

lives free from folly is not so wise as he thinks. --La Rochefoucauld



and warmer with occasional snowflurries. High 15-19. Tuesday continued warmer.

# SWEEPING EVALUATION PLANNED FOR ALL STUDENT REGULATIONS

## Viet Cong Reject U.S. Peace Bid; Terms Remain

LONDON (AP) -- The Viet Cong again rejected U.S. terms for peace in Viet Nam on Sunday and got a pledge from Red China for all-out support, "whatever price we have to pay."

At the same time, a message from North Viet Nam reached London by way of Moscow and the British Foreign Office indicated it was a copy of a letter President Ho Chi Minh had sent to other governments sticking by Viet Cong and Hanoi's terms for ending the war.

A Radio Hanoi broadcast quoted the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation-political arm of the Viet Cong--as saying Communist terms for ending the war are immutable. "All negotiations with the U.S. imperialists at this moment are entirely useless if they still refuse to withdraw from South Viet Nam their troops and all kinds of war materials," the Viet Cong broadcast said.

A Peking broadcast carried the text of a message from President Liu Shao-chi of Red China restating Peking's support for the Communist cause in Viet Nam. The message was to the North Vietnamese president.

Liu denounced President Johnson's peace offensive as a smoke-screen for escalation of the war in Viet Nam.

"The Chinese people always unwaveringly stand together with the Vietnamese people and wholeheartedly support and assist them in their just struggle," he declared.

"Whatever price we have to pay, we 650 million Chinese people will stand by the fraternal Vietnamese people in a joint struggle to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors."

The Viet Cong statement reiterated that there can be no talks to end the war unless the United States pulls out its troops, recognizes the Viet Cong as the "genuine representative" of the South Vietnamese people and dismantles military bases in the South.

"This stand is immutable," the statement said. "So is the determination of the Vietnamese people to fight against the United States for national salvation, liberate South Viet Nam, defend North Viet Nam and reunify the country."

Then assailing the U.S. President, the Viet Cong said: "Johnson went so far as to demand that the Vietnamese people choose between 'peace and the ravages of a conflict.' That is really the language of a pirate, an ultimatum which the South Vietnamese categorically reject."



VERMONT C. ROYSTER



Vermont C. Royster, left, editor of the Wall Street Journal, was the dinner speaker Friday at the 98th annual Michigan Press Assn. meeting at Kellogg Center. Above, Gov. George Romney is greeted by incoming MPA President Harry Weinbaum and A.A. Applegate, former head of the MSU School of Journalism. See stories page 7.

Photos by Dave Laura and Russell Steffy

## Student Affairs Committee Acts

### ASMSU Requested To Conduct Independent Study In Area

By ANDREW MOLLISON  
State News Staff Writer

A full-scale review of all rules and structures of the University which affect the academic freedom of students has been launched by a standing faculty committee of the Academic Council.

The Committee on Student Affairs called on all members of the University community and Greater Lansing area for aid in carrying out its assignment. It plans to evaluate all pertinent University regulations, written policies and unwritten customs, in classrooms and outside them, on and off campus.

In addition to deciding on the form its own investigation will take, the committee urged the Associated Students of MSU (ASMSU) to conduct an independent study of the same areas.

Friday afternoon the faculty committee discussed a draft statement on the academic freedom of students which appeared in the December bulletin of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP). Phillip M. Monypenny, chairman of the AAUP committee which drafted this statement, attended the Kellogg Center meeting.

Friday evening the committee formed four subcommittees for collecting relevant material and testimony through correspondence and open hearings.

The Academic Council met Dec. 7 and gave the Committee on Student Affairs responsibility for "a comprehensive review . . . of the University rules and structures relating to the academic freedom of students."

Frederick Williams, associate professor of history, is chairman of the committee.

President John A. Hannah told Williams in a letter dated Dec. 16:

"As I have indicated at meetings of the Academic Council and the Faculty Senate for nearly a year, I have a growing concern about the relationships of students at Michigan State University with other members of the University community, and with those beyond the campus."

Hannah said that this concern had been "stimulated by events both within our own University and without."

He also told Williams he thought that it was "high time we reviewed the rules and regulations affecting students to see whether they are sound and practicable . . ."

"Plainly, the conditions under which we are operating are different from those prevailing in the past," he pointed out, "in part because the society we serve has changed in many ways and is continuing to change."

When the Academic Council turned the problem of academic rights of students over to the Committee on Student Affairs, it also instructed the committee to "consult with all persons or groups interested in the problem."

As a result, the subcommittees will receive letters and hear testimony from off-campus individuals and groups, as well as from faculty, staff and students.

"We prefer letters at the start, so we can determine the areas of interest most exactly," Williams said. "Faculty members have already sent me a number of letters."

"In addition, we will be conducting a number of open hearings where individuals or groups can express their views on this matter."

The final instruction of the Academic Council to the Committee on Student Affairs asked for reports of its finding "at the earliest time consistent with the conduct of a comprehensive review and study."

Williams said that his committee was reluctant to pin itself down to any definite target date.

"Assuming that our proceedings, and those of the student groups upon which we'll also depend, follow our estimates, we should make a final report (continued on page 6)

Opinions Asked On MSU Rules

The Committee on Student Affairs invites letters from individuals and organizations concerning the review of rules and structures of the University affecting the academic freedom of students.

Frederick Williams, committee chairman, will keep a central file of all letters and will have appropriate extracts sent to the subcommittees concerned. His address is 406B Morrill Hall.

## Campus Temps Hit Bottom As Cold Tears At Nation

Those students in the new "living and learning" complexes have something over other students--they didn't have to go outside as much last week.

Temperatures averaged 8 to 27 degrees below normal during the past five days, the Lansing weather bureau reported.

Nationally, the weather is just as cold, if not colder. A paralyzing blizzard all but immobilized the middle stretch of the Atlantic seaboard Sunday while blighting cold dug deep into Florida and the giant storm menaced New York and New England.

The heaviest weather blows of the winter fell on the Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland, halting and badly crippling highway, air and rail travel in many areas.

For the mid-Atlantic area, the winds would determine whether the storm would be only a big nuisance or bring a major disruption of normal living and working patterns.

In East Lansing, record lows were scored both Friday and Saturday. The temperature dropped to 6 below at 4 a.m. Friday, beating the 1913 record by three degrees. Saturday, again at 4 a.m., the temperature dipped to minus 12, tying the record set in 1925.

It was a little warmer when Friday's classes began. At 8 a.m., the temperature was up to 7 below zero. Those who braved the cold Friday night faced a temperature of three above.

The American Automobile Association of Lansing reported they had towed 575 cars in the past two and a half days due to the recent cold weather.

For this week, "A general warming trend is expected," said a Lansing weather bureau spokesman, Sunday. Increasing cloudiness and possibilities of snow flurries are also predicted. Tuesday's high will be in the mid-to-high teens.

With forecasts nationally calling for the winds to continue it appears that days will be required to get traffic and living back to normal.

Subfreezing temperatures dipped deep into Florida. There were no immediate reports on crop damage but the danger was far from past.

Wilson is also reported encouraged by the way the oil embargo is working, with apparent full cooperation from other nations except South Africa.

The approval of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd for voluntary oil gifts from South Africans to Rhodesians is not worrying officials in London.

They admit, however, it will be difficult to prove if the oil comes from the South African government rather than private individuals.

Time schedules for classes for spring term will be available to dormitory residents Wednesday, according to Horace C. King, registrar.

Students living off campus may pick up their time schedules Thursday and Friday at the International Center and the Union, King said.

Distribution of the schedules precedes the advising sessions for early enrollment which will be held in the basement of the Auditorium, Feb. 17-23.

Spring Term Books Coming

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## AT MICHIGAN STATE

### Three Men For Two Women

By JANE KNAUER  
State News Staff Writer

Winter term enrollment figures show that there are three men for every two women on campus.

Less than 39 per cent of the total campus student population is single. Proportionately more men than women enrolled on the campus are married which lowers the average to 1.39 "eligible" men to every "eligible" woman on campus.

Total enrollment at the University campus as of the 10th day of classes was 33,242 students.

Included in the total are 32,867 students studying for degree credits and 375 studying agricultural short course.

Agricultural short course students are not presently on a degree program but are earning credit hours that may be credited toward a degree in the future.

Figures for the entire University including the East Lansing campus, Oakland University, the centers and the credit extension services was 38,848 total enrollment.

For the whole University, 9,618 freshmen were enrolled, 7,436 sophomores; 6,323 juniors; 6,008 seniors; and 8,658 graduate students.

land's enrollment is 2,252 students.

Graduate students on campus number 6,061--4,691 men (2,252 married) and 1,370 women (667 married).

Of the total campus enrollment about 23 per cent are freshmen; 21 per cent sophomore; 17 per cent juniors; 16.5 per cent seniors; 18 per cent graduate students; and one per cent special students.

For those undergraduate men interested in meeting more of the undergraduate female population on campus, the following colleges and the number of women enrolled per man as of winter term are--College of Arts and Letters, 1.8; College of Education, 5.4; College of Home Economics, 69.0; Justin Morrill College, 1.1; College of Veterinary Medicine, 1.2.

For those undergraduate women wanting to meet more undergraduate men the College of Engineering has 250.1 men for every woman enrolled this term.

Other colleges do not offer such a great number of men to women but the College of Agriculture has approximately 35.6 and agricultural short course has 27.8.

This term's campus enrollment shows a 13.4 per cent increase over last winter's 29,316 students. However, enrollment decreased 6.6 per cent from fall, 1965's campus enrollment of 35,451 students.

## Former USIA Head Here

Former U. S. Information Agency chief Carl T. Rowan heads a list of dignitaries speaking here at the 51st annual Farmer's Week festivities beginning today.

Other prominent speakers include Gov. and Mrs. George W. Romney, David Bell, Agency for See ROOM CHANGES P. 3

## Student Deferments To Be Tighter In Fall

College student draft deferments will be tightened next fall when the Selective Services System will provide local draft boards with guidelines based on both testing and class standing.

Details will be announced soon, said Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the national director.

He said the criteria will be similar to those employed during the Korean conflict, which included test score and class standing.

The draft law specifies, however, that the guidelines are not binding on the local boards.

Under the system used from 1951-63, some 600,000 youths were given a Selective Service college qualification test. The passing deferment score was 70 for regular college students and 80 for graduate students. Seventy was acceptable, however, for graduate students in the healing arts.

In addition to passing the test, at the end of a college year a freshman had to be in upper one-half of his class, a sophomore, in the upper two-thirds, and a junior, in the upper three-fourths.

Hershey said negotiations have begun with testing agencies. He said also that the student certificate which schools now submit to reflect student standing is being revised to obtain class standing.

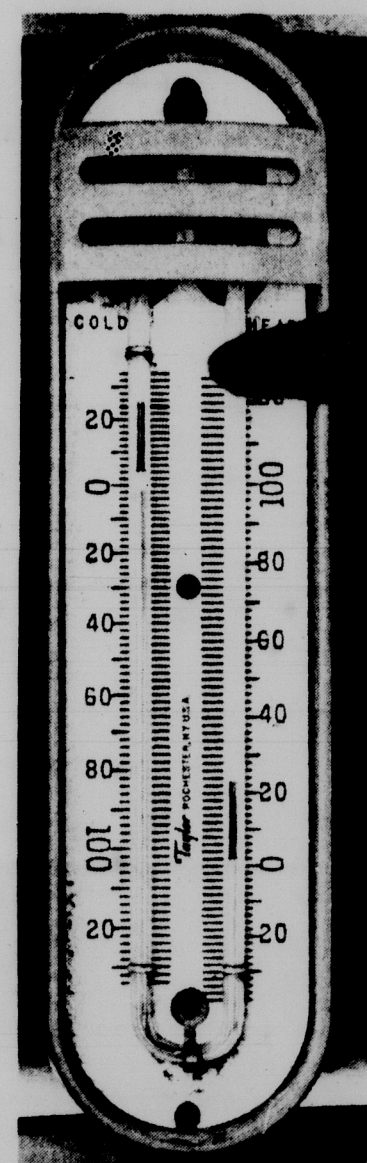
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BABY IT'S C-C-COLD OUTSIDE--Few people needed a thermometer to figure out that temperatures dropped to a record low this weekend. This one shows an early morning reading of four degrees below.

Photo by Col Crane



# STATE NEWS

Charles C. Wells  
editor-in-chief

Arthur Langer  
advertising manager

Kyle Kerbaw  
managing editor

Published every class day throughout fall, winter, and spring terms and twice weekly summer term by the students of Michigan State University.

Page A-2

Monday, January 31, 1966

## EDITORIALS

### Giving Aid To Peterson Not According To Rules

THE STUDENT LEGAL AID FUND as stated by ASMSU is designed to give financial aid to students involved in precedent-setting cases or cases in which a substantial number of students might be involved.

In granting financial aid to Duane Peterson, ASMSU has violated its own rules. Peterson lives in the Havana Trailer Park. He has circulated a petition asking that the roads in the trailer park be improved.

HE THREATENED TO STOP paying his rent if the conditions were not improved. He has not been tardy on his rent. However, the owner of the park wishes to evict him. Since no written contract has been signed, the owner believes he can evict Peterson.

This case would have little, if any, effect on other students because it involves no precedents. Furthermore, since less than one per cent of MSU students live in trailers, the case

does not apply to substantial number of students.

ASMSU ACCEPTED THE CASE because it was felt that Peterson was being mistreated. They want to show that one student in trouble receives the backing of all the students.

These are noble reasons for helping Peterson. But many other cases might arise that are just as heart-rending. ASMSU hasn't the finances to take all cases. Who would decide where to draw the line?

THE ARGUMENT THAT THE case shows support of all the students is not a valid reason for accepting the case. Students could indicate their support just as well in a precedent-setting case involving an MSU student such as the present breach of contract case in which ASMSU is providing aid.

Though we sympathize with Peterson's plight, his case simply does not qualify under the ASMSU Legal Aid system as meriting aid.

### Why Not 'S' Law School?

THE MICHIGAN SENATE passed a resolution Wednesday which would establish a branch of the University of Michigan or Wayne State University Law schools in Lansing.

We agree with the resolution which said both schools in the country and of possessing the finest faculties of legal experts in the country.

BUT WE THINK IT would be better to make all efforts to establish a law school at MSU, instead of importing a branch from one of our distinguished sister institutions.

It appears to be the feeling of the legislators who framed the senate resolution that it's preferable to have a law school here at MSU, but that such a school wasn't in the foreseeable plans for this University. Considering that MSU is also in the process of establishing a medical school, the Legislature has made us look at other possibilities.

THOUGH IT'S TOO LATE to argue whether a law school or medical school should have been established

here first, we think it should have been a law school. What better location for a law school than a large state university situated within four miles of the state capital.

It was also pointed out that the law library in the Capitol would probably be sufficient for the use of any proposed law school. The facilities for the new medical school are slightly less favorable.

THE QUESTION REMAINS whether it would be more beneficial and economical in the long-run to establish a branch of another law school here or to expedite efforts to create MSU's own law school. We think initiating an MSU law school would be the wisest choice for the benefit of the capital area and the University.

IT'S ENCOURAGING TO KNOW that the establishment of a much needed law school is now in the definite realm of possibility for Lansing. But we think it should be our own product -- not an alien or outside institution.



Do You Get The Feeling We're Standing On Somebody?

## OUR READERS SPEAK

### Labor & Public Interest

To the Editor:

Recent State News editorials on strikes and anticipated strikes in the transportation fields seem to indicate an apparent lack of knowledge of the central issue involved and of the collective bargaining process. The basis of your concern is for something called the "public interest" or a "national emergency."

The problem is to equate so-called national (or local) emergencies with what is more generally the case--inconvenience.

The private resolution of employee-employer conflicts through collective bargaining has never been advanced as a costless process. There obviously are costs--economic and political--paid by both parties to the conflict as well as those not directly involved.

To advocate the elimination of the strike or lock-out is to suggest that we abandon collective bargaining and to substitute third-party decision making for private decision making.

If we are prepared to go the full route in this regard, I cannot disagree; i.e. third party decision making in all economic decisions, including, for example, decisions relating to pricing, product, capital expenditures, plant locations, occupational choices, consumer choice, etc., for all of these are potentially "costly" decisions and it may very well be that a fully planned economy is more efficient.

But if we are not prepared to make this choice, I strongly suggest that we leave the process by which wages, hours and working conditions are

determined to the parties involved as the least costly of the acceptable possible alternatives.

Too many are willing to abandon the concept of voluntarism in labor-management relations because of the failures of voluntarism in other conflict situations--race relations for example. No such persuasive evidence exists as to a similar failure of collective bargaining. In fact, the failures of collective bargaining most often cited--the railroads--are failures in good part simply because the process was not allowed to run its natural course, including a strike or lockout if accommodation and agreement is impossible otherwise.

Unfortunately, federal officials have made it known to labor and management in the railroad industry that they would not permit a strike or lockout. Thus, there has not been, nor could we expect there to be, meaningful collective bargaining in the railroad industry since the government assumed its no-strike/no-lockout position.

If there had been, a settlement would have been reached long ago. In order to achieve this settlement, perhaps a strike or lockout would have occurred. That this would have been inconvenient, disturbing and costly is obvious.

That it would have effected a national emergency--given the alternative forms of transport--is preposterous.

Charles T. Schmidt, Jr.  
Lecturer of Industrial Relations

### Supreme Court Studies Obscenity Arguments

By CHARLOTTE MOULTON

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- The U.S. Supreme Court's perennial problem of how to ban obscene literature without impairing free speech has taken a new turn.

The issue arose on appeal of a New York bookseller named Edward Muskin. He was charged with dealing in "sadistic masochistic" books bearing such titles as "Screaming Flesh," "Cult of the Spankers" and "The Dance with the Dominant Whip."

Muskin drew a sentence of three years in jail and \$12,500 in fines under New York's obscenity law.

The questions before the Supreme Court are:

Can a criminal statute expand the obscenity concept to bar sadistic and masochistic material? Is the criterion the impact of a work on the average person or rather on a "target" group with minority sexual tastes?

The court heard arguments in December on these and other points raised in cases from Boston and Philadelphia.

The Boston case deals with the 18th Century novel "Fanny Hill," otherwise known as John Cleland's "Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure." On request of the state, Massachusetts courts suppressed the work--an account of the experiences of a young English prostitute.

The Philadelphia case arose in federal court through prosecution of Ralph Ginzburg on charges of mailing obscene publications. He was sentenced to five years in jail and fined \$28,000.

The publications were a quarterly called "Eros", selling for \$19.95 a year, and two others entitled "Liaison" and "The Housewife's Handbook on Selective Promiscuity."

Ginzburg's Washington attorney, Sidney Dickstein, described "Liaison" as a report of an interview with a well-known psychologist.

The nine Supreme Court justices found themselves being argued into the roles of national censors. Some were only dubious about this job if for no other reason than lack of time.

"I'm sure this court doesn't want to be the final censor in reading all the prurient litera-

ture in the country to determine whether it has any social value," Chief Justice Earl Warren observed tartly at one point.

The leading obscenity decision in recent years, Roth vs. U.S., handed down in 1957, upheld the New York statute and found obscenity not protected by the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech. The opinion established this obscenity test:

"Whether to the average person, applying contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material, taken as a whole, appeals to prurient interests."

This decision and a later one have been regarded generally as obscenity finding. The material must be utterly without redeeming social importance, must be patently offensive, and must appeal to prurient interests. Some of the questions tossed back and forth during the arguments:

Can the court accept help from "experts" on the witness stand -- professors of literature, psychologists, clergymen? How does one qualify as an expert? In the words of Justice Hugo L. Black, "who are the experts" in the field of "prurient interests?"

Will not someone always come forward to testify that book has social value? Therefore how can a finding ever be made that a work is "utterly" without redeeming social importance?

Muskin's attorney, Emanuel Redfield of New York, ended his argument this way: "Why must one be judged by what offends others, and who is to be the judge of what is patently offensive to a community, whether it's a community of a tiny village, or a city, or the entire nation?"

A wide range of views was urged on the court in written briefs by various groups.

The American Civil Liberties Union went farthest in arguing for reconsideration of the Roth standard.

"All utterances are within the protection of the First Amendment and may not be restricted unless there is a clear and present danger that they will bring about a substantive evil to society unless restrained," the ACLU said.

### Zeschin Review 'Zero'

To the Editor:

I am glad to see that the State News is progressive enough to hire the handicapped, but does it have to employ them in a reviewing capacity? The talents displayed by Bob Zeschin in his Jan. 26 column are not critical although his condition probably is. Judging by the quantity of rash statements in his so-called review, I would diagnose his illness as a severe case of the measles. That a healthy reviewer could call Cannon's refreshingly satirical film worse than "Winter A-Go-Go" is unthinkable.

I would like to inform Zeschin that the "plot" of this light farce does not "involve around" a "beatnik" named Zero. In fact, it does not even "revolve" around Zero. Although the story is a completely fabricated creation of Zero's fertile imagination, he can hardly be called the center of it. To say so is akin to claiming that the history of the earth revolves around God.

I found Zero to be a much more interesting character than Bob Zeschin can ever hope to be, and when he later calls Zero a "beatnik," he only calls attention to the fact that he missed the dialogue in the movie wherein Zero pokes fun at the people he knows will inevitably label him a beatnik.

Zeschin refers to an "only good line" which he then proceeds to misquote. Arch Liggett asked Zero, "Isn't that illegal?" when Zero told him he smoked marijuana and our "beatnik" hero replied, "Not if you

don't inhale." This dialogue, because it is a subtle stab at the ridiculousness of anti-Marijuana legislation, escaped the clumsy perception of Zeschin.

Zeschin concluded that Michael Egan and James Gavin are "strangely believable" as Zero and Alan. I wonder if this is because they are about a hundred times as aware of their material's satiric content as Zeschin is?

Phil Silva  
Midland junior  
Mike Pierce  
New York sophomore

### Prof In Dilemma: Ivy Or Pentagon

To the Editor:

Ever since the horrible faux pas of "Operation Camelot" I've been bothered by the often dubious association of American professors who either work for or act as advisors to the U.S. government. ("Operation Camelot" was a research design in which American professors under contract by the Department of Defense were to study the potentials for a revolution in the Chilean democracy. Luckily this piece of gross stupidity didn't get very far but the damage done once again to our "image" in Latin America by this unpremeditated self-inflicted wound is considerable. It will be another obstacle to those of us who think we understand the Latins better than such Knights of Camelot types when we go to do field research. And of course that is only one damaging result of this stupidity.)

As I say I often sit and think of such professors and of

professors (the many good ones) that advise the government of the United States while they continue as professors. I think of the several here at MSU. The other night a student was talking to me about a particular professor, a very dedicated man. I made the point that this dedicated man in my book should not continue as a professor under the circumstances. The student then said, "But Dr. Hawkins, what would you do if you were in the same situation--a good and dedicated person?" My answer, and it applies to them all: "I'd resign as a professor and go to work for the State or Defense departments."

So now I sit and look out at MSU and its many good, dedicated men engaged in such enterprises. I sit--and I think. Perhaps some colleagues around here would care to write their reactions. I'm still thinking--and thinking.

Carroll Hawkins  
Political Science Department



CHARLES C. WELLS

### Salaries Next For ASMSU

Salaries for top ASMSU officers? It may be closer than you think.

While this unpopular proposal has never been voiced on the floor of ASMSU, it has received some attention from student government officials. And the surprising thing is that compensation for student government leaders is not uncommon at American colleges and universities.

The University of North Carolina and Southern Illinois pay student government personnel direct salaries. Others provide full-tuition scholarships and complimentary cars like the University of Southern California at Los Angeles.

Even some other Michigan schools pay their "public servants." Michigan Tech at Houghton and Flint Junior College pay their officers a stipend of from \$50 to \$100 per term.

ASMSU officers will point out that their secretaries easily make more than they do. The three ASMSU full-time student secretaries make \$1.70 per hour. Their bosses argue that they arrive before their secretaries in the morning and leave after they do in the evening.

Right now, about the only compensation ASMSU leaders receive is in the form of free tickets to the Popular Entertainment Series and a chance to attend one or two out-of-town conventions per year. They certainly aren't in their jobs for the money--it just isn't there.

But their best argument includes none of these. "As the University grows and as student government provides larger and more complex programs, more and more time is required for the job," one said.

Some are putting in from 40 to 50 hours per week. "Students with limited financial resources--the ones who have to work to stay in school--are eliminated from participating in student government," he added.

"Every year student government is jolted by resignations of program chairmen who have to resign in the middle of their program so that they might get part-time jobs to complete their educations."

Student government today is more and more a business, or a "service industry" for students, he said. If it is to serve students effectively, it needs the best personnel available.

"And top personnel, unfortunately, has to be bought," he added.

"There is no lack of desire to serve--only a strong desire to be able to have enough money to finish one's college education."

The argument certainly has merit. The figures themselves destroy the Jeffersonian image of our government being run by the best, not just the most wealthy.

But the real question is, "Are students willing to pay--say an additional 25 cents per term--to make the proposal work?"

I think the first reaction would be, "That's a good idea, but let's think about it some other time." That's the normal reaction of most people who have to spend more for government programs.

But if there are enough second thoughts, perhaps paid ASMSU personnel will become commonplace here at MSU.



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**World News  
at a Glance**



**FOSTERED BY VIET WAR**

**China's National Unity Grows**

By ANDY MAREIN  
State News Staff Writer

Red China expects the war in Viet Nam to expand throughout Asia and is preparing for eventual bombing of Chinese cities and defense of the country without Russian aid, Felix Greene said Thursday night.

United States bombings of North Viet Nam have given the people of that country a spirit of national unity and total involvement against the United States, Greene told about 2,000 persons at the Auditorium Thursday.

Greene has recently visited both Communist China and North Viet Nam.

The mood in China today has been largely determined by three major events, he said.

First, "the remarkable economic recovery in China since the depression of 1961-62."

Second, "the Chinese people feel they are the lone leadership of the world revolutionary force."

Third, "the likelihood that the war in Viet Nam will expand throughout Southeast Asia."

The Chinese, Greene said, see the world under the massive military and industrial power of the U.S.

"They identify themselves with



FELIX GREENE

the underdeveloped nations of the world... where they feel a fantastic revolutionary potential is building. The Chinese want to take the leadership of this movement."

Small land areas will move to the Communist block and force the rest of the world to Communism, Greene said of the Chinese appraisal of the world situation.

In Viet Nam, Greene said, the prevalent mood is one of "slogging it through." The people are angry with the U.S. because of the bombings. But they are confident that the U.S. can be forced out of the country.

Greene said he wonders whether the people of North Viet Nam, at this stage, would allow Ho Chi Minh to come to a settlement conference.

Greene also said bombings of North Viet Nam have been extensive but largely ineffective.

"Bridges which have been bombed are replaced by pontoon bridges. Nothing moves during the day, but at night the roads are jammed with traffic," Greene, who was in Viet Nam

just before the Christmas bombing lull, said.

He also said bombing Hanoi would be a mistake.

"Bombing would be appropriate for a city like Detroit, but there would be little advantage in bombing the industrial complex at Hanoi," Greene said.

According to Greene the industrial complex consists of a textile plant, a bicycle works, a small steel works, and a number of small repair shops.

In contrast, China has an expanding economy characterized by vast industrial growth.

The Chinese people are better off than ever, Greene said. The country has more food, better clothing and more and better consumer goods.

China also has a civilian militia "capable of mobilizing 100 million people in a few hours. The formidable nature of these defenses is something to be seen. It frees the regular army for war elsewhere," Greene said.

Most of the military expenditure in China is for defense, Greene said.

The people of China are psychologically prepared for a war against the U.S. Weaponry is unsophisticated, the country has no bomber force and a small navy, Greene said.

Greene feels China wants atomic armaments for defensive purposes only.

"The Chinese will not use the bomb aggressively because it would mean total destruction of their own country," Greene said.

Greene also feels the U.S. is "prostituting the concepts of freedom and democracy to serve political and economic ends."

**Viet Cong Pass Up Repatriation**

BEN HAI, Demilitarized Zone, Viet Nam (UPI)--Three Communist prisoners changed their minds at the last minute here Sunday when they were given the chance to cross the border into North Viet Nam. They watched as 21 others walked naked to their homeland.

Vietnamese authorities took the 24 North Vietnamese prisoners to the frontier here on the Ben Hai River Sunday, and told them they could walk across the bridge to Communist territory.

**Ball Rejects Cong Claim**

WASHINGTON (UPI)--Undersecretary of State George W. Ball gave a lengthy administration answer Sunday to demands that the United States negotiate directly with the Communist "liberation front" in South Viet Nam.

Ball did not appear to slam the door entirely on any form of dealings with the front. But he flatly rejected its claim to be the "sole representative" of the South Vietnamese people.

**Two Deputies Reported Beaten**

LOS ANGELES (AP)--Two sheriff's deputies say about 20 Negroes kicked and beat them early Sunday as the officers tried to stop a fight in last August's riot area.

About 100 persons, mostly Negroes, stood by and watched, said Deputies Ronald A. Dowling and Raymond Stewart.

The scene was within four blocks of five buildings looted, damaged or burned in the Negro turmoil last Aug. 11-16. It was three miles south of heavily damaged Watts.

**Japanese Seaman's Strike Ends**

TOKYO (AP)--The Japanese seamen's union called off Sunday its crippling two-month-long shipping strike after signing agreements with management for average monthly pay raises of about \$20.

A union spokesman said directives were issued to all seamen to end the strike at 8 a.m. Monday. He said 353 ships were idle throughout the country Sunday.

**Farmers' Week  
Room Changes**

(continued from page 1)  
International Development administrator; and Neil F. Burnside, assistant controller of Ford

During Farmer's Week, the following classes will meet in the locations indicated:

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| AE 493-1    | 111 EBH        |
| AE 402-1    | 387 EB         |
| AE 353-1    | 21 CEM         |
| AE 423-1    | 212 CEM        |
| AE 443-1    | 327 CEM        |
| AE 73-1     | 336 CEM        |
|             |                |
| ANS 325-901 | LEC CSE        |
| ART 267-1   | 116 AE         |
| EC 818-1    | 307 HE         |
| GEO 204-901 | BALLROOM UNION |
| JRN 419-901 | 401 CC         |
| PS 224-901  | 137 FEE        |
|             |                |
| SPN 302-1   | 404 CC         |
| SPN 302-5   | 101 BC         |
| SPN 201-3   | 404 CC         |
| SPN 202-5   | 404 CC         |
| TRA 140-2   | 105 HLM        |
| TRA 140-1   | 300 HE         |

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**Pope Reiterates On Arms: 'Just For Peace, Security'**

VATICAN CITY (AP)--Pope Paul VI urged Sunday that arms be reduced to "simple means of security" and turned into "peaceful systems of work and prosperity for all."

The pontiff spoke of disarmament when he appeared at his studio window at noon to give his Sunday blessing to a crowd of 1,000 in St. Peter's Square.

In talking of last week's Mt. Blanc air crash, in which 117 died, and the Bremen airport disaster that took 46 lives, including seven top Italian swimmers, the Pope said he prayed for the victims and their grieving families.

"We wish to recall these tragedies in order to recommend to the mercy of the Lord the souls of the victims, to implore comfort for those who cry over them and to beg safety for all who travel about the world," he said.

"We extend our intention further and pray that man be not the victim of himself, of his own progress and formidable devices.

"Finally our thought comes

back again to the problem of disarmament, with the wish that arms be reduced to simple means of security and transformed into peaceful systems of work and prosperity for all."

Pope Paul had suggested, while in India in December 1964, that arms be cut back and the resulting savings be used to help the world's poor and hungry. He has repeated that proposal several times since.

After giving his blessing to the crowd, Pope Paul played host at dinner for 30 Rome children who won parish contests for making the best Christmas creches for their homes.

The children, from five to 12 years old, were given a banquet in the St. Martha Hospice inside the Vatican grounds. Pope Paul smiled and chatted with the youngsters as he helped ladle soup into their bowls. The menu included breast of chicken, breadsticks wrapped with ham, and ice cream cake.

Each child found a bag of sweets, a miniature yellow-and-white Vatican flag and a personal name card at his place.

Only the Pope, Luigi Cardinal Traglia, the papal vicar for the city of Rome, and the cardinal's assistant, dined with the children.



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**SOONERS END STREAK**

**Matmen 'Edged', 27-5**

By ED BRILL  
State News Sports Writer

The University of Oklahoma put an end to the Michigan State wrestling team's six-meet win streak when it scored a 27-5 victory here Saturday night.

State downed Purdue, 25-3, Friday to boost its league record to 4-0.

Some 2,160 fans jammed the IM Sports Arena Saturday to witness a match that, despite the final score, was close to the end.

Each of the five bouts from 130 to 160 was decided by one point or by riding time, with the 137-pound bout actually ending in a tie.

"We have nothing to be ashamed of," said State coach Grady Peninger after the meet. "We could have won the meet just as easily as we lost."

Sooner Coach Tommy Evans was in complete agreement. "The score doesn't indicate the closeness of the meet," he said.

"This is one of the toughest teams Michigan State has ever had."

Don Behm gave the Spartans their only victory when the undefeated junior edged Dave Clery in the 130-pound bout, 7-6.

Behm took Clery down with 50 seconds left in the match to get the win. Clery escaped immediately, but the match ended with Behm on the winning side for the 13th time this year.

Dale Anderson and Sam Al-Karaghoul traded escapes in the 137-pound match. It appeared that Anderson had Karaghoul close to a fall in the last period, but the Iragehan escaped, and the bout ended in a 1-1 tie.

Dale Carr then lost the 145 bout, 7-6, when Dickie Haxel escaped and took him down late in the third period. Carr, a sophomore from Norfolk, Va., had twice reversed Haxel with a granby roll and had a near fall against Haxel in the second period.

Coach Evans was impressed by the performance of Carr, and called the 145 and 130-pound matches the two best in the meet.

The Spartans had their backs broken in the 152-pound match, as Dick Cook lost to Wayne Wells, 8-7. The difference in the final score turned out to be a stalling point against Cook during the second period. It was the first loss in dual competition this year for Cook, the only senior starter.

In the next two matches, the Sooners had their 1-2 punch from the 1965 NCAA finals. Bill Lam, second last year at 157, decided Rod Ott, 4-2, on two minutes of riding time. Ott scored the only takedown in the bout, but Lam had two escapes plus an entire period of riding time over Ott.

Greg Ruth, a 26-year-old Sooner senior and NCAA champion, decided George Radman, 5-1.

The last two matches were disappointing for the Spartans. Mike Bradley, at 177, lost 10-4 to Roger Michish, who was fourth in last year's national tournament. "Bradley just lost his reaction time and movement in the second period," said Peninger after the meet.

In the heavyweight bout, Jeff Richardson was pinned in 2:36 by Luke Sharpe with a half-nelson and single arm bar combination. It was only Richardson's third loss in college, and all have been by pins. "It was a fluke," said Peninger, after the 6-7, 250-pound Sharpe reversed and pinned the Big Ten champion.

Friday night, the Spartans swamped an impressive Purdue team, Purdue forfeited the heavyweight bout and lost all the others except the 123.

Dale Anderson pinned Roger Anderson in 5:26 for the only fall. "We were bad," said Peninger afterwards, "but they were terrible."

Saturday night the Spartans were good, but Oklahoma was just a little bit better.



LOOK OUT BELOW!--Mike Bradley, State 177-pound wrestler, is about to land on Oklahoma's Roger Mickish during the Spartans' first loss of the year Saturday night. The Sooners outclassed the Spartans in the 27-5 contest. Photo by John Zwickel

**Defense Does It Again; Cagers Whip NU, 77-68**

By BOB HORNING  
State News Sports Writer

EVANSTON--Michigan State's basketball team used a powerful defense once again to whip Northwestern here Saturday night, 77-68.

The Spartans held the Wildcats to 24 points in the first half, when NU hit only 21 percent of its shots from the floor. State walked off with a 14-point halftime lead after allowing Northwestern only six field goals. The Wildcats had their shots, 29, but many of them were forced by the Spartan defenders and missed their marks.

Center Matthew Aitch had 11 points and six rebounds to lead the Spartans at the mid-way point, and ended up with 18 before fouling out with 7:11 left in the game.

Stan Washington and Northwestern's Jim Burns shared scoring honors with 22 points each, but half of Burns' total came when the game was over.

The NEWS In  
**SPORTS**

The win kept Michigan State in second place in the Big 10 with a 5-1 mark, and placed its season record at 12-4. Michigan (5-0), held on to first place with a 69-67 squeaker over Wisconsin.

Working against a zone defense, State started slowly, but went from a 4-4 deadlock to a 28-12 lead with 5:30 left in the half. The Spartans waited for the good shot against the zone, and behind Aitch's shooting and a stingy man-to-man defense, took a 38-24 halftime lead.

Burns, the Big 10's fifth leading scorer with a 26 point average in conference play, hit his first bucket late in the half after Steve Rymal, who was guarding him, left with three fouls.

State hit on 18 of 35 first half shots, but once again, was hurt by foul trouble. The Wildcats were able to stay close behind by making 12 of 20 free throws while State had only two of three.

Early in the second half, NU narrowed the gap to eight points, but quick baskets by Aitch, Washington and Rymal put State back ahead, 48-34.

Aitch drew his final foul, Curtis and Rymal their fourth, and Washington his third, within a short span, and Northwestern's Dennis Weaver spun in nine straight points to pull the Wildcats close, 61-52, with five minutes left.

But Rymal and Curtis both converted bonus free throws and Shannon Reading scored on a 25-footer to end the threat.

With Rymal out of the game again, Burns blazed the nets once more, getting 10 of his points in the last few minutes.

Weaver finished with 17 points and Pitts with 15, to aid the well-balanced Wildcat attack, but it wasn't balanced enough to offset the Spartan scoring.

Curtis finished with 16 points, 10 of them coming in the second half. Rymal ended with 10, Reading 6, and Bailey 5.

**GOPHERS WIN OVERTIME, 6-5**

**Luckless Skaters Split Again**

By JOE MITCH  
State News Sports Writer

MINNEAPOLIS--Contrary to all beliefs, the Spartan skaters aren't a team that has everything. They don't have luck when it's needed the most.

Coach Arno Bessone's club fought and struggled its way through a two-game series with Minnesota last weekend, only to come away from Gopherland with a split.

The Spartans edged the Gophers, 4-3, Saturday night, after they had dropped a high-scoring 6-5 contest in a 10-minute sudden death overtime the night before.

Not even the Spartans' mighty scoring attack, led by ace wing Doug Volmar, nor their scrappy two goalies could pull off a victory in the series opener. Gopher Chuck Norby slapped in his second goal of the night with 20 seconds left in the overtime

period to wipe out a come-from-behind Spartan drive.

It was the third extra-period loss in four over-time games for the Spartans this year in Western Collegiate Hockey League action. Their lone win came against Minnesota-Duluth.

The MSU skaters, paced by a three-goal "hat-trick" performance by center Tom Mikkola, fought back to tie the game at 5-5 in the third period, after they trailed by two earlier in the period.

Mikkola's final goal pushed the game into overtime when he drilled in a rebound of a shot by Volmar with six seconds left in the game.

But from then on, the Spartan guns were stilled by the phenomenal goal-saving tactics of Gopher John Lothrop. Lothrop knocked away a third of the 31 shots on goal by the Spartans, although several Spartan shots were deflected by the goal posts and cross-bar.

State jumped out to a quick 2-0 lead in the series opener on goals by Mikkola and Volmar. But the Gophers, who already had taken a two-game series from the Spartans two weeks ago, quickly caught fire.

They scored three straight goals to the Spartans' one to take a 4-3 lead at the end of the second period.

Another Minnesota score by wing Bruce Larson gave the Gophers a 5-3 margin early in the third period. Mikkola, however, put the Spartans back in the game with his two back-to-back goals six minutes apart.

Stunned by the overtime loss, the Spartans were slow in coming around in the Saturday night contest. Norby, the Gopher who was the Spartan heart-breaker

24 hours before, rushed Minnesota to a quick 1-0 lead.

But Spartan sophomore goalie Gaye Cooley buckled down and the prized Spartan offense loosened up to launch a three-consecutive-goal surge. Bob Fallat first put State on the scoreboard with an unassisted score at 16:08 of the first period.

Then Mikkola followed with a flap-shot score early in the second period after taking a pass from defenseman Doug French. Don Heaphy's goal on a shot from the blue-line gave the Spartans a 3-1 lead going into the final period.

A Minnesota score by Frank Sywiec put the Gophers one goal closer and it appeared that they might tie the score when the Spartans were shorthanded. With defenseman Tom Purdo sitting in the cooler for a roughing penalty, penalty-killer Matt Mulchay came on to stave off a Gopher attack.

MICHIGAN STATE			NORTHWESTERN				
	G	F	T	G	F	T	
Washington	8	6-7	22	Cummins	0	4-6	4
Curtis	7	2-3	16	Weaver	7	3-6	17
Aitch	8	2-3	18	Pitts	6	3-7	15
Bailey	2	1-2	5	Burns	7	8-12	22
Rymal	4	2-2	10	Tiberi	2	1-2	5
Reading	3	0-0	7	Nelson	1	0-0	2
Baylor	0	0-0	0	Martz	0	1-1	1
Crory	0	0-0	0	Millam	0	0-0	0
Miller	0	0-1	0	Ford	1	0-0	2
Totals	32	13-18	77	Totals	24	20-34	68

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# DUMP BUCKS, KENTUCKY

## Trackmen Win Big

By PHIL PIERSON  
State News Sports Writer  
COLUMBUS — State's track team left no doubt Saturday that it will be a power on the Big 10 track scene this year as it trampled Ohio State and Kentucky, 101-53-17 in a triangular meet here.

With a squad as loaded with talent as this one, it was impossible for Coach Fran Dittich to keep the score close even though he juggled his lineup on some occasions, thinking it would improve the Buckeyes and Wildcats' chances for extra points.

The Spartans were led by three double winners: Mike Martens, 880 and mile run; Gene Washington, 70-yard high and low hurdles; and Jim Summers, 60-yard dash and 300-yard run.

State won 11 of the 15 events and never trailed after Martens grabbed the lead on the second lap of the mile run -- the day's first event. Keith Coates, MSU's defending Big 10 champion miler, finished third.

MSU's other winners were Co-Captain Das Campbell, 440; Mike Bowers, high jump; Jim Garrett, long jump and Dick Sharkey, two mile.

The one mile relay team of Richard Dunn, Richard Tomp-

kins, Coates and Campbell added the final victory in the day's last event.

Ohio State's victories were by Mike Cavotta, shot put, Ron Hord, pole vault and John Barber, 600-yard run.

Kentucky's lone win was by James Gallagher in the 1,000 yard run.

The Spartans' Tom Herbert and Dennis O'Meara were second and fourth, respectively, in the shot put. Art Link and Dean Hunt finished third and fourth in the 1,000, Tompkins and Dunn took second and third in the 600 and John Wilcox and Jim Stewart were third and fourth in the pole vault.

No records were broken and Washington was the only performer to tie a record when he equaled the French Fieldhouse mark in the 70-yard low hurdles, with a time of 7.8 seconds.

Dittich had planned to use Coates and Tompkins in 880, but changed his mind when his team had a big lead and used only Martens.

In one of the day's closest

races, Martens nosed out OSU's Pete Edwards by five-tenths of a second. Martens took the lead on the last lap and appeared to have a sure victory when Edwards passed him on the last turn. Martens then quickened his pace and slipped past Edwards at the finish line.

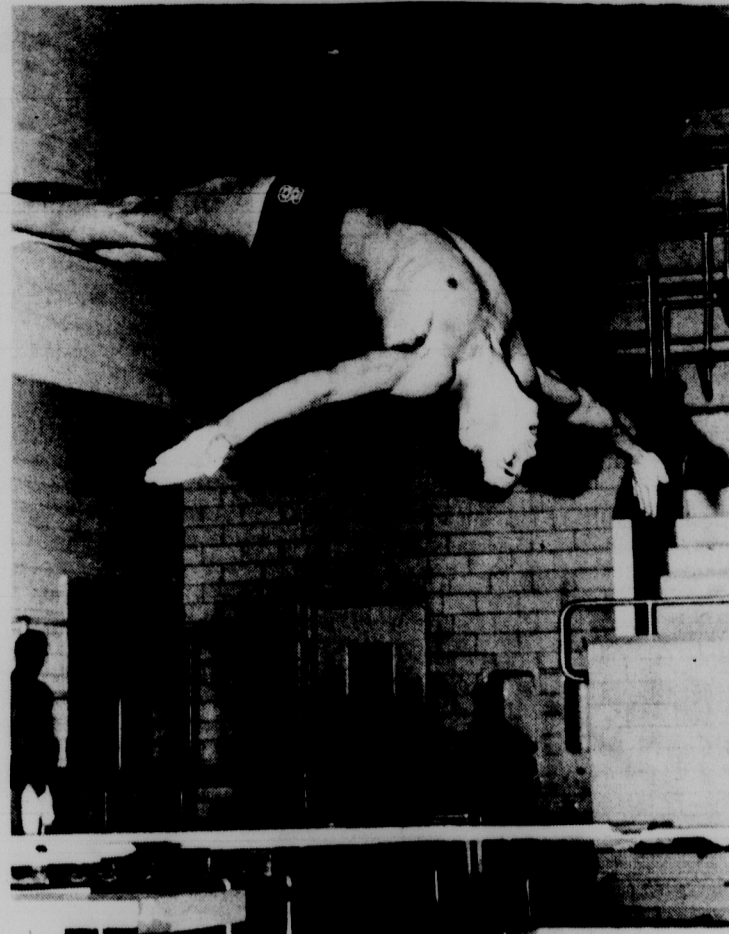
"Edwards told me later he thought I was done when he passed me and was surprised when I went ahead at the finish," Martens said.

Another close race was the mile relay duel between State and OSU. Dunn and Tompkins gave the Spartans the lead for the first half mile when Coates took the baton against OSU's Barber.

The Buckeyes were in front after Barber's quarter mile leg when Roger Wilson took over against Campbell.

Campbell erased OSU's advantage and matched Wilson, stride for stride, until the last turn when he sped ahead to give State the win.

Next Saturday the Spartans will compete in the Federation Relays at Michigan's Yost Fieldhouse.



SPRINGBOARD GRACE--State diver Fred Whiteford displays his form in the Spartans' triple-dual victory over Illinois and Purdue, Friday. Saturday MSU finished second in a triangular meet with Michigan and Ohio State. Photo by Tony Ferrante

## DROWN ILLINI, PURDUE

# 'M' Tops Tankers In Triangle

By LARRY WERNER  
State News Sports Writer  
The Big Ten's lack of balance in swimming competition was illustrated over the weekend as State's tankers swamped Illinois and Purdue by one-sided scores Friday, and were dunked by Michigan in a triangular meet Saturday.

Ohio State was well-down in the also-ran category in the three-team scuffle at Ann Arbor.

In the triple-dual, Friday, the Spartans won, 73-38, over the Illini and, 81-30, over Purdue. Illinois walloped the Boiler-makers, 70 1/2-31 1/2, to make

for a humiliating night for the visitors from Lafayette.

"That was a rag race," McCaffree said following the triangular with the Wolverines and Buckeyes. Michigan racked up 209 points to State's 159. Ohio State garnered 104.

Saturday's affair was reminiscent of a championship meet. Scoring was according to the first nine finishers in each event, and the individual events were in heats.

Two State entries won events, and three MSU varsity records were eclipsed.

Ken Walsh paced the field in the

500-yard freestyle, and Gary Dilley breezed through the 100-yard backstroke. Walsh was clocked in a very fast 4:52.32, and Dilley, 0:52.02.

Ed Glick shattered the old 100-yard butterfly mark of 0:53.84 with a 0:53.79 performance. William's second in the 400-yard individual set a new record, in that event, of 4:25.06. The 200-yard medley relay team of Dilley, Lee Driver, Darryle Kifer and Jim MacMillan broke the old mark of 1:41.7, with a 1:39.53.

Whiteford continued his fine diving, finishing third in a field

of eight contestants, ahead of national champion Randy Larsen.

One would expect a coach to be jubilant after his team rolled up such high-scoring victories Friday. However, Charles McCaffree's exuberance was a bit tainted by his disappointment with the lack of talent distribution in the conference.

"Purdue's performance is regrettable. They used to have terrific swim teams," McCaffree said.

About the most exciting aspect of the affair, at the IM, was the pool-side parade of Miss MSU contestants. The tankers finished No. 1 in every event but one.

Bob Wolf, Jack Marsh, Glick and Dilley teamed up for a win in the 400-yard medley relay. Denny Hill followed with a first-place effort in the 1,000-yard freestyle.

## INDIANA FALLS, 153.95-137.6

# Third Big 10 Gym Win

By ROBERTA YAFIE  
State News Sports Writer  
BLOOMINGTON, Ind. -- The undefeated Michigan State gymnasts experimented their way to

a 153.95-137.60 win over Indiana here Saturday for their third straight Big Ten victory to lead the conference.

It was an afternoon of surprise performances, along with an absence of them. The meet ran only six events with floor exercise being cancelled due to lack of a floor mat.

"Indiana hadn't budgeted for a mat," said Spartan coach George Szyplula, "even though it's an NCAA rule. By Big Ten vote, though, it was decided that Indiana wouldn't have to forfeit the event. It finally got a mat Friday, but it was too soggy to use for the meet. Indiana will have that one or borrow a mat for the Big Ten Meet."

The gymnasts won every event but parallel bars, which went to the Hoosiers by a 24.7 - 23.0 score. State had sweeps in side horse and trampoline with ties putting the damper on several potential clean-ups.

Rings once more was the strongest event, capping off the day with a total of 27.15 points. Larry Goldberg won it with a 9.4 score, the highest individual mark of the meet. Indiana's Joel Sutlin was second at 9.05, with Ted Wilson third at 8.9. Ed Gunny scored 8.85 for fourth, while Dave Croft was sixth at 8.5.

"Goldberg looked great," Szyplula said. "Croft looked like he was going to put in a really

tremendous performance, but right before his dismount his hand slipped and it dropped him down to a lower score."

Side horse provided Dave Thor with the first of three wins, as he took top honors with a 8.95 score. Second was Dennis Smith at 8.75 while Jerry Moore was third at 8.15.

Bob Cordaro picked up another first in trampoline, scoring 8.75, with Keith Sterner at 8.15 and Ron Aure completing the top three places with a 7.85 score. Ray Strobel had a 7.5 mark.

Ted Wilson, working all-around for State, hit for a 9.0 score in high bar to win the event. Gunny tied with Sutlin for second at 8.85, with Thor fourth at 8.4.

Thor's 9.4 mark in the vault gave him a share of the high-scoring honors with teammate Goldberg. Szyplula called his handspring over the horse one of the best he's seen. Ron Aure tied the Hoosiers' Clark Wells for second at 8.9 with Wilson scoring 8.65 for fourth.

"Wilson had a good day all-around," Szyplula noted. "He got in trouble on the horse, but otherwise did a creditable job."

Diving resumed its unpredictable shuffle as Ken Genova took one-meter honors and Fred Whiteford edged out his boardmate in the highboard event.

Kifer made short work of Illinois ace Dave Florio in the 50 freestyle, and Pete Williams contributed another MSU first place with a 200-yard individual medley victory. MacMillan took care of highly-touted Bob Bachman in the 200-yard freestyle.

**HOW COLLEGE STUDENTS VIEW THE DRAFT**

Even administrators of the draft admit its inequities and imperfections. Many question its fairness. A special section in the February ATLANTIC considers all sides; two college men view the draft in Taking a McNamara Fellowship and How to be Patriotic and Live With Yourself. A third article, Who Should Serve?, probes the dilemma and explores improvements and alternatives.

Also in this issue: In Defense of the Negro Colleges and Art and Anti-Art in Painting and Books.

**Atlantic**

THE DRAFT • WHY PICK ME?

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FEBRUARY 9 & 10

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TECHNICOLOR PANAVISION FROM WARNER BROS.

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TONIGHT FROM 7:00 ENDS THURSDAY!

**THE SQUARE ROOT OF ZERO**

7:30  
9:30

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**THE WAR OF THE BUTTONS**

IS "A FRENCH COMEDY CLASSIC"

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**ASMSU Winter Carnival**

**Schedule Of Events**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3

7:00 p.m. Sprint Skating Race  
7:30 p.m. Broom Hockey  
8:00 p.m. Snow Shoe Race  
9:00 p.m. Skating Finals

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4

7:30 p.m. Popular Entertainment  
8:00 p.m. Donkey Basketball  
10:15 p.m. Turtle Races

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5

9-12 a.m. Snow Sculpture Judging  
6:00 p.m. Miss MSU Pageant  
9:00 p.m. Winter Carnival Dance

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AUSTIN-HEALEY Sprite--1961, new top, shield, snow tires, engine rebuilt last fall. Drafted, take over payments. Call ON-9-2722. 22-5

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CADILLAC 1956 convertible. Mint condition. Low mileage. Phone 484-4875. 20-5

CHEVELLE 1964 Malibu 2-door hardtop '68' standard shift, mid-night blue finish. A classy little hardtop! Just right for the man around campus. See at OSBORN AUTO, INC., 2601 E. Michigan, Lansing. C22

CHEVROLET IMPALA 1960 convertible. Radio, automatic, power steering. Florida car, no rust. \$685. 1962 Olds hardtop. Power steering, brakes. Automatic, \$1,085. AL EDWARDS SPORTS CAR CENTER, 616 North Howard, 489-7591. 19-3

CHEVROLET 1959 Impala 4-door hardtop. Sacrifice. Must sell. 2217 S. Cedar. C22

CHEVROLET CONVERTIBLE 1958. Very good condition. Two speaker radio, power steering, 283. Call John, 332-0866. 18-3

CHEVROLET, 1963 Impala, 2-door hardtop, 300 h.p., 327 cu. inches, 4-speed, positraction, 25,000 miles. \$1,400. Phone IV 5-5673. 20-5

CHEVROLET 1963 Impala, 2-door hardtop, 327, 4-speed. Good condition. Call 351-5425. 21-5

CHEVROLET BEL AIR, 1962, 2-door economy, 6 standard transmission. Many extras. Excellent condition. 485-3336. 19-3

CHEVROLET 1963 stationwagon Bel Air series. Small V-8. Power steering and brakes. Beautiful 2-tone turquoise finish. New rubber. See the largest selection of stationwagons in Central Michigan at OSBORN AUTO, INC., 2601 E. Michigan, Lansing. C22

CHEVROLET 1960 Impala 4-door hardtop, V-8 automatic. Excellent condition. Must sell. No money down, \$6 week. 2217 S. Cedar. C22

COMET 1964 deluxe 2-door, 6 cylinder automatic. Radio. Beautiful light blue finish. See this classic compact at OSBORN AUTO, INC., 2601 E. Michigan, Lansing. C22

DODGE PIONEER 1960, 4-door, excellent condition. Power steering and brakes. \$400. Phone 669-9626. 18-3

FORD 1961 Galaxie, 4-door sedan. Power steering, automatic transmission. Best offer over \$300. 351-5108. 18-5

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**Automotive**

FORD FAIRLANE 2-door. Excellent condition. Small V-8, standard shift, new tires. Phone IV 2-5102. 20-3

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FORD 1958, 6 cylinder, standard shift, with overdrive. Two new tires, recently tuned up. Very dependable. \$195. 355-0795. 20-3

FORD 1960. Sacrifice. Must sell. Will sell below wholesale for quick, clean sale. Hurry! 2217 S. Cedar. C22

FORD 1958 retractable hardtop. One of a kind. Sacrifice. Must sell. 2217 S. Cedar. C22

IMPALA 1964, 4-door, air conditioned, power steering, brakes, and windows, AM/FM radio, good rubber. Nothing down, assume payments, 339-2480 after 2 pm. 19-5

MERCURY 1960, power steering, brakes, radio, heater. V-8. Excellent condition, \$445. Call ED at ED 2-3577. 19-3

OLDSMOBILE 1964 Cutlass, 4-on-the-floor. \$1,650. Phone 484-1655. 18-3

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OLDSMOBILE 1965 Cutlass convertible, console, power steering and brakes, wire wheels, extras, low mileage. ED-2-5296. 19-3

RAMBLER 1963 Classic 600 with economical overdrive. New whitewalls. Original owner. Excellent condition. Only \$895. 882-9287. 19-3

PORSCHE 1600. Completely rebuilt engine still under guarantee. Two new tires, clutch. Will trade. 355-3227. 19-3

VOLKSWAGEN 1957. Good running condition. \$175, or best offer. Call 882-9810. 19-3

TEMPEST 1964, 2-door, radio, automatic, very economical. 355-7930 or 355-9697. 20-5

TEMPEST, 1962, convertible, excellent condition. Highest offer. Phone 382-2987. 18-3

TRIUMPH 1956 with 1964 TR-4 engine. New paint, Tires, Gearbox. Must sell. 332-1852. 19-5

TRIUMPH 1962 TR-4. Leaving country, must sell. Take over payments. Call 288-6581, area 517. 20-5

VOLKSWAGEN 1963 Sunroof. \$850. Call IV 2-2114 or 882-8823. 18-3

THERE'S A wow of a buy at WATSON OF WILLIAMSTON. CHEVELLE 1964 Chevelle Malibu Super Sport coupe V-8, 4-speed, 12,000 miles. Just like new--\$1,690.

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CHEVROLET 1964 Bel Air 2-door V-8 automatic. Very clean, \$1,495

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FORD 1964-1/2 Fastback. Fiberglass fenders, aluminum bumpers, 991.

WATSON CHEVROLET of Williamston. 655-2171. 18-3

WE HAVE a large selection of new 1966 Mustangs on hand. Our prices can't be beat! Stop and choose yours today! SIGNS FORD SALES, 162 W. Grand River, Williamston. 655-2191. C20

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GENERATORS AND STARTERS. Rebuilt 6 or 12 volt. Guaranteed! Exchange price, \$7.90. Mechanic on the job! Installation service available. ABC AUTO PARTS, 613 E. South St. IV 5-1921.

NEW BATTERIES. Exchange price from \$7.95. New sealed beams, 99¢. Salvage cars, large stock used parts. ABC AUTO PARTS, 613 E. South St. IV 5-1921. C

CAR WASH, 25¢. Clean, heated, YOU-DO-IT. 430 S. Clippert, back of Koko Bar. C17

**Aviation**

TAYLORCRAFT for sale. Full panel. Call 337-1867. 22-5

FRANCIS AVIATION will fly you skiing weekends. Leave Saturday morning, return Sunday evening with Twin Beech. Learn to fly! Start now! New airplanes! Government Approved School and Air Carrier License. Call IV 4-1324. C

**Employment**

LADIES, EARN \$20. No investment. Sell MARY KING cosmetics. Phone 485-7326. C22

**Employment**

COED MODELS for glamour and figure photography. Possible magazine publication. No experience needed. Box D-4, State News. 20-3

CHOOSE YOUR OWN hours. A few hours a day can mean excellent earnings for you as a trained AVON representative. For appointment in your own home, write Mrs. Alona Hucklins, 5664 School Street, Haslett, Michigan, or call evenings, FE 9-8483. C18

GREAT LAKES EMPLOYMENT for permanent positions for men and women in office, sales, technical. IV 2-1543. C20

STUDENTS, AVERAGE \$2.73 per hour. Choose your own hours. Scholarships offered. Apply 1113 S. Washington, Lansing. C22

NEWCOMER HOSTESS wanted. East Lansing only. Part-time. Own hours, car necessary. No selling. 882-9886. 22-5

TWO GIRLS to clean house and do laundry for six college men. 337-2339. 19-3

WOMAN WANTED, baby care, light housework. 12:45--5:15. Monday-Friday. Begin immediately. Thru end June. References. 332-0458. 19-3

TWO BUSBOYS needed for sorority. Close to campus. 337-1314. 19-3

COOK, DIET Aide, dishwasher. Call 332-5061, 8-5 weekdays. 19-5

REGISTERED PHARMACIST, 15-20 evening hours a week. Apply at THE DRUG SHOP, 1322 E. Michigan. 21-5

BABYSITTER, CARE for infant, my home 7 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-5 days weekly. Phone 355-5873. 20-3

EMPLOYERS OVERLOAD company, temporary assignments for experienced office girls. No fee, top pay. Phone 487-6071. C20

BABYSITTER, MY home. Near campus. Dependable. \$100 month. ED 7-0065. 19-3

WARD SECRETARY every Saturday and Sunday, 8-4. New 100-bed convalescent unit. Call 882-5061 weekdays, 8-5. 21-5

NURSES' AIDES. Learn concepts of Geriatric care. New convalescent units. Openings 7-3 and 3-11. Call 332-5061 weekdays between 8-5. 21-5

ATTENTION ALL male students who have worked for Colliers, Richards or other book Companies during summer and wish to work part-time now. Will arrange to fit working hours to your schedule. Call Mr. Vermillion, 484-2367. 25-10

SERVICE STATION attendant. Full and part-time. Contact SELLERS STANDARD, corner Harrison and Trowbridge. 19-3

NIGHT MAN, Service attendant. Responsible mature man to work 6 nights per week. Must be neat, sober and reliable. This is an above-average opportunity. Reference required. Phone 482-2407 for appointment. 25-10

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**For Rent**

PARKING--EASILY accessible. One block from Berkey. \$20 per term. 655-1022 after 4 pm, preferably. 20-5

**Apartments**

ONE MALE roommate to share luxury 2-man apartment. Winter and spring term. Call 351-5313. 19-3

ONE MAN for luxury apartment, one block from campus. Call 351-4488 after 5 p.m. 18-3

DO YOU want good cook? Great roommates? Need one girl to sublet luxury apartment. Spring and summer. Near campus. 337-1531. 18-3

WANTED: 1 or 2 male students share luxury apartment. Eyedale Villa, furnished, swimming pool, air conditioning, \$60 month. 351-4401. C15

**For Sale**

STEREO EQUIPMENT, Heathkit Ar. 13A, AM/FM receiver. Good condition. 3 months old. Eico ST-40 Amplifier Norelco Carry--corder tape recorder. Phone 351-5444. 19-5

WOMEN'S SPORTS wear and cocktail dresses. Sizes 9-12. Like new. Call anytime. 351-4569. 20-3

STEREO SPEAKER sets in beautiful cabinets. Very reasonable. Call Bob at 332-1437 between 5 and 7. 20-3

GUITARS, OUTSTANDING value, beautiful tone. Guaranteed. While they last. \$19.88. WOOLWORTHS in Frandor. 22-5

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rugs, appliances, TV's, antiques, bargain prices. JENKS SECOND-HAND STORE, 334 N. Washington, 482-9924. C20

PROMPT AND efficient service. 25 years of experience. OPTICAL DISCOUNT, 416 Tussing Building. Phone IV 2-4667. 22-5

TWO NEW 7.75x15 snow tires. Cost \$40. \$15 a piece or both for \$25. 351-4345. 18-3

GENERAL ELECTRIC TV, 21", \$60, phone ED 7-1040. 20-3

3 SEWING MACHINES. \$50, \$60, \$169. (With lifetime free service and instruction.) IV 7-5035, Mr. Keegan. 19-3

**EVENING EMPLOYMENT PART-TIME WORK (MALE)**

If you are free 4 evenings per week and Saturdays, you can maintain your studies and still enjoy a part-time job doing

**SPECIAL INTERVIEW WORK**

that will bring an average income of \$55 per week. If you are neat appearing and a hard worker, call Mr. Arnold, 351-4011, Mon. & Tues. between 10 a.m. & 1 p.m. (No other time.)

**For Rent**

AVONDALE LUXURY 2-bedroom apartment available. \$200 month. Plenty of parking. Call 332-2911. 18-5

TWO BEDROOM (four-man) luxury apartment. University Terrace, \$235 per month. Phone 332-8687. 21-5

COLLEGE GIRL to share apartment. Furnished, \$70 month. One mile from campus. Phone 351-4603 between 5 and 7. 21-5

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE. Room for 1 man, 4-man apartment with graduate students. Eyedale Villa. 332-2623. 22-5

STUDENTS to share 3 furnished rooms and bath upstairs. Gas heat. Parking. 485-6737. 19-3

ONE GIRL to share three-girl apartment. Fall, winter, spring, 1966-1967. Pam, 337-2539. 20-3

NEED TWO girls in Rivers Edge apartment. 332-6281.

NEED ONE male for 2-man luxury apartment. 1300 E. Grand River. Phone 351-5256. 18-3

**Apt. For Rent**

Lansing (East Side) Furnished, 2 people \$125.00, 3-\$135.00, 4 \$150.00. Garage. No pets. No children. Call IV 9-1017.

MEN: GOOD food, fine living, TV, other comforts, all for \$17 a week. Call 332-0844. 18-3

ONE MAN winter term, luxury apartment, one block from campus. Call 351-4488 after 5 pm. 18-3

NEED ONE man for four-man luxury apartment. Riverside East. Call 351-5306. 19-3

ONE OR two girls, Riverside East apartment. Call Nikki, 8-5, 355-1752. 21-5

**Houses**

FOR RESPONSIBLE couple: my pleasant two-bedroom, modern kitchen home near campus is available February 10--March 26. \$150 for period. Utilities paid. Small responsibilities. ED 2-1746. 19-3

ONE MALE student to share three-bedroom furnished home. Parking. Residents to occupants are hotel majors. Private and excellent for study. 339-8575, ED 2-1248. C18

WHY PAY for just a room to study and sleep in when for slightly more you can live with all the conveniences of your own home. Large comfortable house, two blocks from campus. Space for two men. Graduate students preferred. 351-5674. 19-3

**Rooms**

WOMAN, ONE place in a double room with use of kitchen, bath, and study. Linens provided, \$50 a month. 337-1194. 20-3

STUDY ROOM and bedroom for one or two persons. Linens furnished. Parking privileges. Phone IV 4-2289. 20-3

SINGLE ROOMS for men. \$10 per week. Good study atmosphere, large warm comfortable rooms. Fully furnished. No cooking. One block campus. Grade Point Average last term 3.2 Spartan Hall, 215 Louis. ED 2-2574. 18-5

MEN: MODERN luxury room. Unsupervised, convenient. \$15 week, single; \$7.50, double. Call Doug, 337-2751. 18-3

**For Sale**

RENT YOUR TV from NEJAC. Zenith and GE portables for only \$9 per month. Free service and delivery. Call NEJAC TV RENTALS. 482-0624. C

STUDENTS: DOLLARS for future delivery--from the life insurance company that insures MSU faculty, employees. Call 332-5025, across from Abbot Hall. C18

**Peanuts Personal**

YO: THIS is it! Remember to drink lots of milk. Lynnie, Bibes, Wizard, Smith, Mares. 18-1

Two B--r Bennie! Happy 20th on the 30th. Bright Eyes. 18-1

SHAPES--HOPE you had a happy 21. When can I put in my order? Mouth. 18-1

**Real Estate**

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING lots for sale in Red Cedar Manor; Drive east of East Lansing on Old US 16 to Meridian Road. North 2 blocks to lovely suburban subdivision. Only a few left in this nearly completed area on the river. \$2,475 to \$5,995. 3 lovely new homes almost completed and ready for sale. For more details, call R.V. Stay, IV 5-2211, STAY REALTY CO., REALTOR. 31-5

**Service**

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING CDC. 3600 computer, any language. Business reports, research problems, etc. ARCHER ASSOCIATES. 882-6171. 22-20

**For Sale**

MOTOROLA TELEVISION, 21" console, black and white. \$40. 2110 Teel Avenue, Lansing. IV 5-1079. 18-3

MUSICAL FUN--Begins at WILCOX MUSIC STORE. Instruments from \$1.75 to over \$600. New harmonicas, \$1.75 to \$9. Ukuleles \$9.95 to \$24.50. Guitars \$16.95 up. Electric guitars \$29.95 up. Amplifiers, 4 and 5 string banjos, bongo drums \$6.95 to \$20. Snare drums and drum sets, used and new; electric pickups for guitars, \$5.50 to \$38. Used hand instruments, tape recorders, \$10.95 to \$89.95. Microphones \$9.95 to \$65. Used string instruments, violins, cellos, basses, used accordions, \$39.50 up. Join the crowd at WILCOX MUSIC STORE. Everything for your musical pleasure. Hours 8 am--5:30 pm. 509 E. Michigan Ave., Lansing. IV 5-4391. C

FOR WEDDING and practical shower gifts, see ACE HARDWARE'S selections, 201 E. Grand River, across from Union. Phone ED 2-3212. C

GIRLS' SCHWINN bike. Hand brakes, basket. Almost brand new. \$40. Will store till spring. 337-9668. 18-3

ENGLISH LIGHT-WEIGHT 3-speed bicycles, \$39.77, full price. Rental-purchase terms available. We also have tennis racquets, golf balls, badminton birdies, gifts and housewares. ACE HARDWARE, across from the Union, ED 2-3212. C

SMITH CORONA 110 Electric portable typewriter in excellent shape. Hardly used. Six months old. \$135. 351-5674. 19-3

MOVIE PROJECTOR, Tower, 8mm., automatic threading, new condition. 30 x 304. Radiant screen. Excellent condition. Complete. \$60. ED 2-8100. 22-5

GIBSON BANJO: long neck, Scruggs Tuners, Grover pegs, fifth string capo. Hard shell case. 353-2107. 19-3

**Lost & Found**

LOST: MEN'S black suit coat wallet in State Theater. Call 353-7722. 20-3

LOST, PACKAGE of 16 slides. Vicinity of Union or on bus. Call 353-4100. 20-3

**Personal**

MARRIED STUDENTS: coordinate your life insurance with social security benefits. Call 332-5025 for this valuable free service. C

STUDENTS: ON your birthday, come down for a free pizza. BIMBO'S PIZZA, 489-2431. C20

FREE FILM with prints (75¢ minimum), 1 day service. MAREK RENALL DRUGS, 301 N. Clippert at Frandor. C20

THE ILLUSIONS are back. Tuned for T.G.'s and parties. Call Larry, 351-4142. 20-5

BASSMAN (upright) with amp, seeking full or part-time employment with rock or dance band. 482-6144. 20-3

STUDENTS: WHY leave your dorms when BIMBO'S will deliver your pizzas to you! Call 489-2431. C20

**Wanted**

BLOOD DONORS needed. \$6 for RH positive; \$10 or \$12 for RH negative. DETROIT BLOOD SERVICE, INC., 1427 E. Michigan Ave. Hours 9-4 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 12-7 Thursday. 489-7587. 47

FLOORS TO be cleaned. Specializing in cafes, taverns, stores. Contact MELLER SERVICES. Call 485-4150. C

MOTORCYCLE 80--125 cc, late model, excellent condition. Call Russ, ED 2-3577 or ED 2-0333. 20-3

WANTED TO sublease luxury apartment for spring term. Near East Campus. 332-6748, Jerry or Bob. 20-3

**KAVANAGH TELLS EDITORS**

**Law, Press Must Co-Operate**

By JOAN SOLOMON  
State News Staff Writer

There is no essential conflict between a free press and a fair trial, Thomas M. Kavanagh, Michigan supreme court chief justice, told about 700 state newspaper editors Friday.

Kavanagh, addressing the kick-off luncheon of the 98th annual Michigan Press Assn. meeting at Kellogg Center, said the American people, by virtue of the Bill of Rights, want both a free press and a fair trial.

"It is up to responsible people in law and in journalism to see that the people have both," he said.

"And if we don't see to it, then we both are false to our responsibility, and our democracy is in trouble."

Just as the news media are not always blameless in their reporting of court proceedings, judges and attorneys are also not without fault, Kavanagh said.

"In my profession, there are lawyers who are careless in fulfilling their responsibilities, who cut corners when they can. And in your profession, there are reporters who are careless in checking all the facts, and editorial writers who scatter opinions without sufficient research into the subject," the chief justice said.

He said that if an attorney makes prejudicial statements that convict a defendant before he is tried, the fault lies with the attorney's lack of responsibility and not with the newspaper which prints the remark.

"We have a duty to keep our house in order before we go pointing fingers at yours, and vice versa," Kavanagh said.

Yet, he said, the newspaper has a choice without violation of its freedom, to print or not print prejudicial statements.

"It's your choice, guided by your sense of responsibility, to give the readers what they need to know, balanced against your responsibility to protect every citizen's right to a fair trial."

The citizen wants his press to be free and his trials to be fair, and he has little patience with the idea of either one infringing on the other, the editors were told.

"I think we can continue to have both a free press that is fair in dealing with the rights of defendants, and a fair trial that is free from prejudice and pressure.

"If we ever lose the freedom to have a fair trial, then your freedom of the press will surely be lost soon thereafter. And if we ever lose freedom of the press, then there will be no such thing as a fair trial under

the dictatorship which would surely follow."

"We deal in a common purpose," Kavanagh said, "which is the protection of individual rights so that the collective democracy can fulfill its commitment to equality under law for every citizen."

Gov. George Romney, also speaking at the luncheon, told the editors that he has every intention of getting a lot of news before the public this year.

"As governor, I don't believe in avoiding the press," he said. Romney refused to comment on speculation that he would run

for senator or governor in 1966.

"I don't care to shed any light on this subject at this time," he said, adding that he would play the traditional waiting game until newspaper columnists tire themselves of guessing.

The governor highlighted what he called the key issues of the year ahead, among them urban problems, crime, traffic safety and the state building program.

"It is a safe prediction that 1966 won't be a year of new or higher taxes," Romney said. "Michigan may go longer without new taxes than any other state in the union."

**Newspaper Survival Rests On Interpretive Reporting**

By JO BUMBARGER  
State News Campus Editor

If newspapers are to survive, they must begin their stories where radio and television quit, the editor of the Wall Street Journal told about 700 Michigan newspaper editors and their wives at Kellogg Center Friday night.

In a dinner speech to the Michigan Press Assn., Vermont C. Royster, singled out the 1964 presidential election as an example of outdated newspaper coverage.

"The morning after the election, almost every newspaper in the country began, 'Lyndon Baines Johnson yesterday was elected president of the United States.'"

"This was a complete waste of editorial effort and of valuable newsprint," Royster said. "I defy you to find one person with the remotest interest in the presidential election who didn't already know that Lyndon Baines Johnson had been elected."

Newspapers can no longer skim

the surface of a main event and expect their readers to be satisfied, he said. They must relate stories to the local communities and explain the background.

Royster commented that the role of interpretive reporting was brought home to him when he found his 16-year-old daughter reading the New York Times' comprehensive story the morning after she had watched the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II on television.

"To the best of my knowledge, this was the first time she has ever looked at the New York Times."

"Readers are more educated today," Royster said. "The high school graduate may not know exactly what the balance of payments problem is, but he has a

hazy idea that the problem exists."

It is the responsibility of the newspapers to explain such problems to the reader, Royster said.

"If the readers are not interested in this, then you have nothing whatever to sell that somebody else can't produce better," Royster said.

"The only thing that our competitors can't produce is more accurate, more understanding and interpretive reporting," he said.

Vermont C. Royster, whose middle initial stands for Connecticut, received his unusual name because his father wanted his children to be distinguishable from the other Roysters. His father named all of his children after states.

**TEACH IN NIGERIA OR GHANA**

It's possible: -- If you . . . . .

1. Are a graduate with a strong major in one of the following: a. chemistry, b. physics, c. biology, d. engineering, e. mathematics, f. French g. home economics, or have a Master's Degree in English.
2. Are a U.S. citizen, in good health, less than 55 years of age, desire to teach at the secondary school or junior college level.
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If interested, please write to:  
TEACHERS FOR WEST AFRICA PROGRAM  
Elizabethtown College  
Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania 17022

**Augenstein To Speak On Control Of Minds**

Leroy Augenstein, chairman of biophysics, will discuss information processing and control in human minds at 4 p.m. today in the Engineering Auditorium.

Dr. John W. Rebeck of Henry Ford Hospital will speak on immunologically competent cells at a microbiology and public health seminar at 3 p.m. today in 216 Giltner.

Jerry Wurf, president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, will speak at a labor and industrial relations seminar at 4 p.m. today in 33 Union.

A foods and nutrition poverty program seminar on the physiological and biochemical effects of food deprivation will be held at 4:10 p.m. today in 101 Home Economics. Dr. Ancel Keys of the University of Minnesota Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene will speak.

Heterosis in beef cattle will be the topic of a genetics seminar at 4:10 p.m. today in 126 Anthony. The speaker will be Keith Gregory of the North Central USDA.

A geology seminar on interpretation of ancient climates by Paleobotanical methods will be held at 4:10 p.m. today in 409 Natural Science.

Phonon density waves in solids will be the topic of a physics colloquium at 4:10 p.m. today in 118 Physics-Math. Marvin Chester of UCLA will speak.

A Naval Reserve Research Co. 9-16 Seminar will be held at

**It's What's Happening**

7:30 tonight in 221 Computer Center. Forecasted breakthroughs in space science will be discussed by Clyde Murtal of Bendix Systems Division, Ann Arbor.

An exhibition of 19th century American painting, including works by Earl, Cole, Inness, Blakelock, Ryder, Homer and Eakins will be on view through Feb. 22 in the Gallery of Kresge Art Center.

A graduate drawing show will be at Kresge Art Center in the Hall Lounge through Feb. 22.

NAACP will meet at 7 tonight in 34 Union.

There will be a discussion of the Performing Arts Company production of Carlo Goldoni's "The Lovers" at 4:30 p.m. today in the Kresge Art Center faculty lounge.

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# Poor Facilities, Production Hurt Stefanoff Benefit Show

By BRAD SMITH  
State News Reviewer

Production blunders spoiled what might have been an enjoyable evening of entertainment Friday night.

"The Womenfolk" really tried . . . really they did. It's just that the sound amplification was in the quality range of a four-transistor radio with poor batteries.

But they must have been good--people up front applauded a lot. And they had everything going for them in the way of atmosphere: the velvet cushion of the dirt floor and the plush accommodation of the wooden benches, with the whole scene bathed in the romantic orange glow of the huge neon "no smoking" signs.

## 'THE WOMENFOLK' 'JAY AND THE AMERICANS'

FIELD HOUSE

By way of introduction, one of the Womenfolk stepped forward and said "the first thing we want you to know is . . . this microphone's too loud."

Then they launched into their fame-making "Little Houses Made of Tickey-Tackey" and followed that with the usual repertoire of folk songs.

The more unfamiliar tunes, such as "Teenage Mother," were largely indiscernible due to the poor sound system.

Midway through the show some guy came back and asked if we could hear.

"Nor really," we said.

Then somebody tried to start another car in the rear of the cavernous building. The whine of the struggling starter carried extremely well.

But the entertainers somehow surmounted the competition and managed to finish the show.

They reached their highpoint with a double-time "La Bamba" which must have set an indoor track record for folk song.

The lighting all through the show was poorly done. It was also cause for comment by the entertainers.

When they were through and after an over-long intermission the ASMSU boy informed us "we have a good group with us now."

And "Jay and the Americans" came on with their red pants, white turtle necks, and a few more decibels.

But on their first number the guitar amplifier didn't work. However it was fixed in time for their big "Only in America."

They did their own folk treatment built around "500 Miles." Their beat got through to the audience more effectively than the more subtle music of "The Womenfolk."

Their show was spiced with jokes and take-offs on TV commercials. (Man shaving in front of mirror, woman comes in and says, "Good morning Mr. Gray.") He says, "Good morning, Mrs. Gray." "I like my new name," she says. "Yeah?" he says, "well don't get too used to it baby, 'cause we're checking out of the motel in about five minutes.")

They wrapped up the show with the smash "Come a Little Bit Closer" and sent the bench-weary audience out into the cold.

It's too bad good entertainment is prevented from putting on a good show by inadequate facilities, equipment and production.



CHARLES CUMBERLAND

# Economic Programs Better In Private Hands, Prof Says

Most economic programs in foreign countries would be better off if the United States could turn them over to private foundations, Charles Cumberland, professor of history said Thursday at a meeting sponsored by Delta Phi Epsilon.

Speaking about "Foreign Reactions to U.S. Aid," Cumberland said, "Non-government institutions in the U.S. have an enormous advantage because they are not competing with local officials of foreign countries for recognition."

If the government has charge of a project, he said, Congress wants a public accounting of how the money is spent.

"When dealing with foreign aid, we are dealing with human beings -- not institutions," said Cumberland. "And aid has to be carried out on this level, and it causes several problems."

Some of the problems he mentioned were:

1. Immediacy - The people are tired of waiting; they want to see results almost immediately.

2. Sensitivity - The people in foreign countries are proud of their country, and recipients of funds are jealous of other countries which also receive help.
3. Support - If there is support from many groups having diverse interests, they may not be able to agree and the program might bog down.
4. Personnel - Many countries want the administrative personnel to remain somewhat stable, but if an incompetent person heads a program for any length of time he can wreck it.

## Students Aid Viet Victims

CORNELL--Students have contributed over \$350 to a fund to aid Vietnamese orphans. Donations have been made to the Cornellians' Aid to Vietnamese Orphans Committee. Cornell Students for a Democratic Society has opened a special trust account for money received in a fund drive to aid victims of the war.

To the readers and admirers of Atlas Shrugged & The Fountainhead Enrollment is now open for the Nathaniel Branden lectures on Objectivism the philosophy of AYN RAND and its application to psychology. New series begins in Lansing Tuesday, Feb. 8, 7 P.M. Nathaniel Branden Institute, Inc. For descriptive brochure, contact NBI's Local Representative Shella A. Boroff 3614 Lochmoor Drive Lansing, Mich. 48910 Phone: 882-1929 (except Mon. & Wed. eve.)

Oh-oh, better check the punch bowl.

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## Olin Report

Admitted to Olin Health Center Friday were: Dianne Belote, Climax junior; Iraz Emami, East Lansing grad student; Steven Patrick, East Lansing doctoral candidate; Raymond Moreland, Detroit freshman; Donald Kurcz, Whiting, Ind., senior; Jonathan Braide, Enugu, Nigeria, junior; Diane Simanek, Birmingham freshman; Marjorie Clayton, Battle Creek sophomore; James Leturgy, Pontiac freshman; Barbara H. Messmore, Charlevoix sophomore; Richard Mullally, Muskegon junior; James Louisignau, Cheboygan freshman; and Beverly Urkovic, Chicago, Ill., freshman.

Admitted Saturday were: Skullock Stewart, Vera Howell; Michael Toutant, Detroit junior; Patricia Branigan; Scott MacInnes, Ann Arbor junior; Ralph Zickgraf, Levittown, Pa., freshman; Dennis Candez, Lansing freshman; and Linda Tredinnick, Greensburg, Pa., freshman.

Admitted Sunday were: Donna Esak, Oakland, N.J., sophomore; Mike Morrison, Battle Creek senior; Nicholas P. Dario, East Lansing doctoral student; Daniel Smith, Fulton sophomore; Julie Heidt, Detroit freshman; Thomas Glasgow, Greensburg, Pa., sophomore; Bruce Canvasser, Detroit freshman; Sharon R. McKee, Grand Rapids senior; Susan Yascolt, Pinconning sophomore; Joyce Kuzma, Battle Creek freshman; Charles Coonrad, Green Bay, Wis., senior; and Mary Harrison, Saginaw sophomore.

## Figurative Artist To Teach Seminars

James McGarrell, renowned American figurative painter, will visit Michigan State Monday through Wednesday for a series of seminars with graduate art students and faculty.

He is the first of several prominent visiting artists to teach at MSU during the current academic year.

McGarrell, whose paintings and drawings are in many museums and private collections, is associate professor of fine arts at Indiana University.

In 1963, McGarrell received a \$2,500 award from the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He also studied and painted in France during the 1964-65 academic year under a Guggenheim fellowship.

His works are included in most of the major museum surveys of contemporary American painting, including those of the Whitney Museum in New York, the Chicago Art Institute, the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia and the San Francisco Museum of Art.

A native of Indianapolis, McGarrell studied at Indiana University and the University of California, Los Angeles. He received a Fulbright grant to study and paint in Germany during 1955 and 1956.

Presently McGarrell is director of graduate training in painting at Indiana University.

Michigan State's visiting artist program brings several prominent artists to campus every year. Other painters, sculptors and art critics will visit the campus throughout the rest of the year.

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## Topics Varied

A forum at the University of Minnesota Jan. 11 included topics ranging from the draft laws, which a graduate student said violated the 13th amendment by requiring involuntary servitude, to the rising price of ice cream cones.

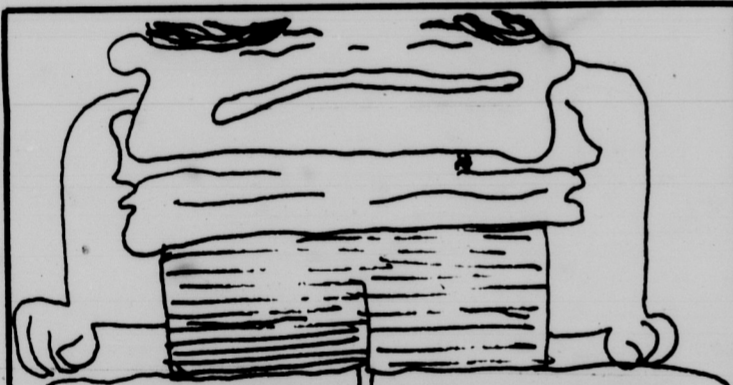
The audience rejected the suggested formation of a chapter of SPASM, the Society for the Prevention of Asinine Student Movements.

One speaker blamed the "apathetic mass class situation" on students. He said he had suggested to the professor of a large lecture class that it be broken up into small groups; the professor agreed but the students did not.

Joan Jewett



Instant men . . . why not, we've got instant everything else. Why? Because it would take all the fun and mystery out of the searching for the just-right man. On your next date with him, remember to be a good listener; be thoughtful, be feminine, and be a lady. Believe it or not, men do like to open doors, help you with chairs and coats--if you'll let them. I don't believe their gallantry has gone completely down the drain. Say, if your dating calendar looks bare, better call 482-1093 instantly! Learn how to make the most of yourself. You can be successful and happy in school, marriage, and career. The Finishing Course for self-improvement classes begin tonight, January 31st, Joan Jewett Career School - 520 West Ionia-Lansing.



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NASTY OLD PROF.

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Boneless Rump Roast	lb.	69¢

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Milk	1/2 gal.	3/100
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Grape Jam	2 lb. jar	39¢
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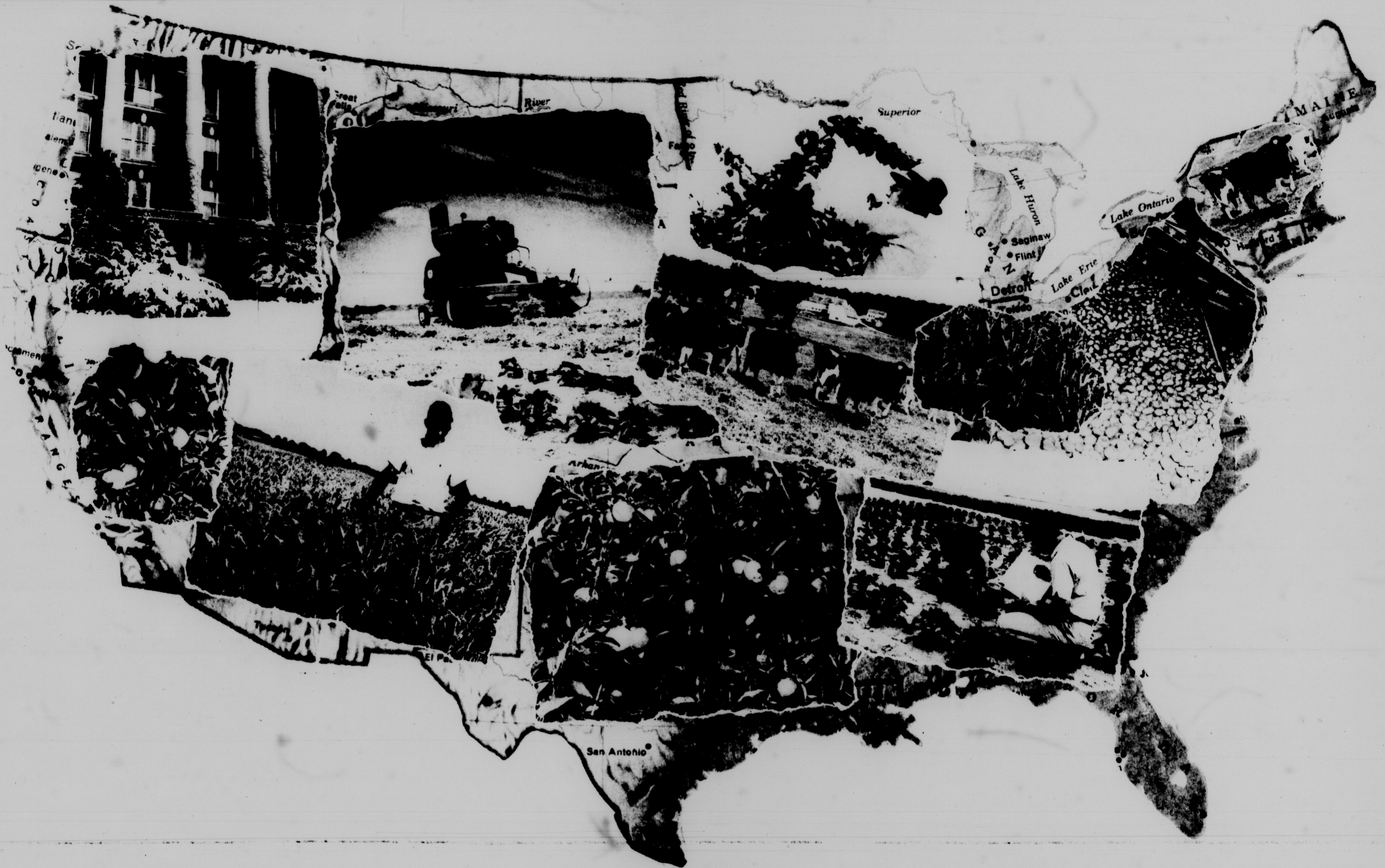
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# FOOD FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

## Millions Starving Despite Progress

By JIM SPANIOLO  
State News Staff Writer

An event like today's opening of the annual Farmers' Week emphasizes the phenomenal growth and complexity of this once relatively unscientific area.

This year's theme, "Rural Michigan Now and 1980," indicates continued progressive thinking of agricultural experts dating back to the first meeting of this kind in 1906.

And to the layman, the progress in research, land improvement and crop development points out another fact--an unhappy one: millions of people living in this space age world of ours get up, live and go to bed hungry every day.

"We have looked at the total world production, related it to the total population, and it gives the appearance that we are at least keeping pace with the world's food needs. But we haven't kept pace and are actually losing ground," notes Georg Borgstrom, professor of food science at MSU.

Borgstrom, author of "The Hungry Planet," believes if the present trend is not reversed the world will face most dire consequences in future decades.

What he termed the "hunger gap" is a real issue which must be dealt with today, he said. The world is actually split into two large camps, one with a billion people who lack very little in the realm of foodstuffs and the other composed of two billion people who are undernourished.

The first camp, including the U.S., Canada, Russia, Western Europe, Argentina, Uruguay, Australia, and New Zealand, is enjoying more affluence than ever before. The second group or the "hungry world," made up of major portions of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, are actually declining in their per capita food intake.

"The grain crop is simply not keeping pace with the baby crop," Borgstrom said. The most important issue is in recognizing that improvements have been made, but they have been nullified by the ever increasing population.

Few recognize that our world is ill-fed. Countries like America, too often are unaware of the existing food problems in the highly populated areas of the world, said Borgstrom.

He noted that most countries aren't endowed with the numerous natural resources and the good climate enjoyed by America. Millions of acres in the world are under cultivation which shouldn't even be used for growing crops. The people have no alternative.

The United States hopes by helping people help themselves, by teaching the newest technologies, and supplying them with our surpluses, we can solve their food problems.

But Borgstrom said that our policies toward the world food situation aren't realistic and don't fully meet the problem.

Our technology cannot be copied with regard to water and many other key resources. Quoting United Nations' statistics, Borgstrom said the world population will have doubled by year 2000. With much of this growth coming in already poor and hungry areas, we expect the impossible if we think these countries can overcome this growth and improve their situation.

Pointing to the fact that we can't properly take care of half the

people of the world today, Borgstrom said it is hoped food production will be doubled by 2000. But to improve present conditions, there would have to be a four-fold increase of food production.

"The most attractive proposition is to have the rich food producers of the world help supply the hungry. But the fact remains that it can't be done today. In fact, if all the surpluses of the world were given to the hungry, they would only have one piece of bread every 17 days added to their diets," Borgstrom said.

He explained that the world's food shortage became readily apparent at the end of World War II. Before the War during the 30's, today's hungry areas were exporting 11 million metric tons of grain to the well-fed portion of the world.

But today the more affluent nations export some 25 million metric tons to the hungry peoples of the world. And this doesn't even begin to meet their needs.

Specifically, Borgstrom said that protein is the most important and beneficial part of a person's diet. He referred to protein as the "gold standard of nutrition economics," and said that the U.S. and other wealthy nations buy on the international market foods and materials with high quality protein and then sell or give away those goods with low quality protein to the poor or undernourished countries.

Borgstrom said that the food shortage problem must be put in context with the population explosion. Every year 65 million people are added to the world's population. In other words, there is equivalent to a new America every third year, he said.

But the most critical area of the world, population wise, is Latin America. Even before 1980, Latin America will have an additional 200 million people and within 30 years it will have another 200 million inhabitants, Borgstrom said.

"Presently only half of the 230 million Latin Americans enjoy an acceptable living standard and there is a desperate food shortage in addition to the difficult problem of distribution. And in the prosperous sections where there are surpluses of valuable goods, they are being exported to Western Europe instead of staying in Latin America where they are really needed," he said.

He said the affluent nations must use all short cuts, all knowledge on preserving food, all advanced techniques if we are to keep up with the ever increasing food problems of the world.

"Our only true surplus in the world is man, and the one critically short resource is time. If we don't solve the food shortage problem within the next 30 years, the results will have world-wide repercussions and may bring disaster," Borgstrom concluded.

Contrasting with Borgstrom's pessimistic forecast on the problem of food production to meet the world's needs, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman sees the situation somewhat more optimistically.

Addressing the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, last November, he said, "I should like to unfurl a banner of hope--a hope that arises because it now seems possible to win the war against hunger within the next 10 or 20 years."

He said this hope was based on the analysis of the efforts and progress made by many newly developing nations to improving their own agricultural productivity.

A study, "Changes in Agriculture in 26 Developing Nations, 1948

to 1963," prompted Freeman's hopeful statement. The study, according to Freeman, shows how the energies and resources of newly developing nations have been effectively mobilized to sharply increase their rate of agricultural growth.

He admitted, however, that "current trends of accelerated population, if allowed to continue, would bring about a world emergency in the race between population and food supply."

Freeman also said attempts to measure the need that will exist 10 or 20 years from now and an evaluation of the needed policies is underway.

Stating some of the needs of hungry and underdeveloped nations, Freeman listed the lack of funds and foreign exchange to acquire fertilizer and other essential chemicals. Other necessities include incentives for farmers to produce more, institutions to give farmers credit, facilities for handling, storing and distributing food.

One major reason for Freeman's optimism is the fact that we know how to produce abundantly. "The greatest and most far-reaching explosion that is taking place in the world today is the explosion in scientific knowledge."

"Now we must learn to use this new knowledge to bring about the essential increase in food production. The skills can be taught, and the technology can be adapted," Freeman said.

With all this concern over the problem of food production today, MSU has been one of the major institutions for agricultural research and development. Presently, over \$6 million is spent annually for research with 250 researchers working on 376 projects in the various areas of agriculture.

One of the most significant projects, sponsored by the Agricultural Experiment Station, is called "Project 80." A futuristic and scientific look at Michigan's rural potential by 1980, it is much in line with the country's efforts to use scientific technology to greatly increase the amount of food that could be produced in the world today and in future years.

The information gathered in the program during the last two years is extremely valuable to all segments of the Michigan economy which depends on agriculture and rural industry for products and services.

By examining present and future problems and trends, the project provides information and data useful in planning for the future. Specifically, some areas of research and planning include the study of the soil, fertilizers, and plant food for future application.

After extensive study, Ray L. Cook, chairman of MSU's Department of Soil Science, estimates that farmers will have to apply 17 times more fertilizer by the year 2000 to feed the expanding world population.

MSU has also done substantial research in the area of food products. Some of the new and improved food products are "instant" pea and bean soup, "quick" blue cheese, improved meats, and new fruit varieties.

Made from powdered peas and beans, the "instant" soups become wholesome foods by simply adding water. In addition, they offer possibilities as inexpensive additions to the menus of many underdeveloped countries.

Another area in which MSU researches is the problem of pests and pesticides. MSU has initiated a Pesticide Research Center aimed at providing pest control without any harmful effects to "non-target" organisms such as people, wildlife and stock.

Along with these programs, there are a myriad of others seeking to locate present problems and provide possible solutions for the future. In this way MSU plays a prominent role in agriculture today --to help plan for the national and international needs of tomorrow.

*Come labor on.*

*Who dares stand idle on the harvest plain,*

*While all around him waves the golden grain?*

*And to each servant does the Master say,*

*'Go work today.'*

T.T. Noble



**ROMNEY ALSO SCHEDULED**

**Rowan To Speak To Farmers**

Former U.S. Information Agency chief Carl T. Rowan heads a list of dignitaries speaking here at the 51st annual Farmers' Week festivities beginning today.

Other prominent speakers include Gov. and Mrs. George W. Romney; David Bell, Agency for International Development head, and Neil F. Burnside, assistant controller of the Ford Tractor Division, Ford Motor Co.

The MSU sponsored show includes lectures, forums and exhibits representing 15 departments in the College of Agriculture and related areas.

This year's Farmers' Week brings together farmers, agricultural agency leaders, professors and experts in various agricultural related areas to discuss and report on Michigan's growth in agriculture and recreation.

At last year's 50th anniversary program, an estimated 50,000 persons converged on campus. Depending on the weather and snow conditions, attendance may be even greater this year.

Farmers' Week began at Michigan Agricultural College in 1914 when the annual round-up of the Farmers' Institute and the Michigan Livestock Breeders Assn. annual meeting were held on campus simultaneously. This joint meeting was called "Farmers' Week."

"Lectures were provided in soils and crops, dairying, livestock, husbandry, horticulture, poultry raising, farm mechanics, domestic science and domestic art," says the official 1914 report of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Later Farmers' Week began the showing and sale of fat livestock well before events of this kind were to become commonplace.

At the 1936 meeting, the college's outstanding football team was matched against a championship team of horses in a horse-pulling contest. The football team won.

This year 30-minute lectures will be given each day throughout the week on topics ranging from agricultural economics and soil science to rural recreational enterprises.

There will also be several livestock exhibits during the week sponsored by the Animal Husbandry Department in the Livestock Pavilion.

An agricultural engineering exhibit will show the latest in farm mechanization including tractors, irrigation equipment and combines.

For the ladies there will be exhibits and lectures on the latest in fashions, dieting, consumer values, and other home-making suggestions.

For the youngsters there are lectures and exhibits on career opportunities in agriculture, home economics, engineering, and science and research. Tuesday will be devoted to entertainment at Fairchild Theatre with square dancing, Hawaiian dancing, piano and accordion solos and magic acts.

The importance of the forestry industry in Michigan will be stressed in lectures and exhibits at the Forest Products Building. Topics include forest products, forestry preservation, plant layouts and residential construction and processing. There will also be consultants available to counsel individuals in-

terested in a career in forest products.

The major problems in farming today will be discussed in depth Wednesday afternoon at the Engineering Building Auditorium. Topics include the farmers' view of problems, the make-up of the general farm organizations and collective bargaining in Michigan.

Mrs. George W. Romney will speak on "Family Life in Japan," at 1:30 p.m. Tuesday in Fairchild Theatre. She viewed the Orient first-hand with the governor on a recent trip there.

Tuesday evening Gov. Romney will be guest speaker at the Tree Growers Social at 6:30 p.m. in Kellogg Center's Red Cedar Room.

Wednesday Romney addresses rural leaders in the Big Ten and Centennial Room in Kellogg. He will speak on "Michigan's Move Forward," at the special Project 80 luncheon at 12:15 p.m.

Rowan, journalist, author and diplomat, will speak on "America's Image Abroad--Meeting the Communist Challenge," at 8:15 p.m. Wednesday in Fairchild Theatre. Among his writings are "Wait 'til Next Year" and "South of Freedom," both included in the American Library Association's List of Books for 1953.

Bell will address the Farm Management Banquet at 5:30 p.m. Wednesday in the Big Ten and Centennial rooms at Kellogg. He will speak on "Our Stake in World Agriculture." As director of a Harvard University team assisting Pakistan in its economic and agricultural development, Bell demonstrated outstanding administrative ability and judgment. He was appointed AID head in the early Kennedy administration.



**GETTING THE NEEDLE--** Johnathan W. Wright, MSU forestry researcher, examines a Scotch pine for straightness and length of main stem. The MSU Scotch pine research project is the largest of its kind in the world and includes seedlings from 21 countries. This pine came from the Vosges Mountains in France.

**Evergreens Getting Better**

Although too late for this year, a more perfect Christmas tree may be in the making as the result of research at MSU.

A Christmas tree that never needs pruning or trimming from seedling to harvest is being sought through genetic improvement by research directed by Johnathan W. Wright, forestry researcher.

Wright pointed out that it takes from 6 to 12 years to grow a Christmas tree, during which time it is repeatedly pruned and

shaped to make it acceptable to buyers.

"Michigan growers account for about 10 per cent of all Christmas trees produced in the nation. They attained this lead in production because they do a good job -- they employ intensive care, the latest chemical weed and disease control, and the most modern pruning equipment," he said.

"But they could do this job much easier if science could produce trees that would not require this intensive pruning and shaping," he said.

**BYRON GOOD**

**Man Behind The Week**

The man who plays host to 20,000 visitors and schedules more than 100 programs for them during Farmers' Week is Byron Good, professor of animal husbandry.



**BYRON GOOD**

A former staff member at Ohio State University, Good came to MSU 25 years ago. Since 1950 he has been the manager of the University farms, and has been chairman of Farmers' Week since 1959.

In his 15 years as farms manager, Good has seen the MSU barns and test plots moved across the Red Cedar, then to the Mt. Hope Road area, and finally to their present location along the I-96 expressway. Nearly every facility of the farm has had a major move and new construction.

Planning for Farmers' Week is a year-long process that involves many people beside Good.

A major focus of the year's program is chosen the preceding summer. This year's general theme is "Rural Michigan--Now and in 1980." For two years staff members of the college of Agriculture have been making a comprehensive study of the agricultural outlook for Michigan in the next 15 years.

In early fall, program chairmen of 20 departments met to make preliminary plans for Farmers' Week. By Nov. 1, the program was well along in planning.

Good's secretary, Mrs. Jean Peterson, is in charge of check-

ing out the thousands of details involved with the Week.

Mrs. Peterson gets dozens of rooms cleared for the sessions in Anthony Hall, Agricultural Engineering, Engineering Auditorium, the Union and Kellogg Center. With classroom space at a premium, it takes a lot of shifting to work out the complex schedule with the registrar.

Other details included in the chairman's job involve problems with parking, setting up exhibits in the stadium concourse, making banquet reservations and printing and distributing 30,000 programs.

In 1960, five secretaries of agriculture participated in the week's activities. Two years later, Orville Freeman, then secretary of agriculture, was the featured speaker.

Last year marked the 50th anniversary of Farmers' Week.

**Farmers Must Advance Or Fall Behind Economy**

Michigan's farmers will have to increase their production in order to maintain their present position in the growing economy, an MSU professor said recently.

Myron Kelsey, associate professor in agricultural economics, said if farmers fail to increase their yields per acre or cultivate more total acres, they will, in effect, be moving backwards as farm progress passes them by.

"Farmers will need more resources, better machinery, soil additives and buildings," he added.

Kelsey said if only 20 per cent of Michigan's 90,000 farmers have year-end profits over \$10,000 then credit will become increasingly vital, especially to small farmers, as competition intensifies.

Kelsey speculated on what would happen to farm prices if the federal government discontinued farm subsidy and adopted a strict "laissez faire" policy.

He said that a shift in federal support from farm programs to education, poverty and medicare could effect farm costs, prices and taxes.

**Farmers' Week Schedule Varied, Eventful**

**MONDAY**

- 10:30 a.m. Dairy Breeders Association Meetings, Kellogg Center.
- 11:30 Dairy Breeders Association Luncheons, Kellogg Center.
- 12 noon Project '80 Special Press Conference, Union Bldg., Parlors A & B.
- 12:30 p.m. Dairy Breeders Associations Meetings, Kellogg Center.
- 1:30 Dairy Program for Ladies, Kellogg Center, Room 104 A and B.
- 4:30 Dairy Social Hour, Kellogg Center, Centennial Room.
- 6:00 All-Breeds Dairy Banquet, Kellogg Center, Big Ten Room.

**TUESDAY**

- 8:00 a.m. F.F.A. Exhibits, University Auditorium Basement.
- 9:00 Michigan Association of Rural Recreation and Resource Development Program, Union Building Ballroom.
- 9:30 "Growing Quality Fruit", Horticulture Program, 206 Horticulture Building.
- 10:00 "Staying in Business and Making Money", Agriculture Economics Program, Engineering Building Auditorium.
- "Corn is King for a Day", Agriculture Engineering Program, 116 Agriculture Engineering Building.
- Beef Cattle Demonstration, Livestock Pavilion.
- Beef Cattle Breed Assn. Meetings, Anthony Hall.
- Swine Breeders Annual Meeting, 103 Anthony Hall.
- Sheep Breeders Assn. Meeting, 103 Anthony Hall.
- Sugar Beet Day, Kellogg Center Auditorium.
- "Investments a Dairy Cow Can Pay For", Dairy and Agriculture Economics Program, 109 Anthony Hall.
- Christmas Tree Growers, Kellogg Center, Lincoln Rooms A & B.
- "Opportunities Unlimited", Youth Program, University Auditorium.
- 10:10 Poultry Science Program, 110 Anthony Hall.
- 10:20 Homemakers' Program, Fairchild Theatre, Auditorium Bldg.
- 12:00 noon Bar-B-Q Lunch, Livestock Pavilion.
- Sugar Beet Day Luncheon, Kellogg Center, Big-Ten Room.
- Department of Resources Development and Michigan Association on Rural Recreation Enterprises, luncheon, 21 Union Bldg.
- 12:15 p.m. Box lunches and a movie, Engineering Building Auditorium.
- 1:00 "Dairy Research in Action", live exhibits, Dairy Cattle Research Center.
- "Nut Growing in Michigan", Horticulture Program, 206 Horticulture Building.
- Poultry Science Program, 110 Anthony Hall.

- 1:15 "College in Your Future?" Youth Program, Education Bldg. Kiva.
- Christmas Tree Growers, Kellogg Center, Lincoln Rooms A & B.
- "Farm Labor--Help Wanted", Agriculture Economics Program, Engineering Building Auditorium.
- 1:30 Homemakers' Program, Mrs. George Romney, speaker, Fairchild Theatre, Auditorium Building.
- 1:30 Animal Breeding, Animal Husbandry Program, 109 Anthony Hall, Agriculture Engineering Program, 116 Agriculture Engineering Bldg.
- Recreation Enterprise and Resource Development Program, Union Building Ballroom.
- 1:45 Sugar Beet Day, Kellogg Center Auditorium.
- 3:30 Annual Meetings of Cattle Feeders, Beef Breeders, Sheep and Swine Associations, Anthony Hall.
- 5:30 Social Hour, Michigan Christmas Tree Growers, Kellogg Center Centennial Room.
- 6:00 Agricultural Engineering Banquet, Kellogg Center, Big Ten Room.
- 6:30 Michigan Christmas Tree Growers Assn. Banquet, Kellogg Center Centennial Room.
- 8:00 Accent on Youth Program, Fairchild Theatre, Auditorium Building.

**WEDNESDAY**

- 8:30 a.m. Michigan Muck Farmers Assn., Music Building Auditorium.
- 9:30 Vegetable and Bedding Plant Clinic, Horticulture Program, 206 Horticulture Building.
- 9:45 Bee-Keeping Program, Entomology, 106 Kellogg Center.
- 10:00 Michigan Dairy Goat Society, 126 Anthony Hall.
- "Price Determination Background for Bargaining", Agriculture Economics Program, Engineering Building Auditorium.
- "What's new in Engineering for the Farm" Agriculture Engineering Program, 116 Agriculture Engineering Building.
- Swine Demonstrations, Livestock Pavilion.
- "Top Yields of Cash Crops", Crop Science and Soil Science Program, Kellogg Auditorium.
- Youth Leaders, Four H Council, 31 Union Building.
- "Dairy Farm Labor," Dairy Program, 109 Anthony Hall.
- Michigan Maple Producers Meeting, Kellogg Center, Lincoln Room.
- 10:10 Poultry Science Program, 110 Anthony Hall.
- 10:20 Fisheries and Wildlife Program, Museum, Auditorium.
- Homemakers' Program, Erickson Hall, Kiva.
- 12:00 noon Bar-B-Q Lunch, Livestock Pavilion.
- Rural leaders and Crop Science - Soil Science Distinguished Service to Agricultural Awards, Kellogg Center, Big Ten Room.
- Michigan Professional Dairy Assn. Luncheon Union Bldg., Parlor B.
- Michigan Muck Farmer Assn. Luncheon, Kellogg Center, Red Cedar Rooms A & B.
- State 4-H Council Luncheon, 22 Union Building.

- 12:15 p.m. Box Lunches, and a movie, Eng. Bldg. Auditorium.
- 1:00 "Go Where the Action Is", Exhibits at the Dairy Cattle Research Center, Ag. Eng. Program, 116 Agriculture Engineering Building.
- Poultry Science Program, 110 Anthony Hall.
- Michigan Professional Dairy Farmers Assn., 33 Union Building.
- Michigan Dairy Goat Society, 126 Anthony Hall.
- 1:15 Michigan Maple Producers, Kellogg Center, Lincoln Room B.
- 1:30 "Natural Beauty" Landscape Architecture and Homemakers' Program, Erickson Hall.
- 1:30 Youth Leaders, 4-H Council, 31 Union Building.
- Horticulture Program, 206 Horticulture Building.
- "Big Successful Livestock Operations", Animal Husbandry Program, 109 Anthony.
- "Corn-100 Bushels Plus", Crop Science and Soil Science Program, Kellogg Center.
- Beekeeping Program, Entomology, 106 Kellogg Center.
- 2:00 "Bargaining and Farm Organizations", Agriculture Economics Program, Engineering Building Auditorium.
- Fisheries and Wildlife Program, Museum Auditorium.
- Michigan Muck Farmers Assn., Music Building Auditorium.
- 3:30 Barn Tours--Beef, swine and sheep.
- 4:30 Short Course Alumni Reception, Union Building Parlors.
- 6:00 Short Course Alumni Banquet, Union Building Ballroom.
- Michigan Allied Poultry Industries, Inc., Kellogg Center, Centennial Room.
- 8:00 Michigan Muck Farmers Social, Kellogg Center, Red Cedar Room.
- 8:15 Lecture-Concert Series... "America's Image Abroad--Meeting the Challenge of Communism", Carl T. Rowan, Fairchild Theatre, Auditorium Building.

**THURSDAY**

- 8:00 a.m. Flower Show, Union Building.
- F.F.A. Exhibits, University Auditorium Basement.
- 9:00 Forest Products Program, Forest Products Bldg.
- 9:30 Michigan Muck Farmers, Music Building, Auditorium.
- 9:45 Bee-keeping Program, Entomology, Kellogg Center, Room 106.
- 10:00 "Opportunities Unlimited", Youth Program, University Auditorium.
- Agriculture Econ and Michigan Association of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, Engineering Building Auditorium.
- "Livestock Wastes--New Facilities", Agriculture Engineering Program, Agriculture Engineering Building, Room 116.
- Livestock Demonstrations, Livestock Pavilion.
- Potato Day, Crop Science and Soil Science Program, Kellogg Center, Lincoln Rm. A.
- General Crop Production and Soil Management, Crop Science and Soil Science Program, Kellogg Center Auditorium.

- "Facts in Feeding," Dairy Program, Anthony Hall, Room 109.
- Centennial Farmers Association Annual Meeting, Kellogg Center, Lincoln Room B.
- 10:10 Poultry Science Program, Anthony Hall, Room 110.
- 10:20 Homemakers' Program, Shaw Hall, Terrace Lounge.
- 12:00 noon Michigan Flying Farmers, Kellogg Center, Red Cedar Rooms A&B Luncheon.
- Michigan Onion Growers Association Luncheon, Union Building Parlors C.
- Bar-B-Q Lunch, Livestock Pavilion.
- Centennial Farmers Luncheon, Kellogg Center, Centennial Room.
- Box Lunches and a Movie, Engineering Building Auditorium.
- 1:00 p.m. Action Exhibits, Dairy Cattle Research Center.
- Ag. Engr. Program, 116 Agriculture Engineering Bldg.
- Poultry Science Program, 110 Anthony Hall.
- 1:15 "College in Your Future?" Youth Program, Education Bldg., Kiva.
- Forest Products Program, Union Building, Rooms 32 and 33.
- "Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops, Crop Science and Soil Science Program, Kellogg Center Auditorium.
- Potato Day Program, Crop Science and Soil Science, Kellogg Center, Lincoln Rm. A.
- "Making Your Farm Business Competitive" Ag. Econ. Program, Eng. Bldg., Aud.
- 1:30 Michigan Flying Farmers, 101 Kellogg Center.
- Livestock Marketing, Animal Husbandry, 109 Anthony Hall.
- Beekeeping Program, Entomology, 106 Kellogg Center.
- Homemakers' Program, Shaw Hall Terrace Lounge.
- 1:45 Centennial Farmers Association, Kellogg Center, Lincoln Room B.
- 2:00 Michigan Muck Farmers, Music Building Auditorium.
- 4:00 Michigan Association of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, Annual Meeting, 101 Kellogg Center.
- 5:30 Farm Management Banquet, Kellogg Center, Big Ten and Centennial Rooms.
- 6:15 Forest Products Banquet, Union Bldg., Parlor B.
- 8:00 Lecture Concert Series: "Dominican Republic" --Color Film, University Aud.

**FRIDAY**

- 8:00 a.m. Flower Show, Union Bldg.
- 10:00 American Dairy Association of Michigan, Kellogg Center Auditorium.
- 10:10 Rabbit Program, 110 Anthony Hall.
- 12:15 p.m. American Dairy Association of Michigan, Kellogg Center, Big Ten and Centennial Rooms, Luncheon.
- 1:00 Rabbit Program, 110 Anthony Hall.
- Rural Land Use and Zoning Program, Kellogg Center, Lincoln Rooms A & B.

# Rural Leaders Banquet To Be Wednesday

## Three MSU Alumni To Receive Awards

Three Michigan rural leaders will receive special honors during Wednesday. All three men are Michigan State alumni and also have children who attended MSU.

Named to the University's "Agricultural Hall of Fame" are Lester J. Allen, Ithaca; Blaque Knirk, Quincy, and J. Stanley Sherman, East Lansing. Each will receive MSU's "Distinguished Service to Agriculture" award. The presentation will be made during a special Rural Leaders Farmers' Week Luncheon at Kellogg Center, Gov. George W. Romney will be the guest speaker.

The citations have been made at Farmers' Week for the past dozen years to men who have demonstrated outstanding leadership in Michigan agriculture. A special plaque is presented to each recipient and portraits are hung in Agricultural Hall.

Allen is an Ithaca County livestock farmer who also serves in the state legislature from Michigan's 88th District. He operates an 800-acre farm and is widely known as one of the state's most

efficient farm managers. He feeds out more than 300 beef cattle and also maintains a 70-80 cow Angus breeding herd. The farmer-legislator also feeds hogs and lambs and is a certified seed grower.

Active in many community and state-wide activities, he is a past president of the Ithaca Rotary Club, Gratiot Farm Bureau and Soil Conservation District. He is a director on the board of the Bank of Alma and has served as a director on the regional Bank for Cooperatives, St. Paul, Minn. His son, Richard, received a degree in veterinary medicine from MSU and currently has a practice near Ithaca and is on the staff of Alma College. His daughters, Peggy and Nancy, are also graduates of the University.

Branch County farmer Blaque Knirk operates a 1,000-acre farm and feeds out more than 500 cattle and a similar number of hogs each year. He was appointed to the Michigan Agricultural Commission by Gov. Romney and served as commission president in 1964. During the State Constitutional



LESTER ALLEN



BLAQUE KNIRK



STANLEY SHERMAN

Convention he was a delegate from Calhoun and Branch counties.

Closely identified with livestock improvement for many years, Knirk was instrumental in the development of the MSU Beef Cattle Research Center. He also was a prime mover for the uniform state meat inspection law passed last year.

The Branch County farmer has also been a key leader in the Michigan Farm Bureau and

served for 12 years on the board of directors. For 10 years he was president of the Michigan Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Co. A son, Jack, graduated from MSU and another son, Richard, is a senior in the College of Agriculture.

J. Stanley Sherman of 656 Beech St., East Lansing, has been manager of the Michigan Elevator Exchange in Lansing since 1960. It was largely through his efforts that a merger of the Elevator

Exchange and Michigan Farm Bureau Services was accomplished. He was first employed by the exchange as patron relations manager in 1945. For 10 years he was bean merchandiser, branch elevator manager and assistant general manager of the Bean Division of Wickes Corp., Saginaw.

A resident of East Lansing, Sherman is currently president of the American Bean & Pea Growers' Assn.

## 'Farm Future In Economy Looks Bright,' Project '80

By GARY BRANDT

A total of 100 MSU scientists involved in Project 80 are helping farmers to prepare for their future role in the national economy.

"Project 80 is a futuristic look at Michigan's rural potential for 1980," said Joe Marks of MSU's Information Services. General projections into the future for all the economy are also included, state the scientists.

Many of Project 80's projections will be revealed during Farmers' Week.

The project was started over two years ago with Lawrence L. Boger, professor and chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics, as head of the steering committee which guided Project 80.

The projections are based on analyses, assumptions and judgments, but the scientists warn that many things, including the reaction of people in rural Michigan to Project 80 itself, could change the projections.

Some of their glimpses of the future are as follows:

--The family breadwinners of the future will probably have easier jobs, more leisure time and more money to spend.

Every man, woman and child in this country will have nearly \$1,000 more to spend than he or

she has now. Since more people will have provided themselves with the basic necessities, additional spending will go for luxury goods and nonessentials.

Of the additional \$1,000 in disposable income, only \$100 will be spent on food. Most of this will go for processing and for other marketing services rather than to the farmer. But, of course, the rising population will enlarge the farmer's gross income.

--People will have more leisure time in which to spend this money. Most will be on a four-day work week and will also have

another week of additional paid vacation time. More will retire at an earlier age.

--There will be more women in the work force, and families will take advantage of an improved technology and more convenience foods. But the working man and woman of the future will expend less energy in their jobs. A higher proportion will be at desk jobs rather than on the production line, which will likely reduce the amount of calories needed for each worker to perform his duties.

--The total population will be around 245 million by 1980.

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# Ag Experiment Station Looks Ahead

By GEORGE TAYLOR State News Staff Writer

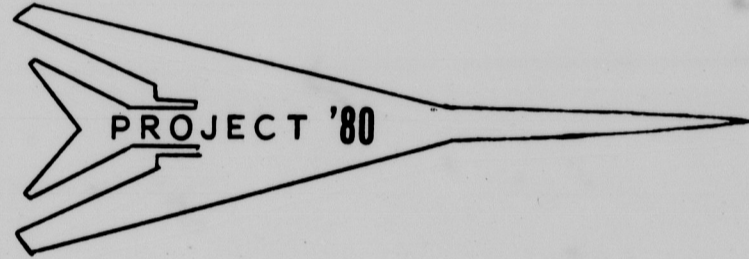
What lies in the future for the Michigan farmer? This question is getting a lot of attention at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station at MSU.

Researchers here started a program two years ago to take a look at Michigan's rural potential by 1980. The program, involving about 100 scientists, is called Project '80.

What are some of these expected changes?

First of all, the average Michigan commercial farmer is likely to be a manager, rather than a laborer. His average investment will probably be 165 per cent of what it is now. Yet, his expected net income will be about 85 per cent higher.

In 1980, the average size of a Michigan farm will be 225 to 250



acres, compared to the present 175 acres. Although the average size of a farm will almost double, it will remain a family operation.

If the 1980 farmer is a dairyman, he will probably be milking a larger herd. Project '80 officials expect the number of

herds with 50 cows or more will be more than triple in the next 15 years. Small dairy operations will completely disappear.

Milk production by the average cow is expected to jump from a current 9,000 pounds to 13,000 pounds in 1980.

It seems likely that there will be a wider variety of dairy products for the consumer. Some milk will be sold in larger containers--up to 10 or 12 quarts--which will give the consumer an opportunity to stock up on more milk at one time. With the expected increase in population, consumption of milk will undoubtedly rise sharply from 2.2 billion pounds in 1963 to 2.5 billion pounds in 1980.

Project '80 scientists see a reversal of the downward trend in butter by 1980, but the number of firms producing butter will be less than half the present total. Production of cheese in Michigan is also expected to increase in the next 15 years.

There are also improvements predicted for the livestock farmer by 1980. The outlook for the beef farmer is particularly bright, the number of commercial beef cows is expected to triple in Michigan by 1980. The beef markets will expand because beef consumption is expected to increase by 65 per cent.

There will likely be some change in the way this meat is sold. Project '80 scientists expect an increase of 80 per cent in the sales of pre-trimmed and wholesale, pre-packaged cuts of meats.

The 1980 hog producing farmer will also be making many changes but somewhat unlike those of the beef men.

Pork consumption is expected to increase by 20 per cent by 1980. Hog production will increase by only 12 per cent in the next 15 years, but hogs will be raised on fewer farms and the number per farm will increase.

More hogs will be raised in confinement and fewer will be fattened on pasture. There will be more artificial and controlled breeding.

To meet the demands of 1980,

poultry farmers are expected to produce 29 per cent more eggs; and they will do it with only 6 per cent more hens.

## Changes In Living Pattern Predicted In 'Project 80'

The era of the four-bedroom home on a large lot with lots of play space for the children is fading into the background.

MSU housing specialists predict that by 1980 most people will be living in medium and high rise apartment buildings in "high density" areas. Single family homes probably will be built only in rural and outer suburban areas.

Ultimately, even farm home-steads may be replaced by manufactured homes which can be assembled on the site. This will be necessary because local people are rapidly losing such skills and urban workers prefer not to go into the outlying areas.

These predictions are part of MSU's "Project 80", a futuristic look at Michigan's rural potential in 1980.

Rural areas will see another new source of housing as mobile homes continue to grow in popularity. Already, attractive rural trailer parks are becoming common. The specialists point out that mobile homes are often preferred by the retired, newly-weds and married college students. Young couples and hired farm labor who want to live near the home farm also favor the versatile house trailer.

The rash of private pools will be halted, say the specialists. Public pools will be built in an effort to conserve water.

Where yards are large enough, there will be more landscape construction and maintenance. People with more money and more leisure time will take the opportunity to carry on "do-it-yourself" projects or to hire someone to do it for them.

New homes financed by the Farmer's Home Administration are the kind of homes rural families of low and moderate incomes want. Typically they are one-story, three-bedroom homes with 1,200 square feet of living space. The average cost in 1962 was about \$11,000.

Little change is expected in the size of the existing farm housing supply in the next few years, but there may be a few

shifts. Some city workers may move into the rural areas and take over some of the better housing vacated by present rural non-farm families who are expected to move back to the city for education, services and lower maintenance costs. There will also be a continued out-migration of young people.

Rising incomes, especially at the lower end of the scale, and the drive for better Negro housing will permit some of the substandard housing to be dropped.

However, even with the rising incomes there may not be much improvement in housing. New housing can be delayed and more money may mean that a new automobile and many other consumer goods get first priority.

The farm management authority believes an efficient dairy set-up can be put together for about that price. Each \$100 extra investment adds about \$15 to the annual cost per cow. If a dairyman invests \$400 extra per cow, \$60 extra per cow must come from savings of feed, labor and from increased production.

Many new labor-saving ideas are beneficial, Hoglund admits. But a liquid manure disposal system adds about \$60 to \$80 per cow in investment. These added costs must be offset by an increased value of the manure savings in labor or some other savings if the investment is to be profitable.

Hoglund believes one of the best paying new improvements a dairy farmer can make is a free-stall housing system. These cost only about \$10 more per animal per year and are more than offset by savings in bedding.

Another modest investment is a better set of farm records, such as TelFarm, to provide information to help farmers make management decisions.

Farmers making plans for investments should keep these points in mind, Hoglund believes:

- 1) Spend some time figuring before you buy equipment or construct buildings. It is far less expensive to "erase" paper mistakes than to "move buildings or silos."
- 2) Plan a complete system for the whole farm for the present and possible future changes.



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# Old McDonald's Life Today: Streamlined Mechanization

By BETTY LITTLE  
State News Staff Writer

In 1886, a huge, wooden Holt combine which required 20 horses to pull it was just about the snazziest piece of farm equipment any Old McDonald could hope to own.

Today, Old McDonald's grandson can look forward to owning a sensitive crop thinning machine with an electrically charged probe which senses the location of tiny seedlings and chops out the unwanted ones.

Streamlined mechanization describes farm life today. For the dairy farmer there is push button feeding with silos equipped with control panels. With a small jerk of the index finger a farmer can unload the required amount of feed from his silo where it will fall into augers and be conveyed to feed banks and then to the cattle.

Newest arrival in farm power machinery is the 100 plus horsepower tractor.

With the trend toward larger and higher horsepower units, farmers will be able to cover more land in less time and pull larger tools.

However, the cost of such a machine may prohibit the small farmer from using it. Prices begin at \$10,000.

For the small farmer, the compact tractor has been introduced and already enjoys tremendous popularity.

The small, 10-12 horsepower tractor is an improved version of the garden tractor with more power and a better collection, transmission system.

The compact tractor is used for light chores, yard work, mowing, hauling crops and cleaning poultry barns.

Many improvements have been made on the combine. Originally, the combine could only be used for harvesting small grains.

Since a large, self-propelled combine costs as much as \$1,400, engineers have attempted to make it a less seasonal piece of equipment.

Today, farmers can attach a corn head to the combine and harvest both shell corn and cob ground corn since the combine was adapted for field grinding.

The combine can also be used for harvesting hay so it is used more days a year and eliminates

investments in other machines. One of the major problems of a large, livestock enterprise is waste disposal. There are many tons of waste to be cleared from the feed lots and barns and moved to the land.

One system is liquid manure handling. A hydraulic pump moves the manure from a liquid pit to a tank. Conveying units then spread the manure on the fields.

New developments in irrigation have also been introduced. Reduction of man power and the opportunity to cover large areas of ground has been made possible by new designs in irrigation equipment.

There is some possibility that underground or above-ground piping systems will be installed in future farms or that the equipment will move under its own power.

Also in the future of the farmer are four-wheel-powered tractors, changes in transmissions and drive mechanisms, easier shifting or shifting on the go and transmissions with a wider range of ground speeds.

Where once there stood a wagon, a tractor and perhaps a pitchfork, now may stand a corn picker, a combine, hay and forage equipment, a mower, a conditioner, a side delivery rake, a self

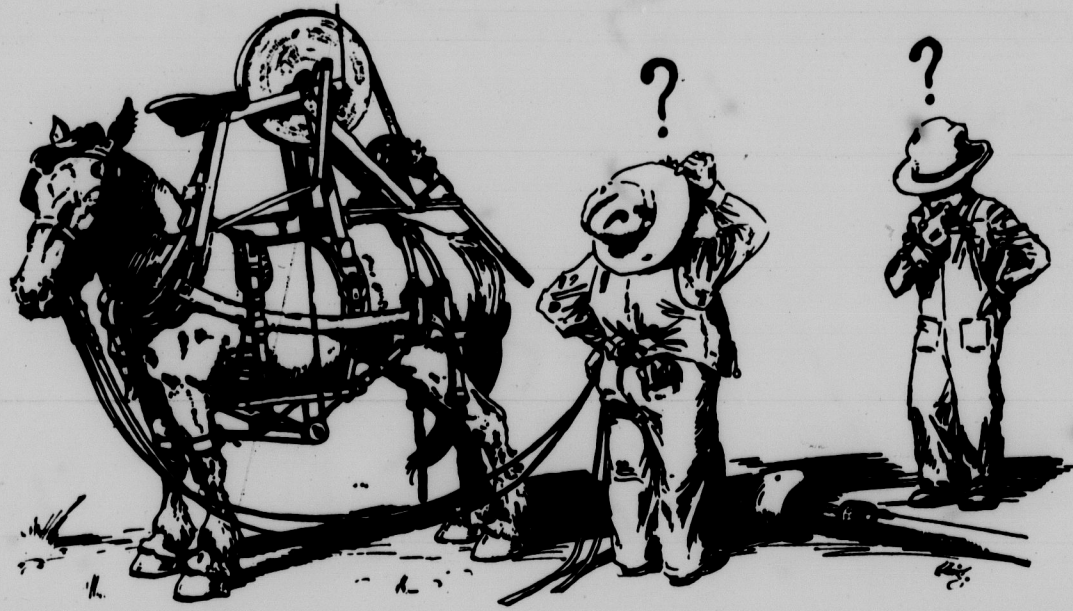
propelled windrower or a bale accumulator-transport.

With new equipment, new methods have been introduced.

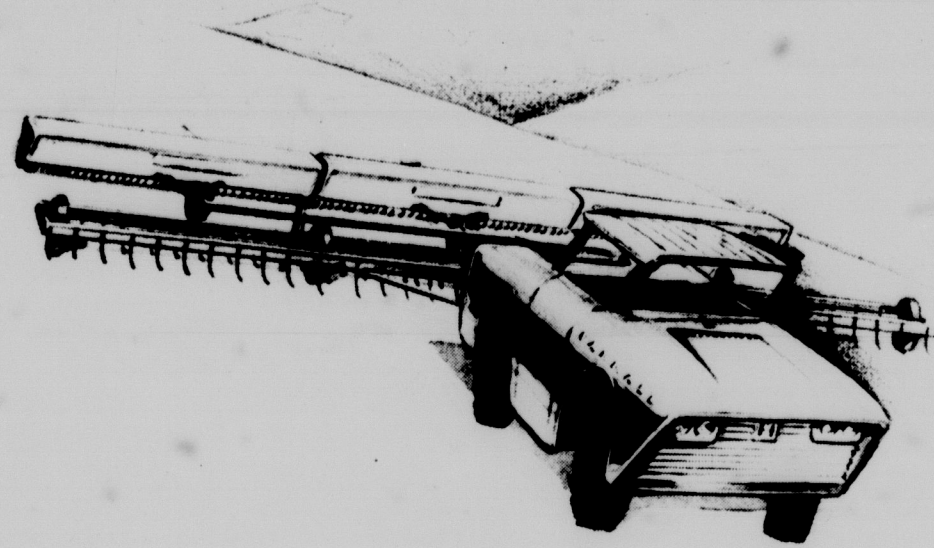
In the past 20 years there has been a distinct change from conventional methods of tilling and seed bed preparation. Today, the farmer makes just enough trips over the field to provide an environment for the seed.

This has cut down costs, increased water intake into the soil and improved the soil till.

Research is being done on strip tilling where instead of tilling a whole field, only a row of 10-14 inch strips would be tilled. This would also cut down the costs.



THE GOOD OLD DAYS?—This is an artist's conception of how 19th century farmers might have attempted equipping horses for power take-off work. One century later, Michigan farmers have benefited from advanced technology that makes work easier, results better.



TOMORROW'S TRACTOR—This could be what the tractor of 1980 will look like. MSU scientists predict they will combine power and operating comfort.

## Keepers' Methods Important

By JIM WALKER  
State News Staff Writer

"Pollination of crops such as apples, clover, and alfalfa is as important to the national interest as is the production of honey to the individual beekeeper," E.C. Martin, professor of entomology, said.

In 1957, the value of 30 crops which were pollinated was \$4.5 million; without pollination the agricultural industry would be damaged.

Most farmers rent hives and leave the breeding to the beekeeper.

"Every county in Michigan has one or two commercial breeders," Martin said. The 6,000 beekeepers in Michigan keep about 105,000 colonies.

MSU offers an Extension Service to beekeepers in the form of publications and meetings. It also does research in various areas.

"Bees are not much use to themselves or fruit growers below 50 degrees or above 100 degrees Fahrenheit," Martin said.

During the winter the bees "cluster" in their hives. The cluster of their bodies together can produce enough heat to keep them warm. Temperatures of up to 90 degrees Fahrenheit have been reached in the cluster.

There is enough honey in the hive for the bees to eat all winter long.

In contrast to the commercial keepers in the U.S., the people of Europe, especially England and Germany, raise bees for pleasure. For example, of the 6,000 beekeepers in Michigan 350 breeders keep 80 per cent of the hives.

The keepers usually rent the land on which they want to keep their bees. There are usually no restrictions as to the location of the hives. Some hives have produced honey in the heart of metropolitan cities.

"At the MSU apiary, where bees are kept, there have been as many as 60 colonies at one time," Martin said.

In the United States there are approximately 5.5 million colonies of bees.

## How 1876 MAC Round-Up Became Farmers' Week

Almost 90 years ago Michigan Agricultural College sponsored a round-up for farmers from six counties in the area. This round-up has grown into today's Farmers' Week.

The purpose of the institutes was to give farmers a place to meet where they could exchange the latest information on agricultural methods and discuss common problems.

The institutes, sponsored in 1876 by MAC, were so popular that 16 counties had them in 1891. In 1896, the first annual Farmers' Institute was held in Grand Rapids.

Two years later, the first State Round-Up was held on the MAC campus, and all institutes after 1909 have met here.

Also, just after the turn of the century, in 1906, the Michigan Livestock Breeders and Feeders Assn. had its meetings at MAC, beginning a long-standing association between the state college and the livestock industry.

In 1914, the Farmers' Institute Round-up and the Michigan Livestock Breeders and Feeders Assn. meetings were held at the college in the same week. These joint meetings were called "Farmers' Week," the first time the present name was used.

In that year, farmers heard lectures on soils, crops, dairying, livestock husbandry, horticulture, poultry raising, farm mechanics, domestic science and domestic art.

Farmers' Week made use of movies in 1917, radio in 1926 and television in 1952. Then 1963 saw an even more modern element introduced into the week's activities, electronic computers.

An important event on campus, Farmers' Week activities included much of the faculty, and student participation was high. Farmers taking part stayed at the University, and the students living in Morrill Hall made room for them by doubling up in the dorm.

The first Farmers' Week meetings were held at an auditorium in Agricultural Hall, but as the event grew, more space was needed.

The Women's Gym was used for awhile, and when Demonstration Hall was completed in the late 20's, it was the next center for the activities. It allowed for more elaborate crop improvement displays and exhibits.

During the early meetings, one of the big events took place in the cavalry area, now the Ice Arena. Members of the cavalry rode into the area and jumped their horses over the display tables.

Horse pulling was another popular event. In 1936, MAC's champion football team was paired in a match with a team of horses.

The football team won. By this time, the week's activities had grown to include major speakers, athletic events and baton twirling contests.

The field house was finished in the late 30's, and general meetings were held there. As the event grew, meetings became more specialized.

With improved transportation, farmers began to go home in the evening and come back each day to the Farmers' Week activities that were of special interest to them. Scheduled evening activities diminished.

Farmers' Week has now come to include the most modern topics of interest to farmers, including problems caused by atomic energy, automation and computers. International forums are also held.

The 1966 Farmers' Week is far different from the first Farmers' Institute. But the basic purpose is the same today as it was in 1914--to help Michigan farmers get the latest knowledge of agricultural methods available.

### EDUCATES IN FIVE MAJOR LINES

## Extension Staff Travels To Students

You won't find course numbers listed in the catalog, but a division of the College of Agriculture held more than 30,000 class sessions last year.

Across the state, the Cooperative Extension Service conducts one of MSU's off-campus programs with a motto of "Better Living Through Learning." A field faculty of 230 conducts

training sessions ranging from farm management to child development, from marketing timber to career exploration for teen-agers.

The "county agent," as this staff is commonly known, are all faculty members. They get an assist from a corps of nearly 100 "extension specialists." Specialists are campus-based but

spend a great deal of time in Michigan's 83 counties as a kind of "visiting professor."

During the annual Farmers' Week, the process is somewhat reversed. The Extension Service, in fact, the entire staff of the College of Agriculture, entertains some 20,000 - 25,000 "visiting students."

The College of Home Economics, along with departments in a half dozen other MSU colleges, also provides special features for the week. But most of the instruction for the 200 sessions is conducted by the Extension Service staff.

The Extension Service is the unique feature of the U.S. land-grant universities. While most institutions grant degrees and conduct research, the land-grant schools have the most far-reaching off-campus programs. This is in keeping with the founding philosophy of "people's colleges", education within the reach of all citizens.

In 1964, the Extension Service marked a golden anniversary. Since 1914 the cooperative educational venture has been conducted in every state of the nation. It has been a model in education for emerging countries around the globe.

The "Cooperative" title for the Extension Service stems from a shared financing by federal, state and county funds. It also is a triad between the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the land-grant university and local communities in planning and carrying out educational activities.

The Extension Service is concerned with educational programs along five major lines: agriculture, natural resources, marketing, family living and youth development. A strong emphasis in the MSU program is in agriculture and work with commercial farmers.

Through research and education, Michigan and the nation's farmers have produced an abundance taken much for granted. Both the state and the entire U.S. have been blessed with rich resources of soil, water and climate which help in the modern miracle of production.

"Isn't it ironic," a campus speaker told the Michigan Agricultural Conference this month, "that the countries with the most farmers -- India and China, and to some degree, Russia -- have the least food and the lowest levels of production?" In Michigan, as in most of the U.S., less than six per cent of the labor force is required for food production.

Even with rich resources, farmers alone have not written the amazing story of abundance. A former Cornell economist, Herrell DeGraff commented this summer, "Without detracting an

atom from what has been done by farmers themselves...the superior performance of our agriculture does not begin on the farm. It never did! It begins with science, in the laboratory, the test plot or trial demonstration."

Michigan State had its roots in scientific agriculture and for more than a century has been a leader in research developments. The application of science in turn has enabled Michigan farmers to remain competitive and ranks the state among the leaders in U.S. farm output. Sales of agricultural products in Michigan are approaching a billion dollars per year -- more than equalling an industry producing half a million automobiles.

During 1965, a reorganization was completed to provide a more comprehensive program for commercial agriculture and rural families. The Extension Service announced that efforts would be somewhat curtailed in family living education and youth work in cities; broad community development approaches and programs are directed primarily by other state and federal agencies.

N. P. Ralston, director of the Extension Service commented, "We do not argue the need for such programs -- but within the limits of our present resources and pending legislation for other assistance, we believe it is up to other agencies to continue and bolster work in these areas."

To underline the rural emphasis, field staff members directing county offices throughout the state were assigned new titles.

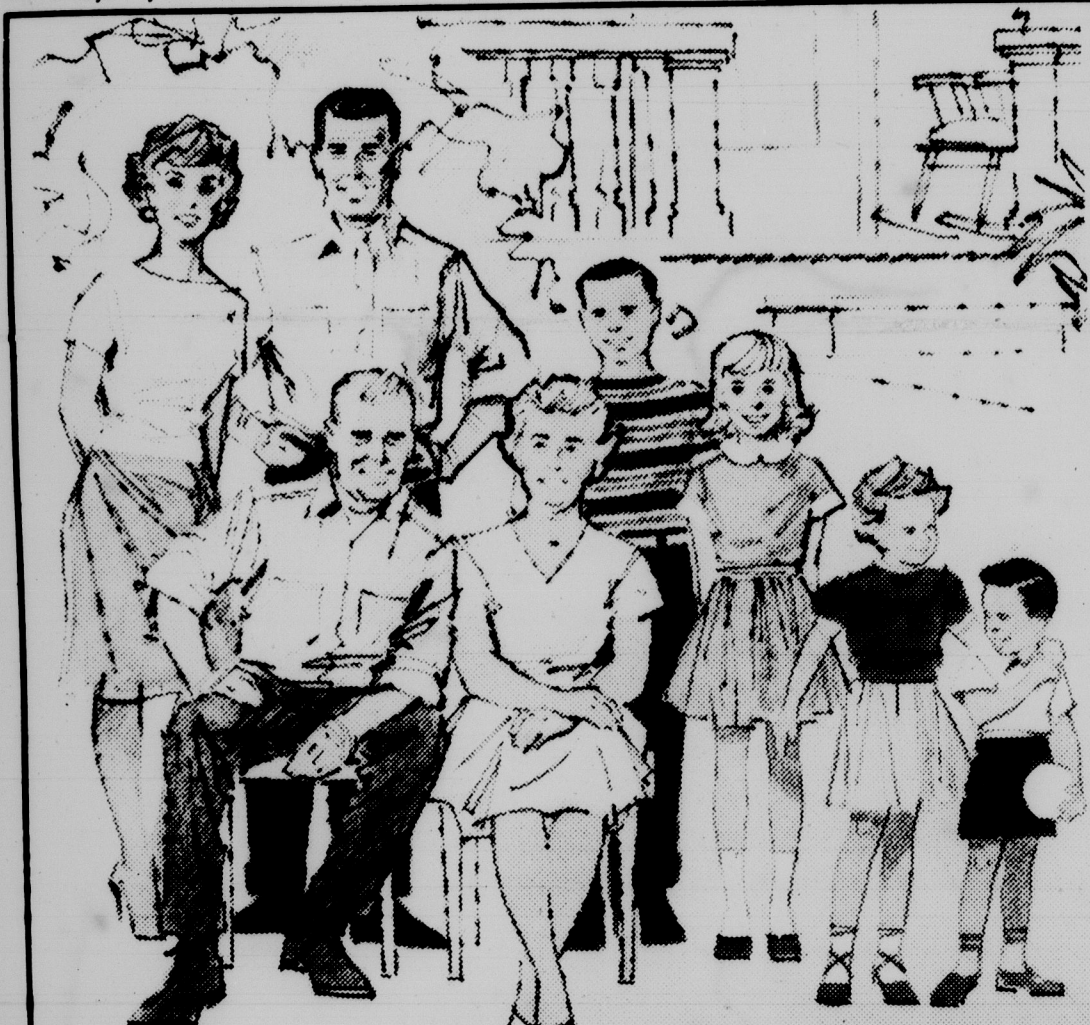
In some 50 counties of the state's commercial farming areas, agents are designated as extension agricultural agents. An additional agricultural agent is also staffed in about 30 of the state's leading agricultural counties.

In northern Michigan, staff members were given the title of county natural resource agents. The emphasis in some 20 counties is placed on forestry, water, business and community development -- particularly in use of natural resources and the recreation-tourist industries.

Each of the 70 "county agents" continues to have responsibility for total programs "across the board" in all five areas of educational emphasis.

Major changes were made in the home economics and youth programs, long a traditional part of the Extension Service effort. Home economics work is now known as "Family Living Education" with field staff members having the title of extension home economist.

They had earlier been known as home demonstration agents and later as home economics agents.

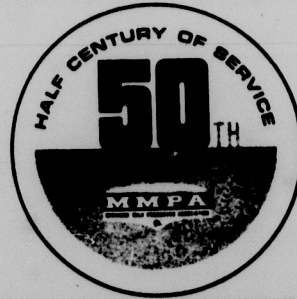



### IS THE FAMILY FARM DYING OUT?

No. Families still own and operate the vast majority of America's farms. But the family farm is changing. Modern methods, machinery and equipment have changed today's farms from an individual family operation to a multiple family "corporation". Fathers and their sons and even their grandsons operate a modern farm together as a family "corporation". The representative of this family "corporation" in the market place is the modern farm cooperative. The co-op gives today's farmers a strong voice in the marketing of their product. Co-ops also provide many special services and guarantees which an individual farmer could not provide alone. The result of this united effort is a more stable market for the dairy farmer and, for you, an uninterrupted supply of wholesome fresh milk. One of America's leading dairy cooperatives is Michigan Milk Producers Association.

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**GRAND TRUNK WESTERN**

# Lab On Campus Guards Health Of Michigan Residents

By CHARLES C. WELLS  
Editor-in-Chief

"Caveat Emptor"—the sales philosophy let the buyer beware since he buys without recourse—is a thing of the past.

Today the Michigan consumer does have recourse for the cheat or the fraud in the marketplace. And one of the major instruments in helping the consumer get a square deal is located on the MSU campus.

It is the William C. Geagley Laboratory located on Harrison Road just north of Mt. Hope Road. But the laboratory's connection with the University ends with the lease agreement for the 6.9 acres of MSU property on which it is situated. It is owned and operated by the Michigan Department of Agriculture at a cost of \$770,000 per year.

Some 18 services are performed by the laboratory. These range from dairy, meat and assorted food analysis to animal feeds and fertilizer and even to blood tests on cattle and urine and saliva tests on race horses.

Because of increased consumption of processed foods in recent years, two food testing sections have been set up in the laboratory to check for contamination, adulteration, misrepresentation, fraud and deception.

These sections test items like meats, sausage and other meat products, canned foods, cereal products, jam, jellies and preserves, and oils and fats. Suspect meat, for example, undergoes a rigorous series of tests for illegal preservatives and coloring, filler, abnormally high fat content, and for padding by adding ground ice to ground meat.

## Meat's Color Checked

"Michigan law prohibits the use of coloring in meat," said George Thompson, one of the food analysts specializing in meat testing. "Coloring disguises old meat—fresh meat is red while older meat is darker red or even brownish."

"Some states allow coloring in meat," he said. "There you could

buy meat that looked fresh and wholesome, but could actually be rotten."

Michigan has one of the toughest laws regulating sausage and frankfurter processing in the United States. Neighboring states like Indiana and Illinois allow coloring and the use of internal organs in sausage.

Unscrupulous packers often will try to save production costs by using inexpensive internal organs like hearts, lungs, spleen and stomachs, Castoffs from the slaughterhouse, while less expensive to a packer, are illegal and give a poorer taste to the sausage. Usually they try to use coloring to keep the customer from detecting items he ordinarily could not stand to eat.

Other sharp operators will ice their ground meat—grind ice with the meat to deceive the customer. But when a customer pays 59 cents for a pound of hamburger, he wants hamburger and not 30 to 40 per cent moisture. Checks are run in the laboratory for unduly high moisture content to prevent this illegal practice.

## Sausage: Meat Or ?

Another test run on sausage is for extenders like powdered milk and cereals. Michigan law allows no more than 4 per cent milk solids in sausage. Nothing else is allowed. If a dishonest meat packer has tried to cheat by adding too much powdered milk, he is in violation of the law and is prosecuted in court.

Soybean flour, because of its ability to absorb large amounts of moisture, is sometimes illegally added. Laboratory chemists find this is one of the easiest additives to detect.

Donald Meuntner, assistant to Chief Chemist C. C. Carr, said department chemists often testify under oath on their findings about illegally packed or adulterated commodities.

"When our chemists go into court to testify on behalf of the Michigan Department of Agriculture, they have to be correct,"

he said. "The whole case will depend on their findings."

This legal aspect of the chemist's work adds much extra diagnostic work to the normal routine of the chemist. If the first analysis shows that a product is illegal, then as many as four additional analyses are done to verify the first finding, he said.

## Tight Security Regulations

The internal operation of the laboratory is under fairly tight security precautions, Meuntner said. Because many of the products tested are involved in court actions, outsiders are not allowed entrance to areas where they might tamper with the chemist's findings.

"One incident which made us tighten security involved a food processor who had an unusually good lawyer," he said. "Both the processor and the lawyer were permitted to tour the laboratory without restriction."

"Later in court," he related, "the department lost the case because the lawyer argued that anyone could enter the lab and tamper with evidence."

"He won his case on that argument."

"Now, all outsiders admitted to the lab must be cleared and have a pass," he said.

The \$1.4 million laboratory is one of the most unusual in the world, Meuntner said. Chemists had much to do with planning the layout even before the tentative plans went to the architect for design.

## 100 Workers In Lab

About 100 employees work in the building. Some 27 of these are full-time chemists holding degrees in chemistry. Other employees include three veterinarians, a plant pathologist, an animal pathologist, a pharmacist, microbiologists and racing chemists.

One of the most unusual parts of the laboratory is the fly room in which are kept flies used to test for pesticides and insecticides. The laboratory has a strain of



SUNNY SIDE UP—A technician in the Agricultural Testing Center takes a look at egg samples. Photo by Jonathan Zwickel

flies 1,500 generations removed from exposure to pesticides. They date back into the 1930s. Unlike the ordinary housefly strain, which has built up a resistance over the years of being exposed to insecticides, these flies will be killed by very small amounts of insecticide.

The flies are put into containers holding fruit or vegetable extracts believed to have pesticide residues on them. If there is pesticide residue, the flies will die. The death of several flies indicates the sample should be subjected to chemical analysis. In some ways, the flies help save the chemist's time.

With the coming of Vitamin D additives to milk, the laboratory added a rat colony to its operations. The rats are used to determine if dairies are actually adding the vitamin D they advertise.

Normally the rats get a normal diet containing vitamin D. For 21 days vitamin D is eliminated from their diets and the rats will develop rickets and deformed leg bones. When this happens, they are fed milk which is supposed to have vitamin D in it.

If the milk doesn't contain vitamin D, the rats will continue to have symptoms of a vitamin D deficiency. If it does contain vitamin D, the rats' condition will improve.

## Milk Grade Checked

The Dairy Products Analysis Section also runs other tests on dairy products. Chemists check milk to make sure it measures up to Michigan's Grade A milk law. To qualify for the Grade A rating, milk must be sanitary and have a low bacteria count. If the milk has a high count, but is sanitary enough for human consumption, it is used to make cheese, butter or powdered milk, but cannot be sold as Grade A milk.

Ice cream and butter are checked to be sure they meet minimum standards for butterfat content. For example, vanilla ice cream must have at least 10 per cent butterfat and other flavors must have at least 8 per cent. Chemists also check to make sure milk has not been extended by adding water.

Random samples of eggs are checked to prevent those with blood spots or rot from being sold in this state.

The Alcoholic Beverage Analysis Section tests all liquor sold in Michigan. This work is done contractually for the Michigan Liquor Control Commission. To be sold here, alcoholic beverages must meet the alcohol content indicated on the label and be free of adulterants or harmful chemicals.

Alcoholic beverages are tested organoleptically—by the senses of taste and smell. Those liquors approved by the Liquor Control Commission must have no bad or foreign tastes or smells.

Soft drinks and other non-alcoholic beverages are tested to make sure they contain no illegal artificial colors. There are about 12 approved artificial colors. Many coal tar colors have been outlawed because of their possible connection with cancer. Some of the products tested in

The Purchasing and Specifications Analysis Section of the laboratory tests paints, varnishes, inks, paper, foods for Michigan institutions and other products which the state buys.

Urine and saliva analyses on race horses are made for the State Racing Commission in order to detect and identify drugs which may be illegally used as stimulants or depressants on horses racing at Michigan pari-mutual tracks.

While food and beverage analysis is a major function of the William C. Geagley Laboratory, analysis of products used in Michigan agriculture takes up almost as much of the laboratory's work.

For example, the laboratory runs checks on pesticides, insecticides and other poisons coming under the Michigan Economic Poisons Act.

"About 4,700 different economic poisons are sold in this state," said Meuntner, the lab's assistant director. "Of course we don't have enough chemists to check each one of these."

"What we do try to concern ourselves with are those economic poisons which are of the greatest economic importance to Michigan farmers."

Tests in this area are done to assure that the product meets the claims of the manufacturer.

Livestock feed tests are made in connection with their licensing and labeling. These analyses include drug and growth promotion additives, antibiotics, hormones, chemical and mineral additives as well as the usual protein fat, moisture and crude fiber determinations.

Tests are made on commercial fertilizer to determine whether the product contains the ingredients the manufacturer advertises. About 2,000 different fertilizer products are sold in Michigan each year.

The laboratory also performs services for veterinarians much like the Michigan Department of Health does for physicians. Tests are made on livestock tonics, remedies, drugs and serums. Blood samples for brucellosis, TB in cattle, and mastitis (infection of the cow's udder), and other animal diseases are also made for veterinarians.

Plants, Seed Analyzed  
Plant and seed analysis is the third big area of the laboratory's work.

Seeds are tested for purity, germination, labeling and identity. Seed analysts work with some of the same equipment that jewelers use. From a seed package they separate foreign articles like dirt, stone, or foreign seeds.

## Know Your Wood

Be sure you realize what you're buying when you get a cord of wood to burn in your fireplace.

Some dealers sell wood in stacks called standard cords. Each measures 4 feet high, 4 feet wide, and 8 feet long. Others sell short cords, also called ricks, which are 4 feet high and 8 feet long but vary in width depending on the length of a stick. For example, an 18-inch rick would measure 4 feet by 8 feet by 18 inches, and a 24-inch rick would be 4 feet by 8 feet by 2 feet.

The Plant Pathology Laboratory Section works with the diagnosis and culture of the Dutch elm disease that is killing so many of the Slippery and American elms in this state. It also diagnoses disease specimens submitted by the agriculture department's Plant Industry Division and works with that division on oak wilt control and stone fruit certification programs.

There is no place where the consumer can be 100 per cent sure that the food he eats or the beverages he drinks are completely pure, or that he isn't being cheated by short weight or fraud. But Michigan does have one of the toughest sets of food laws in the nation to protect him.

If the consumer has any ideas that he is being cheated or that his food is unsanitary, he not only has the right, but a duty to notify his nearest Michigan Department of Agriculture office. If more citizens took this action against the cheats and the fraud, there would be fewer of them in the marketplace.

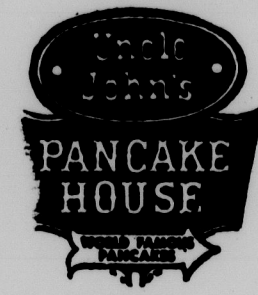
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TESTING BY TASTING—An organoleptic chemist in the MSU Agricultural Testing Center performs a service to the Michigan Liquor Control Commission by testing alcoholic beverages before they are put on the market. Photo by Jonathan Zwickel

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<p>Farm Special</p> <p><b>Air-O-Therm Year Around Thermal Blanket</b> 100% Cotton Reg. \$5.99 <b>4<sup>22</sup></b></p>	<p>Farm Special</p> <p><b>Ladies' Irregular Full Fashion Mesh Nylons</b> 2 pair . . . . <b>66¢</b></p>	<p>Farm Special</p> <p>13 oz. can <b>Fresh Mixed Nuts</b> Reg. 68¢ <b>47¢</b></p>

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**MSU Station**

By **GEORGE TAYLOR**  
State News Staff Writer  
The Michigan farmer gets more done today for less money and reduced manpower, thanks to the research now going on at the MSU Agricultural Experiment Station.

According to Sylvan Wittwer, director, and L. M. Turk, associate director, all the agricultural experiment stations were formed by the Hatch Act of 1887 to find new knowledge in agriculture and other related areas.

Today there is at least one such station in every state. New York and Connecticut each have two.

"The MSU station involves five colleges on campus: the colleges of Veterinary Medicine, Home Economics, Natural Science, Social Science and, of course, the College of Agriculture," Turk explained.

"There are actually 27 academic departments that are tied in with the agricultural experiment station," Turk noted. "So this station is really synonymous with the term 'research'.

"It doesn't mean just one location; we have several substations scattered throughout the state. This means that much of the research, particularly the ap-

plied research, is done right out on the individual farms."

"Like its counterparts, the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station was formed as a division of Michigan Agricultural College, a land grant college since 1855," Wittwer said.

"Some years after the Land Grant Act was passed in 1862, agricultural workers discovered that they needed more information, not only for the farmer, but also in the classroom," Wittwer explained. The stations were then set up and grew rapidly in meeting the challenge to find improved methods of farming.

"If the yearly budget is any indication of how the operation has grown since it began, it started with a yearly operating cost of \$15,000 compared to today's budget of \$6 million," Wittwer said.

"Most of our funds, over \$3 million, come from the state, with a little over \$1 million coming from the federal government. Various grants make up the rest of our money."

At present, the Agricultural Experiment Station is working on



**A NEW FRUIT**--Stanley Johnston, professor of horticulture, inspects one of the new varieties of apricots that he is developing at the South Haven Agricultural Experiment Station. The fruit may bring a new and profitable industry to Michigan.



**CHOW LINE**--Hugh Henderson, animal husbandry researcher, has found no difference between the quality of feed stored in conventional silos and that in gas-tight silos.

**MSU Develops Better Vegetables**

The Agricultural Experiment Station has produced outstanding results in the area of vegetable growing, according to station scientists.

These scientists have come up with new methods for producing more vegetables, similar to results in fruit growing research.

For example, the first hybrid pickling cucumber, Spartan Dawn, was developed at MSU. Since it has only female flowers, those which produce cucumbers, this variety produces about 30 per cent more cucumbers per acre than older varieties. This cucumber hybrid, along with Spartan Reserve and Spartan Champion, is used widely throughout the world.

These varieties, along with many others, are rapidly being developed and improved for mechanical harvesting, which will be practical in the near future.

One of these new hybrids cur-



**CHERRY TESTER**--This texture tester machine compares the quality of irradiated cherries with nonirradiated. Hamid Al-Jasim, food scientist, says irradiating cherries makes them somewhat softer than nontreated, but should extend the keeping quality.

**Professor Says Vegetables Isn't Answer To Food**

The world is moving more and more toward vegetarianism, George Borgstrom, professor of food science, said recently. The trend is most pronounced in Europe and Asia, both of which are being pushed toward extreme plant production, he added.

One of the main reasons for this trend, according to Borgstrom, is the increased demand on the world's food supply of the millions of animals used in agriculture. He estimates these animals to require the same amount of protein as roughly 15 billion people.

These animals, he stated, fall into several categories, such as those used for transportation and labor in underdeveloped countries and those which produce high-quality foods, such as meat, milk, and eggs.

Borgstrom refutes a popular vegetarian theory that this added food burden could be alleviated by slaughtering all the animals involved: First, most of these animals are ruminants or grazing animals and can utilize many kinds of fodder inedible to human beings. Through them man can use the material which otherwise would be wasted. Secondly, a great many land areas are unsuited for plowing

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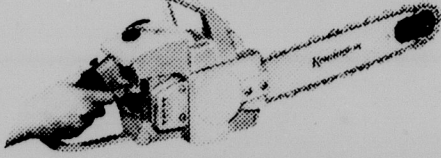


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# Scientists See Feed Incr

## Fruit Crop Likely To Rise By '80

Whether the farmer is in livestock, dairy or poultry farming, it seems certain that he will need to produce more feed for the animals by 1980.

According to Project '80 scientists he will be able to do it.

In the next 15 years, farmers can expect to produce 100,000 more acres of corn with a yield increase of 30 per cent. The average yield per acre will increase from 65 to 85 bushels. Project '80 scientists expect that Michigan's output of corn-for-grain will increase by 50 per cent in the next 15 years. This means the current 1.6 million acres of corn land will increase to 1.7 million acres by 1980.

Major innovations are not anticipated in corn growing between now and 1980. But improved hybrids, narrow rows, an increase of fertilizer, and better disease and weed control will contribute to a steady climb in yields.

Some of the land currently being used for producing hay will be needed to boost corn growth. But improved technology will eliminate needless losses which now cut hay production by as much as 30 per cent. By 1980, a six or seven ton yield should be more commonplace, say Project '80 scientists.

Michigan wheat growers will use 25 per cent less land in 1980, but the production of wheat is expected to be greater than in recent years. The yield per acre is expected to increase from the present 34 bushels to 52 bushels 15 years from now.

Potatoes have one of the brightest outlooks for the future, with production expected to triple by 1980. Project '80 scientists give excellent climate and good market opportunities as reasons for this prosperous picture.

Another crop which is expected to play an important role in Michigan's agricultural picture is the production of turf. Not often thought of as a farm crop, the turf industry is expected to grow quickly in the 15-year period which lies ahead.

At present, Michigan is the nation's number one producer of sod, and the industry contributes 50 million dollars annually to the state's economy.

Also important to Michigan's economic growth are fruits and vegetables. Fruit, in particular, plays a key role in Michigan's economy. Climate, nearness to large centers of population, prosperous, supporting and growing industries, and capable human resources are some of the major reasons for the continued growth which is expected.

Michigan is an important producer of fruits, ranking in the top five states in 10 crops: apples, pears, peaches, sweet cherries, sour cherries, plums, grapes, strawberries, blueberries and raspberries. Production of these crops presently returns an average of more than 65 million dollars annually.

Apply production is expected to double, pear production will also likely double by 1980.

Peach production could increase anywhere from 33 to 100 per cent, depending on weather conditions and other longterm trends.

Sour cherries should increase by 60 per cent, with sweet cherry production tripling by 1980. Plum production will probably double.

Grape production is expected to increase by 55 per cent. Strawberries should be up around 30 per cent. Blueberry production will probably jump 25 to 50 per cent.

Like the fruit growing industry, improved technology will help farmers get greater yield per acre in vegetable crops.

In cucumber growing, farmers can expect machines to do away with the serious labor shortage which has plagued the pickle producers. The yield per acre is expected to jump from the present six tons to a 1980 high of 20 tons.

Thanks to some basic engineering work being done at MSU, mechanical harvesting will soon become a reality, say Project '80 scientists.

In addition, cucumber varieties have been developed to the point where they will no longer limit the possibility of mechanical harvesting.

Production of other vegetables will see similar results. Lima bean growth will double with total acreage remaining about the same. Snap bean yield per acre should increase more than 50 per cent with the number of acres expanding from the current 9,000 to 14,000 by 1980.

Michigan's most valuable crop, onions, will see an increase of 25 per cent and savings in storage losses of almost 50 per cent.

Asparagus, one of Michigan's fastest growing crops, will see a doubling in production.



OATS, PEAS, BEANS and other plants grow in the Farm Lane greenhouses. Left, a technician examines high sugar sweet corn; right, he uses a machine to test onion firmness. Photo by Bob Barit

## American Foods Improved Today

By JOAN SOLOMON  
State News Staff Writer

More than 50 per cent of all foods bought in supermarkets are "convenience foods"—canned, frozen and packaged, according to a program leader in MSU's Cooperative Extension Service.

"Americans are eating better food today than they did in grandmother's time," said Anne Kinsel, program leader in family living education. "We're eating less fried and more broiled food, which cuts down considerably on caloric intake."

She added that meats today are more tender, due to better slaughter techniques.

"While modern science has permitted women to spend less time in the kitchen, they are spending more time on meal planning and nutrition," Miss Kinsel said. As a result, families today are eating better balanced, more nutritious meals.

Because of new techniques, some items once available only at certain times of the year, such as oranges and apples, are now offered in supermarkets year round.

"Canning and freezing has put some foods on the shelves, like okra, that we used to turn up our noses at," Miss Kinsel said. Answering charges that prepared foods don't have the same taste appeal as homemade ones, Miss Kinsel said that a good cake made from a mix may taste better than a poor one made from scratch.

"Women today are busier than ever before," she said, "and prepared foods mean less time making meals."

"However, many women still get a great deal of personal satisfaction and pleasure from making a meal without boxes and cans," she stated.

Miss Kinsel predicted that supermarkets, which now stock about 7,000 items, will by 1970 stock nearly 12,000 items.

"The new trend in foods is in the area of freeze-dried products," she said. Some packaged breakfast cereals are now on the market with freeze-dried fruits included.

"Eventually we will be able to buy packages of freeze-dried steaks and roasts," she said.

Miss Kinsel rejected the notion that someday people may take their meals in a pill, saying that our systems still need the roughage that only "real" food can provide.

She described the supermarket of 1975 as one with sidewalk-veyors, a spiral-shaped building, special coded markers for stamping the items desired, and "menus of the day" from which to choose so that various ingredients can be automatically selected and removed from the shelves.

The supermarket of the future will also include a beauty shop, bank, post office, shoe repair shop, medical facilities, playrooms, automatic checkout, boxing and sealing.

"The average supermarket will not grow much larger in size," she said, "but it will stock 50 per cent more items than today."

"By 1980 approximately 75 per cent of Michigan's total food sales is likely to be in the hands of 20 organized chains," Miss Kinsel said.



THEY'RE GOOD FOR YOU—cucumbers, musk melons, left, sacks so the stems won't b handles a giant cucumber.

## Week's

By JANE KNAUER  
State News Staff Writer

"Education is the primary goal of each Farmers' Week that Michigan State sponsors," Thomas K. Cowden, dean of the College of Agriculture, said recently.

"Education and 'the really hard work' of the farmer have made farming a rapidly expanding industry," Cowden said, "with output-per-man in agriculture climbing faster than output-per-man in industry."

"If agriculture had not expanded in the last 20 years as it did," he said, "there would be 25 per cent less food per person today, even using all of our surpluses."

"Only importation of food would have brought the food level to what it is now without the increased farm production -- about 2 per cent a year over the 20-year span," he said.

Mechanization and electronics have helped the farmer a great deal and in fact, have allowed a decline in the number of people necessary to do the bigger job.

"Population has been increasing," he said, "and will continue to increase -- the United States should have a 30 per cent increase within the next 15 years -- so that a number of people must be supplied with food."

"More and more farming is becoming based on science," he said.

Feeds, nutrition, fertilizers and insect control and the sciences behind these have all become scientific in scope.

"In providing this education we try to allow the farmer to pick and choose the programs which interest him most," Cowden said. "We give farmers the cafeteria style service."

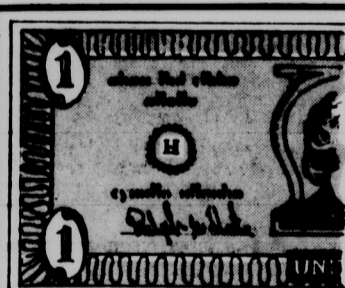
"There is nothing I like better to hear than a farmer saying, 'I don't know where to go' when he sees the number of programs offered him in the Farmers' Week guide," he said.

Cowden said this is the 51st Farmers' Week MSU has sponsored, and 30-40,000 farmers and their wives are expected to attend.

"There will more than likely be more church elders and school board trustees on this campus than at any other time of the year," Cowden said.

He said 90 per cent of the agricultural areas of the state are within a 100-mile radius of the campus.

As dean of the College of Agriculture, Cowden manages 22 departments and services. Each department within the college, and any other departments or col-

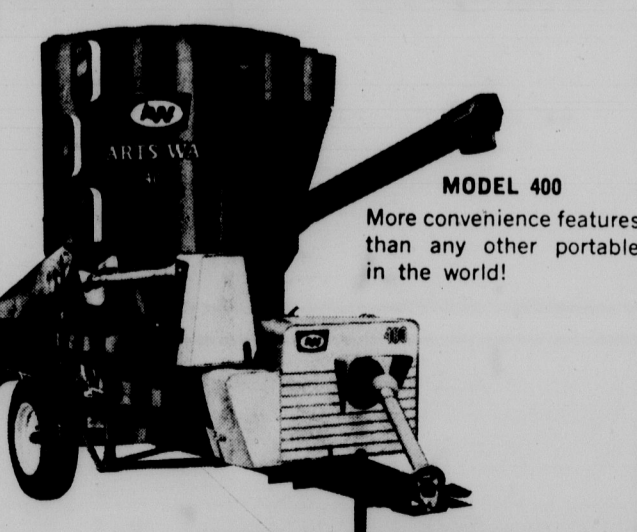


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# Migrant Help Lacking Much

## Poor Housing, Health Conditions Most Noted

By BETTY LITTLE  
State News Staff Writer

Juan Martinez's evening prayer is that it will not rain the next day and deprive him of the opportunity of working 11 hours in a field.

Juan's hands are hardened and the tips of his fingers are bald from contact with plant treatment chemicals. His skin is a deep copper from exposure to sun, wind and dust.

The facts of life for Juan are that he earns the lowest wage in the American economy, less than \$900 annually, he is unemployed for half the year and he is denied protections that other workers enjoy; minimum wages, workman's compensation, unemployment insurance or collective bargaining.

Juan is a migrant worker. In July, 1965, an estimated 96,000 workers harvested Michigan crops. Approximately 5,000 of these workers were braceros or Mexican contract workers. Another 47,000 workers were migrants from other states.

These migrants are the victims of progress. Mechanization of agriculture has led to fewer and larger farms. Sharecroppers, marginal farmers and hired hands have been displaced by machinery in a productive American agricultural industry. Many of these displaced people have entered the migrant stream.

Crop specialization has meant a demand for larger numbers of temporary workers, but for shorter periods of time. Crops requiring seasonal labor in Michigan are valued at \$175 million, but season agriculture provides employment of only three to six weeks duration.

### Conflict of Interest

There is a conflict of interest in this operation. Farm operators often earn less than \$1 an hour themselves and are unable to pay workers higher wages.

Adequate housing, used perhaps no more than one month per year, is an expensive investment.

The American culture is geared to families who belong to some kind of geographical community, not to families continuously on the move. This causes problems of education, health and community acceptance for the migrants.

The migrant workers problem is a problem of the entire society, due to unskilled labor, uneducated health habits and low employer earnings. It is not entirely the problem of the employer.

In Michigan, commissions, private organizations and the legislature are working toward resolving this problem.

In June, 1964, Gov. George Romney appointed a 20-member Governor's Commission on Migrant Labor. It was asked to look objectively at the problems of migrants and their employers and give consideration to economic as well as humanitarian aspects.

It was asked to recommend voluntary, administrative, and/or legislative action necessary in areas of health, education, welfare and employment.

The commission made use of studies by other groups and committees and received co-operation in the form of reports and consultation from the Michigan

Departments of Health, Public Instruction, Social Welfare and Employment Security.

In April, 1965, the commission's findings were released and they made several recommendations.

Expansion of the Migrant Health Act to make a provision for medical facilities and expansion of the state's health department's activities to the formation of community clinics were suggested.

### No Health Provisions

It was found that there were no special provisions for treatment to migrants for acute illnesses common to all, sore throats, ear aches or infections. There were no requirements for vaccinations or control of sanitation and housing.

Health departments did not exist in many areas and when they did, they were understaffed, underfinanced and undermotivated. No special arrangements were made for pregnancy or chronic illness.

A morning community clinic had been set up at one labor camp to help handle common illnesses, but it was inaccessible to the workers whose field day ended at sundown.

Crowded conditions at the camps meant a greater risk from infectious diseases. Also, the migrants were often not made aware of facilities and services available.

Although the Social Welfare Act has provisions for emergency hospital care for migrants, general social welfare assistance is not available because migrants are non-residents.

Amendments to this residency restriction were recommended to permit county welfare departments to care for migrants unable to pay for medical care.

The committee recommended the spread of employer-association group medical plans, that county councils, when organized, disseminate information as to the availability of medical facilities locally and that a state-wide minimum sanitation code be established to regulate water supplies, waste disposal and safety.

The commission suggested that surety bonds be issued that would guarantee wages and return transportation of the contract workers if the employer becomes bankrupt.

It recommended that legislation be introduced to require agriculture employers to carry employer's liability insurance.

The establishment of pilot projects for unemployed youths, county migrant labor councils in areas where large numbers of migrants were living and resource centers on migrant labor directed by MSU.

The latter would be to establish research to provide educational assistance to individuals and groups concerned with migrant problems.

### Private Studies Made

Several private organizations have made studies of the migrant problem and have undertaken to aid the workers where it was needed.

The Michigan Migrant Ministry is a co-operative church program which seeks to share the Christian faith with migrants and develop in them a sense of per-

sonal worth, belonging and responsibility.

The ministry also seeks to awaken the communities to the obligation of sharing their life with the migrants.

Thirty committees in state with 65 staff members and 2,300 community workers carry out projects which include immunization clinics, health examinations, transportation to doctors and clinics and the setting up of eight-day care centers.

Innumerable Bible schools for Christian education and family nights with educational and recreational programs are also held in labor camp areas such as Cheboygan, Portland and Saginaw.

The Migrant Apostolate Programs of the Catholic Dioceses of Michigan has field masses, day care centers and religious instruction classes and counseling for the migrants.

English classes, fiestas, distribution of clothing and adult education classes have been started by the dioceses.

In Lansing, the Michigan Catholic Conference has assisted in setting up a job training center under a federal grant.

At the center 150 hard-core unemployed migrants are being educated and trained.

The Farm Labor Management Committee of Michigan, organized in 1960, under sponsorship of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, studies problems involved in management of farm labor.

They are trying to establish improved management techniques mutually beneficial to farm employees, the grower and the general public.

The Michigan Citizen's Council on Agriculture, a voluntary organization representing church groups, producer groups and welfare organizations, provides a common meeting place for those interested in agriculture labor.

The Michigan Migrant Opportunity Inc. has made plans to conduct health, education and welfare activities for migrants.

### Pilot Centers Planned

Plans have been made to set up three pilot centers in heavily populated areas of migrants to provide adult and legal education on a year-round basis.

They hope to set up a fourth center to operate in the summer months to school migrant children, 5 to 15 years old.

The Michigan Employment Security Commission has evaluated labor camps and will supply labor only to those which meet specified environmental, sanitation standards.

On an inspection of 2,200 camps, 1,300 deficiencies were discovered. About 1,100 were corrected on a second visit.

The Michigan Citizen's Council of Agriculture Labor found that health services for the migrant are either non-existent or unorganized.

The group suggested that community first aid stations be set up during harvest season. Also, health insurance and education were needed for both the migrants and their employers.

The Michigan legislature has followed up on many of the findings of the commission and other organizations with laws and funds.

Three bills in regard to migrant labor camp standards were filed during the Spring 1965 legislative session.

Two bills, providing for regulation of health and sanitation standards in migrant camps or places with one or more tents, vehicles or buildings used by migrant workers, died in committee.

A bill requiring the State Health Commissioner to license migrant labor camps after an investigation of health, sanitation, sewage, water supply, plumbing and garbage disposal was passed.

A bill to make agriculture employers provide medical and hospital coverage for all injuries in the course of employment was also passed.

A bill to appropriate \$15,000 to set up elementary education classes for children of migrants in the summer was passed.

The Legislature also passed a bill requiring rules and regulations for minimum safety requirements of vehicles transporting migrants.

A bill which would require the bonding of farmers who employ five or more persons to make sure workers receive any wages due them died in the House Labor Committee. Farmers were already covered by general laws requiring payment of wages due.

\$50,000 For MSU Center  
The federal government has passed legislation to set up centers to study migrant problems.

Fifty-thousand dollars has been appropriated to Michigan to set up a rural manpower center at MSU. The federal government has granted \$1.3 million to Michigan for four migrant training centers to be set up by Migrant Workers Inc.

A new workman's compensation bill will go into effect May, 1966.

In January, 1965, the Farm Labor Contractor's Act became law. It requires farm labor contractors, hiring or transporting workers on an interstate basis, to be certified by the U.S. Department of Labor.

The United States Labor Department's policy of sharply restricting foreign farm labor came about in 1965 because Congress allowed a law to die under which hundreds of thousands of foreigners were brought into the country in peak harvest season.

Before this restriction policy was put into effect, 13,000 Mexicans were used in Michigan.

Now foreign farm workers must come into the United States under the Immigration Act with certification by the Secretary of Labor that they will not adversely affect wages and working conditions of U.S. workers.

U.S. Secretary Willard Wirtz had the power to make some exceptions, but he did not make any for Michigan in 1965.

Some growers in Michigan and the other states have complained that American citizens are unable or unwilling to do the hard stoop labor of farm harvesting and that some crop losses have resulted. The Labor Department said, however, that there was no evidence of any such losses in Michigan during the past growing season.

However, in 1965, Michigan apple growers lost \$1.5 million because of a shortage of experienced labor and heavy rain during harvest season according to observers of the industry.

Robert Braden of the Michigan Farm Bureau which opposes Wirtz estimated that between two and three million bushels of apples went unpicked because of the lack of competent workers.

Braden said that most growers usually count on a few migrant workers able to harvest about 100 bushels or apples a day. But this year growers reported that the average laborer brought in only 30 to 40 bushels a day, he said.

### Growers Lose Profits

Ole Pynnonen, director of Grower Service for the Apple Commission which also opposes Wirtz blamed a loss in growers profits on an increase in the price of labor from a normal of about 20 cents per bushel to as high as 30 cents a bushel in 1965.

In October, the Farm Bureau proposed a resolution calling for legislation to allow use of foreign workers where needed. The bureau's Resolution Committee said that because of labor problems, "the Michigan pickle industry and the economy of the state suffered substantial damage."

The Farm Bureau claims that the use of domestic workers was not adequate to replace the foreign workers.

Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz has arranged for the Michigan Farm Labor Panel to review 1965's experience in recruiting farm labor.

Wirtz said that the panel's study, headed by Charles C. Killingsworth of MSU, would be of great value in helping the Labor Department develop plans for next year's farm labor recruiting program for the state.

The panel was set up in May, 1965, to make findings and recommendations for use of foreign workers to harvest crops.

Wirtz accepted a Farm Bureau labor report in 1965 which pointed to a deficit of 5,000 foreign farm workers. The number certified depended on actual acreage and availability of domestic farm workers.

Maurice Shrauben, owner of 80 acres of apple orchard on M-44 at Orleans, says that in October two to 10 bushels of apples fell from each of his 500 trees and rotted on the ground because he didn't have the pickers he needed.

This was a \$500 to \$1,000 a day loss to Shrauben.

Shrauben said that the pickers sent to him are unemployable or just plain drifters, alcoholics who draw their pay day by day and that some had criminal records.

Terry Doyle, farm placement representative for the Employment Security Commission, does not agree with Shrauben on the low quality of pickers sent into the area.

He suggested that recent rains (continued on page 9)



SIDE BY SIDE--Six members of the MSU meat judging team examine sides of pork. Trophies were won at judging meets in Kansas and Tennessee. Photo by Russell Steffey

## MSU Meat Judges Prime

By PAM MORRIS

"Prime?" That's MSU's prize-winning meat-judging team.

The team, coached by Robert Merkle, associate professor of food science and animal husbandry, has won two first place awards and two second place awards in four contests held throughout the nation.

The factors used in grading the beef are: 1) conformation, which is the shape and thickness of the meat; 2) quality, which determines the amount of marbling (flecks of fat) in the loin; and 3) maturity, or the age of the animal.

Contrary to the layman's opinion, flecks of fat (or marbling) within the meat are a good qual-

ity. Marbling tends to give the meat more flavor and make it more juicy.

Lamb is graded according to four standards: 1) prime, 2) choice, 3) quality and 4) utility. It is graded according to conformation, quality and maturity.

Pork carcasses are graded for muscling and the amount of fatty covering, which determines cutability and quality, which includes marbling, color and texture.

Assistant coach for the team is Duane N. Koch, Jefferson, Wis., graduate student.

The team won first place at the South-Eastern Livestock Exposition in Knoxville, Tenn., and the American Royal Exposition in Kansas City, Kan.

Second place divisions were

won at Eastern National Livestock Exposition at Baltimore, Md., and the International Exposition at Madison, Wis.

Members of the team who won at Knoxville are William D. Byrum, Grindstone City junior; William R. Haas, Onondaga junior; and William E. Brown, Bellevue sophomore.

Byrum, Haas and Allan F. Paar, Lansing senior, were the team's judges at the Kansas City competition.

Other team members are Kalman L. Huler, Traverse City sophomore; James N. Orth, East Lansing junior; Timothy R. Taylor, Okemos senior; Lewis A. Meltzer, Fort Lee, N.J., senior; and Gerry L. Kuhl, Sebawaing junior.

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# Milkman To Go To 1980 Homes

The door-to-door milkman will still be around in 1980, but he'll be selling a wider variety of products, say MSU scientists.

Large single service plastic containers of 10-12 quart capacity will probably be in use in Michigan homes for fluid milk before 1980. Similar packages will probably be used for other dairy products.

The scientists also say that total milk consumption will increase, but the number of plants selling whole milk for direct consumption will decrease.

As milk processing becomes more efficient the average dairy plant will be able to handle 125 to 150 gallons of raw milk per man-hour, and the number of dairy plants in Michigan will drop to about 40.

These predictions were made by Alvin L. Rippen, food scientist; Linley E. Juers, agricultural economist and Donald L. Murry, dairy scientist, after studying the future of dairy marketing in Michigan.

Predicted changes for the 1980's include:

--Increased use of continuous butter churns will nearly double the productivity of the dairy plant worker making butter. Butter

manufacturers producing less than one million pounds per year will be forced out of the butter industry.

--Cheese production in Michigan is expected to increase and firm size will increase. Spray dried "instant" cheddar cheese will also be produced.

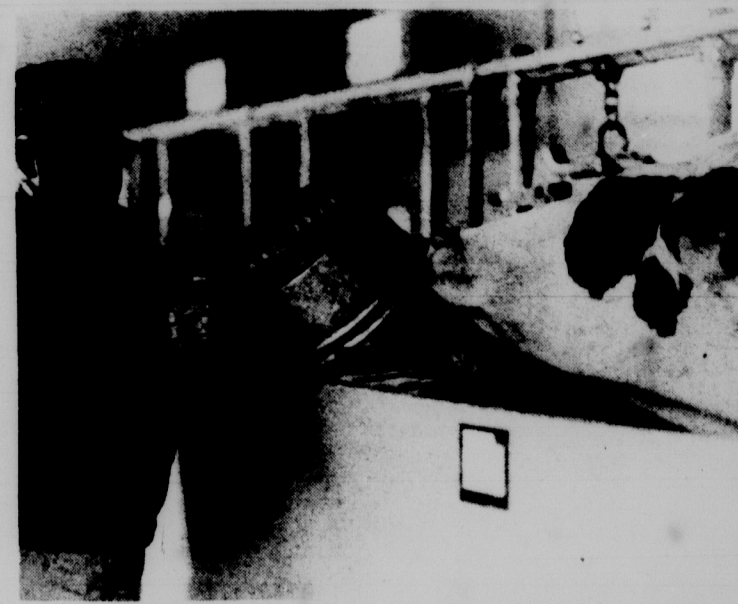
--Ice cream and ice milk production will increase to about 60 million gallons per year by 1980. The number of firms producing these products will decrease with room remaining for small firms that serve local areas or special clientele.

--Dehydration of nonfat and whole milk will continue to increase.

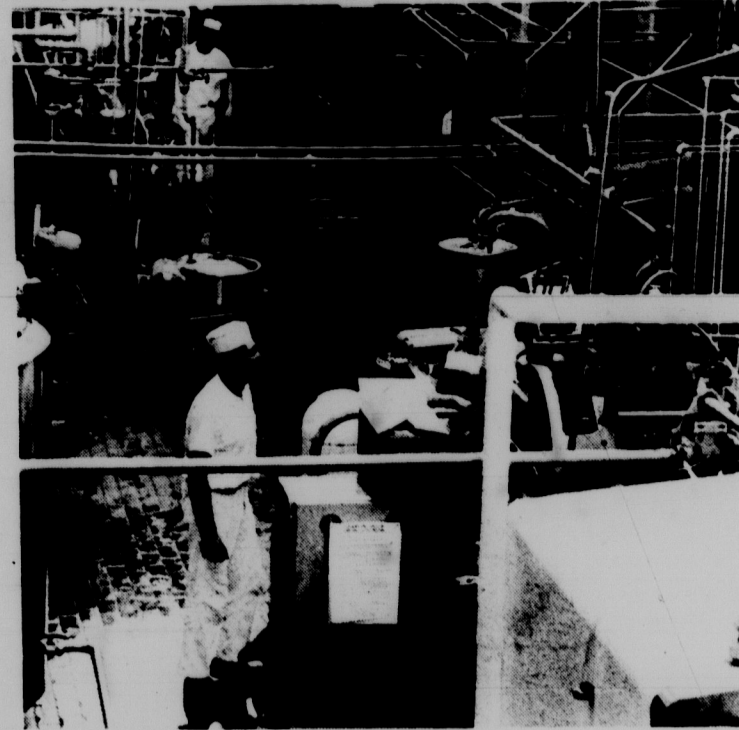
--If an acceptable, practical means of preserving dry whole milk is perfected, Michigan will compete in the eastern and southern milk markets. The competitive positions of Wisconsin and Minnesota will also be enhanced through the lower shipping costs of dry milk.

--Generally speaking, all raw milk will be handled from the farm to the dairy in bulk by 1980, and about 35-45 per cent of the total milk supply is expected to be used in making manufactured dairy products.

# Milk Flows From Cow To Carton



MMMMM--GOOD!--This is the man who brings the hay that feeds the cow that makes the milk that you never outgrow your need for. Photo by Tony Ferrante

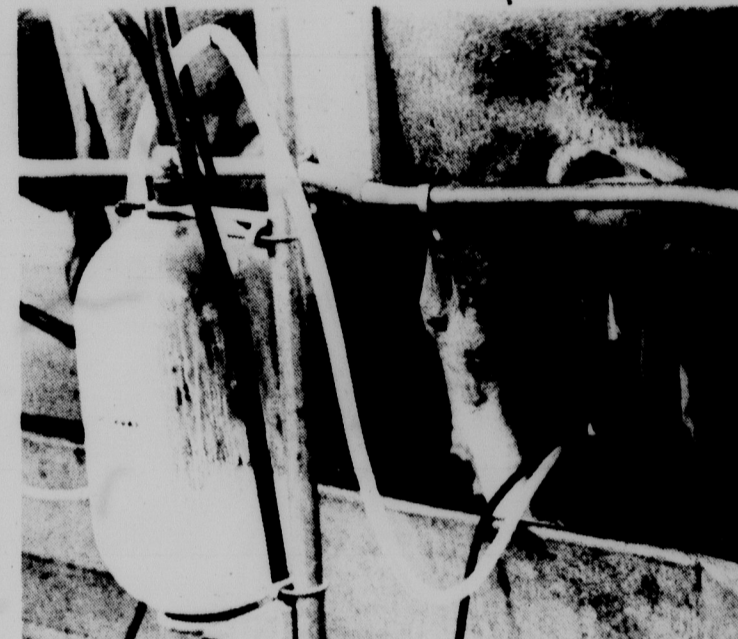


PIPE DREAMS--Water isn't the only thing that goes through pipes. These are filled with milk. Photo by Tony Ferrante



MOO TO YOU, TOO--This Jersey cow is one of six breeds found on the MSU farms. Photo by Russell Steffey

FROM COW TO COED--Connie Stephenson, McDonel Hall graduate adviser, puts a dime in a machine and gets a carton of milk.



COME INTO MY PARLOR--The cow now enters the milking parlor where she succumbs to vacuum milk-er. Photo by Tony Ferrante



MOO U--This Brown Swiss cow isn't exactly saying "cheese," but that might be the end product. Photo by Russell Steffey



## Rural Recreation To Be Discussed

Recreation in agriculture will be discussed by the Department of Resource Development in cooperation with the Michigan Association of Rural Recreation as a part of Farmers' Week.

This new aspect of agriculture will be covered Tuesday in the Union Ballroom.

A full program featuring outstanding authorities on various aspects of the operation and management of rural recreational enterprises will give 30-minute presentations throughout the day.

The program begins with an up-to-date report on rural recreation developments in Michigan by Emmanuel Van Nierop. Van Nierop gathered the statistics from a recent state-wide survey.

Herbert Kipke, Recreation Director of the Lansing Parks and Recreation Department, speaks on the problems faced by the new golf course manager as well as those going into the business at 9:30 a.m.

The discussion, "Pick Your Own Farm Enterprise," is to concern the economic advantages of growing small areas of fruit or vegetables as a part-time business.

The problems faced in operating a swimming beach or pool will be pointed out at 10:30 a.m. by David Laidlaw, superintendent of Kensington Metropolitan Park, in "Swimming Pools and Beaches."

"Tent and Trailer Camp Development," will be discussed by Merrill Orme, director of the Travel Trailer Manufacturers Division of the Portable Home Manufacturers Assn. of Chicago. Orme will reveal how farmers can prevent their woodlots from

turning into recreational slums after they are used for trailer camping.

One of MSU's significant contributions to Michigan agriculture, the Project 80 program, will be highlighted by David Milstein of the Department of Resource Development. "A Projection of Michigan's Future Recreational Potential," Milstein will discuss the department's findings and its contribution to the program.

Two discussion sessions scheduled for the afternoon will be on "Concession Operations" and "Leasing of Hunting and Fishing Rights."

All speakers have agreed to hold individual conferences for any person interested in discussing problems relating to his own enterprise.

The highlight of the day will be the noon luncheon to be held in 21 Union. William Nelson, National Field Director, American Youth Hostels, New York, will speak on "Hostelling as a Farm Recreation Enterprise." Nelson will also discuss the possibility of establishing such a recreational enterprise in Michigan.

## Fewer Farms

An MSU agricultural economics professor predicted recently there would be half as many farms in Michigan in 1980 as there were in 1960.

Karl Wright, one of four professors from that department who will be speaking at Farmers' Week Tuesday, said rising farm expenditures are creating a cost-price squeeze, darkening the future of the small farmer.

## College Aid For Youths To Be Topic

Parents who feel they may not be able to afford to send their children to a university or college should be sure and attend the Tuesday or Thursday afternoon Farmers' Week programs titled "College in Your Future?"

President John A. Hannah recently announced that every Michigan resident who attends MSU will be guaranteed help in obtaining all the financial assistance he needs. To explain how different University programs will function to achieve this goal, a special panel discussion has been scheduled.

The discussion panel is part of a special Farmers' Week youth program. Moderated by Norman Brown, coordinator of student programs in the College of Agriculture, the panel is designed for high school students, parents and counselors.

## Migrant Worker

(continued on page 8)

and the lateness of the season made it uncomfortable for the pickers and brought the crop too close to frost, which the Southern pickers were not used to.

The Michigan Farm Bureau has suggested that housing provided for and used by seasonal workers be exempt from property taxes.

The Farm Bureau also called for the exploration of the possibility of obtaining government grants to assist in remodeling migrant housing to meet newly established standards.

There are an estimated 8,000 labor camps in Michigan. The Advisory Committee on the Health and Housing Standards for Migrants recommended changes in the minimum shelter space for migrant workers in November, 1965.

The committee said that shelters built for migrants should have a minimum floor space for the first person and 40 square feet for each adult thereafter.

Fifteen square feet would also be required for each child under 13 years of age.

They also recommended that shelters be provided with basic furniture for eating and sleeping. No provision had ever been made before for this.

Ray Yeutter, crop supervisor for the Michigan Employment Security Commission, said that the conditions in Michigan are usually exaggerated and that most farmers are doing everything possible for their migrant workers.

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