

"I'm not optimistic at all about Sunday," Hefke said. "But we have now requested

(please turn to the back page)

Western estimates of Communist aid to Arab countries runs to perhaps \$6 billion

He said a headquarters was established at Ismaïlia on the Egyptian side and at El Qantara on the Israeli side. Three

given away substantial military aid.

There will be much talk of peace

The poll, which reached 1,700 members of 12 unions, showed Johnson with a 55 to 22 per cent edge over former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, 46 to 30.

AFL-CIO political director Al Barkan said the poll showed "the vast majority of union members support the President's conduct of the war" in Vietnam. But 53 per cent of those polled listed economic problems ranging from living costs and taxes to employment and wages as main concerns.

This work is part of the Corcoran Biennial, the latest exhibit at Kresge Art Center Gallery, running July 29. The opening of the exhibit, part of the collection from the Corcoran Museum of Art, in Washington, kicked off MSU's eighth annual Fine Arts Festival, which runs through July 21. Gallery hours are Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. till noon, 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; Tuesday evening, 7-9 and Saturday and Sunday, 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

State News photo by Chuck Michaels

Mr. Coltrane was born in Hamlet, N.C. Sept. 23, 1926.

"People don't know how to buy and prices already are somewhat higher," he said. "And they will continue to rise. The strike will start hurting us Tuesday. Current supplies are light and we have cars scattered from coast to coast--about 100 cars or more."

Coordinator of the MSU project, Irving Wyeth, said Monday that although tensions had eased, the advisers felt they should leave until officials decided whether they could resume their duties at the university. He said the group was not being evacuated.

Threats of civil war in early June had caused the evacuation of 67 wives and children of MSU's 25 advisers. Since June, nine of the advisers (excluding those who left today) had left the area, leaving 16 in Enugu, the rebel capital.

Those who fled to Amsterdam are Robert Carolus, Norwin Braum, Delwyn Dyer, Don McMillan, J. Oliver Hall, Charles Sheppard, Richard Lewis and Rex Ray.





# STATE NEWS

Tuesday Morning, July 18, 1967

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editor-in-chief

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Lawrence Werner, managing editor  
Bobby Soden, campus editor  
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JOSEPH ALSOP



## Inefficiency cuts prestige of muscle-bound Congress

WASHINGTON--Sen. Thurston Morton of Kentucky not long ago remarked that the reputation of the Congress had never stood "so low." "Most of us are under suspicion," was the way he put it.

The country has not quite reached the stage of estimating members of Congress, as Mark Twain did, as "a distinctly native American criminal class." But it is not to be denied that in the aftermath of the tragicomic case of Sen. Thomas Dodd of Connecticut, a bad taste has been left by the failure to agree on any reasonably adequate basic code of congressional behavior.

Maybe it is true that the House and Senate have a few more characters open to doubtful influences than Congress had 30 years ago. This would hardly be surprising, in view of the vertiginous rise in campaign costs and the resulting obligations to interested campaign contributors --from which the executive branch is by no means free.

Yet it is still worth noting that the reputation of the Congress in the House and Senate in the last three decades has other, deeper causes, wholly unconnected with the shabby, under-the-table dealings of a small minority of members.

Just 30 years ago, please remember, the attention of the whole country had been riveted upon the Senate for months on end. The great battle over President Roosevelt's plan to pack the Supreme Court was then moving toward a climax; and every episode of this remarkable drama was followed with breathless attention.

Two things have happened since then to put the Congress in the shade. First and most obviously, a grim new actor, in the form of the much troubled outside world, has become a permanent performer on the American stage. In 1937 the country watched the Senate, not Adolf Hitler. Today, no Senate debate about a domestic matter could conceivably compete for primary attention with a major foreign crisis in full fury.

Yet the less obvious cause of the decline of Congress is really far more profound and difficult to overcome. To grasp its character, those who are old enough need only recall the roster of those men in the Senate locked in battle in the court fight.

Burton K. Wheeler, who passed the great New Deal utilities-control acts; George Norris, with TVA and so much else to his credit; Robert Wagner, of the Wagner Act; the younger La Follette, the first to bring decency to labor relations; and old James G. Thompson, of the great banking act--how many of them there were indeed, all with their personal legislative monuments.

These men were legislators, in the true sense of the word. And although there are just as big men on Capitol Hill today, there are very few who will leave their personal legislative monuments. The time for that seems to have passed.

The basic reason, one suspects, is that our problems, nowadays, are too remote from normal experience, too enormous in their over-all dimensions, too novel and

unexpected to be mastered by individual lawmakers, however assiduous they may be. And to this one must add that our government also seems to have grown too big and cumbersome to respond rapidly to any problem at all, even if the needed response is all too obvious.

Thus, there is near-famine, almost Mother India style, among the wretched Negroes in a good many counties in Mississippi. You might suppose that Americans would not tolerate, even for five days, the existence in this country of conditions that you might expect in Orissa and Bihar. But both Congress and the executive branch are muscle-bound; and the rest of us gawk with horror and mutter, "It can't happen here," although it is happening here.

Or if you want an example of the kind of problem that is neglected because of its complexity, its vast size and its remoteness from normal middle class life, take Negro education in America. A good many people thought that one might be solved when the Supreme Court ordered school desegregation in 1954. They could not have been more wrong.

This failure to give even the equivalent of a modest blue-collar education to nine-tenths of our Negro youth is the worst, the most sinister, the most inherently dangerous of all our current American failures. George Norris and Bob La Follette and old Bob Wagner would have been dead on a June bug if they had lived today. But who among their successors has even noticed it, much less moved to redress it? Who indeed?

### EDITORIAL

## Stumble along with U.S.

The United States stood last week on the brink of another wholesale commitment to the idea of a military victory in Vietnam.

Late last week we took that one-more-step away from peace and toward total war when President Johnson announced he and his key advisers had reached a "meeting of the minds" on the question of more troops for the war effort.

Gen. William C. Westmoreland asserted, "I am being provided forces as I have recommended." But neither he nor Johnson had any figures to offer.

Why? Because the United States plans to ask its allies in Vietnam to boost their manpower contributions. Because the United States is asking other countries to join the total commitment to the quest for a military decision.

Cued by Johnson, Westmoreland declared that there is no military stalemate in Vietnam. The field commander said we have made "tremendous progress," while the "enemy has not won a single significant victory in the past year."

Robert McNamara's comments implying inefficiency in using American troops added to the speculation of disagreement from within. To subdue this, Westmore-



The United States moved away from peace and toward total war as key personnel reached a "meeting of the minds."

land predicted the United States would now get a "double return" from any men there because support units are already there and new arrivals can go directly into combat.

McNamara believes allies will add troops. Westmoreland expects a substantial increase in the South Vietnamese army. Presumably, the requirement for more American troops would be lessened by such events.

The primary concern in Vietnam is to win a victory that will gain widespread support for a single Vietnamese government. There is no evidence that any kind of military victory will achieve this end.

Yet the United States has again reaffirmed its conviction to what appears a blind

alley. And we have not stopped there; we are asking other nations--our allies--to stumble along with us.

--The Editors

### COMMITTEE REPORTS 'INEQUITIES'

## Tuition problem: how to solve it

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last of a two-part series by Bev Twitchell, State News Executive Reporter, on the findings of the special tuition study committee and alternative methods of increasing tuition.

By BEV TWITCHELL  
State News Executive Reporter

There is little doubt that tuition will be raised for MSU students next year. The question is how and how much.

The special committee on tuition, appointed by President John A. Hannah in February, spent most of winter and spring terms studying types of tuition systems. These included those based upon family income, level of study and residence.

At the May Board of Trustees meeting, there was considerable discussion about the deprivation of a college education from those persons unable to afford it. When tuition was raised a year ago, some of the trustees proposed charging tuition according to family income. It is expected that this will be a major point of discussion at the July 21 trustees meeting when a final decision on a tuition hike must be made.

Four trustees voted against a flat increase of tuition for in-state students at an informal meeting with University officials June 30. Two of them said they would oppose any increase for in-state students not tied to an ability-to-pay system.

The tuition committee, headed by the Vice President for Student Affairs, Milton E. Dickerson, also studied the possibility of relating tuition to family income.

The proposal made by the trustees last year, for tuition charged on this basis at least for in-state students, was as follows:

Family Income	Tuition
Under \$5,000	Free
\$5,001-10,000	\$324
\$10,001-15,000	\$354
\$15,001-20,000	\$870
Over \$20,000	\$1,020

"We believe that one reasonably certain effect of such a structure would be what actuaries call 'adverse selection,' and we believe that this would occur on a large scale," the committee report said. "Specifically, we think that it is reasonable to presume that those who would benefit most by this structure would be attracted to Michigan State University in large numbers, and that those who would have to pay the most would tend to avoid the extra charges simply by enrolling at other institutions where all undergraduates pay the same tuition."

The committee also noted that above-average students from low-income families can already receive tuition scholarships from the Michigan Higher Education Assistance Authority (MHEAA).

and that 3,165 MSU students are expected to receive such grants next year.

If Michigan State offered free tuition to all low-income students, such an offer would have no particular attraction for students with above-average ability," the committee said. "They can already get tuition grants from MHEAA. That is not true, of course, of low-income students of lesser ability. These students (unless they are attending local institutions as commuters) would realize substantial savings by attending MSU instead of some other college where they would be charged the full tuition rate.

Hence, we should anticipate that the offer of free tuition for low-income students would attract very few such students with above-average ability, but that this offer would stimulate a large increase in applications for admission from low-income students of lesser ability." The committee further pointed out that the \$1 million income received from the MHEAA grants would automatically be lost.

Another factor in the "adverse selection" theory is that higher-income students with higher ability would find it easier to transfer to other schools where tuition is less than would higher-income students of lesser ability. Thus, the University would be faced, not only with a financial loss, but with a "brain drain," as well.

On the basis of figures obtained in a study by the American Council on Education in 1966, and assuming that fresher estimated their parents' income with fair accuracy and that freshmen are not greatly different from the entire student body with regard to family income, MSU was found to have a higher proportion of higher-income students than the average public university in the United States.

The committee said, however, that Michigan is one of the highest-income states of the nation and that a number of universities used in the study are from such low-income states as Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.

"Our negative reaction to the proposal for a tuition structure related to family income should not be taken to imply rejection of the objectives of the proposal," the committee said. (The objectives are to provide an education for those who could not otherwise afford it.) "We believe that the colleges and uni-



Dickerson



Hathaway



Killingsworth

versities of the country, as well as the state legislatures and Congress, should be doing more than they are to achieve real equality of educational opportunity. We also believe, however, that there are limits on what any one university can undertake in this area without risking financial disaster. It should be pointed out that the dangers of adverse selection which we have emphasized in this analysis would be almost entirely eliminated if all of the public colleges and universities in Michigan adopted the proposed tuition structure. We urge that such a structure be considered only if it can be adopted on a state-wide basis.

Concerning the tuition rate for out-of-state students, the committee said that while MSU has a lower percentage of non-resident students than comparable universities, it charges a considerably higher tuition rate. Non-resident students are already paying the per-capita instructional and library costs of the University.

"On this basis," the committee said, "no change in the present non-resident charge is justified. However, since the imminence of a financial crisis forces an increase in our resident tuition charge,

we believe that it is justifiable to increase the non-resident fee by an equal amount."

There has also been some discussion on raising graduate student tuition.

"On the average, graduate student instruction is more costly than undergraduate. Therefore, some believe that fees for graduate students should be increased, both as a method of increasing revenue to the University and as a way of limiting the cost of graduate instruction," the committee said. "To deal with this question three points need to be considered: (1) Graduate students' fees as a source of increased revenue, (2) The effect of higher graduate student fees upon the nature of the University, and (3) The role of MSU graduate students in society."

The committee reported that over 3,000 graduate students already pay the high out-of-state tuition rates, that the grad-

uate admissions standards are high enough at MSU that graduate students could be readily admitted to even higher-quality graduate programs at other schools, and that graduate students serving as assistants not only relieve the teaching load of the faculty, but do so at a relatively low cost to the University.

The final point of the tuition study report concerned the "gross inequity" in what MSU students pay, as compared to Wayne State and University of Michigan.

"We discovered that the in-state MSU undergraduate is now paying a much larger percentage of the cost of his education than comparable students at Michigan and Wayne," the committee said. "The disparity has increased greatly in recent years."

While Michigan has high-cost programs not available at MSU, such as medicine, law and dentistry, which would account for some difference in cost figures, the percentages paid by undergraduates at the two schools have not grown proportionately in the last six years, and the committee can see no justification for this.

Another aspect is the fact that MSU's enrollment has increased more rapidly than the other two schools.

"One of the crucial aspects of the matter," the committee said, "is that MSU took its share or slightly more than its share of the enormous increases in college-bound youngsters during the early 1960's while the other two took considerably less. The other crucial aspect of the matter is that state authorities failed to provide MSU with appropriation increases that were commensurate with its enrollment increases, while treating the other two universities more generously relative to their enrollment increases. The adjustment that has been forced on MSU by this state policy is badly overcrowded classrooms and libraries and inadequate salary increases for the faculty."

"There is no reasonable justification for requiring MSU students to pay 34.8 per cent of the cost of their education while Michigan students pay only 22.4 per cent and Wayne students 25.4 per cent," the report continued. "We reiterate and emphasize our concern that remedies for the inequity should be most vigorously pursued. MSU students should be made aware of the fact that they are being unfairly treated. State authorities should be even more vigorously urged to correct the unfairness of their policies."

### THE READERS' MIND

## Mohammad never urged marijuana

To the Editor:

I wish to draw your attention to a statement made in the State News of June 26, 1967 (page 2), under the heading "For Possession of Marijuana." The statement is "For possession of Marijuana, legal until 1937, Used in Moslem countries and recommended by Mohammad to the faithful." The quoted portion of the statement is not correct. There are two parts of this statement: (1) Used in Moslem countries (2) and recommended by Mohammad. The second part of the statement is entirely false. There is no statement in the Quran, the Holy Book of Moslems, which contains such a recommendation by Mohammad, the holy prophet, peace be upon him. In fact the Quran specifically forbids all intoxicants. No exception has been made on the consideration that a particular kind is non-habit forming. Similarly, there is no saying attributed to Mohammad in the established traditions which recommends the use of marijuana to the faithful.

I am not concerned here with the merit of arguments for or against marijuana or even about the merit of the particular teaching of the Islamic faith. I am only concerned with the accuracy of the statement attributed to the Holy Prophet Mohammad.

One of several great accomplishments of Mohammad was that the Arab people gave up the use of every type of intoxicating drink or drug after Mohammad received clear injunction against it in his revelations. The Arabs were used to various types of intoxicants over centuries. But once they received word from Mohammad that God has forbidden to Moslems all intoxicants, their use was immediately and completely stopped.

Such was the influence of the Prophet

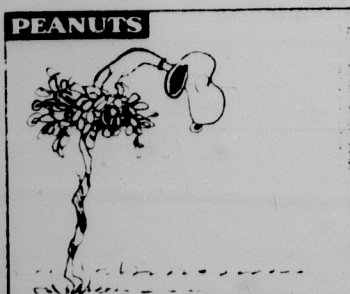
on his people. Therefore it is a travesty of truth to attribute to Mohammad any such teaching in which he is purported to have recommended the use of marijuana to the faithful.

A question might be asked if the Moslems use marijuana as a general rule considering it to be a recommendation of the holy prophet himself. There is no sect in Islam which regards marijuana as allowed or recommended. Every sect uniformly shares the conviction that the Quran is clearly against all intoxicants and no sect in Islam believes that marijuana is either allowed or recommended. Neither is marijuana or its use looked upon with respect in Moslem countries. There may be however some frustrated individuals who do not hold positions of prestige or dignity, an insignificant and small number, who have not learned any arts and professions, who live mostly on alms and begging, and who have no responsibilities, that use marijuana, after procuring it in an illegal manner. Such elements exist in most societies. Unemployment, poverty, and failures reduce them to a position of beggars. They spend a great deal of time in graveyards or forsaken corners of ancient tombs and are often the victims of maladjustments and injurious habits.

This being the state of affairs, you will agree that the statement made in your paper is simply a result of misinformation. If not, I am ready to revise my position, if the author would quote verse and chapter or any authoritative writing of scholars on Islamic teachings.

I hope this letter will appear in your esteemed columns just to set the record straight.

Sayed H. Pasha  
Pakistan graduate student



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## NEWS summary

A capsule summary of the day's events from the Associated Press.

### International News

● The Soviet Union called upon East European leaders for more aid to Arab countries during a Communist conference in Hungary, July 11-12. Up to now, the Soviet Union has shouldered most of the burden. See page 1.

● The United States has been increasingly concerned over continued anti-American feelings among Arabs in the wake of the Middle East war. However, Arab countries have ended charges of U.S. involvement. Jordan's King Hussein has publicly disavowed the charges. See page 1.

● Thailand Premier Thanom Kittikachorn announced Monday that Bangkok is a prime site possibility for an October summit conference of the seven nations involved in the Vietnam war. See page 3.

● The vanguard of a 33-man U.N. observation team, four observers on each side of the canal, is now in operation in the Thursday deadline for working out an overall Middle East peace plan acceptable to the General Assembly will be met. See page 1.

### National News

● Henry Cabot Lodge, former ambassador to Saigon, said in a Saturday Evening Post magazine article that "U.S. military performance in Vietnam has been magnificent." See page 3.

● Twenty-four killed, 1200 injured, \$5 million damage; this is the aftermath of the race riots in Newark, N.J. New Jersey Gov. Richard J. Hughes Monday pulled out all but a handful of National Guardsmen from the city after peace was restored. Clean-up crews and first-aid personnel were working. See page 3.

● President Johnson has chosen to meet head on tough issues such as Vietnam, tax hikes, and the budget in advance of the 1968 elections. He is expected to launch a major peace offensive just preceding the elections in a counter response to a Republican peace offensive. See page 1.

● Food is rotting on the sidings, ammunition trains bound for the West coast and Vietnam are standing still, and prices are rising in response to demand, as the national railroad strike continued Monday into its second day. Congressional action on the matter was expected Monday night. See page 1.

● The House Monday night passed a Senate bill to call a halt to the nationwide rail strike. Union sources, however, reported that the striking machinists would not go back to work until the law is backed up by a federal court order. See page 1.

## Out-of-state enrollment 20 % despite fee hikes

By LAUREL PRATT  
State News Staff Writer

In spite of rising tuition costs and more restrictive admissions standards, the proportion of out-of-state students attending MSU has remained steady in recent years.

In the past 13 school years, out-of-state tuition has been raised seven times. In-state tuition has gone up six times.

The hikes have jumped in-state tuition from \$165 a year to \$354, and out-of-state tuition from \$390 to \$1020.

Each time, said an MSU official, the hike was the result of inadequate money from the state.

Student fees in 1954-55 formed 18.2 per cent of the General University Fund. By 1963-64 they were 25.8 per cent of the fund. State money was 76.6 per cent of the fund in 1954-55; in 1963-64 it was 68 per cent.

Out-of-state enrollment, however, has actually increased, although "quotas" have been placed on enrollments from several states.

Admissions from the "critical areas" -- New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey (393).

and Massachusetts -- were limited beginning in 1963. Illinois and Ohio were added to the critical list in 1966.

Admissions standards for several years limited out-of-state enrollment to students with 90 (A-minus to B-plus) averages, College Entrance Examination Board scores of 1200 or higher and class rank in the top 10 per cent.

These standards have been raised further for the Class of 1972, which will be entering MSU in the fall of 1968.

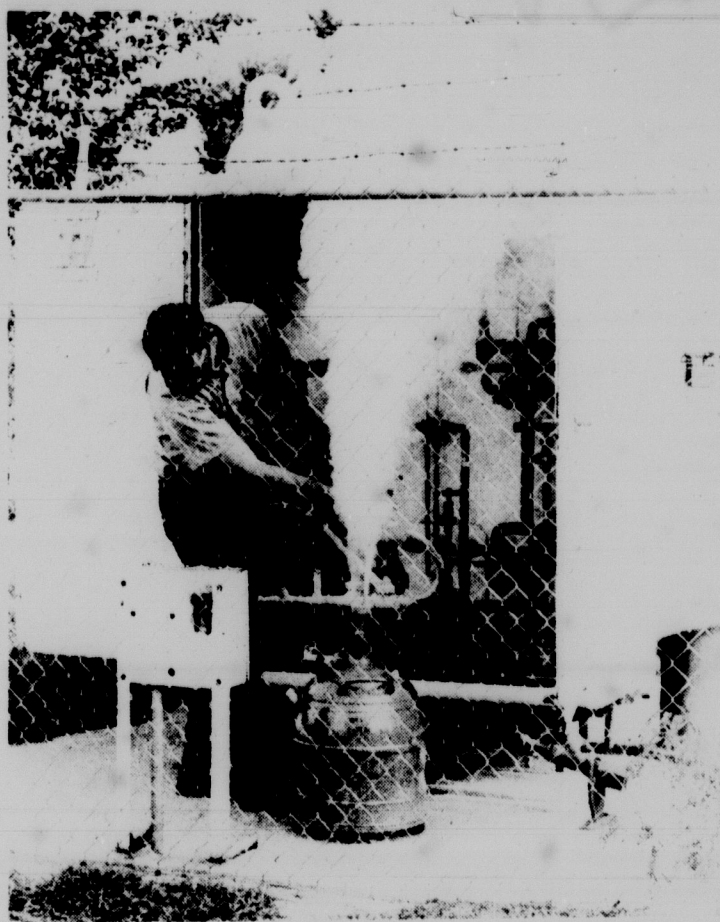
In the last three years, out-of-state enrollment has increased from 5,826 (fall 1964) to 6,725 (fall 1965) to 7,438 (fall 1966). This is an increase from 19.1 per cent of the total MSU enrollment in 1964 to 19.3 per cent in 1965 and 20.1 per cent in 1966.

MSU officials said it is felt that "about 20 per cent" is a good level for out-of-state enrollment.

Fifty-four per cent of the 7,438 out-of-state students attending MSU in fall 1966 were from Illinois (1,258), New York (953), Pennsylvania (539), Ohio (895) and New Jersey (393).

## WORST SINCE WATTS

# Newark curfew lifted after 5 days of rioting



Gas blast

Pete Bailey, graduate research assistant in physics, loads liquid nitrogen from the storage tank outside the Physics-Math Building into a Dewar flask. State News photo by Bob Ivins

## Strong Arab resentment troubles U.S. diplomats

WASHINGTON (AP) -- U.S. diplomats are concerned over the strength of anti-American sentiment persisting in the Arab world despite the fading away of Arab charges during the Mid-East war that U.S. armed forces join in Israeli attacks.

Jordan's King Hussein has since publicly disavowed the claim, which was trumpeted by Radio Cairo and other Arab media in varying versions.

But anti-U.S. propaganda still is finding such wide acceptance among the Arabs -- including moderate, educated non-socialists -- that U.S. authorities fear America may lose more of its already battered influence in the Middle East.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk made a special effort after last Friday's 99-0 U.N. vote against Israel's Jerusalem annexation to claim in a public statement that despite its abstention in the vote, the United States nonetheless "deeply regretted" the Israeli action.

In those Arab countries which have not broken relations with the United States, the remaining

U.S. diplomats have been underscoring to their Arab contacts such claims as these: --The United States opposes territorial gains by force.

--The United States wants peace in the Middle East and tried to prevent the war. It now favors

an even-handed, long-term settlement.

--American influence in the area is limited, and the Soviet surge of postwar arms aid and calls for Israeli troop withdrawal is no more than a Kremlin bid for domination.

## Fall enrollment

Materials for early enrollment for the 1967 fall term are being mailed to all MSU students who were enrolled for the 1967 spring term, the Registrar's office announced Monday.

These materials include a Fall 1967 Time Schedule for Courses, a Registration Section Request Form, and a return envelope. All students who desire to participate in early enrollment are asked to return their completed Registration Section Request Forms by mail as soon as possible, but no later than August 15.

Those students not enrolled Spring term but who are now enrolled in the Summer Session and plan to return for fall may obtain their early enrollment materials by presenting their I.D. cards in Room 107 Administration Building beginning July 24.

resist any white vigilante backlash in the aftermath of the Newark riot, which resulted in property damage of over \$5 million to this half-Negro city of 40,000.

An initial force of 100 National Guardsmen was doubled during the day in Plainfield, a city of 50,000 about 18 miles away. A white policeman, pleading for his life, was beaten and shot to death there Sunday in a third night of Negro violence.

Plainfield Mayor George Hatfield clamped on a 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew and called the rioting "planned open insurrection."

The heat and humidity of the North Jersey summer also brought flareups in Jersey City and East Orange, where windows were smashed, rocks thrown, fire bombs hurled and shots fired.

In Washington, President Johnson was reported in close touch with the New Jersey governors, but no requests for federal aid were received at the White House.

Newark's downtown business section slowly returned to normal. Only liquor stores and taverns remained closed by order of the governor.

The rioting resulted in 1,100 injuries and 1,300 arrests through Sunday night.

The Newark death toll included two whites, a detective father of three and a fire captain father of six.

Hughes lifted Newark's 10 p.m. curfew, which took effect Friday at the height of the disorders.

The governor also withdrew nearly all the 5,000 National Guardsmen and 300 state troops brought into the city Friday and Saturday. Civil rights leaders had urged such a move, as a first step toward a restoration of law and order.

A small number of guardsmen and troopers remained for non-security chores -- traffic duty, and the escorting of food deliveries into the riot area, which covered about a third of the city.

Food and medicines were reported in short supply because of the destruction wrought in the riot.

Garbage uncollected since last Thursday rotted in the sun, posing

a potential health hazard, and city officials pressed a massive cleanup.

"The main job now," Hughes declared, "is turning to rebuilding the city and to erasing the serious social problems that still exist."

## Lodge: 'superpolice' needed in Vietnam

NEW YORK (AP) -- Henry Cabot Lodge, former U.S. ambassador to Saigon, said Monday the United States is making marked progress in the Vietnamese war, but that success hinges on "super-police techniques" to stamp out Communist guerrilla warfare, sabotage and terrorist tactics.

"Our military performance has been magnificent," the former envoy wrote in the Saturday Evening Post. But he added

that the United States and their South Vietnamese allies in reality are fighting four wars, and in one we're not doing so well.

Failure in one of the four wars undercuts success in the other three, said Lodge, who served in Saigon as ambassador, under two presidents, until last March.

"Our side," he wrote, "is doing quite well in the conventional war against overt aggression; the political war which is moving Vietnam toward a government having wide popular support; and the economic war aimed at preventing runaway inflation and its resulting widespread famine."

"But as regards the war against clandestine aggression, we have made progress but we are not doing as well."

Lodge drew a picture of solid achievements in Vietnam since July 1965 when President Johnson decided to increase U.S. military power there.

"Today, in Vietnam, it seems clear that the large enemy units are so split up and off balance that they cannot divide the country or occupy any point against our will," he wrote.

Political progress, Lodge claimed, was accompanied by economic and social advances, saving off inflation, increasing the number of roads which could be traveled and raising the percentage of population under Saigon control and in "secure conditions."

## Viet summit plans hinted

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) -- Premier Thanom Kittikachorn said today the seven allied nations fighting in South Vietnam may hold a summit conference in October with Bangkok as the probable site.

Speaking at his weekly news conference, Thanom said Bangkok had not been definitely confirmed as the site for a conference. "Only the wish has been expressed," he added.

Thanom said South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Do wanted the summit held in Bangkok to follow a foreign ministers meeting.

The foreign ministers' meeting would be held "in the very near future; it might be sometime in August," he said.

Thanom said no date had been fixed for the summit conference.

# Bulletin

## Orientation Students Please Note:

While at MSU Orientation you will be given time to browse and purchase your books for Fall term. For your assistance, we would like to bring to your attention the following.

The Student Book Store is conveniently located in the "400" Block of Grand River Ave. across from Olin Health Center.

The Student Book Store will be open 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and until 9 p.m. on Wednesdays.

The Book Store will give you fast, friendly service from their large, efficient sales staff. Giving you the service which you deserve is their main concern. In fact, students are so important, they named the Book Store for you.

Free Fall term booklists will also be available for your aid and convenience. Pick up your orientation pac while you are there.

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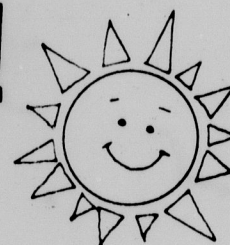


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## 'PREMATURE'

## Prof questions smoking studies

By VIRGINIA HASTINGS

Despite the 1964 Surgeon General's report linking cigarette smoking to lung cancer, cigarette sales are climbing and people continue puffing away.

If it's any consolation to smokers, one MSU researcher says he questions the report's findings. Leo Katz, director of MSU's Statistical Laboratory, said the Surgeon General's report on smoking and health has caused both the government and a large segment of medical science to shut the door to further investigations that might identify and ultimately eliminate the link between smoking and disease.

As a result of premature action, he added, "we may be in the position of condemning a relatively innocent agent present in smoking behavior while not paying sufficient attention to others as bad or perhaps worse."

Katz does not dismiss the possible harmful effects of smoking but does advocate more research to find the exact "causal mechanism" that links smoking with disease. He says it may be more feasible to make smoking safer than to make smokers abstain.

Commenting on the new filter which Columbia University officials say cuts down on the amount of tar and nicotine which reaches a smoker's lungs, Katz says, "If tar and nicotine do happen to be the culprits in causing lung cancer, this new filtration material could be very helpful. However, there may be something else that is causing the damage."

Katz, professor of statistics and probability, specializes in the application of mathematics to the treatment of medical problems.

He suggests that research be done with monkeys to discover the relationship between smoking and disease. This research should be designed, he said, to overcome the "inadequacies in design of the experiments" used for much of the evidence upon which the Surgeon General's report was based.

One shortcoming of the report, according to Katz, is that it contains findings which relate to an association between smoking and disease, but nothing devoted to the question of causation.

The report also lacks a control of genetic variability in smokers tested plus lacking the "vital experimental device" of deliberately assigning randomly selected subjects to different smoking behavior patterns, Katz said.

It would not be possible now to conduct adequate studies of the smoking-health problem among human subjects, he said, but monkeys should be used for such experimentation. He noted that monkeys possess nearly the same physical and psychological characteristics as humans and are free of the "legal and moral restrictions surrounding the use of humans."

## Transportation

WANTED: RIDER to Rhode Island August 6, Phone 355-1681.

RIDER WANTED to Denver, July 24, Call 332-3233 after 5 p.m.

NEED RIDE or riders from Flint to MSU fall term. Please write or call, Sharon Hoxie, 1918 Woodslea Drive, Flint, Michigan, 313-743-9513.

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BLOOD DONORS needed, \$7.50 for all positive, RH negative with positive factor - \$7.50. A negative, B negative, and AB negative, \$10,000. O Negative - \$12,000. MICHIGAN COMMUNITY BLOOD CENTER, 507 East Grand River, East Lansing, Hours: 9-3:30 Monday and Tuesday; 12-6:30 Thursday, 337-7183.

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Summer's afoot

Warm summer weather is evidenced through the change in footwear around campus, with sandals winning out, three to one.

## Circle theater offers variety despite stage limitations

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a two-part series on the production and financial problems of the Summer Circle Theater.

By STUART ROSENTHAL  
State News Staff Writer

The Summer Circle Theater is now in its seventh season of providing dramatic entertainment for the MSU community. Yet, few of the people who enjoy its productions are aware of the difficulties involved in its operation.

Summer Circle is separate and distinct from the MSU Performing Arts Company. It is limited in its production facilities and staff, and must play to a considerably smaller audience.

The major difference is that the Summer Circle utilizes semi-circle thrust staging rather than the normal proscenium. This is, in part, due to the limitations of Demonstration Hall as an auditorium and is responsible for special problems in staging and direction.

The thrust arrangement has been employed for four years, following three years of operation with an arena set-up.

It would seem that the semi-circle stage would limit the type of plays suitable for presentation. However, Frank Rutledge, who heads both the Summer Circle and the Performing Arts Company, has stated his intention to do as many different kinds of plays as possible on the thrust stage.



Lighting up

Scott Wetton, Dearborn graduate student, puts the finishing touches on the lighting equipment of the Summer Circle Theatre. As lighting designer, much of his work is done 30 feet above the stage, arranging and fixing the lights.

State News photo by Chuck Michaels

There was a lot of theory going around five years ago that the thrust stage was only good for classical or Greek plays, and that it was unsuitable for contemporary plays," he said. "Then Guthrie disproved this by doing

Chekhov on the thrust stage, so we thought that we would also try to do a very wide selection of plays."

Thus far, Summer Circle has done everything from "Thurber Carnival" and contemporary farce comedy to Shakespeare and "Of Mice and Men," which requires both outside and inside sets.

Rutledge believes that the many facets of the thrust stage have served well in pursuing the educational-experimental aims of the University theater. Rutledge cites as examples seminars on arena and thrust staging, and believes that the Summer Circle has "aided and abetted classroom work more than our normal year."

inter-organizational secretary. Mike Spiegel, 20, of Portland, Oregon, and formerly of Harvard, was elected to the position of national secretary.

In addition to the strike, member chapters were also urged to encourage draft resistance by providing information to young men about conscientious objection, draft resistance and the war.

The convention also re-organized the SDS national political structure by abolishing the offices of president and vice president. The National Interim Council (NIC), which formerly was only a functional body at national conventions, will now have the power of a decision-making body.

The new political structure is made up of a national secretary, an educational secretary and a

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## Dorm students face bills for residence hall damage

By LINDA GORTMAKER  
State News Staff Writer

Students who damaged or never cleaned their dormitory rooms last year are paying the financial consequences this summer.

Resident hall managers have charged students from as little as \$1.20 to \$22 for items including dirty walls, unscrubbed floors, taped mirrors, broken furniture, and holes made in walls and floors.

"We just charge for damage beyond 'normal wear and tear,'" said Lyle A. Thorburn, manager of residence halls.

Norman Potter, area manager for McDonell-Holmes-Shaw residence halls, said students are expected to do a "certain amount of normal housekeeping."

"Room and board fees contain no contingency fund for damages," Potter said.

After debt retirement funds are subtracted from the \$870 each dormitory resident pays, the remaining money provides for either food or repairs.

"We divide this amount up as we see fit," he said, "and we think students would rather spend more on food than on repairs."

Potter cited McDonell Hall's accumulated elevator damages of \$1,000 last year and estimated, "that money spent on repairs could have bought a 12-ounce

steak for everyone in the building."

Thorburn said damage costs are based on labor plus material. Students are charged for labor on the base pay of \$2 per hour, with some repairs made by each building's maintenance crew or physical plant workers.

"It would cost the student more if he hired somebody himself to make the repairs," said Ray Hopper, manager of McDonell Halls.

Thomas Schwab, manager of Case Halls, said building inspectors used to charge a flat rate for damages, but now levy fees based on each situation.

"Sometimes I think the hardest job of a residence hall manager are his duties as a walking estimator," said James Andrews, area manager for Fee-Akers-Walsh.

Unless room occupants indicate before the end of spring term specific damages made by individual roommates, the total room damages are divided evenly between the occupants.

Students not paying damage bills before August 14 may have registration postponed.

Common damages include plaster falling off, shattered or punched doors, and furniture ruined by being pushed into walls.

Tape that takes off varnish, cigarette burns in mattress covers, and chipped porcelain sinks also result in damage fees.

Men have more damaged rooms than women, agreed both Schwab and Andrews. Hopper said he has

found that men are charged more than women because of "more destructive" damage.

Offering a solution to the damage problem, Potter said, "It's up to the student to control damage and report students causing damage. Now we can either charge for damages or raise room and board costs."

## NATIONAL CONFAB IN ANN ARBOR

## SDS to aid anti-war GIs

By DON REYNOLDS

Approval of a resolution promising Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) support for any servicemen who leave the service "opposition and disruption within the Army" or leave the armed forces and "go underground," has been given by delegates at the national convention in Ann Arbor.

Mike Price, chairman of the MSU chapter of SDS, says the resolution is important because it shows that the organization is willing to openly use illegal measures and risk the consequences to pursue their ideals.

The delegates also approved a nationwide student strike next spring to protest the Vietnam war and other current international and national issues. Final power to call the strike was reserved to the organization's national council, which will meet in December. Much depends on the amount of chapter support.

Carl Davidson, the outgoing president of SDS, said the idea of the national strike grew out of the recent rash of spontaneous uprisings against such things as the Dow Chemical Co. and the military recruitment.

Protest and counter-propaganda booths have recently appeared near military recruiting booths on the nation's campuses. Davidson feels that by connecting the issue of student power with off-campus issues such as

Vietnam, SDS will prevent itself from becoming a conservative group. He said the movement can lose its radicalism "if it limits itself to on-campus issues only."

In addition to the strike, member chapters were also urged to encourage draft resistance by providing information to young men about conscientious objection, draft resistance and the war.

The convention also re-organized the SDS national political structure by abolishing the offices of president and vice president. The National Interim Council (NIC), which formerly was only a functional body at national conventions, will now have the power of a decision-making body.

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## Expo design strives for unified whole

The basis of the design for Expo '67 was to make the whole greater than the sum of its parts, according to Frank Milus, a landscape architect from Toronto.

Milus spoke Monday on "The Planning and Design of Expo '67" in the opening speech of the Fine Arts Festival in Kresge Art Center.

Expo '67 was constructed on three segments of land in the St. Lawrence Seaway-Ille Sainte-Helene, Ile Notre Dame and Cite du Havre. According to Milus, they were enlarged and various parts were intended to fit an overall design.

Milus explained that there are three types of transportation. The express train reaches across

Expo '67, while the mini-trains and pedestrian paths supply each segment with its own means of transportation.

The exposition is complete with its own housing, featuring 158 houses made of concrete and steel boxes placed on top of each other.

Expo '67 coincides with the 100th birthday of Canada. Milus said Montreal was selected because of transportation facilities, imaginative sight possibilities and city government support.

An average of 300,000 people attend Expo everyday.

"If you want to see an exhibit, get there early," Milus said. Milus is from the Projects Planning Associates in Toronto.

## U.S. flying Congolese

KINSHAS, the Congo-American C130 military transport planes have carried 150 Congolese paratroops to still simmering Kisangani in the northeast Congo, reliable sources said Monday.

The Israeli-trained paratroopers will be used in a search and destroy operation against fugitive mercenaries.

As part of the preparation for the same effort, the Congolese government has asked Ghana to supply jet planes and pilots. Ghana's government has sent three pilots to fly the Congolese T28 propeller-driven fighters. The Congolese also expect to get help later this week from the Ethiopian air force for use in checking the rebels.

## Turnabout

NEW DELHI (P) - A member of the New Delhi City Council went through the town hall recently painting out English signs to protest what he said was a failure of the administration to promote Hindi as India's official language.

Two days later he found his auto license plate daubed with tan - another protester had covered up the English lettering on the plate.

## It's what's happening

Highlighting MSU's 12th annual Piano Teachers Conference will be a public recital by Alfred Fisher, an MSU doctoral candidate in music at 8:15 p.m. Wednesday.

The recital will be at the MSU Music Auditorium and will feature an original composition by Fisher. He will also perform numbers by Mozart, Schoenberg, Beethoven and Liszt.

Fisher received his early musical training in his native Boston and was graduated from Boston University. He received his Master of Music degree from MSU, where he recently has been awarded a College of Arts and Letters doctoral fellowship.

The MSU Sailing Club will meet tonight at 7:30 in 31 Union, preceded at 7 by the Shore School.

An informal social sponsored by the Reformed Church will be held Wednesday at 8 p.m. at the Reformed Christian Fellowship student center, 217 Bogue St., apt. 3.

Calvin Schwabe of the University of California at Davis will present a seminar on "Problems in the control of hydatid disease" at noon Wednesday in 255 Giltner. Schwabe will also speak at 4 p.m. Wednesday in 100 Veterinary Clinic on "Are Our Veterinary Schools Equal to Their Task?"



# 'S' a Mecca for Negro athletes

By JOE MITCH  
State News Sports Editor

The following is the first of a two-part series in which Sports Editor Joe Mitch examines the participation of Negroes in Michigan State athletics.

Michigan State has become a Mecca for Negro athletes.

It is here where they come to gain honor for their race and bring athletic success to MSU.

There is a long list of Negroes who have excelled on Spartan teams, dating back to Gideon Smith, who was the first Negro athlete to win a varsity letter at MSU in 1913.

Ten Negroes have received All-American honors in football, the first being Don Coleman in 1951.

Of greater significance is that both football players who have had their jerseys retired by MSU are Negroes—Coleman, and George Webster after the 1966 season.

Some of the greatest Spartan teams in the university's history have been in recent years. Teams such as football, wrestling, track, basketball and soccer were suc-

cessful in winning championships because of the outstanding performances of Negroes.

It is doubtful that MSU would have been so successful in those sports had not Negro athletes been so predominant.

"Negroes have done well in the area of athletics at Michigan State for many years," said John Fuzak, the University's faculty representative to the Big Ten.

"They've made contributions which we are extremely proud of."

The football team was the Big Ten champion the past two years and many attribute the team's success to Negro players like Bubba Smith, George Webster, Clint Jones and Gene Washington.

The track squad could not have won the Big Ten outdoor championship in 1965 without the individual performances of Washington, Jones and Jim Garrett.

Stan Washington and Bill Curtis helped the basketball team to a second place finish in the Big Ten two years ago.

Jeff Richardson won the heavyweight wrestling title in the Big Ten two years ago, while Peyton Fuller won All-American honors in soccer and led the team to a second place finish in the NCAA's in 1965.

Like most northern schools and



DON COLEMAN

GIDEON SMITH

especially those in the Big Ten, Michigan State will continue to attract Negroes who are interested in gaining a college education and pursuing an athletic career.

The South has long remained a barrier to Negroes for higher education and even the most talented Negro athletes with a minimal amount of secondary education have fled to the Northern schools.

Several weeks ago the Univer-

sity of Mississippi broke its color barrier for athletes by signing its first Negro to an athletic scholarship.

But other Southern schools are still hesitant. Sport Magazine recently wrote an editorial accusing the Southeastern Conference schools like Alabama, Auburn and Louisiana State of not "really trying hard to recruit Negroes."

"It's time the Southeastern Conference Colleges stopped

dragging their feet," wrote Sport Magazine. "It's time for them to face up to the law of the land, or face loss of federal financial assistance."

Michigan State in the past has enrolled Negro athletes from everywhere in the country if they met the required academic standards and passed enrollment tests.

Jack Pitts, a member of this fall's Spartan football team, is an example of a Southern Negro coming to MSU after he was unable to get into a southern university.

Pitts, from Decatur, Ga., was an outstanding quarterback in his high school and was also valedictorian of his class.

This fall at least five Negroes have signed an MSU football tender, including Bill Triplett, from Vicksburg, Miss. Triplett was also an outstanding back in high school and a B-plus student, but he never received an offer from the University of Mississippi.

"Our success with Negro athletes can best be attributed to the many clinics our coaches are involved in," said Assistant Athletic Director Burt Smith.

"It's an ideal approach and it's been our policy to have the coaches talk and visit with the prospective players."

## Rail strike

(continued from page one)

swift action with an urgent plea to Capitol Hill.

It was the same bill Congress had wrestled with for more than a month before the strike in an effort to provide procedures for resolving the wage dispute.

The bill provides for the workers to return to work immediately and for Johnson to appoint a special, five-man presidential board to consider the issues and make recommendations for a settlement.

If there is no agreement in 90 days, the board's recommenda-

tions would go into effect until Jan. 1, 1969.

"Every minute and every hour the strike continues will create ever-increasing damage to our economic well-being and America's national security," Johnson told Congress.

Johnson said the walkout—the first nationwide rail shutdown in 20 years—is "snarling our lines of commerce and leaving chaos and confusion in its wake."

The unauthorized strike by the AFL-CIO International Association of Machinists erupted at midnight Saturday and the other craft unions and operating brotherhoods respected their picket lines.

The other shop unions are the electrical workers, sheet metal workers, carmen, boilermakers and firemen and others.

The unions seek a two-year pact with a 6.5 per cent wage increase this year and 5 per cent next year, plus 12.5 cents an hour in each of the two years for skilled workers.

The railroads have offered a six per cent increase in an 18-month contract.

Regular workers now average \$2.94 an hour and skilled workers \$3.05.

The bill passed by the Senate was virtually identical with a Johnson proposal that had resulted in a congressional deadlock of more than a month before the strike.

The Senate overwhelmingly knocked down a proposed amendment that would have given Congress a final veto over any compulsory settlement recommended by a five-man board appointed by Johnson.

"I assure you," Johnson said, "if the Congress will promptly and finally act, I will immediately appoint a blue-ribbon board, with the understanding of both labor and management, but subservient to neither. And I feel confident this dispute can be resolved with dispatch and justice to all."

The House previously had eliminated the provision for compulsory settlement if voluntary efforts fail.

## ASMSU

(continued from page one)

we cannot get a facility for it."

If the Auditorium could be obtained for use on Oct. 6, Hefke said, Hope would have to do two shows to make up for the 3,800 capacity of the Auditorium. Jensen holds 7,000 for Popular Entertainment shows.

"We're writing a brand new contract --- for the Sunday date," Hefke said. "We can't wait any longer."

## VanDervoort's next target for summer baseball team

MSU's summer baseball team will continue its assault on the Lansing City League against VanDervoort's tonight at 6 on Old College Field.

The Spartans have won three straight against City League teams this summer, including a 9-4 victory over VanDervoort's in their first game July 7.

In the first victory over VanDervoort's, MSU Coach Danny Litwhiler used a combination of four pitchers, and he says he's not planning on changing his game plan.

"I don't know for sure, but if he's over his sore arm I'll probably start (Bill) Knapp, and then

pitch (Rolland) Walcott and maybe Dick (Litwhiler) as the game goes on," Litwhiler said Monday.

"They'll probably all go three innings.

The three have been the mainstays of the MSU staff despite the presence of Mel Behney, a sophomore starter with the varsity last spring. Behney has played mostly at first base.

The Spartans have been getting consistent hitting from nearly everyone on the team, but especially from shortstop Bill Wooley.

MSU takes on Emil's Bar, the City League champs, Friday at 6 on Old College Field.

## IM news

All softball teams that entered for the first five weeks of intramural competition and desire to enter for the second five weeks must call the IM office for rescheduling.

New entries will be accepted at the IM office at Room 201, Monday, July 24, for open league play. Deadline for team entries is Friday, July 28. Play begins July 31.

## BASEBALL

### SCOREBOARD

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	W	L	PCT.	GB		W	L	PCT.	GB
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Minnesota	49	37	.570	1/2	Chicago	49	38	.563	2
DETROIT	45	40	.529	4	Cincinnati	49	41	.544	3 1/2
Boston	45	40	.529	4	Atlanta	45	39	.536	4 1/2
California	47	44	.516	5	San Francisco	47	41	.534	4 1/2
Cleveland	42	46	.477	8	Pittsburgh	44	41	.506	7
Baltimore	41	46	.471	9	Philadelphia	41	42	.494	8
Washington	41	47	.466	9 1/2	Los Angeles	36	50	.419	14 1/2
New York	39	47	.453	10 1/2	Houston	36	52	.409	15 1/2
Kansas City	37	52	.404	14	New York	34	50	.405	15 1/2

(Does not include Monday's games)

## MSU wrestler loses in Japan

TOKYO (UPI) --An American All-Star wrestling team today suffered its fourth straight defeat in as many meets since its arrival in Japan, July 10.

An All-Nihon University squad, including graduates, took five matches, lost two and tied one in eight matches held at the Nihon University gymnasium.

Among those Americans beaten was Spartan wrestler Dale Anderson, in the featherweight division. Anderson was Big Ten and NCAA 137-pound champion.

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