

associated press NewScope

The World

Wheeler Assessing Vietnam Fighting Lull

SAIGON — Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived yesterday, arousing speculation that improvement in South Vietnam's armed forces may allow further U.S. troop withdrawals this year.

Officially, Wheeler carries a four-day visit to assess the four-week lull in the fighting and to learn more of the progress of the South Vietnam Armed forces in taking over more combat duties from U.S. soldiers and Marines.

He was met at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Airport by Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, U.S. commander in Vietnam, and Adm. John S. McCain Jr., the commander in chief in the Pacific. McCain had arrived earlier from Honolulu. All three left for Saigon without making statements.

McCain last month headed a military and civilian task force that worked out details of the 25,000-man pullout of U.S. forces that President Nixon ordered to be completed next month.

A U.S. Command spokesman said he did not know if McCain's arrival was part of a similar assignment. But he emphasized it was not unusual for the admiral to come to Vietnam to meet Wheeler, since they will be talking about matters in McCain's area of responsibility.

All the 25,000 U.S. soldiers and Marines involved in the initial withdrawal will be out of Vietnam by Aug. 31, leaving a total strength of around 513,600 Americans in Vietnam.

Wheeler's visit may well be prompted by Nixon's avowed hope of exceeding an end of year withdrawal of 100,000 U.S. troops.

Pacifists Journey to Hanoi for Prisoners

PARIS — Seven American pacifists, including two women, passed through Paris yesterday on their way to Hanoi to receive three U.S. war prisoners, freed by the North Vietnamese.

The prisoners, still unnamed, are being released in Hanoi in what North Vietnam has called a "goodwill gesture" to mark U.S. Independence Day.

The pacifist group, led by Renard C. Davis, 28, was invited to Hanoi to escort the three prisoners back to the United States.

Davis is under indictment with seven other persons in the United States on charges of inciting mob action during the 1968 Democratic National Convention. Federal Appellate Court Judge Otto Kerner in Chicago gave Davis special permission Tuesday to leave the United States for three weeks in connection with the prisoner release.

The seven Americans arrived at Orly Airport from New York and left almost immediately on another plane for Phnom Penh, Cambodia, where they will take the weekly flight to Hanoi of the International Control Commission.

The North Vietnamese invited the group to escort the three prisoners home to avoid them being interrogated en route by military authorities.

The Nation

Navy Maintains Watch on Soviet Flotilla

WASHINGTON — Without being too pushy about it, the U.S. Navy is maintaining its close surface and air surveillance over the first Soviet flotilla to penetrate the Gulf of Mexico.

The Pentagon said yesterday the U.S. destroyer escort Thomas J. Gary, an electronics-packed radar picket ship, is following five of the Soviet vessels at a point about 250 miles west-northwest of Key West, Fla.

In addition, P-3 anti-submarine warfare planes make periodic checks on the Soviet formation. Three Soviet support ships — two oilers and a sub tender — have anchored about 75 miles west of Key West and 98 miles west-northwest of Havana.

The Soviet group — built around a cruiser, destroyer and frigate, all with guided missiles — is due to participate in ceremonies in Havana July 26 celebrating Fidel Castro's revolution.

The Navy isn't saying how it will continue surveillance once the Soviet ships dock in Havana but high flying U2 reconnaissance planes are based in Florida only minutes from Cuba.

A U2 could easily photograph the formation from a high altitude without actually penetrating Cuban air space, officers say.

The Navy says it plans no communication with the Soviet ships either at sea or through the Marine base at Guantanamo.

White House Opposes Wage, Price Controls

WASHINGTON — The White House ruled out wage and price controls "under conditions that are now foreseeable" yesterday as Republican leaders continued to press for Senate passage of the income surtax bill.

Declaring that President Nixon and his administration are opposed to wage and price controls as an anti-inflation device, White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler told newsmen: "This administration is pursuing a course of action to cool the economy and the strategy which this administration is following does not include wage and price controls."

Ziegler, seeking to end confusion over the administration's stand, said he spoke after talking with Nixon and some of the President's chief economic advisers, including Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy.

Ziegler said Nixon has consistently been opposed to wage and price controls and added: "Looking into the future with the knowledge and experience that this administration and projecting the various alternatives that could be used in the foreseeable future, wage and price controls would not be considered."

Some of the confusion arose when Secretary Kennedy told a congressional committee recently that wage-price controls might have to be considered if Congress did not extend the income tax surcharge. Kennedy suggested this possibility under questioning and said at the time that he did not favor such controls.

At a news conference Wednesday, Kennedy stressed that Senate action on the income surtax extension is needed before Congress starts a summer recess on Aug. 13.

"I think it would be very bad to have the surtax in doubt beyond the recess," Kennedy said, adding that "until the legislation takes effect" there will be some doubt about the administration's commitment to curb inflation.

The Senate's Democratic Policy Committee has voted to hold up the surtax extension until tax reform measures are also ready for Senate action.

The State

Shapp, Casey Square Off on Endorsements

HARRISBURG — The Democratic State Committee opened hearings yesterday on party reform and almost immediately the old wounds of the bloody 1966 gubernatorial primary were re-opened.

The first witnesses included the two candidates in that primary, industrialist Milton J. Shapp and the now state Auditor General, Robert P. Casey.

The two squared off over the issue of party endorsement of primary candidates with Casey, who got the party policy committee nod in 1966, supporting continuation of the idea in a somewhat revised form.

But Shapp, who whipped Casey in the primary on a "man against the party machine" campaign he financed with his own millions, urged: "Wherever there is a primary fight, let the party organization keep its hands off."

Casey agreed with Shapp that the policy committee — the 80 or so Democrats who actually run the party — be abolished but added: "It power to recommend candidates should be granted to a state committee elected on the 'one-man, one vote' principle."

The auditor general said: "We should require that all candidates who desire party endorsement appear before the state committee in an open public meeting so that they can speak and present their views for the consideration of the state committee."

Shapp, who cashed in his \$12 million holdings in an electronics firm he founded to finance his political career, blasted the policy committee because it "has no special standing" yet "endorsement by the policy committee has loosened party purse strings in a primary for some candidates."

Casey said "consideration should be given to financial support for candidates endorsed for nomination by the state committee." This, he said in an apparent reference to Shapp's millions, would help "a qualified member of the Democratic Party, regardless of his financial means" to run for office. On party reform, both agreed the policy committee should be abolished and some method of applying the "one man, one vote" principle to committee membership be established.

Major Maneuvers Successful Astronauts Relaxed, Ready

By The Associated Press

Three men wearing American flags on their left sleeves rocketed away from earth yesterday to take mankind's most daring step into the unknown, a walk on the moon.

Their major maneuvers went off without a hitch. From the minute they blasted off from Cape Kennedy, Fla., at 9:32 a.m. EDT — a shade over half a second late — their troubles were all small.

Civilian Neil A. Armstrong, Air Force Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr., and Air Force Lt. Col. Michael Collins tried but failed to televise pictures to earth. The cause wasn't known, but the trouble seemed to be on earth.

On the other hand, the course of Apollo 11 was so accurate that a planned correcting maneuver was skipped.

By launch time more than a million people had flocked to beaches around Cape Kennedy. Television via satellite and ground relay beamed the launch to an estimated 528 million people in at least 33 nations around the world.

His confidence buoyed by the smoothness of the flight, President Nixon urged all Americans to make Monday a holiday so they could watch the first men walk on the moon in the early hours of that day. His announcement came with the flight barely six hours old.

"In past ages exploration was a lonely enterprise," he said. "But today, the miracles of space travel are matched by the miracles of space communications; even across the vast lunar distance, television brings the moment of discovery into our homes, and makes all of us participants."

Discovery could come sooner for a Soviet spaceship, Luna 15, unmanned, and with the barest of information available on its mission, was nearing the moon. Britain's Jodrell Bank

Agnew Views Mars

SPACECENTER, Houston (AP) — Among the very important persons invited by the space agency to watch the launch from bleachers a safe 3½ miles away was Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, who heads the nation's space council.

In an interview, he said he believed America should plan to put a man on Mars. "Someone is going to do it," he said.

"I think we shouldn't be too timid to say by the end of this century we're going to put a man on Mars. That's my judgment."

Agnew is a member of the special presidential committee that will recommend America's future goals in

space in September. He admitted his viewpoint on Mars was a minority opinion on the committee.

Former President Lyndon B. Johnson was also in the VIP stands. A prime mover in space affairs from his days as senator and later as President Kennedy's expert on space affairs, this was the first launch he had seen in his hand. When the rocket rose from the pad and the shock waves shook the spectators, he shouted, "Come on, Baby. . . Go Baby."

Later, he reviewed the decisions and the effort of the last 12 years that had culminated in this launch. "If we can do all that in such a short time," he said, "I wonder why we can't put the same effort into peace for all time."

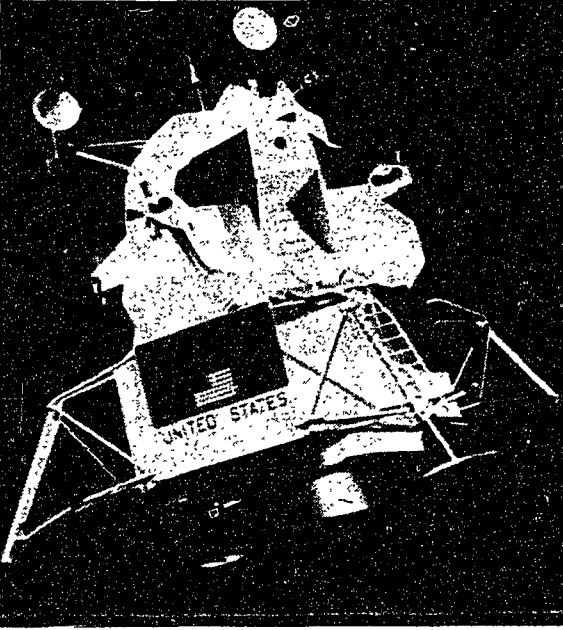
Radio Observatory reported a burst of signals from the Soviet spaceship just before Apollo 11 roared into space. Some believe Luna 15 is to soft-land, scoop up lunar soil, and bring it back to earth.

Everything was perfect for Apollo 11, after a countdown that was always on or ahead of schedule. Two and a half hours after launch, a final rocket burn broke the grip of earth's gravity and sent Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins toward the waxing crescent moon, a scant 100 hours away.

"You're on your way now," announced mission control. An hour and a half later, the astronauts disengaged from their launch rocket, docked with the lunar lander zipped inside the rocket's hull and fetched it, ready for the long coast to the moon.

Radio commands from the ground sent the now useless third stage of Saturn 5 into a long orbit around the sun, to get it out of the way.

Below them, the astronauts had a shrinking view of earth.



—Photo by Associated Press

MODEL OF the lunar module, called "The Eagle" by the astronauts. The Eagle will carry two astronauts to the surface of the moon. The lower portion of the module with its four landing legs will be left there and the upper stage will be used to carry the astronauts back to their spacecraft.

Apollo 11 Flies in the Spirit of Columbus

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP) — At 4:45, a half-hour before sunrise, Aug. 3, 1492, in the harbor of Palos, Spain, Christopher Columbus ordered the anchors up.

"And with' sails hanging limp and no sound but the slow splash of the long oars and their rattle and creak in the ports," the three ships moved out on the ebb tide on a windless morning.

A sea breeze finally filled the sails and the ships picked up speed, to four knots. Until sunset, they remained within sight of the land. And in this manner, Samuel Eliot Morison tells us, Columbus set out "on a conquest for the Cross that would outlast all worldly empires."

At 9:32, three hours after sunrise of another windless morning, July 16, 1969, three men of the New World discovered by Columbus set out to explore the moon "in peace for all mankind." They set out, as he did, at a time of confusion and changing values and pessimism among men.

They rose from the earth on a rocket five times the length of his ship and soon flew at a speed more than 5,000 times faster than his. Their voyage would cost \$355 million. His cost \$14,000. He found a new continent, which profoundly shaped history. What would they find?

They rose from the earth with a roar and flame and were followed into the sky by the eyes of men everywhere. If anyone saw Columbus off it is not recorded. Queen Isabella didn't come. President Nixon didn't, either, but watched on television with untold millions around the world — the greatest audience for a single event in the whole

history of man. 1492 wasn't much of a year for superlatives.

It was hot and humid and almost cloudless over the scrubby sands of Florida where a million people had come to watch.

And now the seconds were ticking down and everything was coming together on Launch Pad 39A — the nine million separate pieces of hardware the 300,000 people involved, the eight years of effort, the \$24 billion of treasure, the daring promise of a young president.

Converging, too, on Pad 39A were the living and dead — Neil A. Armstrong and Christopher Columbus, Mike Collins and Charles A. Lindbergh, Buzz Aldrin and Orville Wright, John F. Kennedy and Isabella of Spain, Werner von Braun and Isaac Newton, Robert Goddard and Archimedes.

Two minutes and 10 seconds and counting and the moon at this precise second was 218,986 miles away . . .

Forty seconds . . .
Twenty-two seconds . . .
Eight . . . seven . . . six . . . five . . . four . . . three . . . two . . . one . . .

"And we have lift off."

The flame spread in orange and white and blue fans and the earth shook with unearthly sound and the huge rocket with those small men on top rose and hovered as if reluctant to leave the planet and then gathered speed straight up and people watching from the stands applauded and shouted, "Go!" and many wept. And soon it was lost in the sky, leaving behind a huge mushroom cloud and a flock of birds and, one felt, people everywhere pushing with their minds and their bodies and somehow reverent in this moment in the story of man.

El Salvador Ignores Conditional Cease-fire

(AP) — Honduras accepted

yesterday a conditional ceasefire in the war with El Salvador, a peace committee of the Organization of American States announced.

But Salvador troops thrusting deeper into Honduras showed no sign of halting.

Instead, the Salvador army demanded that the armed forces of Honduras "surrender or be destroyed on the battlefield" on the third day of the war between the two small Central American nations.

It was understood El Salvador demanded as part of a ceasefire a guarantee for the property and rights of the 300,000 Salvador people who live in Honduras, one of the causes of the outbreak of the war. El Salvador accused Honduras of committing atrocities against those people.

A spokesman for the OAS peace committee, which arrived from Washington in San

Salvador Tuesday night, said Honduras responded to its call for a ceasefire by agreeing, provided Salvador troops withdraw to their own territory.

Salvador tanks and troops were on the march toward Tegucigalpa, Honduras' capital, after crossing the eastern frontier and it appeared the heaviest fighting raged around Nacaome.

Nacome is 33 road miles deep into Honduras and is near a highway that leads 75 miles north to Tegucigalpa. Although Honduras denied it, El Salvador's army repeated its claim of capturing Nacaome and said heavy casualties were inflicted. It asserted 250 prisoners have been captured.

A Honduran communiqué said its army had "moved from the defensive to the offensive and is pushing back the aggressors" on this front.

In Tegucigalpa, the government called on the civilian population to be ready to "go

to the place assigned by the government to defend the fatherland and fight the aggressor." El Salvador has an army of 6,600 men to 2,500 for Honduras.

The war between the two countries, both members of the Central American Common Market—already a bloodied victim of the conflict—has been labeled the "soccer war." But although the conflict was sparked by violence during and after soccer matches between the two countries' national teams, the roots of the problem are social and economic.

El Salvador, overpopulated and five times smaller than Honduras, has seen more than 300,000 of its citizens emigrate to Honduran territory. The two countries also have had territorial disputes that date to the days of Spanish domination.

Honduras resents the massive Salvador immigration and has made attempts to stop it.

Students, Faculty Deserve Representation

New Trustee Reflects on Duties

By RENA ROSENSON
Collegian Staff Writer

For the first time in many years, a professional educator has been elected to the Board of Trustees of Penn State. In her own words, Mrs. Helen Wise said, "I was very honored to be elected. My election is an indication that people think that there is a place for a professional educator on the Board of Trustees of a large university. Penn State hasn't had one in a long time, if ever."

Mrs. Wise has a doctorate in education, teaches social studies at the State College Junior High School and is president of the Pennsylvania State Education Association. She said she feels that those qualifications, which result in a long term association with students of all ages, should be beneficial to her as a trustee of the University and in turn to the students and faculty of the University. She said that she will probably look at things a bit differently than the other members of the Board since she is a classroom teacher.

Mrs. Wise said it is early to say much about what she can do as a trustee since the

first Board meeting is not until the end of July and since she really is not aware of the entire scope of the job. She added that she realizes that one person cannot initiate changes himself, but that "one person can bring different views to the Board. There is always the need for a fresh outlook."

Mrs. Wise does recognize some changes that must be made at Penn State.

She said, "First, there is the definite need of the Board to meet more frequently—quarterly if not every month. As it is now the members of the Board don't really know what is going on. More frequent meetings would allow them to get closer to the situations they are involved in and to know more about them."

"Secondly, there is a need for legitimate ways of involving the students and faculty in the decisions of the Board of Trustees. If the way is not by giving them voting power, then it could be by having the Board act as a sounding board for the students and the faculty."

Mrs. Wise cited Colloquy as a good example of involving the student body and the faculty with the Board. She said that although few members of the Board took part in the pro-

gram, every member knew about it and the problems it involved.

Mrs. Wise said she feels that more of the "Colloquy kind of thing" is necessary, even if it is on a more informal basis.

Mrs. Wise said that there is always the tendency toward a kind of provincialism in a large university, partly due to the yearly turnover of Board members and the small number of members.

"But a great university has to be willing to change—not just for the sake of change, though. We must look at the problems of all people, not only those of the University, and see how we can help through the University."

"There is a tendency of the University to rest on its laurels—to react instead of acting to changes. We can't do that. In fact, we should seek out changes for the good of the whole society," she said.

Mrs. Wise said she considers the election of Jesse Arnelle to the Board of Trustees to be a step in the right direction.

"I think it's tremendous. It is a really good sign that people realize that there is a need for

different types of people on the Board," she said.

She explained that it is not only the racial part of it that is important, but the youth part of it, too. "Most members of the Board of Trustees of a university are older—in their 50's and 60's. Jesse is a younger man with fresh ideas and a tremendous understanding of people. He has been in the Peace Corps for a few years in Turkey and India. That experience gives him an understanding of world problems that many of us don't have."

Concerning the responsibility a university and its Board of Trustees has to its students, Mrs. Wise said, "The university has to be a place where a student sets his values and goals in and out of class. It is a place where a person should be able to learn as much as he can in order to find himself."

"He must have the opportunity to interact with all kinds of people. We need the skills that we learn in college, but we also need room for other's ideas. Whether or not a person likes or agrees with Al Capp or Muhammad Ali, he should still experience interaction with him in order to be able to find his true self."