

# This Week In The SGA

This week's meeting of the Student Government Association was an abbreviated session in the wake of the attempted assassination of Gov. George C. Wallace. The SGA convened at 6:00 p.m. in the T.V. Lounge as members anxiously awaited bulletins on Wallace's condition.

Pres. Terry Wimmer announced there would be a farewell party for Mr. Herpel, who is retiring. Tomorrow is his last day on campus. The reception took place in the Gallery Lounge on Tuesday.

Three organizations were involved in the report of the Charter Review Committee. The University Apartments Resident Council was recommended as an organization to be included in the constitution. A campus Republican Club is also in the offing. PSPE is undergoing revision and expansion. The engineers announced that the Bathtub Race, scheduled for Wednesday, will take place as scheduled.

Only 11 students obtained absentee ballots for the May 18 General Election as of Monday

night. The absentee ballot concept was established especially for education students who are student-teaching and observing. The Teaching Award Committee may send a letter of explanation to program chairmen, on the purpose of the award.

The Committee on Teacher and Course Evaluations has received some suggestions from a few faculty members on how to improve the survey. Among the suggestions were the rewording of questions 16 and 27, to make the meaning clear. The Committee is considering the suggestions.

A representative of the Meade Heights Board of Governors put in a request before the Senate, asking for \$180 for air-conditioning for the New Birth, coffee house. The SGA rejected the request, stating that such funds should come from the University Task Force on the permanent physical plant. The Senate plans a bus trip to Philadelphia to see a baseball game. In a final action, the Senate rejected a request by ITE for \$100 for a picnic.

## Anxiety -- If Transferring to UP

**UNIVERSITY PARK (APS)**  
— A majority of transfer students from the Commonwealth Campuses feel University Park is more anxiety-producing than the campuses, according to a survey taken before and after transfer.

The report, compiled by the Office of Student Affairs Committee on Articulation Studies, concluded that this may be because many Commonwealth Campus students live at home or in the vicinity of their home towns. "There may be fewer stresses upon most of them (the Commonwealth Campus students) to adapt to the environment at the Commonwealth Campuses," the report said.

The students also felt that family values tend to have a stronger effect on Commonwealth Campus student behavior than it does on student

behavior at University Park.

Other general attitudes concerning University Park include the feeling that there is more social and political involvement at University Park, and that University Park is a "world in-itself" when compared to the campuses.

After transfer to University Park, most students felt that there are more "fun" activities at University Park, that they have adequate time to attend activities at University Park, that there is not less free time at University Park than at the campuses and that Commonwealth Campus student's families are not less affluent than at University Park. They also felt the needs of disadvantaged students are catered to more at University Park, but by a smaller percentage than while surveyed at the campuses.

### Commonwealth Campus Transfer Students

#### General Attitudes Toward University Park

Attitudes	Percentage		
	Agree	Neither	Disagree
CC less anxiety-provoking than UP	66 (63)	18 (12)	16 (25)
More fun facilities at UP	95 (93)	1 (2)	4 (5)
Adequate time for sponsored events at UP	76 (67)	13 (8)	11 (25)
There is less free time at UP	18 (24)	13 (14)	69 (62)
Disadvantaged students are more catered to at CC	39 (20)	41 (38)	20 (42)
Dorm living is noisy at UP	37 (23)	34 (43)	29 (34)
Found greater acceptance of values and new ideas at UP	63 (63)	23 (19)	14 (18)
CC students less affluent than UP students	22 (21)	22 (29)	57 (50)
Family shapes behavior more with CC students	64 (63)	19 (18)	17 (19)
More social and political involvement at UP than CC	79 (74)	17 (16)	13 (10)
UP campus is a world in itself	69 (77)	15 (11)	16 (12)

The first percentage reflects the expectations of students before transferring to University Park; the figure in parentheses reflects the attitude after that student has transferred to University Park. 871 students responded to the survey. SOURCE: Table 7, Committee on Articulation Studies, Office of Student Affairs, June 1, 1971.

# THE ITT CONGLOMERATE

by Martin Gellen\*

\*Mr. Gellen is financial correspondent for Pacific News. Author of numerous articles for Nation and other periodicals, he is currently completing a book on the California Defense industries.

#### WASHINGTON:

The present scandal over supposed "deals" made between the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and high officials of the Nixon Administration offers a glimpse into the way that Government and big business intermesh on an everyday basis.

The private meetings conducted by ITT officials with Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst and Attorney General John Mitchell are, by Kleindienst's own confession, "not unusual at all." Kleindienst, awaiting confirmation as head of the Department of Justice, claims "it's a very common occurrence" for members of Congress to telephone or to write the Department on behalf of corporate constituents, adding "We have a responsibility to permit that kind of thing to occur."

Large corporations like ITT depend on the federal government for a wide variety of "services" in order to keep their profits growing. Ranked among the top 25 defense contractors in the country, ITT has pulled in an average of \$240,000,000 a year in military contracts over the past four years. Its subsidiary, Levitt & Sons has received multi-million dollar research and development contracts from the Department of Housing and Urban Development which are aiding the company in creating a commercial market for its mass-produced homes.

ITT controls foreign investments of more than \$2.2 Billion through more than 200 subsidiaries in Europe, Latin America, the Middle East and Asia, and as a result, depends on the US government for military and financial aid. The US Agency for International Development currently insures up to 70% of ITT's investments in telephone companies throughout Latin America, Iran, and Southeast Asia (mainly in Thailand). In the past, ITT has filed claims against the Federal government for the loss of telephone companies seized by nationalist and socialist regimes in Peru, Cuba, Ecuador, Chile, and even in the People's Republic of China.

One of the biggest corporate constituents of American government, ITT is also one of the largest of the new giant "conglomerates". Conglomerates are corporations engaged in business activities covering many distinct markets unrelated to one another, and ITT thus now extends far beyond tele-communications into paper processing, rental and leasing services, automotive parts, life insurance, food services, housing . . . the list includes diverse activities in 67 countries on 6 continents. Most large corporations in the US are conglomerates in some degree, but "pure" conglomerates like ITT have risen to the stature of super-corporations on the crest of a \$30 Billion wave of mergers which made the 1960's the greatest of all periods of business consolidation in American history.

Between 1960 and 1970, for example, ITT increased its assets

through mergers from \$811.4 Million to almost \$6.5 Billion. This phenomenal growth gave ITT the distinction of acquiring far more capital assets than any other conglomerate corporation during that period. In addition, its profits rose from \$30 Million in 1960 to over \$350 Million in 1970, making it the eighth largest corporation in the United States.

Like other conglomerates, ITT achieved this fantastic rate of growth not through investment in new productive plant and equipment facilities, but through buying up leading companies of different industries. The most lucrative of these ITT acquisitions were: Federal Electric and Gillifan, Co., (large defense contractors in California); The Continental Baking Co., (the leading producer of bakery goods in the US, makers of Wonder Bread, Hostess Twinkies, etc.); Levitt & Sons (the largest home builder in the nation); Avis (the 2nd largest rent-a-car service in the US); Hartford Fire and Casualty Insurance Company (one of the country's leading insurance companies); and The Sheraton Corporation of America (the largest owner and operator of guest rooms in the US and Canada). ITT also owns and operates the Airport Parking Company of America, "one of the world's largest parking companies", with more than 200 facilities at major airports and downtown locations, including hotels and hospitals. And of course, ITT is one of the world's largest manufacturers of tele-communications equipment — most of it made now in Europe — and owns telephone companies and wire services around the world. Along with AT&T, ITT holds a big chunk of stock in INTELSAT, the international communications satellite system.

Nixon's election in 1968 generated a dramatic increase in mergers, pushing the annual rate up to its all-time peak in early 1969. American business apparently believed that the new Administration would be more tolerant toward business. When Spring arrived, however, the Administration sensed that there was a good deal of public anxiety over the growing concentration of economic power in fewer and fewer hands, so it launched a campaign to stem the rate of mergers and challenged recent acquisitions by conglomerates like Gulf & Western, Ling-Temco-Vought, and Litton Industries. The ITT merger with Hartford Fire Insurance was likewise contested.

Since buying up companies is vital to maintaining the annual 10 percent growth rate in profits which distinguishes ITT, its executives have tried to pull every string available in order to

get their biggest of all acquisitions, Hartford Fire, approved in Washington. It was Felix G. Rohatyn, at ITT Director and investment banker, who arranged the meeting of ITT officials with Kleindienst and McLaren of the Department of Justice's Anti-trust Division. Rohatyn explained that Harold Geneen, President and Board Chairman of ITT, believed that the Anti-trust people in the Justice Department were "out to destroy the company, the economy, and the nation" and that, therefore, the ITT chief would have to contact "every government official he could talk to."

What resulted was a more than favorable settlement for ITT from the Justice Department. ITT was allowed to keep Hartford Insurance only if it divested itself within two years of the Canteen Company (a national operator of vending machines), and the Fire Protection Division of the Grinnell Corporation (a major manufacturer of water sprinkling systems). In addition ITT must also sell off four of its other holdings within the next three years: Avis, Levitt & Sons, Hamilton Life Insurance, and ITT Life Insurance. According to a group of Wall Street analysts, "We are convinced that ITT will be able to accomplish its growth objectives (10-12 percent annually) with Hartford Fire, which already has profits three times that of all the areas being divested combined. (Currently, Hartford Fire provides ITT with \$88 Million profits a year, 25% of ITT's total profits.) As for limitations on future acquisitions, it should be noted that ITT has really not made any major acquisitions for the past couple of years and . . . acquisitions can still be made abroad."

In the past, ITT has not been so successful in getting its own way, which may explain why it dealt directly with Attorney General Mitchell and Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst over the anti-trust charges about the Hartford Fire acquisition. In 1968, ITT tried to merge with American Broadcasting Company. Although approved by the FCC, both the Anti-trust Division of Justice and several congressional committees contested the merger. Senator Gaylord Nelson, Chairman of the Senate Monopoly Subcommittee, questioned the political implications of allowing the expansion of a company like ITT into broadcasting.

"Is it possible," asked Nelson, "that ITT, in view of its large foreign investments in so many nations, will tailor its news commentary and reporting so as to minimize any conflict with local governments?" Given recent events, the answer is probably yes.

## B.S.U. Choir At University Park

by Debra Young

The Black Student Union Choir, directed by Carolyn Sims, sang at the Black Arts Festival at University Park on Saturday, May 6, 1972.

Traveling to University Park were 32 students and the faculty advisor, Dr. Winston Richards.

The program consisted of songs, poetry and African dances given by members of the Capitol

Campus B.S.U. The choir had a guest pianist, Harold Sims, and two guest singers.

Some of the songs were, "I Believe", "Let's Stay Together", "Walk Right Up to the Sun", and "To Be Young, Gifted and Black".

The B.S.U. spent the remainder of the day at University Park and enjoyed a "Soul Dinner" sponsored by the B.C.C. at University Park.