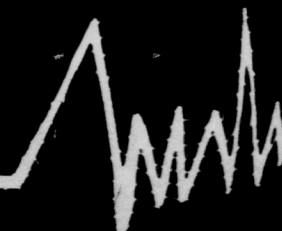


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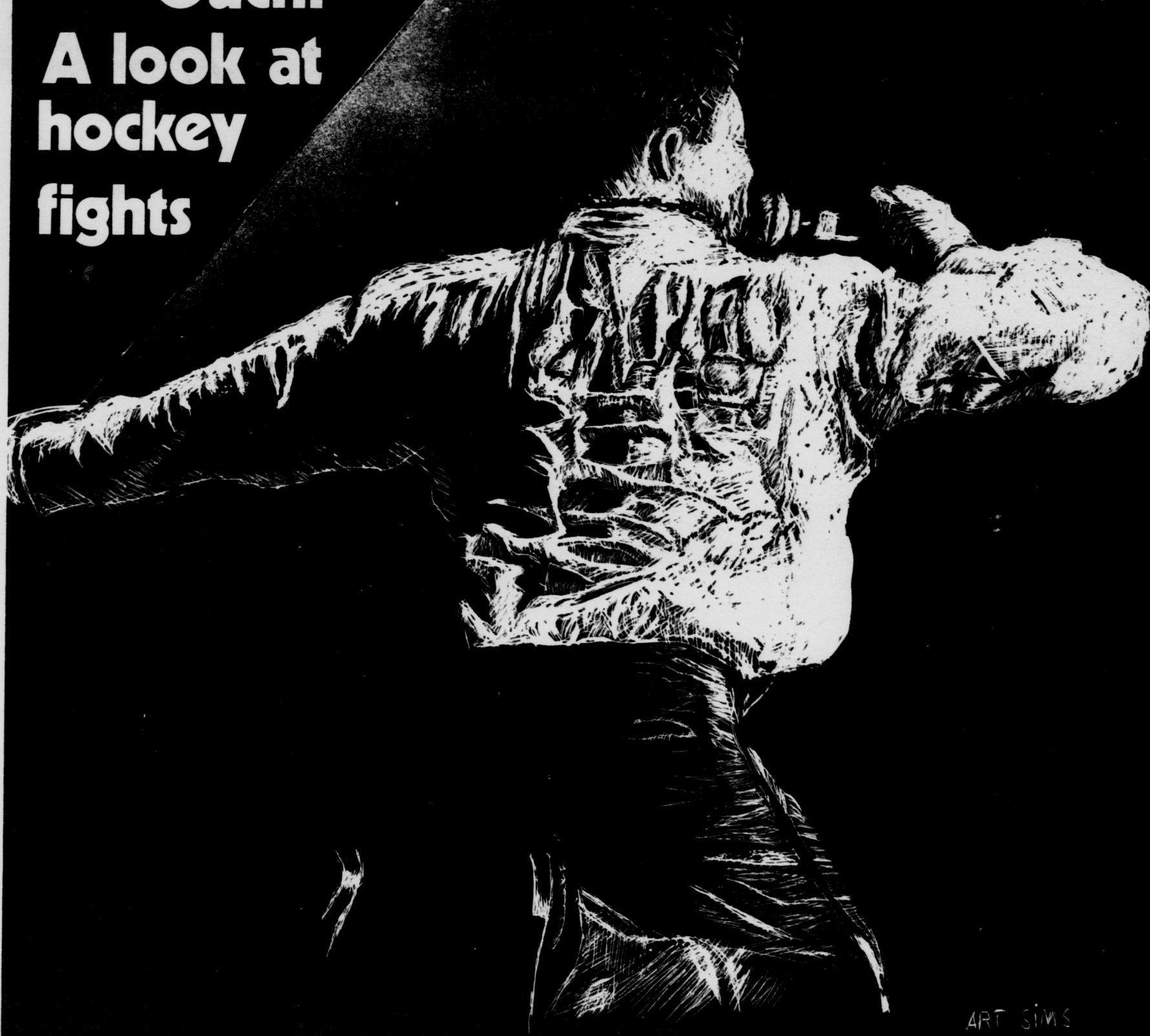
Tuesday, January 22, 1974

INTERMEDIARY: THEATER WITH A BREAK FROM TRADITION

**Gerald Ford:
Michigan's Favorite
son?**

**Wham! Pow!
Ouch!**

**A look at
hockey
fights**



ART SIMS

Multi-media group shocks, innovates in electric show



Don Trammel (left) tapes a session of Intermediary auditions while Terry observes players' movements. Both head the multi media group.

Photo by Craig Porter

By CRAIG PORTER

People don't try out for Intermediary; Intermediary tries out for people.

Intermediary is a group of actors, dancers, videotapers and other assorted media freaks who want to put together shows for something they call "environmental theater." Their theater takes into account its surroundings, striving to integrate a science they invented and call "biototics."

"Biototics assumes a level of understanding where everyone can communicate," said Don Trammel, 130 Center St., who helps organize the group. He said the "science" is one where those in the know can use the understanding to eliminate selfish motives — a sort of Nirvana.

The goal of the group is to create theater which could be performed in most any environment. Right now the group is producing shows to be presented in the Abrams Planetarium.

"We see the planetarium as the arena of the future, well equipped to handle the demands of an increasingly aware audience," says a statement written by Intermediary members.

"It (the planetarium) can be anything you want it to be," explained Terry N. Terry, 130 Center St., another organizer. He was talking to a group of people who had responded to posters and newspaper notices asking interested people to meet in 138 Natural Science Building Thursday night.

The meeting was a free-form acting and get-acquainted class.

"This isn't a play; it's a process," said Trammel as he watched about a dozen people amble around the lecture hall in pairs, exchanging "yeses" and "Noes" in as many different ways and tones of voice as they could imagine. Then they formed a large circle and took turns leading others in making strange motions and sounds.

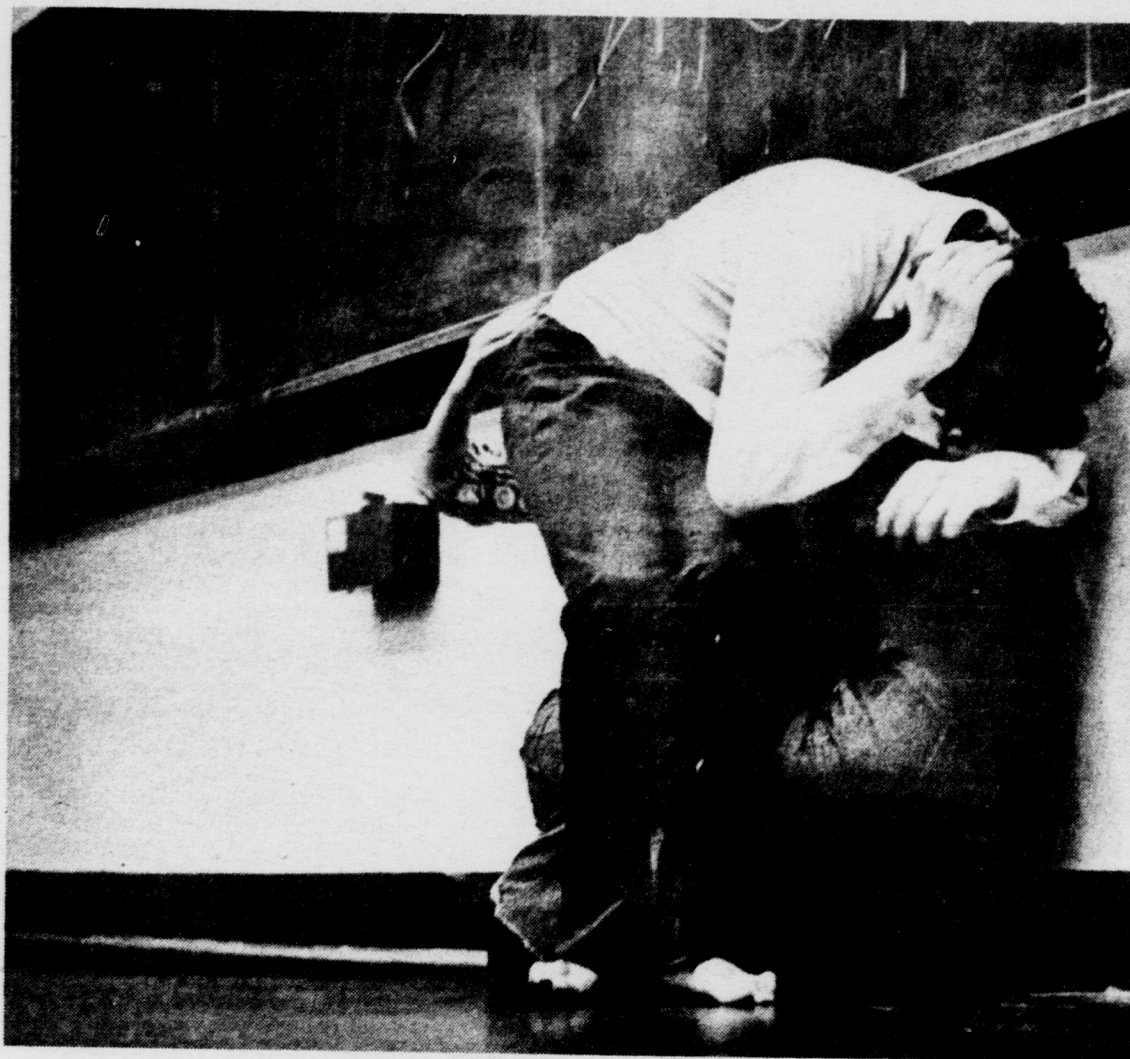
Players engage in follow-the-leader type games, and other sensitivity-oriented exercises involving different bodily motions and sounds.

The goal is concentration, which Trammel says is the difference between good and bad acting.

"If you believe what you're doing the audience can't help but believe it," he said.

Intermediary presented one show last term in the planetarium. The group is

(cont'd on p. 8)



Two participants in the multi media activities huddle together during a taping session. Persons involved in the auditions act out emotions, feelings and situations.

Photo by Craig Porter



Former Spartan all-around performer, Ken Factor, is now the assistant gymnastics coach. Coach George Szypula says

"Factor's know-how and experience will be a tremendous help to the team." Photo by Milton Horst

Gymnastics: the sport for swingers (really!)

By
BILL COSTABILE

Ever wonder how some athletes wind up competing in their respective sports?

Quite obviously, physical attributes dictate limitations upon certain individuals. A kid who is 6 - 4, 230 pounds usually leans toward a contact sport such as football or lacrosse.

But, what does a smaller man do, and what motivates him to participate in a sport such as gymnastics?

Some of MSU's varsity gymnasts offered varying reasons for choosing their particular sport.

Sophomore all-around man Bernie Van Wie got into gymnastics in a unique way.

"I'm a real movie freak and I saw an old Kirk Douglas movie where he played a trapeze artist," Van Wie said. "That got me interested and I tried out for the gymnastics team in high school."

"I'm a real movie freak and I saw an old Kirk Douglas movie where he played a trapeze artist. That got me interested and I tried out for the gymnastics team in high school."

Van Wie has been connected with gymnastics for six years now and has not lost any enthusiasm for the sport.

"If anything, I'm even more interested in gymnastics now because of the top gymnasts I've seen and competed against. When I see some of the things they can do, it makes me work that much harder."

"I had a good season last year, but I want to improve even more this year. I want to get a firm knowledge of the basic moves so they'll be second nature to me. Doing the difficult routines will come late; but with a good basic routine they'll be that much easier," Van Wie said.

Another Spartan gymnast, Glen Hime, got into the sport in a more conventional way.

"I used to watch Southern Cal's gymnastics meets and decided to give it a try. But the event that I was most interested in was the horizontal bar.

"It looked like it was the most fun. I started getting better on it and have stayed with it ever since. My main goal now is to win the Big Ten horizontal bar title," Hime said.

Though he is only 5 - 8, 140 pounds, Hime is the perfect size for a gymnast.

"Little guys have the best bodies for gymnastics. It's easier for a little man to

control his body. That's why you don't see too many big men in gymnastics.

"Muscle coordination is easier for a smaller man," Hime said. "The only event that a small person is at a disadvantage in is the side horse. It takes a tremendous amount of body strength to be good on it."

Sophomore Dave Rosengran said that gymnastics was not always his first love.

"I love to play baseball and football," Rosengran said. "The only thing is I'm rotten in both. When I was a sophomore in high school, I began to fool around on the side horse with some friends of mine.

"I tried out for the team and have been with it ever since," Rosengran said. "I don't like to compete in any other event either. In all the other events you're upside down during your routine and that scares me. I like to know when and how I'm going to fall."

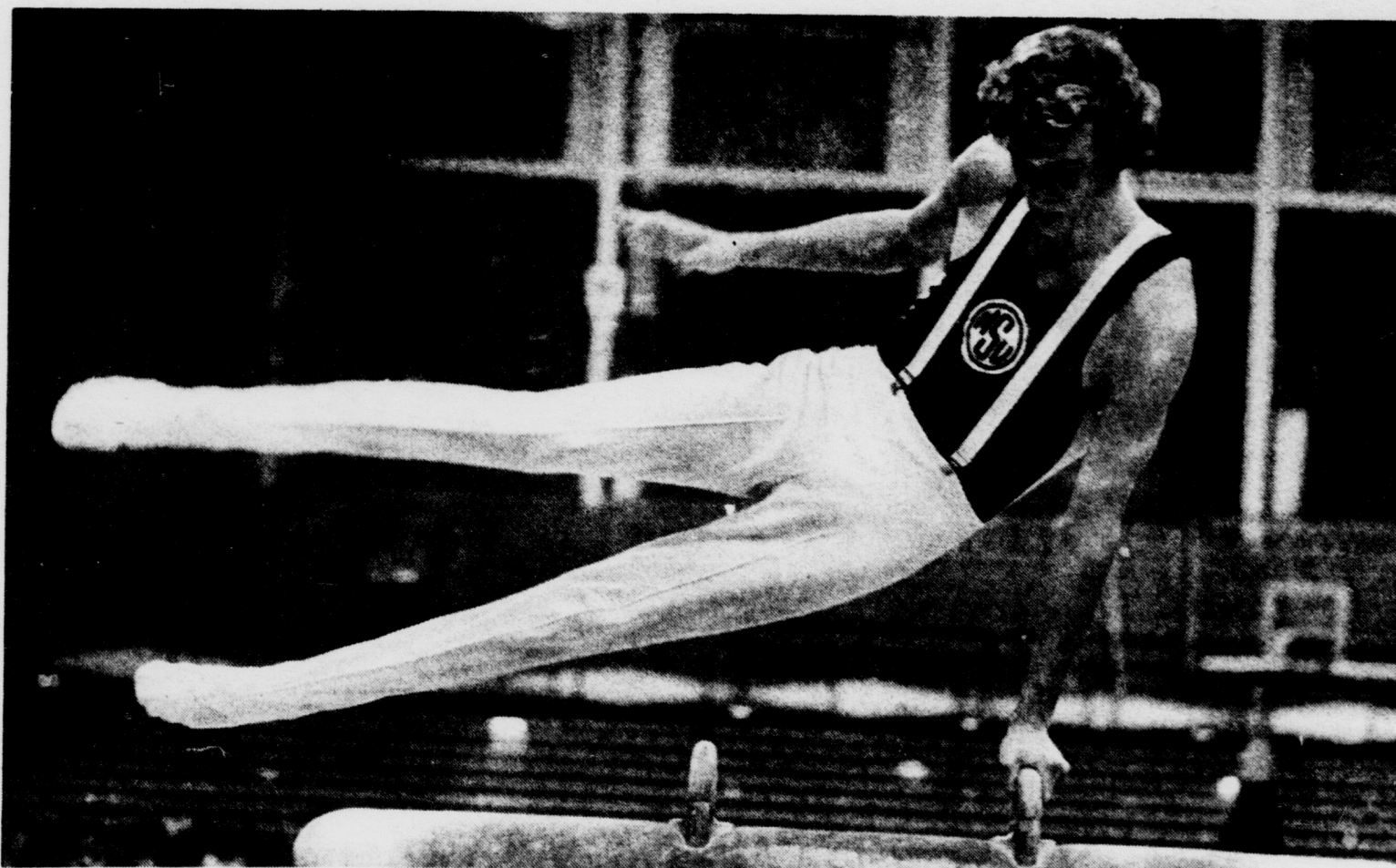
Assistant women's coach and former Spartan gymnast Charlie Morse explained why smaller built athletes comprise most gymnastic rosters.

"If I had to make an exact measurement, I'd say between 5 - 5 and 5 - 9 would be the ideal height and between 125 - 155 pounds. The main thing is that the weight should be evenly distributed throughout the body.

"A top-heavy gymnast will be performing at a disadvantage," Morse said. "A long, slender body is ideal for a gymnast. Upper body strength is most important and the slender person can use his body weight more effectively."

While body size is important, attitude has a lot to do with gymnastics success.

"Everyone has the physical tools to perform gymnastics," Morse explained. "But mental preparation is a must. I'd say that gymnastics is 75 per cent mental. Without the right mental preparation, a potentially great gymnast will turn out to be an average performer, and average gymnasts are a dime a dozen."



Sophomore Steve Murdock is one of the reasons why coach George Szypula has an optimistic outlook for his 1974

squad. Murdock's steady improvement on the side horse has helped the Spartans shore up a weak spot in the lineup.

Photo by Milton Horst

Gerald Ford: One heartbeat from the presidency

By R.D. CAMPBELL

While touring Washington in July 1970, Princess Ann told Prince Charles she thought it was odd the colonials had picked a bald eagle as their national emblem.

Rep. Gerald R. Ford R - Mich., was accompanying the Royal Family. Prince Charles asked him about the bird. Ford was baffled.

The same Gerald Ford 25 - year representative of Michigan's fifth congressional district, has moved in the wake of the Spiro Agnew scandal and resignation to the time honored heartbeat from the presidency slot. Depending on the disposition of Congress during the next few months, however, he could be much closer than that.

Ford became the 40th vice president of the United States on Dec. 6 after withstanding the most rigorous congressional investigation of any candidate for any office in the nation's history.

Ford, 60, and the first Michigander to be either vice president, answered with frankness and dignity, the questions from the judiciary committee investigating his fitness for office.

Though many Democrats believed Ford had made political bumbles over the years, especially in his leadership of an impeachment attempt to oust Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas in 1970, he still received an overwhelming bipartisan approval from his congressional colleagues.

The Senate confirmation vote was 92 - 3, while in the House of Representatives, where he had been minority leader since January 1965, the final vote was 387 - 35.

His acceptance even among many liberals was typified by Rep. Clarence D. Long, D - Md., who said, "I'm going to vote for Mr. Ford. He's wrong most of the time, but he's decently wrong."

Ford has been the butt of many Washington jokes alluding to his years as a high school and

college football star. He was a 60 - minute center on University of Michigan teams from 1932 - 34.

"There's nothing wrong with Jerry Ford except that he played football too long without a helmet," the late Lyndon Johnson once said. Johnson also joked that Ford couldn't walk and chew gum at the same time.

But back in Grand Rapids, where Johnson carried the fifth district in 1964 only because he was considered the lesser of two evils, folks didn't put much credence in the Texas cowboy and his Great Society. The district was, in 1948 when Ford was first elected to Congress, and is today, a Republican stronghold.

Seven years after Ford earned his law degree from Yale he ran a successful primary fight against incumbent Bartel Jonkman. Jonkman, a couple years ahead of Joe McCarthy thought the State Dept. was crawling with subversives and communists.

The 35 year - old Ford, then considered a progressive, won by more than 9,000 votes and subsequently, won the general election with 60.5 per cent of the vote. He's been a virtual shoe - in in every election since then.

The 1970 Grand Rapids voters approved a resolution calling for the immediate end to the Vietnam War. Ford a staunch defender of President Nixon's war policies, still amassed another mandate vote against local attorney Jean McKee. She also lost to Ford in 1972 when one of her bumper sticker slogans urged to "Recall the '48 Ford."

The effectiveness of the slogan was perhaps diminished because Ford was referred to affectionately as "Jerry", not Ford, by thousands of fifth district residents. Almost everyone in Grand Rapids who cared to meet Ford had met him and those who hadn't knew a close friend who had.

In a one - on - one situation Ford is a totally charming man. The voice that washes out when nationally televised is warm and rustic, very much like a benevolent grandfather heard from across a table. He appears to be a nicer guy than his voting record indicates.

Rep. Andrew Young, D - Ga., was the only black House member to vote for Ford's confirmation. He said he was "torn between political and personal instincts" but decided to trust his personal instincts.

James Havenga, a Pentagon clerk enrolled in the MSU preveterinary program for this summer, said Ford is a regular sort of guy who would return honesty to the presidency if the situation presented itself.

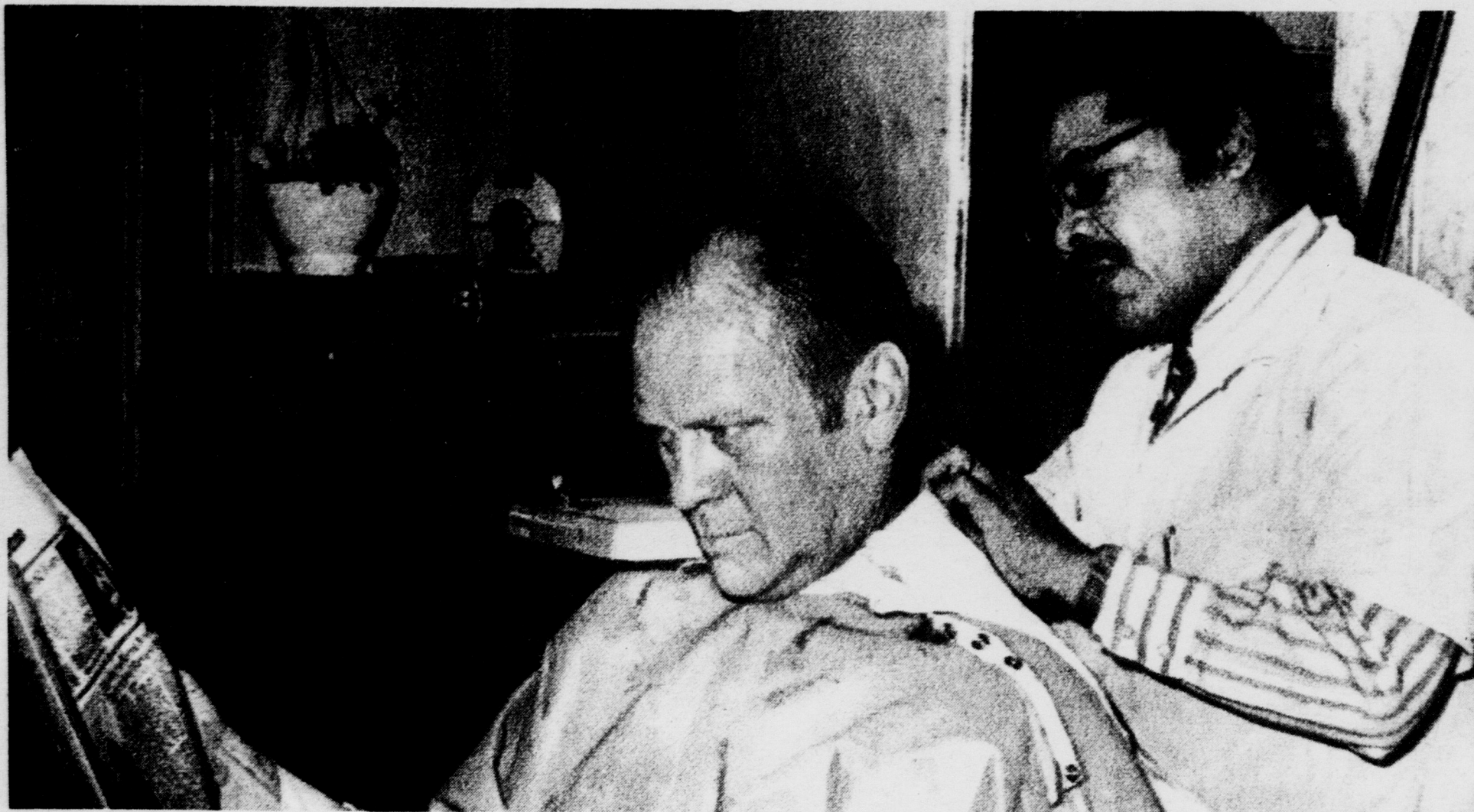
"You could trust him with your grandmother's savings but you wouldn't want him to lead you into battle," the Grand Rapids native said.

And just in case granny made the mistake of misplaced trust, say, for example, that a double - dealing Democrat had slipped out with her loot, Ford would be first on the scene making sure she was reimbursed.

His Grand Rapids office earned the reputation of having the sharpest pair of red tape scissors in the Midwest. Early releases from the armed services, straightening out welfare problems, providing Library of Congress booklets on rabbit raising for rural waifs, distributing a how - to - feed - your - favorite - Republican cookbook and reuniting lovers separated by oceans and unattainable visas were all specialties of his office.

An MSU junior majoring in physical education who wished to remain unidentified said Ford got an Internal Revenue Service auditor off his father's tail a couple years ago. That was reason enough to get the family's votes regardless of

(cont'd on p.5)



Vice president Gerald R. Ford reads a paper in a barber shop in Washington before leaving Wednesday for his trip back to his hometown, Grand Rapids. The city held a celebration in his honor.. (AP Wirephoto)

(cont'd from p. 4)

how they viewed Ford's politics.

Dawn Acey, a sophomore at Grand Rapids Junior College, said Ford expedited the release of her older brother from the Navy so he could begin classes on time at Ferris State College.

She said even though she opposed Ford's conservative political stands she voted for him because of the service he performed.

And those type of votes do, indeed add up.

Grand Rapids Press columnist Ed VanStee described the "Vote for Jerry Ford" Potholder that was widely distributed during the '72 campaign - "No frills. Square, white, thick and well padded, so that no housewife using it could burn her voting finger."

Ford got a hero's welcome from his old constituents last Thursday when he returned to Grand Rapids for the first time since his inauguration Dec. 6.

A joint declaration of the Grand Rapids City Commission and the Kent County Board of Commissioners proclaimed it was "Jerry Ford Day."

A visit to his old high school - now an inner city middle school - held more surprises than Ford was expecting, including a soul shake from a rotund student government leader. Ford, a major stumbling block for civil rights legislation in the 60s, had become to the audience, at least for a moment, something more than the vice president. He was a brother.

In the afternoon Ford shook hands and signed autographs for thousands of old friends and constituents who lined up in the cold outside the City - County Building.

"Not more than a handful said they hoped I would

governor, dropped out of the primary race. Ford balked at the suggestion saying that he foresaw Republicans gaining control of the House which would have made him majority leader, a goal he had aspired to since becoming minority

or more campus protests on the MSU campus," Ford said in a letter to HEW secretary Robert H. Finch.

Ford's conservatism, though he always claimed to be a middle - of the - road politician, was again evident

"There's nothing wrong with Jerry Ford except that he played football too long without a helmet."

- Lyndon B. Johnson

succeed Mr. Nixon," Ford told a reporter after arriving in Washington.

Once before, in 1968, Ford's name was mentioned as a possible vice presidential contender after George Romney, a former Michigan

leader.

In July, 1969, Ford took aim on Dharendra Sharma, an MSU professor, who had received a \$21,245 federal grant to study ancient Indian philosophy.

"I am reliably informed Dr. Sharma has been active in one

when he tacked on amendments that severely watered down open housing legislation in 1968.

"Our biggest difficulty today is that Jerry Ford is still working with Strom Thurmond," Clarence Mitchell, Washington



Vice - president Ford

representative for the NAACP, said concerning Ford's stand on this legislation.

His constituents never cared much how he voted on national issues as long as he took care of them.

But he has a new constituency now. They aren't primarily Republican or Democrat. They are mostly suspicious of politicians and that's where Ford might be good for the nation. Despite his politics he is an honest man.

The next time he is asked about the bald eagle he will probably still admit he doesn't know why the damned colonials picked the bird.

They still remember Jerry Ford, football star

By
R.D. Campbell

Jerry Ford had hopes of squaring off against Bronco Nagurski in the 1935 All - Star Shrine game against the Chicago Bears but never got the chance.

The All - Stars were deep in centers that year. By his own recollection Ford was a scrawny character when he went out for the freshman football team at Grand Rapids South High School. His coach, Cliff Gettings, asked him what position he played. When Ford didn't know Gettings told him he was a center.

He went on to become All - City in his junior and senior years before going to the University of Michigan.

Howard C. Zindel, chairman of MSU's Poultry Dept., played against Ford both in high school for rival Union High and again during the 1934 MSU - Michigan game.

"He was a hard - nosed football player both in high school and college," Zindel said.

"Ford wasn't spectacular but he was steady. That's what you need on the line," he added.

But Zindel never had a chance to play Ford one - on - one because he was a tackle. Joseph Barrie was the MSU center who played head - up against the vice president.

A.F. Brandstatter, director of the Criminal Justice Dept. and a halfback on MSU's '34 team, said that Barrie is now the president of a textile

manufacturing company in California. Brandstatter saw Barrie at the 1966 Rose Bowl game, MSU's last visit to Pasadena.

Ford was on Michigan teams which won national championships in 1932 and 1933. In 1932 U - M beat MSU, 26 - 0 and in 1933, 20 - 6.

But during the vice president's senior year when he was voted Most Valuable Player on the squad, the Wolverines sunk to new depths. They finished last in the Big Ten.

MSU broke a 19 - year losing streak against U - M that season with a 16 - 0 victory.

Ford is still a big football fan. At a prayer luncheon for "Jerry Ford Day" last week in Grand Rapids he stated certain values that an athlete earns last for a lifetime.

"The value of humility, for instance - humility achieved when the flush of triumph disappears into the dust of defeat. Or when a football team which has played its best game learns it has been voted out of the Rose Bowl," Ford said in obvious reference to the Big Ten Athletic directors' vote to send Ohio State to the Rose Bowl.

Ford, curiously enough, as a U - M football alumnus, is involved in efforts of the MSU Alumni Assn. to bring better high school players to MSU. He was scheduled along with Denny Stolz to speak at a December dinner in Grand Rapids hosting the area's finest prep grid talent.

He was unable to attend but sent a message to be read in his absence.



Gerald Ford was captain of the U - M football team in his younger days. Ford has become co - captain in the Nixon - Ford team.

Photo courtesy of Sports Information Dept. U - M

To fight or not to fight? Only the player knows



By
STEVE STEIN

Fighting is not a feature unique to ice hockey.

Other contact sports such as baseball, football and basketball have had their troubles with players or entire teams going at it. Sports fans witnessed the Minnesota - Ohio State basketball fight a couple seasons ago, and the Pete Rose - Bud Harrelson melee last October in the baseball playoffs.

But hockey seems to see more skirmishes and fights per season than any other sport. Why?

"Hockey is a more volatile sport," Spartan hockey coach Amo Bessone, MSU's head man for 23 seasons, believes. "It's more impulsive. Usually,

though, a fight on the ice means nothing, it's just a wrestling match. Half the time, nobody gets in any good punches."

It seems that no one, except spectators, really likes to see fights during the games, especially league rulemakers.

Both the National Collegiate Athletic Assn. (NCAA) and the National Hockey League (NHL), one of the two professional leagues, have developed strict penalties for players engaging in full-scale fisticuffs.

The Western Collegiate Hockey Assn. (WCHA) developed a rule nine years ago which was adopted by the NCAA in 1971. It forces a player to miss the next game if ejected from a game for fighting or misconduct.

MSU and three of the four other Big 10 schools with hockey teams are members of the WCHA. There is no Big 10 hockey association.

Three years ago, the NHL adopted its "third-man in" rule which states that whenever two players engage in a battle, the third man and any successive men entering the fight will be thrown out of the contest.

Most referees believe each rule is appropriate for that level of hockey.

Bob Gilray, a veteran WCHA official, said after MSU's recent game with Colorado College that he personally likes the rule.

"I think it's a good rule for college hockey. You don't see all the fighting as in professional hockey. The

players are here for an education. They are not making a living at it," he said.

Scotty Morrison, the referee-in-chief for NHL officials, said referees in the professional game look at fights as an escape.

"We'd rather see them drop their gloves instead of slash (hit someone with a stick) or highstick," Morrison said.

Morrison believes that if the NCAA rule were adopted for the pros, the penalties would be too severe.

"In college, there's more emphasis on the game instead of fighting," Morrison commented. "So, at that level of hockey, it's a good rule."

Bessone does not believe the miss-the-next-game collegiate rule is fair.

"It's not fair because

sometimes you miss a game with a different opponent the next week. It was first instituted to curb fighting between two teams," Bessone said. "This is the only sport where you are penalized an extra game."

Bessone pointed out that the college rule puts a strain on the official, who must make the intricate decision between giving players penalties for roughing (or a variety of other no-nos) or giving them the heave-ho for fighting.

"There's a big burden on the referee, and you get a lot of roughing penalties," Bessone said.

MSU's most memorable brawl-filled weekend was Jan. 29 - 30, 1971, when the Spartans faced Notre Dame. (cont'd on p. 7)



Referees attempt to calm down a Colorado College player during a game. The referees must decide which penalty the player will receive.

Photo by Bob Kaye

Hockey fights

(cont'd from page 6)

Fifty - one penalties for 108 minutes were called and six players were ejected from the games.

Notre Dame joined the WCHA the next season.

MSU's Jerry DeMarco was tossed out twice and Bob Boyd, another Spartan player, was ejected once.

"Things like that happen when you get worked up on the ice," Boyd said at the time. "It's just part of the game."

Bessone said most fights start around the goals, where defensemen are protecting their goalie.

"What you also have to watch out for is when there's a line change when something starts. Sometimes, you just can't bring them back," he said.

Whatever the reason, both Bessone and the NHL's Morrison believe that the game has calmed down appreciably in recent years.

"Hockey has quieted down quite a bit," Bessone said. "We had worse fights way back."

Bessone, a big advocate of college hockey, believes the game is so fast that the players just do not have time to worry about getting into a skirmish.

"It's so much a skating game that the kids just don't have time," he said.

"Nobody condones fights," the Spartan coach emphasized.

"I don't think the game is quite as physical as it was," Morrison commented. "Some games see some heavy hitting, but you don't see the heavy body - checking on a regular basis any more."

Morrison said he was not sure if the "third man" professional rule had cut down on fights.

"But it has cut down the bench - emptying brawling," he noted. Those brawls really delayed the game."

One thing about the two rules is obvious, though. Players who might be thinking about getting into a real battle might also consider the consequences.

"It's always in the back of your mind," Spartan defenseman Norm Barnes said. "But whether you think about it really depends on the situation."



Daryl Rice, Spartan icer, (right) and a Western Ontario player spar a few rounds during a hockey game.

Photo by Ken Ferguson

Nixon at MSU? Ridiculous!



Janet Nixon is busy at her desk while Rosemary Dow looks on. Nixon, no relation to the President, has a room full of interesting objects, including the loft, designed for sleeping quarters.

Photo by Dale Atkins

Editor's note: The following is the first of a number of articles written about the "man on the street." Persons interviewed are selected at random.

By
JOHN LINDSTROM

This story is about a girl named Janet Nixon. She is not related to the President.

"Every now and then people ask, when they first hear my name, if I'm any relation to him," she said. "I used to say in high school that he was my dad's uncle, but I don't do that any more. I really don't care to be associated with him."

Does she support Nixon? "No," Nixon says. "Like last year, '72, I couldn't vote and I really wasn't aware of what was going on. I know that sounds like a poor excuse but I just wasn't keeping up with who stood for what."

When I first decided to write this story, profiling the man in the street, so to say, I picked Janet Nixon by chance. I used a phone book and a pin to select my interviewee.

Nixon was chosen and was skeptical when I called her.

"There was this guy who called me up, in the middle of the night and said he was on a radio talk show. He woke me up and well, you know, I was tryin' to figure out what was going on, and so I thought this was all a joke."

Nixon lives in Case Hall in a room cluttered with objects and people. A loft holds the beds and hangs over the desks and couch, requiring that anyone over five feet tall stoop to get under and into her room.

When I interviewed Nixon, she was curled up in the corner of her couch while a stereo played Emerson, Lake and Palmer. The only light on was a small wall light perched next to Nixon. Plants were scattered around the room, tea pots were on orange crates and cigar boxes were stacked beneath, filled with thread, needles and God knows what else. Her own drawings hung on the walls.

"I don't seem to have any time with, you know, classes and all. I like to read magazines, and I like to read mysteries, I've read Daphne Du Maurier and I enjoyed her. Did you ever read any of her stuff?"

No. You're an art major, how'd you get into that?

"Oh, I took classes in high school and my grandfather was head artist for a long time on the Detroit News or the Free Press, one of those papers. I'm taking a sculpture class right now, but I really think I should be taking a drawing class. Maybe what I'll do later on is get a job in something that I like and keep a studio at home."

"I like the old masters and there's one guy that I particularly like, ummm, what's his name? The guy with the birds coming out of each other."

Escher, I say.

"Escher, that's it," Nixon says.

What other classes are you taking?

"Forestry..."

Forestry, why?

"Because I like it. I've gone camping with my family. I'd like to go for a trip on the Pigeon River this summer, but I've got to earn money so I might not be able to go."

Nixon works in the Case Hall cafeteria to pay for a horse she and three others are keeping.

"I used to work as a counselor at the Black River Farm and Ranch, you know, around Flint. I taught horseback riding to the kids. And after you work there a while you get to keep one of the horses so I'm sharing it with these other girls to split expenses."

What do you look for in people?

"I like to look for a sense of humor and I like people who don't think I'm utterly strange. I think a lot of people, when they first meet me, think I'm really weird, but after they get to know me they realize that I may have a strange sense of humor but that I'm me and not absolutely weird."

Auditions are for learning in multi-media

(cont'd from p.2)

registered as an MSU student organization but is unable to get any funding from ASMSU. The planetarium gave \$430, yet the program is largely self-financed. Trammel complained about the financial difficulties of putting on shows which require a lot of electrical gadgetry.

"That's our whole problem — equipment," he noted, "cause we're electric theater."

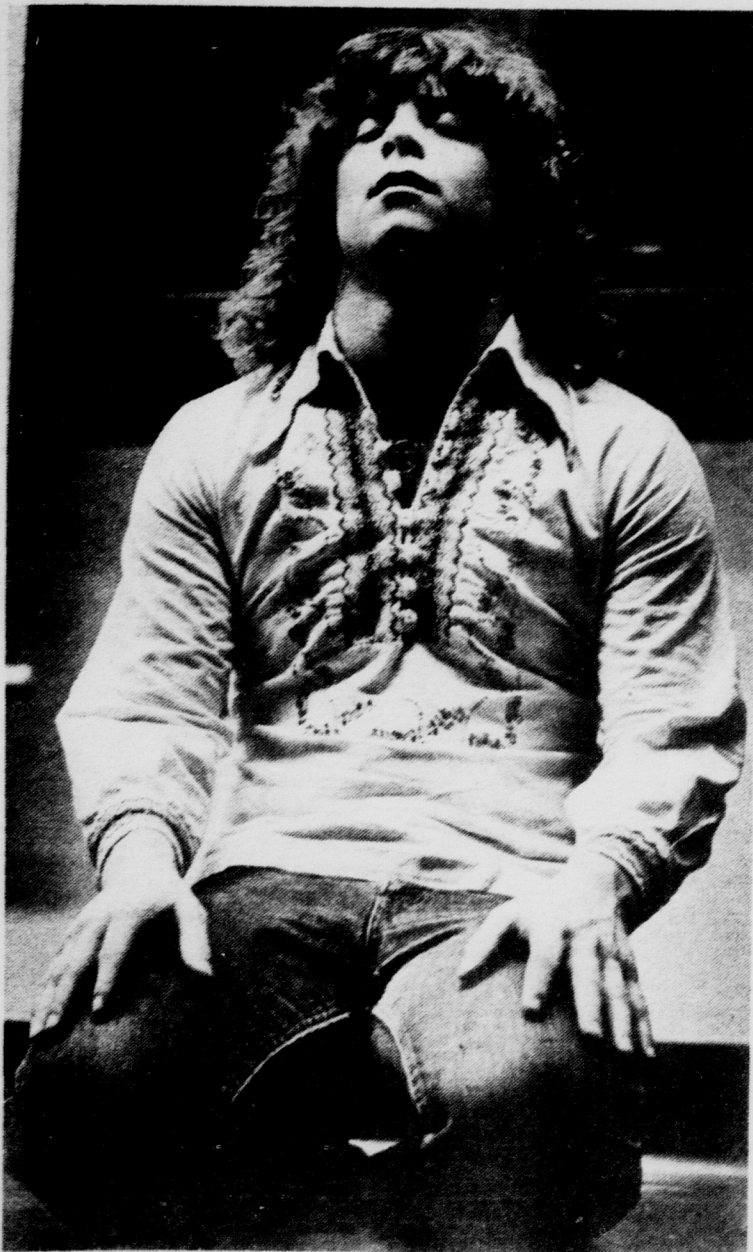
Electric theater requires a large amount of videotape machinery, unusual lighting and special electronic visual

and sound effects used individually or combined.

The group will begin to have more structured workshops this week. Each is aimed at higher competence in such areas as acting, photography, dancing and improvisation.

Intermediary's immediate goal is to prepare and present its second show near the end of February. The group is organizing and needs people. It is not, however, too worried about overnight success.

"We're thinking in terms of years," said Trammel. "We can wait."



Intermediary participant (above) waves his limbs in the light of a stroboscope during one of the sessions that was part of electric theater. Left, a student appears to meditate while others (right) get involved in making living mirror images with each other.

Photo by Craig Porter

