

Variable cloudiness, windy, and cold with occasional snow flurries through tomorrow. High today and tomorrow in the low 40's, low tonight near 30. Partly cloudy and continued rather cold Friday.

The Daily Collegian

Chance To Talk

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Seven Cents

Due to 'Undue Influence'

USG Court Rules Out Fraternity Race

By LARRY REIBSTEIN and STEVE SOLOMON
Collegian Staff Writers

The Undergraduate Student Government Supreme Court last night voided election ballots for fraternity candidates.

The USG elections commission announced that new elections will be scheduled for next Monday in the Hetzel Union Building.

Supreme Court Chief Justice Harry Hill said "undue influence" by pollsters prevented a fair election.

"The USG Supreme Court believes that the elections commission (i.e. pollsters) had influence on the balloting during Monday's elections. Secrecy of the ballot was violated and the pollsters misinformed an unknown number of voters on this date.

"We of the court feel that these infrac-

tions prevented a fair election from taking place. I hereby rule in favor of a new election. The decision of the court is final," Hill said.

Barry Newman, fraternity candidate, made the appeal to the court to rule out the ballots. He charged that pollsters instructed voters to vote for a slate of four candidates. Election rules state that a student may vote for less than four candidates.

The results of the other elections were made official. Joel Magaziner was elected freshman class president.

"I hope to make an attempt to unite the freshman class," Magaziner said. "I hope as soon as possible to follow through my platform for a freshman class newsletter."

Magaziner also indicated that he would probably appoint Rich Horn and Steve Kanter as co-vice presidents of the freshman class.

Walter Schoen and John C. Leighow won uncontested races in North. There were 33 write-in candidates, however, gathering a total of 58 votes.

Denny Lott, president of North Halls Council, attributed the splinter votes to poor campaigning by the candidates. He said that the North voters "wanted diversity."

The most closely contested race was in Pollock-Nittany, where seven candidates ran for three seats. Jan Fierst (220 votes), Victor Laupuma (203) and Steven Greenberg (198) gained USG seats, but Bonita Sue Cope (194) and Rich Malce (177) were close enough to cause Elections Co-chairman Mike Andrews to initiate several recounts.

"I'm going to work for better student-faculty communication," Miss Fierst said. "We need more action instead of words. All students should know what USG is doing and that it is not just a name."

Laupuma was overwhelmed with his election. "I never won anything before in my life," he said.

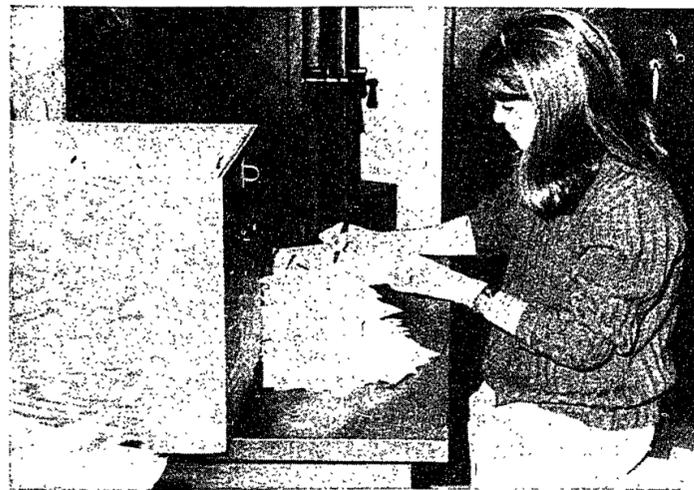
Student Vote in Senate
Joe Myers, elected from town, said that he would work for a student vote in the University Senate. He said that student franchise only in non-academic matters "would be a slap in the face."

"The University Senate should be a community senate," Myers said. "And I would include the Administration in it, as well."

Solomon, elections commissioner, said the turnout was "good." He indicated that contested races in North and South would have brought even more voters to the polls.

USG Results

- Following are the voting totals for the USG elections. * denotes winner
- North—2 seats
1. Walter Schoen* (231)
2. John C. Leighow* (215)
- South—1 seat
1. Helena Ruoti* (78)
- East—5 seats
1. Dave Schmitt* (704)
2. John Benjes* (680)
3. Bruce Shaw* (667)
4. John Johnston (545)
5. Terri Horst* (692)
6. Maisie Benefield* (652)
- Pollock & Nittany—3 seats
1. Jan Fierst* (220)
2. Steven Greenberg* (198)
3. Victor Laupuma* (203)
4. Tom Willenbecker (83)
5. Rich Males (177)
6. John Stevenson (135)
7. Bonita Sue Cope (194)
- Center—2 seats
1. Judy Elkington* (128)
2. Kathy Hilbush (99)
3. Etheria L. Brown* (123)
- Town—8 seats
1. Dennis Stimeling* (102)
2. Stephen Krausen (84)
3. Don Shall* (173)
4. Jim Antoniono* (95)
5. John Short (78)
6. Joe Myers* (156)
7. John Beisinger* (116)
8. Walter Grondzik (88)
9. David Penkala (83)
10. Paul DeWalt* (135)
11. Larry Rosenbloom* (91)
12. Michael Roehel* (153)
13. Evan Myers (44)
- West—2 seats
1. Russ Bensing* (169)
2. Ray DeLeve* (159)
3. Harold Woelfel Jr. (95)
4. Steve Macklin (154)
- Freshman Class President
1. Joel Magaziner* (344)
2. Craig Meliodosian (200)
3. Steve Reiss (233)
4. Michael Hogg (118)
5. John Szada Jr. (130)
6. Ronald LeBendig (227)
7. Thomas Lix (130)



Tabulating the Votes

A USG ELECTIONS official keeps track of the number of votes for each of the candidates. Paper ballots were used in the election due to a breakdown of voting machines.

TIM Vice President Terms Elections Turnout 'Poor'

By MIKE GOMEZ

Collegian Staff Writer

Town Independent Men's Council elections drew only a small amount of voter participation in two days of balloting.

According to TIM Vice President and Elections Commissioner Jeff Lobb, "Only about 400 students out of a

possible 9,000 eligible voters took part." Lobb termed the showing, "very poor."

He noted that last year it took at least 150 votes for a candidate to win a TIM seat while in this year's balloting only 40 votes were necessary to gain a council position.

Candidates finishing among the top 21 in the 28 man field were elected. The results were as follows: Bill Mohan, with 163 votes; Ronald A. Suppa, 133; Tom Green, 128; Joseph Amendola, 124; Joan Easley, 123; Ted Le Blang, 122 and Dennis Stimeling, 114.

Also elected were Fred Noll, 106; Thomas Carbaugh, 103; Richard Monti, 101; John Ingram, 99; R. Rand McAffee, 98; Henry Mishel, 94 and Frank Lordi, 91.

Others elected were Stephen Krausen, 65; Ned Schwartz, 62; John Short, 58; Eric Rosenthal, 56; Don Nauss, 47; Jeff Stengel, 42 and Terry Fundiak, 40.

Those not elected included William Freed, 39; Kristen Girrell, 37; Richard Pye, 37; Charles Shambaugh, 37; Jerry Boscia, 36; Dennis Mitchell, 31 and William Corry, 31.

Lobb suggested two reasons for the low election turnout. One was "a lack of publicity."

Another was the fact that the dates for the election had been changed, leaving many potential voters confused as to the actual dates for the balloting.

Lobb found one bright spot in the election, "I'm happy that all incumbents won," he said.

"Last year's group was the best working TIM council ever," David Rhoads, TIM secretary-treasurer, added.

Lobb stated that the low turnout will not hurt TIM's effectiveness as an organization.

"We still have a lot of support," he said, "it won't hurt us as a bargaining agent for students living in town."

Krausen said of his election, "I hope to help protect the

rights of students living in town."

Mohan, who received the highest vote total, merely stated, "Shucks, I'm a politician."

TIM balloting was held in conjunction with Undergraduate Student Government elections because, as Lobb said, "USG has the manpower to handle it."

According to TIM officials the newly elected council will hold its first meeting next Monday.

Controversy Persists

Paul McCartney Dead?

By ALLAN YODER

Collegian Editorial Editor

Abbey Road is the street; the crack on the stone wall is where Paul McCartney's car crashed; he's barefoot because no one is ever buried with his shoes on; and if you listen to the end of "Strawberry Fields Forever" while standing on your head, you can hear, very distinctly, "I buried Paul."

Most of it is symbolism with some interpretation and a smattering of fact. But that has not quieted the tremendous rumor mill which has been grinding our new angles to the "Paul McCartney is dead" controversy.

The Associated Press reported last night that Beatle representatives in London have denied all reports that McCartney is dead, describing him as " hale and hearty."

The "clues" which have convinced many persons that McCartney is dead have been sitting around on records and on record covers for the past three years. But it was not until last week that students started to uncover and interpret them.

The rumor seems to have begun last week when the Michigan State Daily, the student newspaper of Michigan State, ran an article on McCartney's death.

Supposedly, the popular vocalist and lyricist died in a car crash in London three years ago, before the release of the "Sgt.

Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" album. Pointing to that fact, some have said that he died on Abbey Road, which is also the name of the Beatle's new album, when he crashed into a wall.

Again according to rumor, the Beatles were working on an album entitled "Smiles." McCartney's death, however, caused them to abandon that album and to begin work on a new one—"Sgt. Pepper."

During the next two years, the Beatles also have produced "Magical Mystery Tour," "The Beatles—a Double Album," and their most recent, "Abbey Road."

In addition, Paul McCartney has been seen on the Johnny Carson Show, in the movie "Yellow Submarine" and around town in London.

But this argument has been answered by some with the allegation that McCartney has been replaced by the Beatles with a look alike named Billy Shears. Supposedly, Shears won a look alike contest before McCartney died and has posed as the "cute Beatle" ever since.

In fact, between the first song on "Sgt. Pepper" album and "A Little Help From My Friends" the Beatles sing the name "Billy Shears" as a Beatle.

Those that claim that they know McCartney's voice, and are sure it is him singing the

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Senate Committee Hears Views On Student Voting Procedures

By ROB McHUGH

Collegian Staff Writer

Nearly 50 people met last night to discuss details and procedures connected with potential student voting rights within the University Senate. The forum took place at an open meeting of the Senate Committee on Committees and Rules.

William Rabinowitz, chairman of the committee, told the audience that the meeting was held "to determine how students should be selected or elected to serve in the University Senate." He added that there was a "general feeling" within the committee that students should be allowed to vote and the committee was "not hung up" on this issue.

At the Oct. 7 Senate meeting, a proposal was introduced calling for full voting rights for all students currently serving on Senate committees. If this proposal were adopted, students would make up about 10 per cent of the Senate.

The 24 students now on committees enjoy full committee privileges and are entitled to address the Senate, but they cannot vote. These students are representatives of the Undergraduate Student Government, the Graduate Student Association and the Organization of Student Government Associations.

Rabinowitz told the Senate that any legislation giving voting rights to students would probably originate within his committee, and would require a set of constitutional changes. He called for

suggestions from the University community concerning procedures. Rabinowitz also said he hoped to present the necessary changes to the Senate at their next meeting which is scheduled for Nov. 4.

At last night's meeting, Rabinowitz called for procedures that would "appeal to the committee as sound and defensible" and would be acceptable to students, the Senate and the University Board of Trustees.

Any changes in the Senate constitution will require approval by the Board of Trustees. Richard Cunningham, a member of the Committee on Committees and Rules, said last night, "The Board of Trustees has never directly rejected Senate legislation or a resolution in its history."

Discussion last night centered on methods to be used in selecting students to serve in the Senate.

A representative of OSG said his organization favored selecting voting members in the same way students are now chosen to serve on the Senate committees.

Under this plan, any student attending a Commonwealth Campus would be eligible. Students submitting applications would be interviewed by a review board and would present their views to the OSG assembly, which meets three times a year. The assembly then would elect the OSG delegates.

The OSG representative said it would be impossible for a student to present his views to all Commonwealth Campus students.

Several people mentioned that as an alternative the student body at each individual campus be responsible for the election of a delegate or delegates.

Bill Burke, treasurer of GSA, said GSA wanted its delegates to be selected by the Graduate Student Council rather than be elected at large.

Charles Davis, professor of English who submitted the resolution for voting rights for students now on committees, said he favored a system that would be "representative not of the council, but of the graduate students as a whole."

Opinions varied on how undergraduate student delegates would be selected. Students suggested that they be elected at large, chosen by the individual colleges and chosen by other voting divisions, such as living areas.

Arthur O. Lewis, chairman of the Senate, said that unless a set of proposals is submitted to the Senate for the November meeting, action will be seriously delayed.

If the changes are submitted in November, discussion and amendments can take place at that time. The main motion could be voted on in December and be submitted to the Trustees at their January meeting.

Lewis said, if all these deadlines are not met, the Trustees probably would not act on the proposal until their next semi-annual meeting in June.

IDA Becomes Prime Target for New Left

By STEVE SOLOMON

Collegian Staff Writer

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(Editor's Note: This is the fifth of a seven-part series on U. S. Department of Defense-sponsored research at the University. Tomorrow's installment will focus on the Ordnance Research Laboratory, a special Navy research facility run by the University.)

The Students for a Democratic Society was in charge. Several doors on the Columbia University campus opened and deans and other shady elements of the Establishment were deposited outside. And then the doors were closed and the offices were occupied and the demands were issued and in a sudden swarm of newsmen descended upon New York City.

And it may very well be that the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) dates every event from that moment.

At that moment, the spring of 1968, SDS demanded that Columbia withdraw from corporate sponsorship of IDA, which does classified studies for the Pentagon. In subsequent moments, none of them so spectacular but all in their turn, student groups at other sponsoring universities—including Penn State—made similar demands. And IDA responded by chaging its corporate structure.

Antiwar Target

For the New Left, and especially the militant SDS, IDA (pronounced as in the girl's name) has been an almost too-good-to-be-true target for antiwar activities. Virtually powerless to strike at the Pentagon, SDS and its loose alliance of supporters have been striking at the closest manifestations of the military at hand. And like the Pentagon, itself cringing under attack from Congress, IDA's peace has disappeared, soured on student frustration with the Vietnam war and singled with obscenities and strikes and demonstrations.

IDA, with headquarters a short jump from the Pentagon, is a private, non-profit defense "think-tank" with a \$14 million annual budget and a staff of approximately 600, plus a number of consultants in the academic community. It

breaks down into the Weapons Systems Evaluation Division (WSED), Research and Engineering Support Division (RESD) and Communications Research Division (CRD), all of which are engaged in weapons research.

The Jason Division, which employs part-time 40 to 45 of the nation's most outstanding university scientists, is oriented primarily toward issues of national security, such as the antiballistic missile and Vietnam.

Essentially identical to other federally-funded research organizations such as the RAND Corporation, IDA nevertheless was bequeathed a critical defect at birth. Whereas RAND was founded by the Air Force and assigned a board of directors who serve as individuals and not as representatives of other organizations, IDA was created as the corporate creature of 12 universities, under the trusteeship of officers representing each of them.

The rationale behind this unique relationship goes back to 1956, when IDA was founded. The Cold War was thriving at the time and both the United States and the Soviet Union were engaged in crash missile programs. Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, so the story goes, was concerned about the dearth of scientific competence in the Defense Department's Weapons Systems Evaluation Group (WSEG), which is charged with analyzing the effectiveness of various weapons. Salary advantages and the desire to remain in an academic setting was apparently keeping the high-level talent away from the government.

Wilson asked James R. Killian, Jr., then president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, if his institution would provide scientific research for WSEG. Killian, already involved in strategic and intelligence studies for the Eisenhower Administration, thought it preferable to have an academic consortium tackle the task, thus providing a broader base for the recruitment of scientific talent.

IDA then was founded as a corporate entity under the trusteeship of officers representing five universities: Cal Tech, Case, MIT, Stanford and Tulane. Seven

more institutions joined in the next six years: the University of California, Chicago, Columbia, Illinois, Michigan, Penn State and Princeton.

Obscurity Shattered

Operating uncontroversially for almost a decade, IDA's obscurity was shattered in the fall of 1967 by protesting students at the University of Chicago and Princeton University. Princeton students were especially incensed; von Neumann Hall on the Ivy League campus housed the Communications Research Division of IDA, a highly secret group working on "specialized problems of communications"—allegedly, code-making, code-breaking and related matters.

Faculty committees established at both universities considered relations with IDA. Both recommended that their institutions remove their names and prestige from IDA; many faculty members were disturbed that the universities had sanctioned an organization over which they had no effective control, since 75 to 80 per cent of IDA's work is classified.

The demonstrations at Columbia University the following spring gave the issue national exposure. Protesting the University's ties with IDA, Mark Rudd, the campus SDS leader, wrote Columbia President Grayson Kirk that "all Columbia professors currently employed by the IDA (should) be obliged to resign their posts as IDA military-intellectuals."

The tension spread to Penn State, like Columbia a sponsoring institution, but with only limited faculty ties with IDA. Neil Buckley, a traveling correspondent of SDS, led a drive to have Penn State sever its relationship with IDA, although the University had no professors employed by the Jason Division and, a year later, apparently had only three working for the institute in limited roles as consultants.

Indeed, at University Park, at least, the conservative campus, the IDA issue remained obscure. The Undergraduate Student Government did, in a fit of revolutionary fervor, pass a resolution on May 16, 1968, requesting information about the school's affiliation with IDA. A week later, University President Eric A. Walker, a trustee of IDA, replied.

A distinguished-looking man with thinning gray hair and glasses, Walker has been a staunch defender of defense research. During World War II, he helped develop the acoustic homing torpedo at the Underwater Sound Laboratory at Harvard University, and when the laboratory was divided into two separate working groups, in 1945 he headed the group transferred to Penn State as the Ordnance Research Laboratory.

In his reply, Walker quite predictably said that Penn State, as a corporate citizen, has the responsibility to see that the United States is never again caught in the unprepared, vulnerable position in which it found itself at the outset of World War II.

Plan National Defenses

"We believe that if the government (either state or federal) calls upon its citizens to do something which is in accordance with the established policy of the nation," he wrote, "they should do it. If the federal government calls upon Penn State to help plan national defenses, Penn State should do it."

Walker pointed to the University's affiliation with other organizations "possibly as many as 500," implying amazement that IDA was being singled out as an incarnation of the devil. He was asked what benefits Penn State receives from its formal relationship with the institute.

"I would say not a great deal," Walker answered, "although we have occasionally found it desirable to call upon some of the IDA people to help us in systems analysis and planning. One of the items on which we received considerable help was the system for setting up laboratory economic analyses for Pennsylvania counties. This work is still continuing at Penn State without any formal IDA assistance."

Although IDA officials emphasize that universities donate neither money nor facilities, Walker said that the institute benefited from its relationship with the University.

"The University maintains," Walker said, "through the president and vice president for research, a relationship with IDA involving assessment of the

quality and value of IDA work, examination of its organizational arrangements, and suggestions concerning its operations."

In retrospect, the students were late arrivals among those voicing ire with IDA. Though never a major controversy,

the institute had come under mild fire from Congress a few years earlier regarding its finances.

There were charges that IDA, along with other non-profit Defense Department-related research centers, was being overly extravagant with the taxpayers' money. A House committee study revealed a pair of rather dubious expense account adventures and charged that IDA's salaries were somewhat more liberal than those paid at comparable institutions.

IDA refuted the charge, although the May 17, 1968 issue of Science magazine revealed that recently retired IDA presi-

dent, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, received an annual salary of \$49,000 and 71 other IDA professionals, received at least \$25,000.

Became Concerned

It was the shenanigans on campus, though, that most deeply wounded IDA. Faculty members who previously had been unaware of their university's relationship with IDA—or more likely, who had never heard of IDA—suddenly became quite concerned with the issue.

"Not a few faculty members felt that their lack of knowledge of the university's ties with IDA and of the nature of IDA's work for the government, much of which was classified, was unacceptable, because of their feeling that they were not sufficiently involved in determining the conduct of the university's affairs," Robert W. King, a ranking IDA official told me. "In some places, the view was quite strong that if the faculty could not be informed about all the work in which the university had the remotest involvement, then that association should be discontinued."

Pressure from both faculty and students led to a change in IDA's corporate structure in the spring of 1968. Members of the Institute now served as individuals, and not as representatives of universities and elected trustees (including themselves) from the general public.

The campus demonstrations also affected at least one of the sponsoring institutions. Princeton, in September 1969, made it official policy to avoid membership in research groups engaging in such projects as government defense work.

A policy statement issued by the University Research Board and approved by faculty and students declared that membership would be avoided in organizations characterized by, among other things, classified work, and work "generally inappropriate to the objectives of the university." The statement said that Princeton's experience with IDA "indicates that the university should scrutinize outside memberships carefully."

But for IDA, there was in reality little effect, except perhaps some undesired

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