

Washington Post Columnist Speaks at PNPA Banquet

By CONNY BERRYMAN
Collegian Staff Writer

Extremists on the political left and right are bringing about a polarization in America that is causing an ever increasing communications gap. The gap must be narrowed, according to Jack Anderson, Drew Pearson's co-author of the syndicated column, The Washington Merry-Go-Round, in The Washington Post.

Speaking at the annual banquet of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Press Association held at the Nittany Lion Inn Friday night, Anderson said that what this country needs is militant moderates to speak out against the demagogues of the left and right who are denigrating American apart, "toward the gutter and away from the middle of the road."

Responsibility of Newsmen

"Those of us who are in the newspaper business during this time of turmoil and crisis in our nation," Anderson said, "have an overwhelming responsibility. We cannot expect the younger generation to be attracted by platitudes and crusades when there are so many things wrong with our country."

Saying that the major purpose of newspapers is to maintain controversy, to oppose, expose and watch, Anderson said, "We must take a good look at government and speak out against the corruption and social ills that are plaguing America. I don't know how many hungry people we have in this country, but the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has

come up with the criterion that any family of four who spend under \$1,000 a year for food are hungry. According to that criterion, there are 15 million Americans who go to bed at night undemoralized."

Anderson then angrily noted that there are 7,000 oil companies that get oil depletion benefits from the government which come out of the pockets of taxpayers.

"The comparison of the two," Anderson said, "is like comparing Mt. Everest to an ant hill, and the poor are the ant hill."

Tax Inequalities

Speaking about the inequalities in the income tax structure, Anderson said that last year J. Paul Getty, oil tycoon reputed to be America's richest man, paid only \$45,000 in income taxes. "I say that much, and I don't have near that kind of money," he said indignantly. "I'm paying taxes he avoids, and so are other Americans. We're subsidizing the rich."

Beginning on the college campuses and in the ghettos, people are becoming increasingly aware of and angered by such government corruption, and they are becoming the extremists on the right and left, Anderson said. He repeated that it is the duty of newspapermen to take a critical look at such situations and point out the problems instead of shutting our eyes to them. "If we fail to point them out, then somebody is going to decide to correct it through revolution rather than evolution, and the communications gap will widen," he warned.

Costs May Cut Short USG Night War Vigil

The night-long aspect of the Undergraduate Student Government vigil protesting U.S. involvement may end today.

A resolution passed May 8 by USG called for a vigil to be conducted in the courtyard of the Helzel Union Building from May 18 through June 1.

Bob Lachman, chairman of the USG Steering Committee to Protest the War in Vietnam, said last night that the all-night aspect of the vigil may end because USG cannot maintain the cost of the large, sleeping tent for a second week.

Lachman announced that a Teach-in will be held at 2 p.m. today in the HUB courtyard with Dale Winter, religious affairs associate, as the keynote speaker. The Teach-in will be broken up into four groups to discuss different aspects of the war in Vietnam.

Group leaders will be William J. Duiker III, associate professor of history ("What do the Vietnamese think?"); Alphonso Lingis, associate professor of philosophy ("Vietnam—Morality Issue"); Don Ranck, agricultural education-Bellfonte, ("Will Draft Resistance Help End the Vietnam War?"); and Robert Shortreed, research associate and president of the local American Civil Liberties Union, (topic unannounced).

Lachman said a statement titled "Individuals Against the Crime of Silence" will be distributed today to students. He termed the statement "a concrete show of opposition to

the war in Vietnam" and said that its purpose is to "demonstrate the conscience of America is not dead."

Students in agreement are to sign the statement and forward it according to directions, Lachman said. Signed statements which are received by a California committee are forwarded to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

According to Lachman, the

statement will be presented to USG Thursday in the form of a resolution. He said that USG may not endorse the statement as a body, but he said he hoped individual Congressmen would sign it.

Lachman announced the possibility of a candlelight march after Thursday's USG meeting. He also said a Memorial Day service may be planned.—PD.

Astronauts Clear Way For July Moon Walk Apollo 10 Ends Flight

ABOARD THE USS PRINCETON (AP) — The triumphant Apollo 10 astronauts returned to earth yesterday in a perfect splashdown in the South Pacific after a daring 700,000-mile space voyage which accomplished every purpose and cleared the way for Americans to walk on the moon in July.

Air Force Col. Thomas P. Stafford and Navy Cmdrs. John W. Young and Eugene A. Cernan, back from an eight-day flight that included a descent to 9.4 miles of the moon's surface, landed in near darkness and were quickly plucked from the ocean by a helicopter and brought to recovery ship USS Princeton.

White-suited sailors lined the deck as the three smiling spacemen, wearing light blue overalls, walked buoyantly from the Navy helicopter.

Danced With Excitement

The astronauts laughed, skipped and seemed to dance with excitement as they crossed the Princeton's flight deck.

Ship's officers gave them crimson baseball-style caps for the happy welcome.

"It's certainly great to be back from the moon," Stafford said, speaking into a microphone. "I hope we increased the knowledge of man so we can press on. It was a team effort all the way."

"You know," Cernan said, "the thing that made this possible is being part of the greatest country in the world and it's great to come back here."

Young said, "It's always good to see a big part of the U.S. Navy waiting for a small part of the U.S. Navy."

No Obstacles

A few minutes after splashdown, Thomas O. Paine, director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, told newsmen in Houston, "Today we see no obstacles on the path to the moon. We know we can go to the moon, and we will go to the moon. Stafford, Cernan and Young have given us the confidence to take the step."

The three astronauts were quickly hustled below decks where hot showers and four hours of medical examinations awaited them. The astronauts had requested the showers while still in space, after living

for five days with an itching problem caused by glass wool insulation floating inside the spacecraft.

The astronauts halted their physical examination briefly to talk in private with President Richard M. Nixon calling from the White House.

Proud Moment

The President called the flight "a proud moment for the country" and then talked with each crewman. He told Young he would like to make a spaceflight but said he did not think he could "check out" as an astronaut.

A preliminary medical report indicated the spacemen were in excellent condition.

"They have a little skin irritation which happens on many of the spaceflights," a doctor said. "It's not severe and I don't think it will be any problem."

The doctor said he thought the Apollo 10 crew was "perhaps a little bit better rested than the Apollo 9 crew. They seem very well rested and in very good spirits, of course."

Stafford, Cernan and Young were the first astronauts to return from space not needing — and wanting — a shave.

Shave in Space

Shaving in space had been forbidden during past flights because officials feared the bristles would float into sensitive equipment in weightlessness. Stafford and his crew used an ordinary razor and brushless cream and reported no problems.

The Apollo 10 crew brought their spacecraft to a landing only three miles from carrier, about 400 miles from Pago Pago. They were near enough to be easily seen by sailors lining the carrier rail.

"Would you tell the medical officer to relax?" Stafford radioed from the Apollo 10 capsule. "We are in great shape."

Their spacecraft, dangling beneath huge orange and white parachutes, came into view of television cameras aboard the helicopter carrier several minutes before it hit the water.

Contact Made

Waiting rescue helicopters gained radio contact with the spacecraft almost immediately after it passed through a three-minute blackout period which

started at the height of its burning re-entry into the earth's atmosphere.

"We should be right on top of you if you're down there," Stafford called.

The spaceship, landing in near darkness, hit the water only about three miles from the recovery ship, whose lights flashed in the semi-darkness. Helicopters immediately hovered over the floating capsule and swimmers dropped into the inky water to aid the crew.

Minutes later the word came from the astronauts: they were safe and well and anxious to get aboard the ship.

Apollo 10 made the hottest, fastest and riskiest plunge ever back into the atmosphere of earth.

Earth Bound

After its service module-containing most of the oxygen and electrical supplies was jettisoned, the small command ship quickly picked up speed as it flashed toward the earth at the end of its 246,000-mile trip home from the moon.

The spacecraft reached 24,694 miles an hour just before slicing into the upper limits of earth's atmosphere.

The cone-shaped spaceship's blunt end glowed a fiery red as atmospheric friction heated the outside of the craft to more than 5,000 degrees.

The crew remained a comfortable 80 degrees as they withstood forces 6.7 that of gravity.

At 24,000 feet, a forward heat shield flipped away and two drogue parachutes popped out of the pointed end of the spacecraft, stabilizing its fall.

Parachutes Out

Moments later three pilot parachutes popped out, dragging behind them the huge main parachutes. The main parachutes blossomed above the spacecraft and slowed its fleeting descent to 22 miles per hour. The astronauts drifted through the dawn sky for five minutes before landing gently on the ocean.

Apollo 10's re-entry was 64 miles an hour faster than the return last December of Apollo 8, the one previous moon-orbit flight. Apollo 10 came in directly, instead of "skipping" as did Apollo 8. Apollo 10 also came from further out in space, since the moon was more distant from the earth than during Apollo 8.

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A. Maverick pinches pennies, not people. We gave Maverick more leg room. More shoulder room. More luggage room. Maverick's front seat offers nine inches more shoulder room than the front seat of the leading economy import.

Q. If it has an eight-inch longer wheelbase than the import, does it still handle and park easily?
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Q. What do I get for the price?
A. You get your money's worth. A complete, built-for-Americans kind of car. Room. Hot styling. Color-keyed interiors.

Q. What kind of gas mileage can I get?
A. That depends on you as well as the car. You can get as much as 25 or 26 miles per gallon—if you have an educated toe and the right road conditions. If you have a lead foot, or do a lot of city driving, you will get a lot less. In tests by professional drivers at our tracks, where we do our best to duplicate actual driving conditions, Maverick averaged 22.5 mpg.

Q. What kind of power does Maverick have?
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