff them.

It therefore seemed to me that having two five-week sessions is a far more efficient way of meeting student and faculty needs than putting all the eggs in the one 10-week basket.

Unfortunately, nobody agreed with me. Some student group willing to undertake the labor could perform a valuable service by finding out just what are the needs for full term work. Some questions such a group might look into are: is one session, eight or 10 weeks, superior to two fives? How many of the staff are willing to teach a five-week session, an eight week session, a 10 week session? Can the longer session, eight or 10 weeks, be staffed with teachers of equal competence and experience with those offering the courses in the regular sessions?

Arnold Williams
Professor of English

Old rules inhibit search for college presidents

Reprinted from the Chicago Tribune Magazine
By Carl W. Larsen

At this moment, some 300 mature and respected institutions of higher learning—public and private, church-related and nonsectarian, big and small—are looking for new presidents. And at the same time 200 junior college systems are also seeking chief executives, most of them at princely salaries.

But despite the urgent need to fill the vacancy and the sometimes fanatic craving of the man to get the job, some strange rules inhibit the recruitment of college presidents.

By tradition, the search must be shrouded in secrecy. If anyone turns down the job, this fact must be concealed lest the position lose its attraction for the next candidate on the trustees' list. No one posts any "help wanted" signs on the American campus—except for buildings and grounds personnel. Such advertising would be considered gauche, and so, too, would be the man or woman brash enough to apply for a job as college president.

You are asked to serve, never hired. You seldom resign; you "take a new and challenging opportunity."

For various reasons—a better job somewhere else, retirement, sickness, even incompetence—the contagion of turnover infects college presidents with the same virulence and regularity that it mows down baseball managers. Everyone identified with a university wants a pennant winner just as much as the sports fans do. Each new college president comes to his envied job in an aura of expectations and promises. But he soon discovers a host of frustrations lurking behind his modern desk in an office which previously had projected only an image of Gothic tranquility.

He first confronts a diverse and often discontented faculty. Behind them in disorderly array stand the sophomore students demanding a piece of the action, nostalgic alumni opposed to change, and conservative and powerful trustees. He becomes embroiled in the feuding of town vs. gown, in tight budgets and in Wash-

ington's changing attitude toward the support of this program or that.

Finally, the new president is welcomed and scrutinized by the "old team" of second-echelon staff members. These may be dedicated and loyal, but they have a reputation for "mediocrity" because the faculty have denigrated their status on campus. They are the people who can make the campus bureaucracy move, provided they get leadership from the trustees, the senior administrators, the loyal alumni, and those few faculty members who remain dedicated to the institution. Often the president views such senior aids as threats, when, in fact, they can become his strong right arm.

The college presidency can offer a profitable and prestigious job to the right man at the right time. It conveys instant community status and even an oblique entry into the Establishment, but not always. Salaries are good (\$30,000 to \$65,000) and the prerequisites often both impressive and abundant (free house, free travel, free meals, free parties, free club memberships, free tuition at any school for his children, and plenty of free advice).

Truly, the American college presidency presents a challenge worthy of the renaissance man might soon grow bored with the parade of mundane problems—whether to turn the football field into an alumni parking lot, who gets the profits from the vending machines in the student dormitories, who pays for the annual faculty wives' tea. Rarely will be found time to tackle such substantial questions as curriculum planning, building bigger libraries, raising faculty salaries, improving financial aid for students, and encouraging bright young assistant professors to publish rather than perish.

No formal job description has ever defined the college presidency. The candidate, of course, must possess the accepted academic credentials (that union card of academe, the Ph.D., is usually required). His wife must be attractive, discreet, and willing to entertain graciously, day in and day out, people she has never seen before and may never see again.

It has been suggested that universities might be improved if only there existed a college for college presidents. A few schools of education have set up courses in educational administration, but their alumni seldom if ever get to captain a Harvard, a Yale, a Chicago, or a Berkeley. So the

nation's colleges and universities are generally directed by men and women engaged in on-the-job training. This tradition, if regrettable, is probably unavoidable.

"Shop at Sears for Your Next College President" is the title of a satirical article in the March, 1967, issue of "College and University Business." Written by Robert C. Townsend, former president of Avis Rent-a-Car, it proposes that colleges seek their presidents among the managers of the 10 nearest and biggest Sears stores. "Chances are that they would be good at the job," Townsend said. He continues: "The poor management and poor leadership of colleges can be blamed on a faulty process for selecting presidents." Trustees normally pick them. "When you work in a committee," Allan Sherman once wrote, "you wind up with what's left after everybody's fears have been subtracted." Conventionally, trustees say to themselves, "We want a man who is a brilliant leader, a gifted fundraiser, and, of course, a Ph.D."

Presently they discover they can't find these qualities in one man, so they settle for the Ph.D.

It has been calculated that the active life span of the college president averages about eight years. Some stay longer; others bow out even before they have given their first commencement address. Sociologist William Sewell resigned after only 10 months as chancellor of the University of Wisconsin at Madison to resume the quiet life of a professor. During his brief tenure, Sewell had been confronted with an anti-napalm riot, a fire bombing at a university administration building, and the murder of a co-ed from Chicago. It was just too much too soon.

In recent months, trustees, faculty, and alumni have been considering candidates for presidential vacancies at such institutions as Atlanta, Catholic, Georgetown, Howard, Ohio Wesleyan, and Stanford universities; the Universities of Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, and Oregon; and Bowdoin, Briarcliff, Denison, Goddard, and

Mary Baldwin colleges.

Each of them will find he has bitten off a sinewy mouthful. The college presidency is not a 9-to-5 job. Typically the day starts over breakfast with a faculty committee studying book store operations. An hour later, at the office, the president wades through a pile of letters from alumni, faculty, parents, students, and others, each of whom he must answer. And because a university is made up of intelligent critics who like to write, memoranda flood in from various academic departments. Lunch, at the faculty club or in the city, may be concerned with the problems of urban renewal.

The afternoon begins with a bright young physicist who might be wooed from Harvard or Cal Tech if he feels he is truly wanted. Next comes the editor of the student newspaper, who wants to discuss "administration policy" concerning a civil rights issue. College presidents must do their homework for such meetings with student

(please turn to page 7)

VP SOUGHT

Finance post open in administration

Not every MSU administrative vacancy is filled amid fanfare and full press coverage.

While the Quest for MSU's president continues and speculations flow thick and fast about what sort of man he will be, the office of vice president for business and finance—just as functional but not quite as colorful—is also due to be filled.

MSU Board of Trustees Chairman Don Stevens said the office will not be filled until the new president is chosen.

"It clearly states in the bylaws that the board chooses the vice president for business and finance on the recommendation of the president," he said.

Acting President Adams had requested that the new president offer a recommendation for the vice presidential post rather than making one himself, Stevens added.

There will be no student-faculty committee involved in the selection process.

"University offices that deal with the academic side of the University are properly handled through student-faculty committees," Stevens said.

"But the administrative offices that are concerned with the business side of the University are not included in that category."

Compared to the rush and bustle surrounding the selection of the MSU president, there has been "no urgency involved" with the selection of the vice president for business and finance.

"Nothing can be done, according to the bylaws, until the new president is selected."

Stevens said there "hasn't been much discussion" about the post in trustees meetings except to establish that Adams would not make a recommendation to fill it.

Stevens said another reason why no pressure has been exerted to fill the post immediately is that the "temporary" vice president for business and finance is doing a more than adequate job.

Roger Wilkinson, who has "temporarily" filled the post for over a year, was asst. to Vice President for Business and Finance Phillip May.

Criteria for 'U' president: style, charisma, dynamics

By LINDA GORTMAKER
Executive Reporter

Finding a university president takes a little more effort than checking the want ads or taking a trip to the Placement Bureau.

There's biographical data to collect . . . and people who know the candidates to contact . . .

. . . and telephone calls to make . . . and actual interviews with the candidates . . .

. . . followed by a rehash session in the search and selection committee . . .

The All-University Search and Selection Committee (AUSSC) last week released a list of criteria and a checklist of guidelines that the committee uses when its members interview candidates.

But those lists are just a beginning.

As AUSSC's "list" of approximately 20 candidates narrows down to at least 3 that will soon be presented to the board of trustees, committee members have been traveling across the country interviewing candidates.

Committee members—approximately five go on an interviewing trip—question each candidate as a group. Dale Hathaway, AUSSC chairman, said the shortest interview has been two hours, and the longest five.

"And the two-hour interview was short because the guy's schedule dictated such," Hathaway said.

Some key things committee members look for when they interview candidates include:

--how does he view the administrative structure?

--what style would he use in running MSU?

--does he see the University as a live participant in the real world, or should the University remain aloof?

--How does he think universities should be handling the present youth generation?

--What is his personality like?

--Does he have "charisma"?

--Is he dynamic?

After a group of committee members in-

terviews a candidate, they report orally to the rest of the committee.

"Then they write these comments down and present a jointly-agreed-upon report of the interview," Hathaway said.

Hathaway said some of the candidates that looked good to the committee on paper—in terms of biographical data—really disappointed the committee when they were interviewed.

"It's inevitable," Hathaway commented.

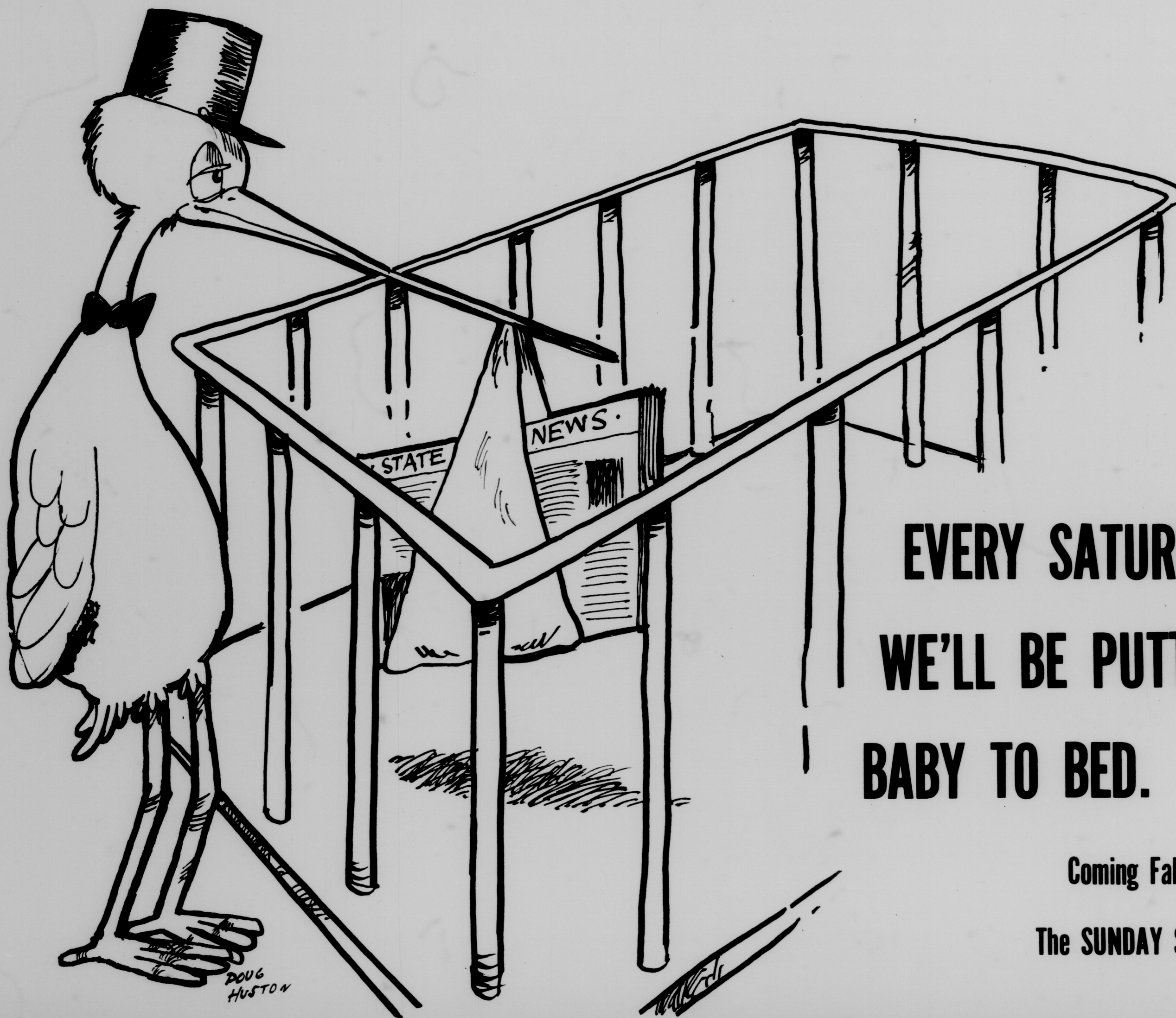
AUSSC still has candidates to interview.

"Some of these are awfully good, but we don't know yet if we will be able to interview them," Hathaway said.

"I don't view it as probable that someone would go on the final list that we hadn't talked to personally," he added.

Do any of the candidates express concern about any weaknesses with MSU?

"Every person we've interviewed so far has had a terrific respect for MSU," Hathaway said. "They regard MSU as one of the greatest challenges in higher education."



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Search for presidents

(continued from page 5)

leaders because the slightest misunderstanding can lead to a sit-in and consequent bad publicity. The president needs a superior intelligence system—preferably through his dean of students—to keep tabs on campus activity, especially in the face of the current wave of student firebrands who seek to affect his administration.

Then, before dinner, the president meets his fund-raising aids to drive downtown for an evening with a wealthy widow who might give as much as \$15 million to the institution. At dinner it is discovered that she wants to finance studies of extrasensory perception, a subject regarded by most academicians as akin to snake oil and voodoo. Warily, the president attempts to "educate" her about the marvelous contribution she could make in the behavioral sciences.

It's enough to make him weary. "Presidential fatigue" has become a common syndrome on the American campus. When he quit last summer as president of Indiana University, Elvis J. Stahr, former secretary of the army, cited "fatigue" as one of his reasons. This fall, W. Clarke Wescoe, chancellor of the University of Kansas, announced his impending resignation. So did Vernon R. Alden, president of Ohio University. They join a growing company of college presidents who have had enough—Swarthmore's Courtney Smith, Kentucky's John W. Oswald, San Francisco State's John Summerskill, and Hawaii's Thomas Hamilton. All are in their forties or fifties.

Though the college president must be adept at public relations, few have public relations or fund-raising backgrounds because those professions lack status in the eyes of faculty and students. But there are exceptions like Duncan Wimpers, the impressive aviator who came to Monmouth College in Illinois from the Colorado School of Mines. A retired newspaper editor, Milburn P. Akers, recently was appointed president of Shimer College in Mount Carroll, Ill., after serving as an effective lobbyist for private colleges

in Illinois. And reversing this route, Charles W. Banta resigned as president of Wisconsin's Milton College to take over fund-raising and public relations of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.

Despite the rise of Big Science on the campus since World War II, the presidential plums usually fall to the social scientists—the sociologists, historians, theologians, lawyers, and business professors. One theory holds that the average board member feels in closer rapport with social scientists and humanists than with those strange types in the white coats who emerge only occasionally from the laboratory with acid stains on their fingers. Another explanation is that the physical scientists prefer to make history with concrete contributions to the advancement of mankind rather than seek the perishable goals of balanced budgets and blue-ribbon facilities.

Even so, some notable scientists have occupied the presidential swivel chair. Chicago, for example, has been run with distinction by George Wells Beadle, who earlier shared a Nobel prize for research in genetics while at California Institute of Technology. Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and a Nobel winner in nuclear chemistry, served as chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley. Frederick L. Hovde, a chemical engineer, became president of Purdue in 1946, and physicist Lee A. Du Bridge became president of Cal Tech at Pasadena the same year. Northwestern's J. Roscoe Miller is a physician, and De Paul's president, the Very Rev. John R. Cortelyou, is a distinguished biologist.

Occasionally college presidencies are filled by men who don't carry a Ph.D. membership card. Last year, Maurice Mitchell, the Chicago-based senior executive of Encyclopaedia Britannica, became president of the University of Denver. Although he lacked a Ph.D., he had earned high marks in developing the resources of Britannica's books and films. Vernon Alden, who will leave Ohio University in June to become chairman of the board of the Boston Co. and the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., scaled the academic peaks without a Ph.D. The school gave him a salary of \$35,000 a year, a \$3,000 expense account, a rent-free Victorian house in which he entertained 4,000 visitors last year, a 1966 Mercury sedan that he drives himself, and the use of the university's nine-plane air force. It also gave him his share

of headaches from the 16,000 member student body. Last May about 1,250 of them stoned his home, and the National Guard was called to restore order.

It is said that a new breed of college presidents is rising, young and active, with a concern for corporate affairs and with interests that reach far beyond the campus. Whether the conservative faculty members, the anti-business students, and the alumni will accept them remains to be seen. The power of the college president is becoming diluted if ever, indeed, it was solid. Sidney Hook, chairman of the Dept. of Philosophy at New York University, recently observed:

"Fifty years ago, the power of the chief university administrator was almost as unlimited as that of an absolute monarch. Today, the administrator is a much-harried man with much less power and authority among faculty, and especially students, than his forebears. . . . Without administrative leadership, every institution, especially universities, whose faculties are notoriously reluctant to introduce curricular changes, run downhill. The greatness of a university consists predominantly in the greatness of its faculty. But faculties . . . The most democratically run institutions of learning are usually the most mediocre."

In addition to the student revolt, environmental problems, and faculty turnover, the average college president faces, first and foremost, economic realities that make him his institution's chief fund-raiser. Although many colleges maintain large and sophisticated staffs of "development" experts (fund-raisers), it is the president who must carry the empty hat into the best homes, offices, clubs. McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, says:

"Our colleges and universities, over the last 20 years, have experienced an expansion that is without precedent—in buildings and in budgets, in students and in professors, in reputation, and in rewards—in power and pride and in deserved prestige. As we try to tell our countrymen that we are faced with imminent bankruptcy, we confront the painful fact that in the eyes of the American people—and I think also in the eyes of the disinterested observers abroad—we are a triumphant success. . . . We come before the country to plead financial emergency at a time when our public standing has never been higher. It is at the least an unhappy accident of timing."

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Dept. of Interior under Nader fire

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government critic and consumer advocate Ralph Nader asserted Monday the Interior Dept. is suppressing a report on harmful environmental effects of underground mining, "so as not to discomfort or expose the coal industry to public criticism."

"The principal official involved in holding back the report," Nader said, "is Mr. Hollis Dole, asst. secretary for mineral resources."

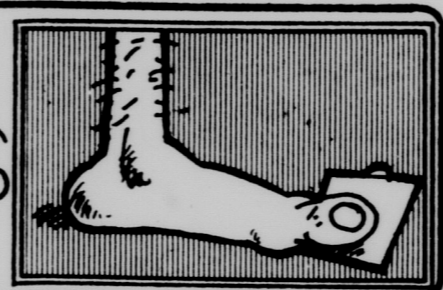
Nader made the allegations and quoted what he said were excerpts from the report in a letter to Undersecretary Russell E. Train. He urged Train to "prevail upon your department" to release the report.

Dole's deputy, Gene P. Morrell, said Dole had not seen the letter but that his response to the allegations as described to him was that he "didn't know what Nader was talking about."

Train could not be reached immediately.

Nader's letter said the department had prepared a 240-page report entitled "Environmental Effects of Underground Mining and of Mineral Processing," meeting an April 1 deadline set by former President Lyndon B. Johnson, but has not released it.

FACULTY FOOTNOTES



Leo Katz, professor of statistics and probability and director of the Statistical Laboratory, will head the MSU delegation to the 37th session of the International Statistical Institute in London, Sept. 3-11. He was elected chairman of the delegation by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences.

Gov. Milliken recently reappointed Robert B. Hotaling, professor of urban planning and land use, to the State Board of Registration for Professional Community Planners. Hotaling has been a member of the board since 1967.

science and mathematics teaching center, and Alan Spitz, professor of international relations in James Madison College, have represented MSU in an educator's seminar at Kansas State University. They also served as observers to the Army ROTC Summer Camp at Fort Riley, Kan.

A.M. Pearson, professor of food science, has been appointed to the Committee on Animal Products for the National Academy of Sciences. The committee provides scientific and technical advice to the U.S. Army Natick Laboratories in research and development programs related to animal products for ration items.

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