



Photo by Ed Golomb

*The Human Mudpie*

TAU KAPPA EPSILON BROTHER JOHN "HESS" SOKALSKY seeks shelter from a dunking in the mud-flour-water pool at the fraternity's Spring Week festivities.

# Internationals encounter problems

Editor's note: Following is the first of a three-part series examining the international student program at Penn State.

By RICHARD CROMONIC  
Collegian Staff Writer

Almost 900 students on this campus must put up with complications over and above those the remaining thousands must endure. They must stand in more lines and fill out more forms than most students, with the added hardship of deciphering the English language. They cannot work off-campus without special permission. They have to submerge themselves in the bizarre American culture and still keep their own identities.

They are international students, here from countries like Afghanistan and Zaire; names that, to most of us, are just meaningless splashes of color on maps. They call those places home.

More than 90 per cent of international students are graduates. According to Dante V. Scalz, former director of the International Student Affairs Center, home countries keep undergraduate students to build their own educational systems and to keep them in their native cultures during influential years. Universities like Penn State provide more specialized educations, especially in technical and scientific fields.

"No campus needs foreign students more than does University Park, located as it is here in Happy Valley, so insulated from the rest of the world," Scalz once said.

Students who finance themselves generally said they consider themselves upper-class at home. Others are sponsored by their governments or private

institutions and corporations. Bahram Zand-Biglari (14th-electrical engineering) is here on an Iranian Navy scholarship. He said that upon graduation he must serve three years in the Iranian Navy for every year he attends school here. The naval attaches in Washington are considered his sponsors and guardians.

Jose Bashbush (graduate-petroleum engineering), from Mexico, is sponsored by an oil corporation and will return to the company on completion of his training.

Virtually every international student spoken to said he intends to return to his native country.

Ardeth L. Frisby, administrative assistant to the International Student Affairs Office, said the office is the legal liaison with the U.S. Immigration Department. It keeps track of necessary deadlines and forms to be completed for address changes, job applications and visa renewals.

Bashbush said he once got immersed in his studies and his visa expired, but the center contacted him before he got in trouble. "You have to take care of these little things," he said.

Frisby said that a student could be deported for not complying with the rules, but she added, "Nothing like that ever happens. There are no problems. That's our job."

The university also provides a handbook specifically designed for international students. It explains credit loads and grades but also describes their English language proficiency requirements, compulsory medical insurance, visas, arrival-departure records and alien file numbers.

The center can provide a small emergency loans for deaths, illnesses and other emergencies. It also provides advisers for international students who help not only with academic matters but with adjustments to American life.

David Holmes, Frisby's assistant, said

# Lawyer: Nixon case hinges on payments

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon's chief lawyer indicated yesterday he believes the House impeachment inquiry hinges on whether the President approved hush money payments to Watergate defendants.

And the presidential tape transcripts released last week, said attorney James St. Clair, prove that Nixon "neither authorized...nor knew" about such a payment.

Both St. Clair and White House Chief of Staff Alexander M. Haig Jr., appearing separately on televised interview programs, predicted that Nixon would be vindicated in the House.

Haig said the edited transcripts were published by the President "to convince the American people for the first time that he had nothing to hide."

St. Clair insisted the tapes make it clear Nixon rejected, in a March 21, 1973, conversation with John W. Dean III, the demands for money from Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt.

Yet, there are several apparent contradictions on that issue in a reading of that transcript.

When Dean tells Nixon that such demands may eventually reach \$1 million, Nixon replies: "We could get that. On the money, if you need the money you could get that."

Moments later, the President says: "But in the end, we are going to be bled

to death...and in effect look like a coverup. So that we can't do."

Later yet, the topic turns to a specific demand from Hunt for \$120,000. Nixon: "Would you agree that that's the prime thing that you damn well better get that done?"

A month later, on April 17, Nixon and H. R. Bob Haldeman are trying to recall the March 21 discussion. Nixon says: "I

didn't tell him to go get the money, did I?" Haldeman responds: "No."

St. Clair, who appeared on NBC's "Meet the Press," said that in releasing the transcripts, Nixon felt he had given the House Judiciary Committee everything he thinks they need.

St. Clair will represent the President in proceedings expected to begin this week in the panel's impeachment inquiry.

# Kissinger, Gromyko combine peace effort

AMMAN, Jordan (AP)—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger flew here yesterday and his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko arrived in Syria in an apparently coordinated effort to end the fighting in the Golan Heights.

Artillery duels on the Israeli-Syrian cease-fire line continued Sunday but Israeli Information Minister Shimon Peres expressed guarded optimism the fighting might subside "in another day."

American officials had said Kissinger won an agreement from Syria on Saturday to slow down the 55-day-old Golan fighting.

Kissinger arrived in Jordan yesterday afternoon following extended talks with Israeli leaders. He conferred for three hours with Jordan's King Hussein and his top aides about their hopes for an Israeli pull-back on the west bank of the Jordan River, and for increased U.S. economic aid.

Hussein and Kissinger were also thought to have discussed the Geneva peace talks and the Palestinian issue in general.

Peres said Israel had made a re-evaluation "of our current position" after the latest round of talks with Kissinger, and observers understood this

as a hint Israel might modify its refusal to surrender any territory taken from Syria in 1967.

The Israeli government met yesterday to discuss compromise proposals but a spokesman said no decision had been reached.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko arrived yesterday in Damascus for talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad and reportedly with Palestinian Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat.

The American secretary began his fifth Middle East peace mission last week with meetings in Geneva with Gromyko who said on his arrival in Damascus yesterday. "I'm confident these consultations will prove fruitful for both sides."

The Communist party daily, Pravda, reminded its readers yesterday that Kissinger and Gromyko agreed in Geneva that their two nations should "strive to coordinate their efforts for a peaceful settlement" in the Middle East.

However, U.S. officials traveling with Kissinger made no reference Sunday to Gromyko's Damascus trip and maintained Kissinger has no plans to meet with the Soviet minister when Kissinger returns to Damascus tomorrow.

# Although speed limits generally ignored

# Survey indicates slower driving

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Americans generally are ignoring the nationwide 55 mile-an-hour speed limit imposed to save gasoline, but they are driving more slowly than they did before the energy crisis, an Associated Press survey shows.

The AP sent reporters in the 48 contiguous states to drive on the highways on May 1, keeping at a steady 55 m.p.h. pace. In all but a handful of states, drivers whizzed by cars traveling at the legal limit.

Authorities say the number of speeding tickets is up. Troopers in Oregon and Texas say they've made more than twice as many arrests for speeding this spring than they did last year.

Accidents and traffic deaths are down. The National Safety Council says traffic deaths this March were 25 per cent lower. Some states reported that the fatality rate had been cut in half.

The average speed of cars in most areas covered by the AP survey was between 65 and 70 m.p.h., above the legal limit, but below the rate motorists used to travel when the legal limit was 70 m.p.h.

Under legislation passed by Congress late last year, the states were given until March 4 to lower the speed limit to 55 mph. All 50 states complied.

An AP road check in January showed that motorists in states which lowered their speed limit before the deadline were obeying the law, driving at about 55 mph.

The latest survey indicates, however, that the growing availability of fuel has

made motorists careless about conservation.

"As the gas shortage goes down, people apparently feel the speed limit should be brought back up...and I think they feel justified in speeding up," said trooper Stephen Blydensburgh who patrols the New York State Thruway.

The average speed on the toll road — which used to have a 65 limit — was between 60 and 70 during the AP check. Police report speeding arrests this April were about 30 per cent higher than in the same month last year.

The legal speed limit on major highways in Virginia used to be 70 and many motorists whizzed along at 80.

Now, a car going 55 along Interstate 95 was passed by as many as 15 vehicles in five minutes. Most were going 65 to 70. "Everybody who came along passed me," said the driver who kept to the 55 limit.

Motorists had mixed reactions about the lower limit. Some said it was more enjoyable and gave them more time to gaze at the scenery. But most reported it was difficult to keep the speedometer from creeping up to match the flow of traffic and they said the slower speeds were monotonous.

State police say they are vigorously enforcing the new limit and cite increased arrest statistics to back up their claim.

But only one AP staff member — in Indiana — actually saw a patrol car stop anyone, while several reporters said they saw police ignore vehicles going well over 55.

Authorities in most areas do allow drivers a little leeway, handing out warning citations or ignoring motorists who are

# Indochina: no peace for embattled people

SAIGON (AP) — Fifteen months after an agreement was signed to end the war in Vietnam, there is no peace — in Vietnam or in neighboring Cambodia.

The battlefields of Vietnam and Cambodia are as turbulent and bloody as ever and troubles — economic, political and military — continue to mount.

There is a prevailing desperation among the people. The young say there is no future: they are put into a meat grinder that hasn't stopped since the cease-fire agreement was signed Jan. 27, 1973.

Official Saigon command statistics show nearly 100,000 South Vietnamese killed, wounded and missing since the cease-fire began, nearly 60,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong claimed killed.

In Cambodia, 40,000 people — half of them children — are surrounded and cut off by insurgents, more than a score dying or being wounded each day as the Khmer Rouge tighten their ring around Longvek, 25 miles north of Phnom Penh.

Their desperation is evident as they try to scramble onto the few hovering Cambodian helicopters that dare to land, hurling themselves inside, a last minute grasp to hang onto the skids, dangling from the air as the aircraft takes off.

What's more, there is little hope for

peaceful negotiations to strengthen the cease-fire in Vietnam. In Cambodia, there is no truce, and even less hope for negotiations.

# Runoff to decide French vote

PARIS (AP)—French voters yesterday sent Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand and Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing into a runoff election May 19 that will make one of them president of France.

With official tallies covering all but a handful of the returns, Mitterrand had 10,935,763, or 43.6 per cent of the balloting; Giscard d'Estaing, candidate of the Independent Republican party, had 8,286,382 votes, or 32.85 per cent, and Gaullist candidate Jacques Chaban-Delmas won 3,693,168 votes, or 14.64 per cent.

The rest of the votes were divided among nine candidates in a heavy turnout of France's more than 30.5 million voters who cast ballots under cloudy skies and scattered showers.

To win in the first balloting, one of the presidential hopefuls would have needed more than 50 per cent of the vote.

Mitterrand and Giscard d'Estaing said they were confident of victory. The finance minister was promised support by Premier Messmer and other Gaullist chieftains, although Chaban-Delmas refused to say whether he would support Giscard d'Estaing.

Communist boss Georges Marchais, whose party is officially backing Mitterrand, urged more support for the Socialist leader. The marshalling of forces behind both candidates is likely to make the final outcome very close, analysts said.

Chaban-Delmas conceded defeat after media computer projections predicted shortly after the polls closed that his major opponents would win the first two spots.

The projections said Mitterrand would receive between 43 and 45 per cent of the vote, Giscard d'Estaing 32 to 34 per cent,

and Chaban-Delmas between 12.4 and 14.5 per cent.

Giscard d'Estaing needs the support of the Gaullists to carry him ahead of Mitterrand in the runoff. This in turn would assure a continued, though diminished Gaullists' role in government.

Both Giscard d'Estaing and Mitterrand — among the most brilliant men in active French politics — have been presidential hopefuls for years. Mitterrand's power base is his rebuilt Socialist party. Giscard d'Estaing turned the Finance Ministry into one of the most powerful departments in the executive.

Both candidates have said they would pursue essentially the same foreign policy as the late President Georges Pompidou — national independence, friendship for the United States and a more positive role in European affairs.

The campaign centered mainly on domestic issues such as inflation, inequalities between rich and poor and the role of government in society.

Speaking to cheering supporters in the town of Chamallieres, Giscard d'Estaing declared last night, "I am now in a position to become president."

The computer projections, carried out in conjunction with public opinion organizations, were based on returns from voting in the country's major metropolitan areas. They were broadcast by the government-owned radio station and two privately owned stations.

At Mitterrand's headquarters, supporters expressed sharp disappointment that their candidate had apparently not received a majority of the vote, thereby necessitating a runoff election.



Photos by S.F. Williams

# First tour

ALAN ROSS, lead singer of the British rock group ROSS, performs in the IU'B Ballroom. The University Concert Committee brought the group to Penn State as part of its first American promotion tour. The five-man group consists of Alan Ross, lead guitar; Bob Jackson on keyboards; Tony Fernandez on drums; Steve Emery on bass guitar, and Rueben White on percussion. Ross says he enjoys playing for American audiences because they are more appreciative and responsive to the music than British audiences, and help the group soften up and really get into their music.

# Weather

Mostly cloudy and cool today and tonight with a few showers possible, high today 51. Low tonight 36. Tomorrow variable cloudiness and cool, high 55.