



Hugging the bar

STANFORD'S STEVE HUG, the 1974 NCAA Gym Champ does a kehr-in on the high bar.

Photo by Randy J. Woodbury

Nixon returns home, optimistic on summit

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon returned yesterday from a sudden summit in Paris, his aides saying that the world leaders he met still view him as a key force in the quest for global stability.

Especially bolstered, according to White House officials, were hopes for Nixon's upcoming trip to the Soviet Union, with some progress already recorded on the issue of nuclear controls.

Nixon went to the French capital to attend a memorial service for Georges Pompidou, the French president who died Tuesday.

While there, Nixon met with the leaders of seven nations also in Paris for the Pompidou memorial.

According to presidential chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig, the meetings did not cover the Watergate scandal or President Nixon's domestic problems. However, it was apparent that the administration was trying to indicate Nixon's important role in world affairs as a buttress against moves for impeachment.

"It was very evident that European leaders and world leaders with whom the President met," Haig told reporters on the flight back from Paris, "continue to look to the United States and President Nixon as an essential factor in the realization of the continuing effort to develop a structure for a stable international environment."

Nixon spent yesterday morning meeting separately with Soviet President Nicolai Podgorny and Japanese Premier Takeo Tanaka. Saturday Nixon saw officials from Great Britain, West Germany, Italy, Denmark and France.

During the Podgorny meeting, Haig said that great progress was made on the matter of nuclear arms limitations.

The general said the two leaders emphasized President Nixon's late June summit meeting in Moscow.

The President landed at nearby Andrews Air Force Base and immediately boarded a helicopter for his retreat at Camp David in the Maryland mountains.

He will stay overnight before returning to the White House. His only announced appointment for this week is a campaign trip to Michigan on behalf of a Republican candidate running in a special congressional election.

Neither Haig nor Ronald L. Ziegler, President Nixon's press spokesman, would provide any substance to support the claim of expected major accomplishments during the June meeting.

On other matters, Haig said Tanaka renewed an invitation for President Nixon to visit Japan. The American leader said he hopes to do so sometime in 1974.

The two White House aides insisted to reporters that Nixon's weekend meetings were initiated by the other foreign officials.

But sources in the American diplomatic community in Paris as well as some foreign embassies there had indicated that Nixon took the opportunity of the Pompidou memorial to arrange for the mini-summit.

The talks with Podgorny, which were held at the U.S. ambassador's residence in Paris, lasted two hours.

Reports hint Rebozo gave Nixon money

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Herbert W. Kalmbach declined yesterday to confirm or deny published reports that C.G. "Bebe" Rebozo told him he had given money intended as political contributions to President Nixon's brothers and personal secretary.

The reports, published by the Washington Post and New York Times, quoted sources as saying Kalmbach testified under oath to the Senate Watergate committee about a conversation with Rebozo. Those sources quoted the sources as saying that Kalmbach said Rebozo told him that he, Rebozo, had given part of a secret cash contribution to F. Donald Nixon and Rose Mary Woods, Nixon's secretary.

The Times' story also included Edward Nixon as an alleged recipient of the money.

"The only response I can make is no

comment," Kalmbach, Nixon's former personal attorney, said in a telephone interview from his home in Newport Beach, Calif. "I'm sorry I can't be more helpful."

The Times quoted well-placed sources as saying Kalmbach told the Senate committee last month that Rebozo had asked him a year ago for advice about the \$100,000 contribution received from Howard Hughes. The money was returned last year.

It was not determined in the published reports whether the alleged transactions between Rebozo and the others were gifts or loans. The amount of money allegedly involved also was not mentioned.

Rebozo's attorney, William S. Frates, said his client flatly denied the Kalmbach statements. The Times said Rebozo had also made the denial under oath before the Watergate committee.

Tornado victims pick up pieces

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

In temporary shelters, living on borrowed goods, the victims of last week's tornados tried to put the tragedy behind them yesterday and prepared to resume their daily activities.

The reminders of the storm that swept through 11 states and Canada, claiming some 300 lives and causing uncounted millions of dollars in damage, were everywhere: mass funerals for the victims, disaster relief centers to aid the homeless, shattered buildings.

In Brandenburg, Ky., an Ohio River town of 1,600 about 30 miles from Louisville, 1,800 persons attended an interdenominational funeral service for the town's 30 residents killed in the Wednesday tornado.

"It was our feeling that it would not be good for the community to have separate funerals for everybody," said one of the ministers at the service. "Everybody would want to go to all of them and it could go on for days."

The town was half destroyed by the tornado, and for some it is impossible to rebuild.

"It just isn't Brandenburg anymore," said Ellis Blake, 67, as he surveyed the wreckage in the town. But as he spoke, chain saws reverberated as a cleanup continued.

Federal officials estimated damage to insured private property in tornado-stricken areas at over half a billion dollars. That figure doesn't count uninsured damage or damage to government property.

More than 6,000 are homeless, ac-

ording to authorities. Thomas Dunne, head of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, said the government will do its best to provide shelters, using the nearly 7,000 mobile homes which are stored in warehouses for such purposes. He said, however, that it would take time.

"It's not going to happen in a day or a week," Dunne said Saturday in Atlanta, Ga., after a two-day tour of six states declared federal disaster areas. Officials said the delay stemmed from problems

in hooking up the mobile homes to water, sewage and power lines.

Bobby Blalock, a spokesman for the federal disaster center in Dalton, Ga., said yesterday morning that 15 families had been processed at the center "and we expect more this afternoon after church." He said the people sought "temporary housing, loans and some of them wanted a combination of services."

Even while mourning their dead, the living looked to the future. Three hundred students from the Kentucky Baptist

Theological Seminary in Louisville were dispatched, one to a home, to act as carpenters and help rebuild damaged structures.

The death toll on Sunday stood at 314. Alabama reported 81 dead, Kentucky reported 72, Tennessee, 46; Ohio 38, including the guardsman whose body was recovered; Indiana, 41, Georgia, 16, North Carolina, 5, Michigan, 3, Illinois, 2, Virginia, 1, West Virginia, 1, and Ontario, Canada, 8.

Chinese classes stress focus on practical skills

By JOE NAPSHA
Collegian Staff Writer

The Chinese purpose in education is different from that in the United States. There, the schools are part of the class struggle, industrial production and scientific research.

That was the conclusion of Doris Seward, executive assistant to the President, as a result of her recent visit to China.

Seward and a group of 23 educators spent "eight or nine very intense days" looking at the whole range of the Chinese education system. She said they visited numerous universities and elementary schools.

Most of Chinese education involves the student in practical work which he will use outside of the classroom, Seward said. She said this was shown by the work of Chinese students who packaged used generators to send to people in the farmlands.

"They feel that education is not just receiving but contributing," Seward said.

Although both educational systems have kindergartens, middle schools, high schools and colleges, the Chinese students cannot choose their school or vocation, she said.

Speaking on the cultural revolution in China, Seward said she saw the arts as part of the revolution, with artists' endeavors subjugated to overt political messages.

The political atmosphere was everywhere, with huge posters of Marx, Lenin, Engels and Stalin on walls. Those of Mao Tse-tung occupied a wall by themselves. Political teachings were part of every school day, Seward said.

While the people may not have democratic liberties, Seward said the Chinese do "have a business of self-criticism which is difficult to transpire into our idea of freedom of speech."

The people's aim is to compare today's

China with the way of life before the revolution, not with America, Seward said.

One improvement in China has been the food situation. While food shortages were prevalent before Mao's control, the group was told there is now no hunger problem with more food stores and many more consumer goods than before, Seward said.

Strong attention to physical fitness is another aspect of Chinese life, Seward said, with morning exercises and mass calisthenics.

The people were very friendly, Seward said, and the children would surround their group and clap in friendship.

Most transportation to the cities was on bikes rather than cars, which gave the cities a silence broken only by the sound of tires over the streets, she said.

Most people work very hard with long hours, Seward noted, but all feel a sense of work responsibility at every level.



Dr. Doris Seward

Photo by L. Pharo, III

Handicapped criticize University facilities

Editor's note: This is the first of a two-part series examining the problems of handicapped students at the University.

By ANNE BRUBAKER
Collegian Staff Writer

Adjusting to college life is not easy for any student. For about 400 physically handicapped students at Penn State, this adjustment presents some special problems.

"The University is totally unsympathetic to the needs of the handicapped," said Robert Stefanko assistant dean of continuing education and professor of mining engineering.

Stefanko, himself confined to a wheelchair, said handicapped students are discouraged from coming to Penn State because of the University's total lack of adequate facilities and services.

"Handicapped students are constantly frustrated by little things which the University could easily fix," Stefanko said, citing cultural and sports events attendance as a difficulty for handicapped students.

Stefanko, an avid sports fan, said he no longer attends many sports events because it has become increasingly difficult to find parking near Beaver stadium or Rec Hall.

Ann Cope (10th-advertising), who is confined to a wheelchair, said special wheelchair sections should be made available at football games.

"It takes all the fun out of going when I have to spend 20 minutes hassling with the usher to get a spot at the bottom of an entrance ramp," she said.

Schwab prevents many handicapped students from attending cultural events because it has no ramps or ground level entrances.

The lack of special registration procedures is another major complaint among handicapped students.

"No one goes out of their way to help you during registration. You have to be able to maneuver around all the stairs, lines and people on your own," said Kathy Peer (12th-rehabilitation education).

Peer, who wears leg braces, said she has had to go on the floor of Rec Hall to pick up courses every registration for the past four years.

"I don't think it would be that difficult for the registration people to make sure all handicapped students receive the

"The administration begins with the assumption that you can't possibly manage to adjust, and you have to prove them wrong."

courses they preregister for. Even a little thing like that would help," she said.

Registration and attending University functions are not the only problems physically handicapped students face. First they have to be admitted to the University.

"The administration begins with the assumption that you can't possibly manage to adjust, and you have to prove them wrong," Cope said.

Every application form includes a request to indicate any

physical handicap. When an application is returned indicating a handicap, the Admissions Office said it is sent to John Hargleroad, director of University Health Services. Hargleroad must give the applicant a medical clearance before he or she is considered for admission to the University.

Hargleroad said he contacts each student to find out the details of his handicap.

"This campus is not very well-designed for handicapped students, and we must determine if their problem will really interfere with their stay here," he said.

If the student has a severe handicap and requires a companion, Hargleroad informs the Volunteer Service Center, the Student Assistance Center, the State Rehabilitation Office, the Rehabilitation Education Department and Student Aid.

"Sometimes one of these groups can provide a volunteer companion, but the University can't guarantee anything," he said.

If such a student cannot hire a companion before he arrives at Penn State, he usually will not be admitted, Hargleroad said.

Peer pointed out several flaws with the medical clearance procedure.

"Ritenour kept my application until March even though I received Medical clearance in December. By the time my application got back to the Admissions Office there were no places left. Luckily I was persistent and complained. Admissions gave me the first available spot, but I can imagine there have been similar cases where the student wasn't so lucky," she said.

At Penn State, in addition to those with visible handicaps like the orthopedic and the blind, there are many students with invisible handicaps. These include cardiac cases, diabetics, epileptics, asthmatics, alcoholics, anemics and many others.

After a handicapped student is admitted he is not required to report to Ritenour for periodic evaluations.

"The services of the physical therapist and the mental health clinic are available, but we have no special counseling or therapy program," Hargleroad said.

The only place on campus where the physically handicapped can receive some special counseling and services is the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation (BVR). This is a state agency under the direction of Gene Sarson, an adjunct instructor of speech pathology and audiology at the University.

Sarson, the supervising counselor for the 400 disabled students, is also in charge of financial aid for the handicapped.

Students are encouraged to apply for all other scholarships — PHEAA, EOP, Basic Opportunity Grants, senatorial and private scholarships — before turning to the BVR for aid because BVR aid is usually minimal.

"Very seldom can we provide the complete cost of room, board and tuition. Also we can't provide companions or money to hire companions," Sarson said.

"There are some people on campus who are completely funded through state aid, but whose parents are paying the cost of the companion's education. It can be a vicious cycle," Sarson added.

In addition to aid, the bureau can provide diagnostic evaluation, counseling, physical restoration and job placement.

But some students feel the BVR really isn't much help. "It's usually easier and faster to do things yourself than to ask them," one wheelchair student said.

Peer agreed, saying "BVR provides my braces, for which I'm grateful, but last year a pair broke. It took them seven months to get the braces fixed. It's hard enough to get around campus let alone with braces that don't fit correctly."