

Foresees Growth, Problems and Pleasant Associations

Bartoo Appointed Grad Dean

By KATHY McCORMICK
Collegian Staff Writer

The new dean of the Graduate School foresees growth, problems and "many pleasant associations" in the future in his new position.

James B. Bartoo, a specialist in mathematical statistics, was named dean of the Graduate School to succeed M. Nelson McGeary who retired on July 1. Bartoo was chosen by a selection committee made up of representatives from the graduate faculty of each college. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Board of Trustees.

Bartoo is head of the department of statistics and is a former head of the department of mathematics.

One of the biggest problems facing the University is finding sufficient resources he said. He said a dean "must operate by persuasion a great deal." Though he is not certain of his persuasive abilities, he said his "mathematical-statistical background might help me in the area of resources."

One of his major concerns is to "maintain and enhance the strength of the graduate students." He said that as faculty assistants who have a voice in curriculum development the graduate students have a "tremendous impact on the undergraduate school." He suggested that graduate students should possibly become more involved in advising the undergraduates.

"The financial situation of graduate students is very critical," Bartoo said. He explained that the general philosophy of the University is to provide a stipend to enable graduate students to attend school. "The stipend is not quite a starvation wage, but

almost," he said in an interview with The Daily Collegian.

Bartoo said it bothered him that there is no mechanism for graduate students to meet the cost of living. He noted there is "no overall pattern to help relieve the situation in the University." As yet he said he has no ideas for solving the problem.

Bartoo said the Graduate Student Association is a well-organized group with broad representation. Referring to political activity, he said, "It's a good thing, though like everything else, one could go to excess." Graduate students must strike a balance in their activities because their first commitment is to academic progress he said. As such, he said graduate students "have to be protected from becoming too involved." He added that "By and large, graduate students are more committed to their studies than undergraduates."

"The problem of finding resources will be forced upon us," said Bartoo. He said the schools will have to provide more detailed justification of their resources as there is more and more competition for state money for higher education. Whereas the legislature is able to relate to some programs that are more occupationally oriented, the University has to support and justify a "wide spectrum of programs," he said.

Bartoo referred to the University's plan for future growth that involves gradually admitting more graduate students and less undergraduates to the University Park campus. He said one long range problem might be the support of graduate students when there are not enough undergraduates to be taught.

At present more than 4,000 graduate stu-

dents are enrolled at University Park and at graduate centers in the King of Prussia, Capitol and Behrend campuses. Those three, along with the Hershey Medical School, offer professional masters. Continued growth of such off-campus graduate schools will depend on the resources available and on the local needs he said.

Bartoo was born in Vermont but was raised in Edinboro, Pa. After receiving his bachelor's degree from Edinboro State College in 1947, he taught mathematics in the

Erie School District. He continued his education at the State University of Iowa, where he received an M.S. degree in mathematics in 1949 and a Ph.D. in 1952, also in mathematics.

He joined the University faculty in 1952. He said, "The fact that I've been here 17 years indicates I like the place." In 1961 he became head of the department of mathematics and in 1968 when a department of statistics was established he requested to become head of that department.



DAVID DODDS HENRY, president of the University of Illinois and a Penn State Alumnus, speaks to guests at last week's dedication of a new research library. The student in back is a member of a group protesting for blacks and against more books.

associated press NewScope

Nixon Administration To Publish Guidelines

WASHINGTON — The Nixon administration, which spent five months putting together last week's statement on school desegregation guidelines, is grappling with a bizarre new problem.

How to word another statement saying what the first meant without ending up with three sets of guidelines.

The new statement is to take the form of a letter to school districts "clarifying" the statement issued by Welfare Secretary Robert H. Finch and Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell last Thursday.

That statement appeared to relax somewhat this coming fall's deadline for complete desegregation of most schools set in guidelines issued by the previous administration last March.

The statement however drew sharp criticism as being contradictory and confusing.

The letter—apparently a response to this criticism—had been expected early this week, but has been delayed. A spokesman for the Office of Civil Rights said yesterday he did not know when it would be sent.

The spokesman said no agreement has been reached on final wording. He also said there had been no decision on to whom to send the letter and whether or not to enclose a copy of the statement it would try to explain, or even whether to send the letter at all.

Senate Delays Secret ABM Session

WASHINGTON — The Senate, amid increasing wrangling between supporters and opponents of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system, put off again yesterday a planned secret session.

Instead it heard a blistering attack by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith on what she called "disastrous decisions" on Vietnam by the Pentagon's civilian chiefs.

"Attempts are being made to make the military the scapegoats for the disastrous decisions made by their civilian bosses through the elite, but woefully inexperienced 'whiz kids,'" she said.

"The pattern has been to always credit the civilian bosses with any successes and to blame the military for any failures," the Maine Republican maintained.

Referring to former Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford's proposal for withdrawal of all U.S. ground troops, Mrs. Smith said, "The proposal advanced by Mr. Clifford is really a basic plan that Gen. William C. Westmoreland proposed some time ago—but for which he has been given no credit."

Mrs. Smith, the ranking Republican on the Senate Armed Services Committee and an opponent of the ABM, made no reference at all in her speech to the controversial Safeguard system. Her remarks drew praise from senators in both parties and on both sides of the ABM issue.

Hickel Stock Soars to New High

WASHINGTON — The value of mineral exploration company stock, which was owned by Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel and which he has received Senate permission to delay selling, has soared to a new high. Nobody seems to be able to explain why.

On Tuesday, the stock in Alaska Interstate Co., closed on the American Stock Exchange at 324, up 37 points on a volume of 39,300 shares traded.

Last month The Associated Press disclosed that as of the beginning of June, Hickel had not begun to sell the stock. Sources close to Hickel refused yesterday to say how much, if any of the stock has been sold now.

The value of the stock had never previously been as high as the closing price Tuesday, according to the company's president, Robert Baldwin. The volume of shares traded Tuesday is approximately 40 times the normal volume, Baldwin said in a telephone interview from company headquarters in Houston.

On Tuesday, in a market that has been bad in recent weeks for similar stocks, Alaska Interstate recorded the largest price gain on the entire American Stock Exchange list and was the seventh most actively traded issue.

Both Baldwin and market analysts in New York said they were at a loss to explain the activity and rising price.

Subcommittee Claims Tank No Improvement

WASHINGTON — A House armed services subcommittee said yesterday that the Army has poured \$1.2 billion into a new missile-firing tank that, in the subcommittee's opinion, would not be a significant improvement even if it worked.

The House group's report is the latest difficulty to befall the Sheridan tank and its weapon system.

The unanimous findings parallel an earlier, but as yet unpublished, General Accounting Office report that accuses the Army of rushing the Sheridan into production before testing had been successfully completed.

"Ten years of effort and some \$1.2 billion have now been committed to the Sheridan-Shillelagh effort," the subcommittee said. "Yet there is no convincing evidence that the system represents enough of an improvement in combat capability over existing weapons used in a proper mix, or appropriately modified to justify any such expenditures of time and money."

The Sheridan system is considered defective, the subcommittee said, because a reliable conventional ammunition shell has not been developed. The report says one soldier in Vietnam was killed and three others severely burned because of shells that misfired or were unnecessarily vulnerable to explosion from land mines.

The subcommittee recommended that no further Sheridan tanks be sent to Vietnam until the defects are remedied. Some 64 Sheridans are there now.

Fulbright, Laird Clash Over ABM System

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird says that while the U.S. Intelligence Board never made such a finding, its information supports his contention that the Soviets are aiming for a devastating first strike nuclear capacity.

But Chairman J. W. Fulbright, D-Ark., of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee disputed this contention on a key point in the Senate controversy over deployment of the Safeguard antiballistic missile system.

Fulbright accused the Pentagon of scissoring out of closed hearing testimony statements by CIA director Richard Helms which he said disagreed with Laird's estimates.

Speaker Cites Division Of University, Society

The chasm between the academic world and society has never been wider and public support for universities will continue to fall short until that chasm is bridged, the president of the University of Illinois said last week.

Speaking at site dedication ceremonies for the \$4.75 million first unit of a proposed new research library at the University, David Dodds Henry said:

"Our expectations for providing the necessities in every academic department, including the library, will be dependent upon the restoration of public confidence in the university's capability of self-management and in its goals for continuing service to people and society generally."

"Society, university and library are all of one piece. This is true of structure. It is also true of function. Universities and their libraries provide the impetus, the momentum and the feedback which sustain the perpetual cycle of societal conservation, regeneration and renewal."

But Henry, an alumnus of Penn State, also predicted that higher education will have an increasingly difficult time financially in the next 10 to 20 years as compared with the last 10 years.

"At a time when the dollar commitments to our institutions should be vastly increased, inflation, tax resistance, and monetary uncertainties are barriers to growth," he said.

"Disenchantment with science is spreading among the uninformed, some blaming science for having created problems, others claiming that science has not been sufficiently effective in solving problems."

"Public anger with campus disruption

has undermined confidence in the academic community, and political activism of faculty members has altered public trust in scholarly objectivity."

On the subject of libraries, Henry told an audience of about 100 guests that the computer will "supplement rather than replace the library materials we are familiar with, and even the most sophisticated electronic circuitry will remain an aid, not a substitute, for men's minds in contact with books."

"Books are the memory of civilizations, the seedbeds of renewal and growth," he stated. "They are the riches of the ages. Ignore them at your own peril, enrich them if you can."

Following his talk, Henry joined University President Eric A. Walker, Library Director W. Carl Jackson and other dignitaries in drilling through a piece of rock with an air hammer as a symbol of the occasion.

Walker also spoke briefly recounting how, when he was a young engineer, one of the humanities professors on campus pointed out to him the "library is the humanist's laboratory."

"It is here where he gets his facts and figures, and the tools he has to have. It is here in the library where he puts together his theories, tests them and then gets them rolling. I resolved then and there that if ever I had a chance to push libraries, I would do just that, providing for the future of this vital store of knowledge."

The dedication ceremonies were held on the parking lot just east of Pattee Library where the new research facility will be built. Several students also attended the dedication ceremonies with signs opposing the expenditure for a new library.

Henry Speaks, Student Welcomes

JAMES B. BARTOO, newly appointed dean of the Graduate School says that a critical problem he will have to face in his new position is finding financial resources.

Countdown Begins Today

Experts View Computer

CAPE KENNEDY (AP) — With the countdown scheduled to start today, the Apollo 11 astronauts yesterday reviewed the computer programming that they hope will guide them to a precision landing on the moon.

Astronauts Neil A. Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. met with experts from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to review the computer navigation programs designed to automatically keep Apollo 11 on a perfect course to and from the moon and guide Armstrong and Aldrin to a touchdown on the surface early on July 21.

Launch crews installed batteries aboard the lunar landing spacecraft as preparations continued to start the countdown clock at 8 p.m. today, aiming for liftoff next Wednesday at 9:32 a.m.

Altogether, the countdown includes 93 hours of work and an additional 40 hours 32 minutes for crew rest or to solve problems that may arise with Apollo 11's complex 363-foot-tall Saturn 5 rocket and spacecraft combination.

"The kind of accuracies we're dealing with are extremely precise" in navigation computer programs, a space agency official said.

Computers on the ground will back up those on the Apollo spacecraft calculating how crucial maneuvers should be performed.

But in several key instances—such as when the astronauts are behind the moon out of contact with earth tracking stations and during rendezvous and docking maneuvers between the command ship and lunar module landing craft—the spacemen will depend on

computers aboard the spacecraft.

Floyd Bennett, a space agency expert in landing and take-off procedures from the moon, believes the most dangerous part of navigating to the surface will occur at the moment of landing.

The touchdown is the most critical phase because all your unknowns are coming together—the lunar terrain is uncertain and your fuel is nearing depletion," he said.

Flight planners expect Armstrong and Aldrin will have enough fuel in their lunar module to burn the landing engine slightly more than one minute longer than they expect to need. This margin could be used to hover like a helicopter to check out the site or perhaps shift the landing point slightly.

Sees Possible Harmony in Shared Strength

Bailey Expresses Blacks' Anger

By RENA ROSENSON
Collegian Staff Writer

"All blacks share a monolithic mind set against those things that have been oppressive and degrading to us and to our parents." With this statement Donn F. Bailey, instructor of speech and an active member of the Black Student Union, attempted to sum up the feelings of blacks all over the country. He said that something must be done at this University and everywhere in the country to succeed in the struggle for black liberation.

Clarifying his statement further, Bailey said, "Most blacks are angry with the way we have been excluded from the decisions made about us." He said that every black, in spite of his outward attitude, shares these feelings. The black man has learned to mask his feelings over the years of oppression, but his discontent is showing more and more.

Psychological One

Bailey said that the problem with whites concerning blacks is a psychological one. He said that people must project their own negative feelings to other people in order to maintain some degree of peace of mind. The black people have always been the object of this projection.

Further, Bailey said, "White people aren't content to leave people alone. These people are weak, but they have a lot of power. So they take out their weakness on the blacks while exercising their power."

"You see, we are in a position to define the whites more than they are to define us. We change their diapers, clean their homes, do their work. By living with them, we can define them," he explained.

Bailey said that the black people are in the process of studying their culture and themselves. What they learn about themselves together with what they learn in the white man's home has brought Bailey to the conclusion that the black man is strong but lacks power. If the white man could allow himself to go all the way with the black man and let him use his strength, that strength added to the white man's power could lead to harmony between the two races.

"If there can't be this reciprocity of strength and power, the undeclared war (between the whites and the blacks) will be declared," Bailey said.

There is a definite trend toward doing something about the blacks' problems. Bailey said he feels that the solution lies in group movement. Power lies in the masses—individualism cannot solve anything, he said.

Active Member

At Penn State, the Black Student Union demonstrates Bailey's statements. As an active and progressive member of the BSU, Bailey explained that the organization acts as a catalyst to form a close black community. With continued coalescence of the organization, the work needed to call attention to the atrocities committed by some professors and their courses against blacks can be accomplished.

The BSU is carrying on the struggle for liberation at the

University, Bailey said. There is a need for a substantial increase in black students, and "we want outsiders to see that Penn State is a good school for blacks to attend. We don't like recruitment. If blacks here do their work, their brothers will want to come here," he added.

The BSU is acting with the trend toward group movement. In the fall the organization will be restructured to be governed by an executive body rather than the usual one man, a president. Bailey said the executive body will consist of five committee heads: a communications chairman who will take charge of all communications within and outside of the University; a cultural activities chairman who will try to create an increase in cultural awareness; a counseling chairman who will recruit graduate and undergraduate students and take charge of job placement; a financial chairman who

will concern himself with ways and means of increasing the treasury; and, a political activities chairman who will take political initiative concerning the black community.

Communal Response

Bailey cited the reason for this change in the governing powers of the organization as the need to move away from the single leader toward a communal response in which many men will take part in the activities of their organization. The ever changing leadership allows each man to know what is going on more than a one man leadership would, he said.

Bailey came to Penn State from Chicago after teaching there since 1954. He received his bachelors and masters degrees from Indiana University, Indiana, and came here because the University was in need of a black instructor and I was in need of a doctorate," he said. He plans to return to Chicago when he receives his doctorate in August, 1970, but "meanwhile, there is a lot of work for me to do here," he added.

Foundation Grant

In the spring of 1969 he was awarded a Ford Foundation Advance Study Grant which is awarded to black graduate students in need of a doctorate.

Referring to the grant, Bailey said, "It will allow me to devote more time to my graduate work and also to the BSU." He said that he does not feel that he is obligated to relinquish his work with the BSU because of the "in" with the Ford Foundation which is a result of the grant."

Bailey said that the question of what he, as a black instructor, is doing in a white University is one which runs through his mind constantly.

"I am not here to better myself," he said. "I am here to acquire a white credential to allow me to infiltrate white institutions and act as a spy. I will turn those credentials against those institutions which are against large numbers of blacks."

Successful Liberation

Bailey went on to say that those blacks who are on college campuses feel themselves drifting from their brothers who are still in the ghettos. Since the best plan of action for successful liberation requires that the blacks stick together, it is important that those in the ghettos realize that their educated brothers are not attempting to get into the white world and forget their black brothers.

"Intend to use the information I get not to get away from our campuses who have not reached the college campus, but to go back and help them," he said.

Bailey was reluctant to express his own personal ideas because "I don't count myself. It is the whole of the black population who's ideas count," he explained.

But he did say that most of the time he is angry with whites. He said he is hostile towards some, friends with a few and skeptical of the rest.

"I don't consider my skepticism to be cultural paranoia. The parachute jumper is not paranoid because he tests his parachute to see if it opens before jumping, is he?" he asks.



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DONN F. BAILEY, instructor in speech and member of the Black Student Union, speaks out against whites and white universities.