The Weekly
Summer Edition

The Daily Collegian

Choir:
Starting Out in England
--see page 2

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associated press

NewScope

The World

Wheeler Assessing Vietnam Fighting Lull

SAIGON — Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived yesterday, arousing speculation that improvement in South Vietnam's armed forces may allow further U.S. troop withdrawals this year.

Officially, Wheeler came for a four-day visit to assess the four-week lull in the fighting and to learn more of the progress of the South Vietnam Armed forces in taking over more combat duties from U.S. soldiers and Marines.

He was met at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Airport by Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, U.S. commander in Vietnam, and Adm. John S. McCain Jr., the commander in chief in the Pacific. McCain had arrived earlier from Honolulu. All three left for Saigon without making statements.

McCain last month headed a military and civilian task force that worked out details of the 25,000-man pullout of U.S. forces that President Nixon ordered to be completed next month.

A U.S. Command spokesman said he did not know if McCain's arrival was part of a similar assignment. But he emphasized it was not unusual for the admiral to come to Vietnam to meet Wheeler, since they will be talking about matters in McCain's area of responsibility.

All the 25,000 U.S. soldiers and Marines involved in the initial withdrawal will be out of Vietnam by Aug. 31, leaving a total strength of around 513,500 Americans in Vietnam.

Wheeler's visit may well be prompted by Nixon's avowed hope of exceeding an end of year withdrawal of 100,000 U.S. troops.

★ ★ ★

Pacifists Journey to Hanoi for Prisoners

PARIS — Seven American pacifists, including two women, passed through Paris yesterday on their way to Hanoi to receive three U.S. war prisoners, freed by the North Vietnamese.

The prisoners, still unnamed, are being released in Hanoi in what North Vietnam has called a "goodwill gesture" to mark U.S. Independence Day.

The pacifist group, led by Rennard C. Davis, 28, was invited to Hanoi to escort the three prisoners back to the United States.

Davis is under indictment with seven other persons in the United States on charges of inciting mob action during the 1968 Democratic National Convention. Federal Appellate Court Judge Otto Kerner in Chicago gave Davis special permission Tuesday to leave the United States for three weeks in connection with the prisoner release.

The seven Americans arrived at Orly Airport from New York and left almost immediately on another plane for Phnom Penh, Cambodia, where they will take the weekly flight to Hanoi of the International Control Commission.

The North Vietnamese invited the group to escort the three prisoners home to avoid them being interrogated en route by military authorities.

The Nation

Navy Maintains Watch on Soviet Flotilla

WASHINGTON — Without being too pushy about it, the U.S. Navy is maintaining its close surface and air surveillance over the first Soviet flotilla to penetrate the Gulf of Mexico.

The Pentagon said yesterday the U.S. destroyer escort Thomas J. Gary, an electronics-packed radar picket ship, is following five of the Soviet vessels at a point about 250 miles west-northwest of Key West, Fla.

In addition, Navy P3 antisubmarine warfare planes make periodic checks on the Soviet formation. Three Soviet support ships — two oilers and a sub tender — have anchored about 75 miles west of Key West and 98 miles west-northwest of Havana.

The Soviet group — built around a cruiser, destroyer and frigate, all with guided missiles — is due to participate in ceremonies in Havana July 26 celebrating Fidel Castro's revolution.

The Navy isn't saying how it will continue surveillance once the Soviet ships dock in Havana but high flying U2 reconnaissance planes are based in Florida only minutes from Cuba.

A U2 could easily photograph the formation from a high altitude without actually penetrating Cuban air space, officers say.

The Navy says it plans no communication with the Soviet ships either at sea or through the Marine base at Guantanamo.

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White House Opposes Wage, Price Controls

WASHINGTON — The White House ruled out wage and price controls "under conditions that are now foreseeable" yesterday as Republican leaders continued to press for Senate passage of the income surtax bill.

Declaring that President Nixon and his administration are opposed to wage and price controls as an anti-inflation device, White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler told newsmen:

"This administration is pursuing a course of action to cool the economy and the strategy which this administration is following does not include wage and price controls."

Zeigler, seeking to end confusion over the administration's stand, said he spoke after talking with Nixon and some of the President's chief economic advisers, including Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy.

Ziegler said Nixon has consistently been opposed to wage and price controls and added: "Looking into the future with the knowledge and experience that this administration and projecting the various alternatives that could be used in the foreseeable future, wage and price controls would not be considered."

Some of the confusion arose when Secretary Kennedy told a congressional committee recently that wage-price controls might have to be considered if Congress did not extend the income tax surcharge. Kennedy suggested this possibility under questioning and said at the time that he did not favor such controls.

At a news conference Wednesday, Kennedy stressed that Senate action on the income surtax extension is needed before Congress starts a summer recess on Aug. 13.

"I think it would be very bad to have the surtax in doubt beyond the recess," Kennedy said, adding that "until the legislation takes effect" there will be some doubt about the administration's commitment to curb inflation.

The Senate's Democratic Policy Committee has voted to hold up the surtax extender until tax reform measures are also ready for Senate action.

The State

Shapp, Casey Square Off on Endorsements

HARRISBURG — The Democratic State Committee opened hearings yesterday on party reform and almost immediately the old wounds of the bloody 1966 gubernatorial primary were re-opened.

The first witnesses included the two candidates in that primary, industrialist Milton J. Shapp and the now state Auditor General, Robert P. Casey.

The two squared off over the issue of party endorsement of primary candidates with Casey, who got the party policy committee nod in 1966, supporting continuation of the idea in a somewhat revised form.

But Shapp, who whipped Casey in the primary on a "man against the party machine" campaign he financed with his own millions, urged: "Wherever there is a primary fight, let the party organization keep its hands off."

Casey agreed with Shapp that the policy committee — the 80 or so Democrats who actually run the party — be abolished but added: "It power to recommend candidates should be granted to a state committee elected on the 'one-man, one vote' principle."

The auditor general said: "We should require that all candidates who desire party endorsement appear before the state committee in an open public meeting so that they can speak and present their views for the consideration of the state committee."

Shapp, who cashed in his $12 million holdings in an electronics firm he founded to finance his political career, blasted the policy committee because it "has no special standing" yet "endorsement by the policy committee has loosened party purse strings in a primary for some candidates."

Casey said "consideration should be given to financial support for candidates endorsed for nomination by the state committee." This, he said in an apparent reference to Shapp's millions, would help "a qualified member of the Democratic Party, regardless of his financial means" to run for office. On party reform, both agreed the policy committee should be abolished and some method of applying the "one man, one vote" principle to committee membership be established.

Major Maneuvers Successful Astronauts Relaxed, Ready

By The Associated Press

Three men wearing American flags on their left sleeves rocketed away from earth yesterday to take mankind's most daring step into the unknown, a walk on the moon.

Their major maneuvers went off without a hitch. From the minute they blasted off from Cape Kennedy, Fla., at 9:32 a.m. EDT — a shade over half a second late — their troubles were all small.

Civilian Neil A. Armstrong, Air Force Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr., and Air Force Lt. Col. Michael Collins tried but failed to televise pictures to earth. The cause wasn't known, but the trouble seemed to be on earth.

On the other hand, the course of Apollo 11 was so accurate that a planned correcting maneuver was skipped.

By launch time more than a million people had flocked to beaches around Cape Kennedy. Television via satellite and ground relay beamed the launch to an estimated 528 million people in at least 33 nations around the world.

His confidence buoyed by the smoothness of the flight, President Nixon urged all Americans to make Monday a holiday so they could watch the first men walk on the moon in the early hours of that day. His announcement came with the flight barely six hours old.

"In past ages exploration was a lonely enterprise," he said. "But today, the miracles of space travel are matched by the miracles of space communications; even across the vast lunar distance, television brings the moment of discovery into our homes, and makes all of us participants."

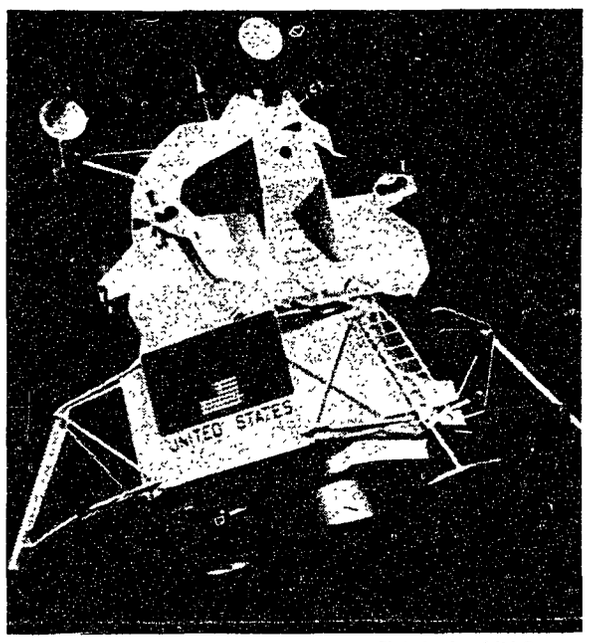
Discovery could come sooner for a Soviet spaceship. Luna 15, unmanned, and with the barest of information available on its mission, was nearing the moon. Britain's Jodrell Bank Radio Observatory reported a burst of signals from the Soviet spaceship just before Apollo 11 roared into space. Some believe Luna 15 is to soft-land, scoop up lunar soil, and bring it back to earth.

Everything was perfect for Apollo 11, after a countdown that was always on or ahead of schedule. Two and a half hours after launch, a final rocket burn broke the grip of earth's gravity and sent Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins toward the waxing crescent moon, a scant 100 hours away.

"You're on your way now," announced mission control. An hour and a half later, the astronauts disengaged from their launch rocket, docked with the lunar lander garaged inside the rocket's hull and fetched it, ready for the long coast to the moon.

Radio commands from the ground sent the now useless third stage of Saturn 5 into a long orbit around the sun, to get it out of the way.

Below them, the astronauts had a shrinking view of earth.



—Photo by Associated Press

MODEL OF the lunar module, called "The Eagle" by the astronauts. The Eagle will carry two astronauts to the surface of the moon. The lower portion of the module with its four landing legs will be left there and the upper stage will be used to carry the astronauts back to their spacecraft.

Said spacecraft commander Armstrong, "Out of my window right now I can observe the entire of North America, Alaska, over the pole, down to the Yucatan Peninsula, Cuba, the northern part of South America, and then I run out of window."

He also beamed a weather report earthward: Clear over most of the United States, except for a cloudy front moving across the center of the nation, clear over the Greenland icecap.

"I don't know what I was looking at," chuckled Mike Collins at the other window, "but the view was pretty good."

After their major maneuvers, the astronauts concentrated on navigating by the stars, picking out their pure light in the blackness of space. Then came an eating period, a series of routine tests, and another meal, culminating in a nine-hour rest period.

The only trace of worry came with a faulty indicator light on the spacecraft control panel. A check of systems straightened it out. Flight controllers said there were a number of small aberrations they called "funnies" that would be chased down during the night.

The crew was concerned slightly because they had used more maneuvering fuel than expected. Mission control said to forget it, it was no problem.

Meanwhile Apollo 11 was moonward bound at something like 25,000 miles an hour. It will slow gradually as its momentum is nibbled away by earth gravity, but then it will increase again as the spacecraft goes over the gravity hill and falls into the spell of the moon.

The stoic attitude in the spacecraft contrasted with the thrills the flight created around the world.

Eight hours after launch, Armstrong and Collins doffed their heavy pressure suits. Aldrin had an hour earlier. As the astronauts began getting their house in order for the night, they put the Apollo 11 spaceship in what is called a barbecue mode. In this position, it turns slowly on its axis like a hot dog on a spit, changing the sunside constantly to control temperature.

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Agnew Views Mars

SPACECENTER, Houston (AP) — Among the very important persons invited by the space agency to watch the launch from bleachers a safe 3½ miles away was Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, who heads the nation's space council.

In an interview, he said he believed America should plan to put a man on Mars. "Someone is going to do it," he said.

"I think we shouldn't be too timid to say by the end of this century we're going to put a man on Mars. That's my judgment."

Agnew is a member of the special presidential committee that will recommend America's future goals in space in September. He admitted his viewpoint on Mars was a minority opinion on the committee.

Former President Lyndon B. Johnson was also in the VIP stands. A prime mover in space affairs from his days as senator and later as President Kennedy's expert on space affairs, this was the first launch he had seen first hand. When the rocket rose from the pad and the shock waves shook the spectators, he shouted, "Come on Baby. . . Go Baby."

Later, he reviewed the decisions and the effort of the last 12 years that had culminated in this launch. "If we can do all that in such a short time," he said, "I wonder why we can't put the same effort into peace for all time."

Luna 15 Nears Moon

JODRELL BANK, England (AP) — The 250-foot radio telescope at Jodrell Bank traced the Soviet Luna 15 three-quarters of the way to the moon yesterday.

Sir Bernard Lovell, director of this observatory, said the observatory received signals from Luna 15 until a few minutes before the Apollo 11 liftoff from Florida.

An aide said no more signals were expected today, as Luna 15 was below the horizon of the Soviet Crimean tracking station where they would be received.

With Luna 15 nearing the moon, Sir Bernard said the unmanned Soviet probe was as much a puzzle as ever.

"We simply do not know what Luna 15 is going to do," he said. "But I have no doubt it is the beginning of a series to bring back lunar soil.

"Whether it will be done with this one I don't know. But if it were, it would be a remarkable achievement."

Lovell's aide said Luna 15 would reach the vicinity of the moon Thursday between 10 a.m. and noon — 5 a.m. and 7 a.m., EDT.

Apollo 11 Flies in the Spirit of Columbus

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP) — At 4:45, a half-hour before sunrise, Aug. 3, 1492, in the harbor of Palos, Spain, Christopher Columbus ordered the anchors up.

"And with sails hanging limp and no sound but the slow splash of the long oars and their rattle and creak in the ports," the three ships moved out on the ebb tide on a windless morning.

A sea breeze finally filled the sails and the ships picked up speed, to four knots. Until sunset, they remained within sight of the land. And in this manner, Samuel Eliot Morison tells us, Columbus set out "on a conquest for the Cross that would outlast all worldly empires."

At 9:32, three hours after sunrise of another windless morning, July 16, 1969, three men of the New World discovered by Columbus set out to explore the moon "in peace for all mankind." They set out, as he did, at a time of confusion and changing values and pessimism among men.

They rose from the earth on a rocket five times the length of his ship and soon flew at a speed more than 5,000 times faster than his. Their voyage would cost $355 million. His cost $14,000. He found a new continent, which profoundly shaped history. What would they find?

They rose from the earth with a roar and flame and were followed into the sky by the eyes of men everywhere. If anyone saw Columbus off, it is not recorded. Queen Isabella didn't come. President Nixon didn't either, but watched on television with untold millions around the world — the greatest audience for a single event in the whole history of man. 1492 wasn't much of a year for superlatives.

It was hot and humid and almost cloudless over the scrubby sands of Florida where a million people had come to watch.

And now the seconds were ticking down and everything was coming together on Launch Pad 39A — the nine million separate pieces of hardware, the 300,000 people involved, the eight years of effort, the $24 billion of treasure, the daring promise of a young president.

Converging, too, on Pad 39A were the living and dead — Neil A. Armstrong and Christopher Columbus, Mike Collins and Charles A. Lindbergh, Buzz Adlrin and Orville Wright, John F. Kennedy and Isabella of Spain, Wernher von Braun and Isaac Newton, Robert Goddard and Archimedes.

Two minutes and 10 seconds and counting and the moon at this precise second was 218,986 miles away . . .

Forty seconds . . .

Twenty-two seconds . . .

Eight . . seven . . six . . five . . four . . three . . two . . one

"And we have lift off."

The flame spread in orange and white and blue fans and the earth shook with unearthly sound and the huge rocket with those small men on top rose and hovered as if reluctant to leave the planet and then gathered speed straight up and people watching from the stands applauded and shouted, "Go!" and many wept. And soon it was lost in the sky, leaving behind a huge mushroom cloud and a flock of birds and, one felt, people everywhere pushing with their minds and their bodies and somehow reverent in this moment in the story of man.

El Salvador Ignores Conditional Ceasefire

(AP) — Honduras accepted yesterday a conditional ceasefire in the war with El Salvador, a peace committee of the Organization of American States announced. But Salvador troops thrusting deeper into Honduras showed no sign of halting.

Instead, the Salvador army demanded that the armed forces of Honduras "surrender or be destroyed on the battlefield" on the third day of the war between the two small Central American nations.

It was understood El Salvador demanded as part of a ceasefire a guarantee for the property and rights of the 300,000 Salvador people who live in Honduras, one of the causes of the outbreak of the war. El Salvador accused Honduras of committing atrocities against those people.

A spokesman for the OAS peace committee, which arrived from Washington in San Salvador Tuesday night, said Honduras responded to its call for a cease-fire by agreeing, provided Salvador troops withdraw to their own territory.

Salvador tanks and troops were on the march toward Tegucigalpa, Honduras' capital, after crossing the eastern frontier and it appeared the heaviest fighting raged around Nacaome.

Nacome is 33 road miles deep into Honduras and is near a highway that leads 75 miles north to Tegucigalpa. Although Honduras denied it, El Salvador's army repeated its claim of capturing Nacaome and said heavy casualties were inflicted. It asserted 250 prisoners have been captured.

A Honduran communique said its army had "moved from the defensive to the offensive and is pushing back the aggressors" on this front.

In Tegucigalpa, the government called on the civilian population to be ready to "go to the place assigned by the government to defend the fatherland and fight the aggressor." El Salvador has an army of 6,600 men to 2,500 for Honduras.

The war between the two countries, both members of the Central American Common Market—already a bloodied victim of the conflict—has been labeled the "soccer war." But although the conflict was sparked by violence during and after soccer matches between the two countries' national teams, the roots of the problem are social and economic.

El Salvador, overpopulated and five times smaller than Honduras, has seen more than 300,000 of its citizens emigrate to Honduran territory. The two countries also have had territorial disputes that date to the days of Spanish domination.

Honduras resents the massive Salvador immigration and has made attempts to stop it.

Students, Faculty Deserve Representation

New Trustee Reflects on Duties

By RENA ROSENSON
Collegian Staff Writer

For the first time in many years, a professional educator has been elected to the Board of Trustees of Penn State. In her own words, Mrs. Helen Wise said, "I was very honored to be elected. My election is an indication that people think that there is a place for a professional educator on the Board of Trustees of a large university. Penn State hasn't had one in a long time, if ever."

Mrs. Wise has a doctorate in education, teaches social studies at the State College Junior High School and is president of the Pennsylvania State Education Association. She said she feels that those qualifications, which result in a long term association with students of all ages, should be beneficial to her as a trustee of the University and in turn to the students and faculty of the University. She said that she will probably look at things a bit differently than the other members of the Board since she is a classroom teacher.

Mrs. Wise said it is early to say much about what she can do as a trustee since the first Board meeting is not until the end of July and since she really is not aware of the entire scope of the job. She added that she realizes that one person cannot initiate changes himself, but that "one person can bring different views to the Board. There is always the need for a fresh outlook."

Mrs. Wise does recognize some changes that must be made at Penn State.

She said, "First, there is the definite need of the Board to meet more frequently—quarterly if not every month. As it is now the members of the Board don't really know what is going on. More frequent meetings would allow them to get closer to the situations they are involved in and to know more about them.

"Secondly, there is a need for legitimate ways of involving the students and faculty in the decisions of the Board of Trustees. If the way is not by giving them voting power, then it could be by having the Board act as a sounding board for the students and the faculty."

Mrs. Wise cited Colloquy as a good example of involving the student body and the faculty with the Board. She said that although few members of te Board took part in the program, every member knew about it and the problems it involved.

Mrs. Wise said she feels that more of the "Colloquy kind of thing" is necessary, even if it is on a more informal basis.

Mrs. Wise said that there is always the tendency toward a kind of provincialism in a large university, partly due to the yearly turnover of Board members and the small number of members.

"But a great university has to be willing to change—not just for the sake of change, though. We must look at the problems of all people, not only those of the University, and see how we can help through the University.

"There is a tendency of the University to rest on its laurels—to react instead of acting to changes. We can't do that. In fact, we should seek out changes for the good of the whole society," she said.

Mrs. Wise said she considers the election of Jesse Arnelle to the Board of Trustees to be a step in the right direction.

"I think it's tremendous. It is a really good sign that people realize that there is a need for different types of people on the Board," she said.

She explained that it is not only the racial part of it that is important, but the youth part of it, too. "Most members of the Board of Trustees of a university are older—in their 50's and 60's. Jesse is a younger man with fresh ideas and a tremendous understanding of people. He has been in the Peace Corps for a few years in Turkey and India. That experience gives him an understanding of world problems that many of us don't have."

Concerning the responsibility a university and its Board of Trustees has to its students, Mrs. Wise said, "The university has to be a place where a student sets his values and goals in and out of class. It is a place where a person should be able to learn as much as he can in order to find himself.

"He must have the opportunity to interact with all kinds of people. We need the skills that we learn in college, but we also need room for other's ideas. Whether or not a person likes or agrees with Al Capp or Muhammad Ali, he should still experience interaction with him in order to be able to find his true self."

Letters to the Editor

Objection to Faculty Club

TO THE EDITOR: Just as this white country finds it more convenient to shoot itself to the moon rather than to find the will to resolve human concerns on Earth—this white University decides that it is easier to construct a plush faculty club for its nearly all white faculty rather than to exert all possible institutional effort to find funds for back and brown students.

The Black Student Union is not surprised at this turn of events. Indeed, the idea of constructing a separate facility for whites with special privileges is not a new nor such a shocking concept in America. We blacks are not only quite used to whites indulging themselves at the expense of our brothers and sisters; but, we are also getting damn sick of it.

Let it be known to all concerned—one of these days you are going to live to regret placing the value of a structural facility above human facility. Brother Malcolm observed several years ago that folks should not be surprised at "chickens coming home to roost."

Black Student Union:
J. Raleigh Demby
Chairman of Communications
Vincent Benson
Chairman of Political Activities
Bill Patterson
Chairman of Counseling

Library: Building a Barricade

TO THE EDITOR: Once again we are faced with new construction on this campus. Amazing as it may seem, nothing has been learned from past experience.

I did not attend the dedication of the hallowed ground, but I did review the architects' "sales pitch" drawings. I cannot criticize the physical appearance because that must always be left to the eyes of the beholder. But I can comment on the internal physicality (only after hearing an explanation from the architect) and the external impact upon the campus plan as students use it. I have participated in the development of four campus plans, so I am somewhat qualified to comment on the latter.

This campus is serviced by many pedestrian paths. The most sizable is the MALL (Willard side of Old Main). On one end we have State College and on the other is stately Pattee Library, which terminates viewing in that direction. I'm sure these were major acknowledgements leading to the architectural development since the walkway between the south campus and the north campus (Arts, Chambers and all those buildings) is to be severed by a solid, physical connection between old Pattee and the new addition. The west wing addition did the same thing.

Physical connection between all major areas of the structure is undeniably the most important aspect of the addition. But what about the students using the campus? We have a football team which is nationally recognized; professors who are internationally known; but the students paying to use this campus are not even recognized locally at University Park.

The pedestrian flow will be hampered, if not hindered, by the connection corridor. Certainly more time will be wasted by those who have a class in Willard area one period and a class in Chambers area the next.

The solution is quite simple. The library planner, campus planner and the architect need only to walk around the West Halls Quadrangle. The answer is there and is very simple.

I hereby challenge the campus planners to prove: a barricade is not going to be built.

Dennis J. Krill
5th-year architect-Milesburg

Alleviate the Conditions

TO THE EDITOR: The letter by Mr. Levin, of the Hillel Foundation, (July 10) is an unfortunate extension of the incident during the Summer Term registration in which Hillel Foundation passed out political propaganda on behalf of a foreign state (Israel).

In his letter, Mr. Levin indicated that he apologized to Mr. Fuller for "any misunderstanding" and implying that this apology was not for the distasteful act which was in total contradiction with the Undergraduate Student Government philosophy regarding registration activities. This clearly shows a dangerous attitude, though not unfamiliar to us, that some people will do anything to achieve their goals, whether political or otherwise, as long as they can get away with it.

The reasoning given by Mr. Levin for distributing such material can better be described as an insult to the intelligence of the Penn State community. If the object was to "bring people to the table....ask who we were...." and bearing in mind that Hillel is an American Jewish organization, one wold ask what is wrong with symbols of achievements of American Jews in the U.S.? or what is wrong with the American flag or even buttons with "America Must Live" printed on them?

Mr. Levin asserts that, "we have never stated that Arabs shouldn't live too,". While this might be true, the fact that he is supporting and working for "Israel Must Live" is a clear support for the genocide by Israel against the Palestine Arabs. This conclusion is based on the fact, as stated by David Ben Gurion, that "Israel is the country of Jews. Every Arab who lives here has the same rights as any minority in any country of the world, but he must admit the fact that he lives in a Jewish country."

Since Mr. Levin is a member of a minority group in the United States perhaps he can compare the rights and privileges he is enjoying in this country with that enjoyed by the Arabs in Israel, a claimed Western democratic state and perhaps he can see that there is a more worthy cause to fight for than the life of a racist political system—and that is human dignity.

The Jewishness of the State of Israel was also asserted by the Israeli Defense Minister, Dayan, on the CBS Show "Face the Nation" when he said, "we want a Jewish state like the French have a French state,".

I sincerely hope that Mr. Levin, the Hillel Foundation, and all decent people in this country, whatever their faith is, will realize the magnitude of the human suffering in the Middle East and work towards alleviating the conditions which are causing it because, after all, what is morally wrong can never be politically right.

T. A. Bakr
Graduate-Civil Engineering

Peace—Instead of Fighting

TO THE EDITOR: The last issue of The Collegian carried a rebuttal of the Ateya letter of 7/3 by yarry Levin. Barry had to speak for himself. I would like to defend both parties you slandered.

First, Barry's apology should be proof enough that the question of his loyalty was ill-advised. Let it be stated that Barry is a showman; and buttons are a fact of life on this campus. (I know Barry quite well, and I am also "Buttonman's roommate, so I speak from experience.) Barry, by the way is the little "schnook" the Lion mauls at our halftime shows. A showman, Mr. Atcya, not a spy.

Secondly, let it be clearly understood that my people the Jews have paid for every square-inch of land in Israel From the enslavement of Exodus to the progroms, which made the Nazis look like children, I can find reasons why the word genocide was invented, and why the world owed the Jews Israel.

The rest of your letter was a distortion of history, as most Americans know it from our texts. If you so loved Palestine, why was it such a hell-hole of a desert when the Zionists were given shelter by your people. The fact that by the blood, sweat and tears of the Israelis alone is the reason for the desert blooming against it before is at least an appeal to squatter's rights.

If the present does not excite you, Mr. Ateya forget about the sufferings my people have endured and turn to their achievements. What other people have consistently lit the way for the progress of the Western world as have the Jews. From the Ten Commandments, through the Dark Ages, where with the Great Arab leaders they kept learning alive in Europe until they were both expelled, to the names of the 20th century: Einstein, Salk, Schweitzer, or the civil rights work of the B'Nai B'rith Anti-defamation League.

Where has the Arab world been, Mr. Ateya? Why do you cry for the refugees now? Which government of the Arab bloc do you compare to the Israeli aid work, officially, to many African countries including Biafra? How much better, or worse, have those refugees been under Israeli torture of medical aid and a desire to shelter, and educate these people?

Lastly, sir, how dare you even suggest that my pride in the people and nation of Israel even infinitesimally diminish my feelings for America. You ask why we look to Israel? I say, ask any protestor of this nation's government and he will tell you he is disgusted by the bureaucracy and hypocrisy that have kept this nation from achieving its potential as the richest democracy on Earth. Then I say look to tiny Israel as a lesson in what can be achieved by a democracy that has no time for those two pitfalls and learn. Israel today embodies America's best ideals, democracy and a pioneer spirit, the same spirit which will take men to the moon this week. Your people have stayed in our country Mr. Ateya. What have they given us besides the pyramids. In fact, sir, how dare you call yourselves the Penn State Arab Club. What have you done for this University? Hillel makes no such distinction.

Mr. Ateya, neither I nor any Jewish leader has ever made a statement that Arab genocide was a solution to the Mid-East problem. Why should your people want our demise. Have not Israel and the Jews shown the world that they belong? Wouldn't there be some advantage to peace instead of constant fighting, no matter who governed the unfortunate refugees caught in the middle? I ask you sir, also to have respect for the intelligence of the Penn State student. Why not instead of listing invented Israeli transgressions point out to the world the modern achievements of the Arab world as they learn to live together.

Richard Wallace
Research Assistant-Biochemistry

63 Years of Editorial Freedom

The Daily Collegian

Successor to The Free Lance, est. 1887

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Touring Ensemble Performed Three Concerts

Choir: Starting Out in England

By PAUL SEYDOR
Collegian Film Critic

EDITOR'S NOTE: Paul Seydor is currently traveling with the University European Tour Choir during its eighth tour of Europe. He will be sending back reports of the choir's doings in Europe regularly throughout the summer This first report was written July 4 in London.

Like most meticulously planned tours, the eighth tour of the University European Tour Choir began with a delay. Like crushed cigarettes in an ash tray, 62 singers, the director Raymond Brown and his wife, and one member of the fourth estate stood, sat, or lay gnarled, twisted, or stooped from the weight of heavy luggage, in the miniscule TWA boarding lounge at Kennedy International Airport, as the announcement sounded that Flight 706 to London would be delayed. The jetliner was now, in the words of the flight steward, "being serviced" (what several of the men made of the innuendo in that remark, it will, perhaps, be more prudent to omit). We let out a diffuse groan that sounded as if we were smitten with labor pains.

As we waited, our discomfiture traveled through the various stages of agony until it settled on an indifferent, if not exactly blissful, numbness. Half an hour later, which seemed like half a day later, a God-like announcement that we could begin boarding brought us back into the land of the sentient. Caravan-like, we entered the plane only to be welcomed by the unwelcomed greeting that because there were at least fifteen planes before us on the runway, we could not take off for another 45 minutes. Out came playing cards, books, and cigarettes.

SEYDOR

Finally, at 10:45 p.m., one hour and 45 minutes past schedule, on Thursday, June 26, Flight 706 began to fly, lifting off so smoothly it seemed as if we were remaining still while the earth dropped away.

Our spirits seemed to rise with our ascent. For most of us this was a first trip abroad, and it would take more than wrinkled slacks and sweaty blouses to dampen our enthusiasm. Romantically speaking, we would touch down on foreign soil in six hours. The plane came in over the northern coast of Ireland, the sight of whose cool, green hills, dotted with silvery lakes, made us want to take off our shoes right then. In fact, we first set foot on the hard concrete of London International Airport and weren't to touch real British soil until the buses carried us to our initial destonation in England, Oxford University.

But this gets us too far ahead; some introductory explanations first. The Penn State European Tour Choir was initiated in 1955, under the directorship of Willa Taylor, and has toured Europe biennially since then. This 1969 tour is the most extensive thus far, taking the choir for the first time to a Middle Eastern country, Israel, and to a Mediterranean country, Greece. From there we will travel to Yugoslavia, then to Italy. Austria, Germany, and Switzerland, from where we will return to the states six weeks and eighteen concerts from our initial departure.

The Tour Choir is a separate performing ensemble from any on campus. Its sole purpose to to tour Europe and perform there. It is made up of Penn State students who are able to pass the audition and to pay their own way. Before the first rehearsals the choir had never performed as a group; similarly, after the trip is over it will disband. The title remains constant, but the personnel, of course, fluctuate from tour to tour. Brown, who also directs the Penn State Concert and Chapel Choirs and the Penn State Singers, took charge of the Tour Choir in 1967. This is his second outing with it.

Rehearsals began on a tri-weekly basis in Spring Term. Prior to take-off for London, the choir spent four days of intensive rehearsing (three plus two-hour sessions per day) in New York City's International House.

The primary purpose of the tour is to perform music that Europeans wouldn't ordinarily have an opportunity to hear. Appositely, Brown has selected a program that stresses very early and very late American music, spanning two centuries, from William Billings and other Yankee tunesmiths to the settings of Whitman verse by the contemporaries Roberts Ward and Sanders, to Virgil Thomson's cheerful arrangement of the Southern folk song, "Green Fields".

To spread good will, to encourage the mingling of cultures is another function of the tour. Thus, as the ten-day visit to Israel is the high-point of the tour, Brown has included an arrangement of three Hebraic folk songs by the contemporary American composer Hugo Weisgall (who, incidentally, wrote the arrangements while he was a visiting professor at Penn State in 1960) and settings of two psalms of David by another American, Daniel Pinkham. "Deep River" and "Didn't My Lord Deliver, Daniel," two traditional Negro spirituals: and works by Bruckner, Casals, Scarlatti, and Tomkins round out the program.

The choir performs all of its concerts free: any donations or contributions received are turned over to local charities. As of this writing, the choir has performed three of its concerts. The first was in a small town called Brill. It is what is known as a "dormitory" village, which means that it is almost totally residential. Most of the citizens, quite wealthy, live in old homes or mansions, some dating back several centuries. Before the concert choir members were entertained individually at some of the homes, where we partook of everything from imported French wines of ancient vintages to home-made stout and ale. The stint at Brill was, incidentally, arranged by the wife of an Oxford linguist, who is frequently a visiting professor at Penn State.

The second concert was in Coventry Cathedral, an awesome new structure built to adjoin the ruins of the old, which was destroyed by the Nazi air attacks in World War II. Coventry was, in fact, the site of the first great Nazi saturation bombings, which in 1940 left the city center devastated. Since then this area has been completely renovated as part of a massive urban planning program. The highlight of this program is a traffic-free shopping plaza that has proven to be safe, convenient, and financially successful (State College residents opposed to the mall please note). It was also in Coventry, during the 1400's, that a lady of high estate named Godiva took a ride on a horse.

The third and, thus far, most prestigious concert was performed at New College Chapel, Oxford, under the auspices of the annual month-long English Bach Festival. To give an idea of the importance of this concert, such distinguished artists as Lionel Rogg, Helen Watts, Henryk Szeryng, and Ernst Haefliger shall be appearing as part of the Festival. The Honorary President of EBF is none other than Igor Stravinsky.

The choir was ready for the performance, which turned out quite admirable. A reviewer for the Oxford Mail wrote that Mr. Brown has a "well-trained" group that "responded instantly to his wishes. He has cultivated a well-blended tone which has a bel canto quality." The reviewer went on to note, quite accurately, that "the highpoint of this group (and the concert) was William Billings' Rose of Sharon, which was sung with great sensitivity."

Although that has been the only review, Brown received a very complimentary letter from the pastor of Brill church, who expressed his appreciation for the performance, wished the choir would return if and when it toured again, and commented on the tremendous "zest for life" the American students seemed to him to display. At Coventry we were hosted by the Lord Mayor, who regaled us with a sumptuous, ceremonious dinner.

Next time: more about England, by which time we should already have landed in Jerusalem.

Romanticism, Science Conflict on Moon Shot

Poets and Writers in Trouble: Mysteries of Moon are Gone

"Moon
you were my sadness
pictured in your
solitude
I spoke your name
in syllables
of gold
of tangerine
of silver tone

That was in reverie
before your fall."

—Robert Lima
Penn State, 1969

Apparently even man's spectacular conquest of the moon has a slight touch of nostalgia.

Because now comes the question, what happens to one of the great inspirations of poets and songwriters now that man's technology has unveiled the moon as nothing more than a pock-marked wasteland of rocks and craters?

"The mystery of the moon is gone," laments one such man, Robert F. Lima, poet, critic, and associate professor of Spanish and Comparative Literature.

"To the poet, the invasion of the moon is something like having a celestial joke played on him. For ages and ages, he has written about the moon in song and verse, linking her to love and fantasy, majesty and divinity; yet, suddenly, he finds that his place has been usurped and that his symbol has been deflowered."

And now that man's race to space has taken this traditional symbol of romanticism down from her pedestal, Lima says today's poet will have to relate to the moon in ways quite different from those of the past.

"He may either completely ignore the moon, start making light of her as one more absurdity in man's life, or try to create a neo-romantic image of life there, maybe even exclaiming: 'Long live man on the moon!'" the professor suggests.

"It could be that the Apollo mission, despite its purely technological achievement, may inspire the first real epic poem of modern literature. In recent centuries there hasn't been a subject big enough or worthy enough for epic consideration. Certainly the landing by man on the moon generates the excitement and awe necessary for such inspiration."

But the day of the moon as a romantic image is over, Lima maintains.

"Frank Sinatra's 'Fly Me To The Moon' could well be the very last romantic song written about the moon," he says. "The songwriters of today will have to change their style. They can't romanticize about the moon anymore, because the mystery has been explained and its exotic aspect debunked. When you know what something's about, it loses its appeal."

As for the poet, Lima expects many may choose to ignore the moon completely because its unbroken role in space exploration has made it a stepping-stone for what some call our materialistic society, a new symbol for colonization and exploitation.

"Even before the advent of the space program, even before projects like Vanguard, Gemini and Apollo were heard of, modern day poets began trending away from the romantic image of the moon," Lima points out.

"The contemporary poet is more involved with the socioeconomic problems of the world—pollution of natural resources, hunger, over-population, racial injustice, law and order, political hypocrisy and other human concerns. Where such subjects abound there's very little room left for poetry that is romantic."

While Alfred Noyes, for example, wrote of the moon as "a ghostly galleon tossed upon cloudy seas," today's poet is wrung in the sphere of protest and change.

Yet, while poets are going through this metamorphosis of themselves, Lima feels people as people will continue to take great pleasure in being able to look up and see the moon—even though it is just rocks and craters—because from earth it will still be beautiful.

"As individuals, I think—and hope!—that we will still find beauty in nature, despite our increasing technological sophistication," he says. "The changing moon should always remind us of our relatively humble achievements."

But what of the contemporary poet? What of his view of the moon? Perhaps, offers Lima, the answer lies in sending one there someday.

"The poet on the moon will be able to get a clearer view of the universe," he suggests. "Too many of today's poets have lost sight of the beauty of the macrocosm. In taking them away from the problems of earth, a new creative expansion could take place in them. Such a journey would make it possible for the poet to see the earth from the moon, as we now see the moon from the earth. The beauty and splendor of such a view, indeed its awe, would contrast meaningfully with the ugly, grotesque view the poet now has of his mother planet."

Appropriately, on the very eve of man's first daring attempt to actually land on the moon, Robert Lima, poet and professor, has attempted to capture his feelings in the way he knows best—through a poem entitled "Apollo."

"RUSHING
to barren Moon,
the rape of fertile Venus,
the clash with Mars
are left without a second
in our rhetoric

We are content
to spend ourselves
with reason

Let others put a dream to work."

THOUGH HE MAY be a bit premature, Robert F. Lima says today's contemporary poet might have a better view of the Earth by seeing it and writing about it from the moon.

Long Range Plans Had Included Unmanned Space Vehicle Only

At the very beginning not even the most visionary of the nation's space pioneers dared dream that the distant moon would be within the reach of man within a decade.

The year was 1958 and National Aeronautical Space Association was but a babe in arms and John P. Hagen could look back on it because he was there.

"Initially, when the long range plans for the future of NASA were being formulated, we weren't thinking in terms of a man on the moon by 1970," he recalled.

"It was clear that if adequate financial support were forthcoming and things went along reasonably well, this country could send a rocket to the moon by 1969.

"But that was to be an unmanned space vehicle to either land on the moon or orbit it. It wasn't until two or three years later that man was inserted so strongly into the space program."

Eleven years ago John P. Hagen was director of Project Vanguard, the nation's first venture into the space orbiting business.

Today as head of the Department of Astronomy he could sit back on the eve of man's most spectacular leap into the solar system, puff quietly on his pipe and remember.

He could remember that those weren't exactly jolly days for the American space scientist and he could remember all the heat that went with it.

"In the early 1950's the international scientific bureaus decided on a plan for a new International Geophysics Year in 1958 in which an effort would be made to orbit a satellite around the earth for scientific research," Hagen said.

"The President (Eisenhower) approved the project in 1955 and Vanguard was born. It was to be a civilian project that marked the beginning of the United State's earth satellite program."

His memory was clouded now and Hagen went on reflecting his pipe and remembering.

"We had to start from scratch. We had to build our own launch facilities. We had to build a vehicle and we had to develop a tracking system.

"Our plan was to launch a vehicle in 1958 during the IGY year, but even at that we were pushed because we were starting from scratch," Hagen said.

And then the Russians set the world on its ear.

Oct. 4, 1957, Sputnik I was shot into space by the Soviets and all hell broke loose in this country.

Jean Hagen remembered that, too.

"Everybody lost all sense of perspective. Everybody was screaming about why were they ahead of us. There was a lot of excitement in political and scientific circles, I assure you.

"In retrospect, the Russians made a decision to develop large military rockets to deliver their bulky heavier atomic weapons and they had been working on them for sometime.

"The real shock wasn't their capability in space but rather their capability in the art of military rocketry. The Russians had developed a massive intercontinental missile, something our experts weren't ready to believe," Hagen said.

The United States strove to catch up with and after to pass the Russians is ancient history now. It was heralded by the speech President Kennedy made to the Congress in 1961 making a man on the moon before the end of the decade a matter of national pride and priority.

Looking back, Hagen had this to say:

"If you do some Monday morning quarterbacking of the Russians hadn't orbited their satellite our space program probably would have ended with the IGY year and the Vanguard satellite launched in March of 1958.

"It would have taken years to convince Congress to put billions of dollars in the space program. The total cost of Vanguard was 5.90 million and with Congress in a thrifty setting Congressional support can be for that. The Russians' demonstration ability with an intercontinental missile turned Congress around."

Hagen said the space program in 1962 to return to help made to the Congress in his now-fine vocation, astronomy, and the scientific research of the upper atmosphere.

But he can't help but marvel at the giant strides the nation has taken in conquering the wonders of space.

"Twice I thought we would never meet the timetable we set for ourselves," he conceded. "In 1966 when Gemini failed to complete a scheduled rendezvous and then again in January, 1967, when the Apollo I fire killed the three astronaut. I didn't think we could make it. In both cases I was overly conservative.

"That's what's been so overwhelming about this, that our manned program has come so far so fast without, except for the tragic fire, any disaster to throw the schedule off.

And then the scientist in him comes out a bit.

"My only hope is that we don't permit our enthusiasm with the success of the program lose sight of the fact that this is a scientific venture," he said.

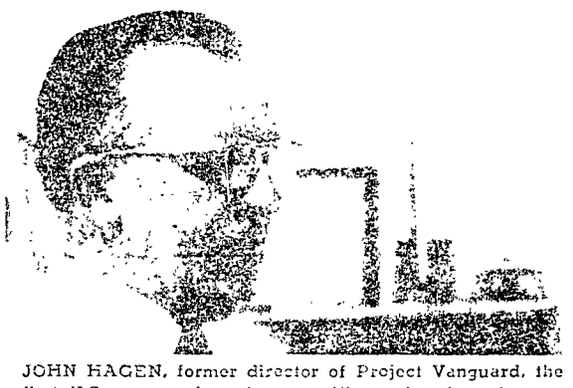
"As spectacular an achievement as the moon landing will be, the real achievement is going to be what the astronauts pick up and bring back from the moon so that we can learn more about it."

If he weren't for a previous commitment to attend a National Academy of Science meeting on solar-terrestial relationships in Colorado, Hagen would have been at Cape Kennedy for the moon launch.

But like all Americans he'll be watching it.

Asked what he expected to be doing at blast off time, he replied with a smile:

"Keeping my fingers crossed."



JOHN HAGEN, former director of Project Vanguard, the first U.S. venture into the scientific exploration of space by satellite, reflects on the giant strides taken in the nation's space program during the past decade.

"Mini-Colloquy" Continues Active Learning Philosophy

By KATHY McCORMICK
Collegian Staff Writer

"Mini-Colloquy" carries on the spirit of the Colloquy philosophy this summer. Colloquy, meaning "a conversation, especially a somewhat formal one," is a student initiated educational program with a philosophy that strives for "the continual interaction of minds and ideas," according to Edward Beckwith, co-chairman of the summer Colloquy.

This philosophy first took form Spring Term in a week long Colloquy called "The American Dream...Conflict '69". Featured Keynote speakers Ralph Nader, Muhammad Ali and Al Capp each drew audiences between 3,000 and 5,000. The residence-based program included panels and discussions with invited panelists who were specialists on the topics of discussion. The response to Colloquy was so favorable that a staff was retained for the summer Beckwith said.

Beckwith said the purpose of the mini-Colloquy is to expose freshmen to Colloquy through three panel discussions to be held August 5, 6, 7. Topics of the discussions are "Drugs, Escape or Imprisonment," "A National Crisis: Black or White," and "The University: Is There a Place for Students?" Invitations have been sent to prominent students, faculty members and administrators to participate on the panels.

In discussing Colloquy and its initial success, Beckwith often used the words "community" and "cooperation." He said "Colloquy was the first time students, faculty, administrators and townspeople worked toward one community objective." He explained that money for the activities came from deans of the various colleges, student organizations, the Undergraduate Student Government and downtown merchants. Administrators and students offered their services while members of the faculty took part on the panels and advised the student organizers.

Through such cooperation, the Colloquy staff hopes to achieve a "common goal...the enrichment of our academic environment." Such an academic environment, Beckwith said, goes far beyond learning in the classroom. "Living is an education. Students shouldn't think walking into a classroom is the best way to get their education because a great deal of learning can take place out of the class."

Rather, Colloquy strives to make students "aware that education is a self-motivating process." Beckwith said that a student who goes to panel discussions does so on his own initiative. Colloquy is therefore "self-motivating and out of the classroom," he said.

A progress report of Colloquy called the program a new learning experience. By different groups of people working and learning together, it should "lessen the communication barriers between students, faculty and administrators as well as striving toward realistic curricular reform."

The summer staff feels it is part of a continuing program and as such is projecting its plans for next year. Fall Colloquy will concentrate on American higher education. Beckwith said invitations would soon go out to educators all over the country for the conclave to be held Nov. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Both the fall and winter Colloquy wil lbe based on the first spring Colloquy, although Beckwith said, "We strive to present a unique experience with every program."

Amidst such ambitious goals, the staff has several projects for the summer, including the planning of the August panels. They have also distributed 3000 questionaires to faculty members to find their areas of interest and suggestions for the future.

John Muntone, assistant professor of Human Development, is Colloquy's advisor. Terry Jablonski USG Congresswoman, is co-chairman. Don Schall is also working with Colloquy this summer. Schall originated the basic idea of Colloquy early Winter Term when he was Academic Affairs Commissioner of USG.

This Year's Emphasis On Children

Third Festival Begins

A casual remark was made at the winter meeting of the State College Chamber of Commerce in 1966. "Let's have an arts festival," someone said.

This week, July 19-27, brings to State College the results of that casual remark—the third Central Pennsylvania Festival of the Arts.

As described by David A. Leherr, Public Information Officer for the festival, it will be a "unique blend of town and gown for the third straight year in a presentation of art, music, theatre and dance."

The greatest change in the festival from past years is the emphasis on children. This year's festival will offer many more attractions for children than ever before. Programs for the children will include a film festival, an art show, creative dramatics, an art workshop, poetry and the Williamson Puppet Show, according to Leherr.

Leherr explained that the main reason for such an emphasis on children is to get adults to come to see the festival. He said there must be exhibits which are interesting and attractive to children so the parents feel free to look around while their children are attending a program designed on their own level.

"That isn't to say that adults won't enjoy some of the children's shows. It is that the children can enjoy the festival, too, and without getting bored," he said.

One major criticism of past festivals, according to Leherr, is that there has not been enough outside talent. This year's festival has changed that, too. Included in the list of outside talent are the Walt Harper Jazz Quintet; The American Brass Quintet; *Salvadore Guida, mime* and Josef Smiley, magician.

Local talent will be well represented, also, to include the Alard String Quartet; Earl Wild, classical pianist and Alma and Jack Bassett, a dance team.

Also included in the agenda for the festival are Helen McGeehee, dance lecturer, Eunice Norton, pianist and Samuel Hazo, poet.

There will be a variety of indoor and outdoor theatre productions including "The Marriage Proposal," "The Bore," and "Babes in Arms." Some of them will be performed by North Catholic High School of Pittsburgh, winners of the 1969 Pennsylvania High School Drama competition, and the State College High School.

The art, photography, crafts and *experimental film* contests, which have drawn entries from around the state, will be judged by professionals in each field and prizes will be awarded.

A clothesline art show will be presented on the fences which have been erected on College Avenue and around the mall on campus. Paintings will be hung on the fence for exhibition and sale and should be reminiscent of Greenwich Village and San Francisco, according to Leherr.

Housing some of the programs for the festival will be the honeycomb buildings being constructed on campus. They are an experiment of the architecture students of the University to determine whether the structures can withstand the weather. If the experiment is successful, the structures might provide a new and cheaper building material for homes and office buildings.

The Central Pennsylvania Festival of the Arts is sponsored by the State College Area Chamber of Commerce and the University College of Arts and Architecture with the support of the Pennsylvania Council of the Arts. There is no admission fee to the festival, the finances for the program coming from a $3500 grant from the Pennsylvania Council of the Arts and from thousands of dollars worth of gifts, Leherr said.—RR

—Collegian Photo by Roger Greenawalt

Shades of Berkeley?

NO, NOT REALLY. The fence along the wall on College Ave. and up the mall was set up for the Central Pennsylvania Festival of the Arts, July 19-27. The fence will be used for the Festival's "Clothesline Art Show" where paintings will be exhibited and sold.

Stitched Cloth Map Shows Him the Way

Blind Prof Proves Efficiency of Man

He's never even seen it, yet he probably knows the Penn State campus better than most people who have lived there all their lives.

He knows every tree, every bump in the road, every crack in the sidewalk.

Even the wind whistling by a telephone pole or a puddle along the curb can have special meaning for Abraham Nemeth, visiting professor from the University of Detroit.

Nemeth, you see, is blind.

And although sightless since birth, his life has become a series of feats that even those who can see would have a hard time rivaling.

Visiting Penn State as part of a special nine-week study Institute, Nemeth, who already owns degrees in psychology and mathematics, is fast becoming an expert in the field of computer science and even goes to theatre, enjoys the movies and "watches" television.

"I have to say though, I don't care much for 'Mission Impossible,'" he laughs, referring to one of today's top TV spy thrillers. "There's just too much tiptoeing around. For 15 minutes at a time all you hear are footsteps, car horns, doors opening and closing and a lot of clicking noises. For guys like me, you know, it gets kind of tough figuring out what's going on."

To Nemeth, an associate professor of mathematics at the "U of D" as he likes to call it, life is simply a matter of paying attention.

"People today really only operate at about 40 per cent efficiency," he explains with the calculating mind of the mathematician he's always been. "And that's not bad, because the moment anything goes wrong, you have something in reserve. If people worked at 100 per cent efficiency, then they'd have nothing to fall back on."

The map on his wall at Penn State is living proof of what he means.

It's no ordinary map, but rather a piece of cloth, six by three feet, hanging from several thin strips of masking tape. The map is a large scale of the regular campus map printed by the University.

Only in this case, the roads have been sewn on the cloth in zig-zag stitch and the buildings numbered in Braille to correspond to a special Braille card key. Both were prepared by Mrs. Ruth Peters, a volunteer Braille transcriber in the Detroit area.

Simply by "letting his fingers do his walking," Nemeth can find his way just about anywhere, using his hands first to trace the way, then transferring this knowledge to his other senses.

The feeling of the cracks in the sidewalk beneath his feet become the directional signs which tell him whether he's on the right path or whether he's beginning to veer off to the right or left.

Familiar noises of traffic, honking horns and purring motors reveal that he's approaching an intersection. And the sounds of nature in the trees, the voices of youngsters hard at play, even the crevices in the cement become important landmarks for his journeys.

Small wonder, then, with this type of system, that one of the instructors in the Computer Science Institute which brought Nemeth to Penn State in the first place, remarked: "He knows the campus better than I do, and I teach here."

"I use a white cane of course," Dr. Nemeth points out. "But it's not really for me. I don't use it to find my way or anything like that. It's really something to let the other guy know about me."

A member of the faculty at the University of Detroit since 1955, Nemeth actually started his academic career in the field of psychology because "way back in my undergraduate days, they told me math was too hard for a blind man, and unlike students today, I listened."

He received his bachelor of arts degree in psychology from Brooklyn College and his master's degree in psychology from Columbia.

But no one seemed to be hiring blind psychologists in those days, and so Abraham Nemeth found himself working as a shipping clerk during the day and playing the piano in the back rooms of bars at night.

"Finally, one day, my wife said to me, 'wouldn't you rather be an unemployed mathematician than an unemployed psychologist?" he recalls. "That's all I needed."

And so in 1946, Nemeth went back to school to start all over again. Actually it meant starting from scratch, because to achieve his doctorate in math, he had to make up a large number of undergraduate courses first.

It also meant devising the country's first mathematical system in Braille providing a means for the blind to read and interpret the complex mathematician, from the simple two plus two to the complicated expressions of algebra and calculus.

The results of his work were published in 1965 as "The Nemeth Code of Braille Mathematics and Scientific Notation."

But the real payoff came in 1964 when he was awarded his doctor of philosophy degree from Wayne State University—18 years after he started.

For relaxation, Nemeth plays the piano..."mostly the popular stuff, you know, music to steal hubcaps by and things like that."

"Sometimes I play classical music too, but then I buy sheet music in Braille."

But if there's one thing outstanding about Abraham Nemeth, it's his sense of humor. It's always there, whether he's talking about his work, his fun or his handicap.

'Tobacco Road' Opens At Playhouse Theatre

The play that once held the world's record for length of run (3,180 consecutive performances on Broadway) opened yesterday at the Playhouse Theatre and will run through July 20 and from July 22-26. "Tobacco Road," the comedy-drama adapted by Jack Kirkland from the best selling novel by Erskine Caldwell, is the second production of The Pennsylvania State Festival Theatre this summer.

"Tobacco Road" centers around the aging, toothless Jeeter Lester, who lives with his bickering family in a delapidated shack in Georgia. Born with little ambition, and discouraged by the enormity of the problems he faces, Jeeter, his wife, his mother and his offspring have allowed themselves to degenerate into little more than animals. The Lester children are spiteful and resentful, while Jeeter is just as disrespectful and inconsiderate of his own mother. Jecter and Ada, his wife, are facing the dispossession of their home, and their own descent to the poor house, with bitterness, and yet irresolutely do nothing about it.

Though the play was originally intended as a compassionate social document, it has long been appreciated as comedy by audiences unprepared for the speech and attitudes of the characters.

Perry Bruskin is the director of the Festival Theatre production. "Tobacco Road" is the second of six plays to be presented during the 1969 season, based on the theme, "Made in USA, A Summer of American Drama." The plays, which include a series of old favorites and one group of avant-garde productions, have been selected for their historic, geographic and thematic diversity. Preceding "Tobacco Road" was "Our Town" by Thorton Wilder.

The Festival Theatre is the Equity stage company operating during the summer under the sponsorship of the Department of Theatre Arts.

Max Gulak, a bi-lingual actor who has performed on the stage, radio and screen, will appear as Jeeter Lester. Ada Lester, Jeeter's wife, will be played by Kate Wilkinson. Christopher Murney will be seen as Dude Lester, Ellen Greenfield as Ellie May, Grayce Grant as Grandma Lester and Paul Villani as Lou Bensey. Also in the cast are Joseph Warren, Leslie Cass, Barrie Youngfellow, William Swetland, and Jim Hummert.

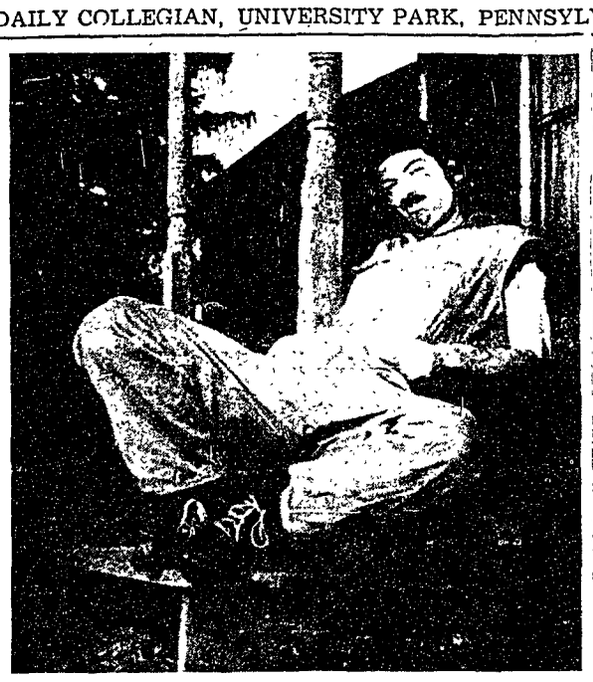
The rest of the season's productions include "Collision Course," twelve playlets by contemporary playwrights; "Dark of the Moon," a fantasy by Richardson and Berney; Kaufman and Hart's comedy, "You Can't Take It With You" and "The Drunkard," an 1844 temperance melodrama by W. H. Smith and an anonymous "Gentleman."

University students are entitled to a special $.50 admission on "preview nights," the night preceding each opening. The dates of the remaining previews are July 22 for "Collision Course," Aug. 5 for "Dark of the Moon," Aug. 19 for "You Can't Take It With You" and Sept. 2 for "The Drunkard."

Student admission to all other performances is $1.50.

Ticket prices for non-students are $2.75 Tuesdays through Fridays; $3.25 Saturdays, and $2.25 Sundays.

Curtain time is 8:30 p.m. for all performances. Reservations may be made at the Festival Theatre Box Office, 103 Arts Building; or by phoning the Playhouse or Pavilion Theatres.



PAUL VILLANI as Lou Bensey, doesn't seem too happy about the scarcity of turnips in 'Tobacco Road' presented by the Festival Theatre, July 16-20 and 22-26 at the Playhouse Theatre.

Trustees Authorize Renovation

The University has been authorized by the Board of Trustees to seek bids late this year for extensive renovation and alteration to the main kitchen and food service areas of the Nittany Lion Inn.

Bids are to be solicited at the end of the 1969 football season. The tentative timetable, pending receipt and approval of the bids, calls for the remodeling to begin in December and to be completed by the end of March.

The project involves a complete renovation of the main kitchen area, including new floors, ceiling and walls, the installation of new equipment, and the enlarging of the dishwashing area.

* * *

Construction is to begin shortly on a University owned and operated laundry to provide linen services for the campus.

Contracts for the facility were awarded following approval by the Board of Trustees.

The facility, which is scheduled to be completed by fall of next year, is to cost approximately $1 million, including the latest in linen handling equipment.

The decision to authorize the project at this time was made after a lengthy review of the plan showed the University's laundry requirements could best be served by a University-operated laundry. The facility had been under consideration for the last 10 years.

The University currently contracts with private laundries throughout Central Pennsylvania for its laundry service.

The new laundry is to be built solely from University funds and financed on a self-amortizing basis. It is to provide service for University linens from all campus residence and dining halls, which accommodate approximately 13,000 students.

* * *

Contracts also have been awarded for the construction of a new administration and office building at the University Park Airport to be financed solely by University funds.

The contracts were signed after bids were approved by the University's Board of Trustees.

The new structure is to contian a manager's office; a small passenger lobby; offices and instruction areas for Reserve Officers Training Corps flight training and offices for university staff pilots. Additional parking facilities at the airport also are to be provided.

Construction of the building is scheduled for completion this fall.

AWS Schedules Jammy

The Summer Association of Women Students discussed representation of the Upward Bound students, who live in the dormitories, on the dorm councils at the weekly meeting on Tuesday evening. Shulze and Ritner have made definite plans to include an Upward Bound student on their councils.

The Senate suggested that AWS look into the possibility of season tickets for the outdoor pool. Such tickets would be available at a reduced rate for students.

Among the future AWS activities are:

—Splash Jammy at the outdoor pool, July 19.

—"Kiddie Day" on the HUB patio and lawn, August 9.

—Ice Cream Social in front of the Pollock Union Building from 7 to 8 p.m., July 22. A nominal charge will be made for ice cream; different toppings will be free.

AWS is also sponsoring a Letters to Viet Nam project. Any girl who is interested in writing to servicemen should contact a member of her dorm council.

Pitt Hit by Bomb, Fight, Fire

(AP) — A small, homemade bomb blew a hole in a dormitory room at the University of Pittsburgh early Tuesday. A university spokesman said it was one of five unrelated incidents on the campus overnight.

The spokesman said the bomb, made from a piece of pipe, exploded after two male students who occupied the room went downstairs to play cards. It caused minor damaged to the room.

A rock was also hurled through the office door of Chancellor Wesley W. Posvar, a fight broke out between some students and nonstudents and a small fire was discovered in the school's administration building.

The spokesman said the fire began when someone threw a lighted cigarette into a waste paper basket.

WDFM PROGRAM SCHEDULE

WEEKDAYS
6—News
6:05—After Six
7:30—Dateline News
7:40—Dateline Sports
7:50—Comment
8—Frequency
10-12—Symphonic Notebook

FRIDAY
6-8—Same as weekdays
8-1—Penn State Weekend

SATURDAY
12—Classical and Opera
5—Popular Music
7-1—Penn State Weekend

SUNDAY
12—Music Unlimited
6-12—Third Programme

ADVERTISING POLICY

The Daily Collegian will accept local display and classified display advertisements up to 4 p.m. two days before the ad is to appear in the paper. No advertisement will be accepted after this deadline.

Classified advertisements are accepted on a cash basis only and must be received by 10:30 a.m. the day before the ad is to appear.

Office hours of The Daily Collegian (Basement of Sackett, north wing): 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Collegian Notes

Druckman To Speak at Chapel Service

Aaron Druckman, associate professor of philosophy, will be the speaker at the University Chapel Service at 9 a.m. Sunday, in the Eisenhower Chapel.

Druckman's topic is "What is the Question"" His talk is the fourth in the summer chapel series, "A Final Admonition from faculty of The Pennsylvania State University."

* * *

Edward V Ellis, a specialist in public health and adult education, has been appointed associate professor of public

EDWARD V. ELLIS

health and associate dean for continuing education in the College of Human Development at the University.

Ellis' appointment is effective August 1. Before assuming full responsibility for his new duties, however, he will work for a month with Miss Edna Sommerfeld who retires as dean for continuing education in the College on September 1.

A graduate of Shaw University, Ellis received the master of public health degree from North Carolina College and the doctor of philosophy degree in public health from the University of North Carolina.

* * *

Carl G. Vaught, assistant professor of philosophy, will be the speaker at the University Chapel Service on Sunday, July 20, at 9 a.m. in the Eisenhower Chapel.

Dr. Vaught's topic will be "Vitally Important Topics."

The service is the 11th in the summer chapel series entitled "A Final Admonition from Faculty of The Pennsylvania State University.

* * *

Jawbone Coffee House will feature live folk performances at 9:30 and 11 p.m. Saturday at 415 East Foster.

"Rappin' with a Chaplain" about "Who do you think you are, anyway?" will be held at 9 tonight in 123 Pollock Union Building.

* * *

Donn F. Bailey, instructor in speech, is one of 104 black faculty members from across the country named today to receive special Ford Foundation grants for advanced study during the 1969-70 school year.

Bailey has been awarded a grant of $7,445 to pursue a doctor of philosophy degree at Penn State combining speech with sociology and anthropology.

* * *

Establishment of the Central Pennsylvania Dietetic Association Fund at The Pennsylvania State University has been announced by Ralph M. Krecker, director of the Office of Student Aid.

The purpose of the grant fund is to encourage students to prepare for careers in administrative dietetics. The fund, given by the Pennsylvania Dietetic Association, will initially provide a grant of $200 a year

To be eligible for the grant, a student must have completed two years of college work, be in need of financial assistance, and have good scholastic standing. He must be a major in food service and housing administration, with an option in dietetics.

* * *

A new scholarship fund, to be known as the Metal Joining Scholarship Fund, has been established at the University, according to Ralph M. Krecker, director of the Office of Student Aid.

The purpose of the fund is to recognize outstanding junior and senior students who have expressed interest in welding and metal joining techniques. The fund will be maintained by an annual contribution of $900 from the Pittsburgh Section of the American Welding Society.

To be eligible for the awards, students must have completed two years of study at the University and must be scheduled for at least six credits in advanced metal joining or advanced metallurgy. Students must have a superior academic record to qualify for the award.

* * *

The Penn State Vets Club will hold a stag or drag picnic beginning at 1 p.m. Saturday at the American Legion picnic grounds. Tickets will be on sale tomorrow in the HUB and at the picnic—Over 21 only.

The Summer Clinic Band will perform at 8 p.m. tomorrow in Schwab. The public is invited and there is no admission charge. 152 Students will participate in the band and chorus program.

* * *

Earl Boal, with more than 20 years service as attendant in the Penn State golf shop, has been named manager of University golf course and ice rink operations.

* * *

Derrill M. Kerrick has joined the faculty of the Department of Geochemistry and Mineralogy as assistant professor of mineralogy.

Kerrick, a native of Santa Cruz, Calif., received his BS from San Jose State College in 1963 and the PhD from the University of California at Berkeley in 1968.

He served on the staff at the University of Manchester England, as lecturer in metamorphic petrology from 1967 to 1969, where he was engaged in both teaching and research. His present research interests concern metamorphic reactions and their application to natural occurrences.

* * *

L. E. Cross, professor of electrical engineering, and H. K. Henisch, professor of physics, have been appointed associate directors of the Materials Research Laboratory, it was announced by Rustum Roy, director of the laboratory.

The appointments were made in conjunction with the consolidation of the MRL into a new building and the increased diversification of the laboratory's activities.

Cross came to Penn State in 1961 from the Electrical Research Association at Leatherhead, England.

Henisch joined the University in 1963, coming from the University of Reading, England.

* * *

A record registration of nearly 300 women from throughout the State arrived on campus yesterday to attend the three-day annual Conference for the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Let Us Learn—Then Act"—with emphasis on the importance of continuing education for women—is theme for the event which is sponsored by Continuing Ecucation in the College of Human Development in cooperation with the Federation.

The program formally opened yesterday afternoon with a keynote address, "Ceiling Unlimited", by Mrs. Delmas Miller, chairman of the Division of Continuing Education, General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Franklin H. Cook of State College, academic chairman for the conference and coordinator of the University's Volunteer Service Center, presided at the session.

* * *

Three new exhibits are in The Pattee Library through July 27.

"Dickinson's Comprehensive Pictures of the Great Exhibition of 1851," a collection of lithographs, is on display in the Circulation Department. The lithographs were made from paintings by Nash, Haghe, and Roberts for Prince Albert. Five of the works on display belong to the private collection of Charles Mann, Curator of the Rare Books Room, and the others are from the Rare Books Room collection. The complete collection is available for study in the Rare Books Room.

In the Main Lobby is a collection of color prints on Indian mythology which were loaned to the Library by Alfred Bobrowsky, Senior Research Associate in the Materials Research Laboratory. L. N. Mulay, Professor of Solid State Science, assisted in the preparation of the detailed explanations accompanying each print.

First novelists are the subject of the exhibit in the Rare Books Room. Twice a year "Library Journal" publishes short articles by first novelists telling about themselves and their work. Manuscripts of these articles, photographs of the authors, and related materials are in the display. Included in the group is Alice Denham, a former "Playmate of the Month."

JAMES DUNLOP and W. Paul Campbell, professors of music education, review a score to be presented at Friday's Summer Music Clinic Band and Orchestra Concert in Schwab.

COLLEGIAN CLASSIFIEDS

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ATTENTION

LIBERAL PERSON male or female to hitch-hike to, and explore West Coast after A.C. Pop Festival (Aug. 4). Will return mid-Sept. Call, write or stop in. 215 Y Bluebell. Benny 237-7498.

NOW OPEN for fun and games, Nittany Putt Par Miniature Golf — 3 miles north on Rte. 322.

DISCUSS ART and CHRISTIANITY tonight at your friendly picnic table in Sunset Park, 6 p.m. I.V.C.F.

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PROFESSOR/WIFE require furn./unfurn. house or apartment Fall and/or Winter term or permanently. Write details Frank Haight, Schout Van Elijklaan 236, Leidschendam, Netherlands.

WANTED: WAITERS. Work two meals, eat three. Full social privileges. Call Jim 865-6251.

TREMENDOUS FOLK FESTIVAL coming to POLLOCK soon! Interested performers call 237-6372. Watch for further details.

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TYPING DONE in my home. Thesis experience. 355-5216; call anytime.

REWARD

FOR THE FOLLOWING lost item: Catholic Medal and Chain lost in vicinity of Natatorium Thurs. July 2, '69. Call Rick Turgeon Tel. 237-3201.

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TEACHERS WANTED: West and Southwest for Elementary, Secondary & College. Good salary, schedules & increments. Tenure, retirement, sick leave, climate & location desired. Write for applications: Southwest Teachers' Agency, P.O. Box 4035 or 1303 Central Ave., N.E. Albuquerque, New Mexico. Free registration. We are members of National Association of Teachers' Agencies and adhere to their Code of Ethics.

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IF THE JAWBONE was just a folk scene, it would die! Humanity's children wanted. Saturdays.

MALE DESIRES encounter with comprehensively futuric females—no cows, sows, or housewife mentalities. Phone Peter, 466-6655, best between 5 & 6 p.m.

ROOMMATE, 2 man, 2 bdrm. Apt. $75/mo. Fall, Executive House. Call 237-9002 after 6:00.

FEMALE GRADUATE student, age 22, desires room or apartment for fall term. Would prefer apartment with 1-2 other girls. Contact Kathy Darkes, 2043 Kline St., Lebanon, Pa. 17042

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