

# Dracula origin battled about

By LEAH ROZEN  
Collegian Staff Writer

Raymond McNally went "In Search of Dracula" along with a capacity crowd in Schwab last night. He was the opening speaker in Colloquy's occult series.

McNally is a professor of Russian and European History at Boston College where he has taught courses on Dracula. He is considered one of the foremost authorities on Dracula in the world, and his co-authored two books, *In Search of Dracula*, and *Dracula: A Biography of Vlad the Impaler*.

As if the Dracula of the films, who bites into the flesh of young maidens is not scary enough, McNally informed the crowd that there was a real Count Dracula who ruled in the 15th century in Transylvania. He was also known as Vlad the Impaler.

His nickname was derived from his favorite method of torture and killing. "Impalement is a lost art," McNally said.

He said that the real Dracula, whose history he has

traced and documented, used the classic method of impalement. He'd put his victim on the ground with each leg tied to a horse pulling in opposite directions. A large oiled stake, most frequently rounded, was then driven into the victim. The victim was lifted upright and then was allowed to slowly drift down upon the stake.

"It gave one a severe case of constipation," McNally said. "One generally died of exposure to the elements."

According to McNally, the real Dracula ruled in Transylvania, a small state in Rumania, between 1456 and 1462. In 1462 he was taken prisoner by the Hungarians. He regained his domain in 1476 but was killed two months later.

Because he killed more than 100,000 people during his reign, most of them by impalement, Vlad inspired many legends and folk tales. These were recorded in pamphlets and manuscripts of the time and provided McNally's documentation.

A 50-minute film accompanying McNally's talk showed woodcuts and paintings of the real Dracula. More than one woodcut in the film depicted Vlad eating

his meals surrounded by bodies of his victims suspended upon stakes.

McNally praised Bram Stoker's novel *Dracula*. "Stoker really did his homework in writing that," he said. McNally said that Stoker had studied his Transylvanian locations and scenic descriptions.

"It is a great novel in the horror genre because it is realistic," McNally said.

Before the film began McNally said, "I like to think that the real Dracula was such a powerful person that he literally reached out beyond the grave to the authors like Bram Stoker. That would make him one of the truly undead."

McNally said that as far as he knew, there was no connection between the real Dracula and vampirism. He said that Stoker used a combination of Vlad the Impaler and the many vampire legends prevalent in Rumania in his book.

During the question and answer period following the film, McNally was asked if he believed in vampires. "I do not believe in vampires, but I'm afraid of them," he answered.

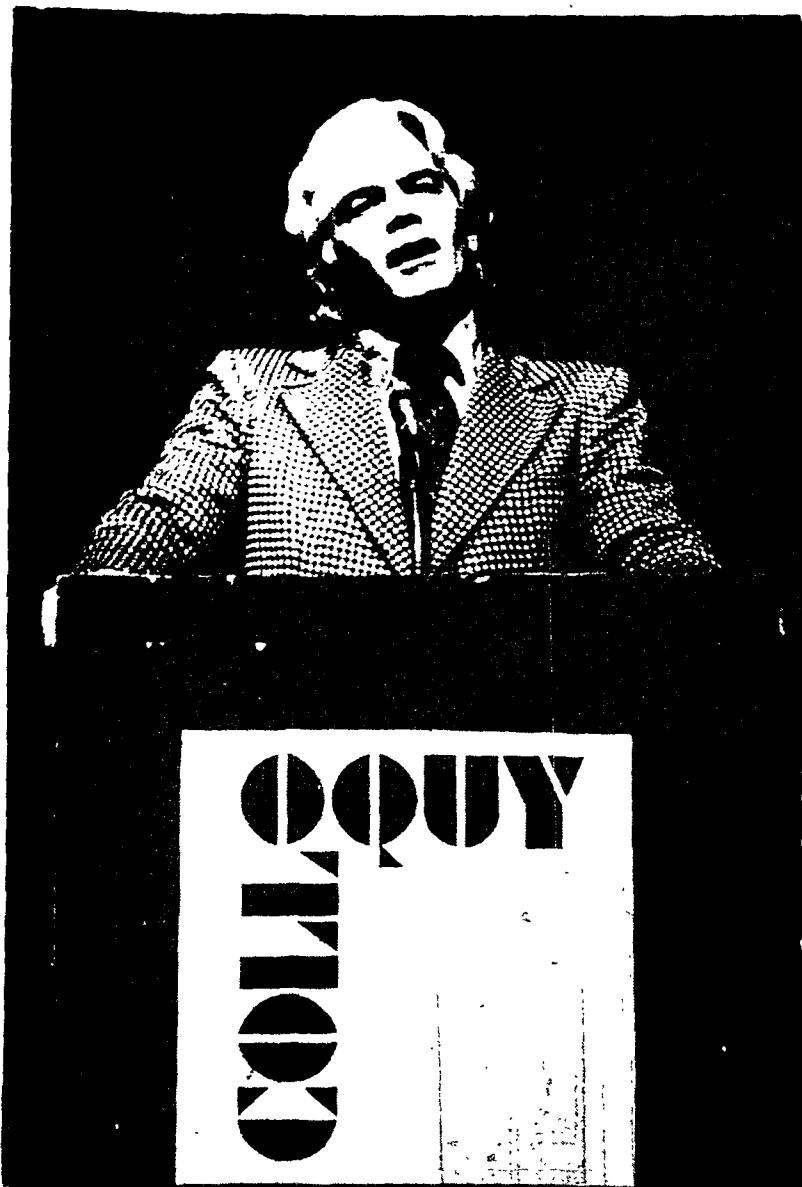


Photo by Ed Golomb

## the daily Collegian

Monday, October 21, 1974  
Vol. 75, No. 85 10 pages  
University Park, Pennsylvania  
Published by Students of The Pennsylvania State University  
Ten cents per copy

# Ford, Mexican president to meet

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ford holds his first official meeting with a Latin American chief of state today when he confers at the border with Luis Echeverria Alvarez, president of Mexico. The talks are expected to center

on trade, oil and illegal migrants. Ford and Alvarez will confer on both sides of the border in the area of Nogales, two cities with the same name facing each other across the international line between Arizona and Sonora, Mexico.

Bilateral issues were expected to take precedence over such hemispheric matters as the Inter-American system in general and Cuba in particular.

The oil issue came to the fore only a week ago, following press reports of the discovery of rich petroleum fields in southeastern Mexico, with recoverable reserves of high-grade crude estimated at anywhere between 1 and 20 billion barrels.

The importance of Mexico's new oil find was underscored yesterday when a spokesman for the Mexican president announced that Echeverria will bring his two top oil experts to the meeting with Ford.

Echeverria spent yesterday in remote Cabo San Lucas, Baja California, preparing for the talks. He met there with natural resources minister Horacio de la Pena and with Antonio Devali, the president of the government-owned petroleum company Pemex. Both will accompany Echeverria to Nogales, the spokesman said.

The spokesman had no immediate reaction to a Latin American news agency report from Washington that Ford would offer to authorize entry of a limited number of Mexican farm workers if Mexico would help police the

border against clandestine entry. "The Mexican government wants an agreement with the United States whereby our citizens who work in the United States will have legal protection and receive humane and just treatment," he said. "We are ready to sign an agreement to set an annual quota of workers."

Rogers C.B. Morton, recently named to head a new U.S. national energy program, told a Senate committee this week that reports of the new oil find in Mexico's Tabasco and Chiapas states made the Ford-Echeverria meeting "very timely."

Echeverria said in Mexico City Saturday the size of the new petroleum fields had been exaggerated abroad in an attempt to drive world oil prices. And Horacio Flores de la Pena, the natural resources minister, has declared that Mexico will "not sell a single barrel of oil" below prices being charged by the Arab countries.

The immigration problem is much older. After agreement was reached last year on salinity of the Colorado River, the problem of illegal Mexican migrants entering the United States by the millions each year moved to the forefront of controversial issues outstanding between the two North American neighbors.

Mexico has repeatedly asked the United States to revive the "bracero" program scrapped 10 years ago. Mexico's Foreign Secretary Emilio

Rabasa has had at least three meetings with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and one with President Ford in Washington on the matter.

Mexico is asking the United States to establish a mutually agreeable annual quota for entry of Mexican migrant workers into the United States. It also wants guarantees that the migrants be given the same treatment as U.S. farm workers.

But the Mexican efforts, despite promises by Kissinger, have been fruitless so far. U.S. officials said Washington recently informed Mexico it was unable to agree on a new "bracero" program.

Perhaps of greater long-term significance will be the talks on trade, since Mexico's economy is overwhelmingly tied to that of the United States. Mexico is the United States' largest client in Latin America and its fifth largest in the world. At the same time, over 70 per cent of Mexico's exports go to U.S. markets.

U.S. and Mexican chiefs of state have met on both sides of the border since Presidents William Howard Taft and Porfirio Diaz got together in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, in 1909.

## Weather

Mostly sunny today, high 43. Clear and not quite as cold as last night, low 30. Partly cloudy and warmer tomorrow, high 53.

What big teeth you have!

NOT THE SPEAKER — his subject. Boston College professor Raymond McNally, an expert on vampirism, spoke to a Colloquy audience last night about Dracula, vampires and what to do when they attack.

# Calendar study restricted

By JIM BARR  
Collegian Staff Writer

Despite heavy student opposition, members of the University Calendar Commission voted Friday to restrict their study to the semester system.

In three identical 11 to 9 votes, the commission first rejected the present term system, then any term system, then all other possible systems except the semester.

The vote was not for final recommendation, but only to concentrate study on four types of semester calendars to decide which might be the best for Penn State.

The commission did not completely rule out the other alternatives. They decided the other options be reevaluated if the semester system proves unworkable.

The votes followed reports from two student groups that polls taken on the issue showed student opinion heavily in favor of retaining the present term system or a term system without Christmas break at the beginning of Winter Term.

Pamela Levandoski, vice-president of the Undergraduate Student Government Academic Assembly, told commission members that a poll taken by Academic Assembly last week showed that of students responding, 323 favored keeping the term system, compared with 56 who wanted to change — a 6 to 1 margin.

Joe Taglieri, student representative to the University Faculty Senate, said a poll taken by the College of Earth and Mineral Sciences Student Council also was running in favor of keeping the term. However, he added that final results of the poll will not be available until today.

After the meeting, Commission Chairman Asa Berlin said the commission's vote should not be taken as a sign that the commission is ignoring student opinion. He said students do not understand all the dimensions of the issue and tend to vote only for what they know.

There was strong opposition from students when the University changed from the semester to the term system in 1962, he said. But after the students who had had the semester system graduated, the opposition died away.

The four semester plans the commission will study are:

— the traditional semester, starting after Labor Day with a Christmas break after the fourteenth week of instruction, a week of classes and a week of finals after Christmas, the second semester starting at the end of January and ending no later than May 23 or 24.

— an early semester, beginning between August 20 and 25 with all work, including finals, finished before Christmas, the second semester starting right after the holidays and ending no later than May 7.

— a short semester, with 14 weeks of instruction beginning after Labor Day and all work completed before Christmas, the second semester starting after New Year's and ending no later than April 25.

— a modified semester, 14 weeks of classes beginning after Labor Day and ending before Christmas with a week of concentrated study and a week of finals after the holidays. The second semester would start as soon as possible after finals and would end May 28 or 29.

# House hopefuls trade inflation remedies

By STEVE AUERWECK  
Collegian Staff Writer

Inflation was the issue as the two candidates for U.S. Congress from the 23rd District met face-to-face Friday morning for the first time.

Republican incumbent Albert W. Johnson and Yates Mast, his Democratic challenger, were guest speakers at a State College Area Chamber of Commerce meeting in the Hotel State College.

While Johnson and Mast agreed that President Ford's proposed five per cent tax surcharge is not the answer to inflation, they split on almost everything else, with Johnson supporting lower federal spending and business interests as Mast plugged away for "the little guy" — labor, small businessmen and senior citizens.

The two candidates each spoke for 15 minutes, Mast first, then took 20 minutes of questions from the floor.

Mast opened his segment with "a very somber message." "The country is probably in the worst crisis since the early 1930's," he said. "We've had six years of drift and inefficiency, and you know what we're paying."

Mast warned of a depression by late January, and attacked the "minor little Band-Aid-type approaches to the problem." Tax reform was the main solution Mast offered, calling the U.S. tax system "the most unfair and unjust of any country in the world." He noted that the tax act has grown to 12 volumes and almost 6,000 sections, and said he would press for removal of 58 major loopholes.

"Don't be taken by little simplistic things like deficit spending is the whole cause," Mast warned, saying there are at least six other causes, including high interest rates (which he blamed on the Federal Reserve), the outflow of money to foreign oil countries and large conglomerates.

Johnson, in response, said, "Congress is the culprit," referring to a number of instances where the Democratically controlled Congress appropriated more funds than former President Nixon had requested.

He gave numerous examples of his own attempts to hold down federal spending, and approved of a recently established budget control committee in the Congress.

"We must fix a budget and live within that figure," Johnson said. "If we do that you will never see another increase in the national debt."

Johnson commended Ford's inflation speech, with its suggestions for action by the executive branch, the Congress ("though it's not as much as you might expect") and the people.

He also said he would support a 600-page tax reform bill which is due to be introduced after the present Congressional recess. He said the bill would raise \$5-10 billion without the five per cent surcharge, and added that the bill should include most of the tax reforms Mast suggested.

In the question period, Mast answered by saying there is not nearly enough in the tax reform bill "Wilbur Mills has been fooling around with," a line that sent a wave of laughter over the audience.

Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, drew national attention two weeks ago after being stopped for drunk driving. He was in the company of an "exotic dancer," likewise drunk, who ran out of his car and jumped in the nearby tidal basin.

The plight of senior citizens ranked second to inflation on Friday morning, as Mast noted that a senior citizens group rated Johnson as voting wrong on 10 key votes out of 11.

Mast called this a disgrace, saying it came at a time when "some of these people are eating pet food."

Johnson pointed out that the group doing the rating is affiliated with the AFL-CIO, and criticized the labor organization's demands.

He then listed seven of the votes Mast referred to, explaining his position on each one. On most of them he disagreed with labor's asking for a "budget-breaking figure," that is, one which was higher than the president's request.

He also opposed federal aid to mass transit ("My people are not interested in financing trolley lines in Pittsburgh or Philadelphia"), and a legal services corporation ("All those lawyers have done ... is try to put through social issues as lawyers on the federal payroll").

Mast said Johnson's contact with the district is inadequate, noting that Johnson has but one office, 110 miles from State College, and one field representative.

"I guarantee you that if I am elected there will be at least four and probably five offices," Mast said, "and one's going to be right here in State College."

Johnson defended his system, saying he had opened additional offices when he was first elected, but "the person sat around the office most of the time."

He pointed out that the biggest industry in Centre County is Penn State, which has its own field representative in Washington. He said that a bill has just been passed to establish three or four huge diabetic research centers, and that he is working to have Penn State's Hershey Medical Center named as one.

On campaign contributions, Mast pressed for public financing of elections, saying, "Once a man accepts them (large gifts), is he really his own man anymore?"

Mast also said he would refuse contributions from labor if he were on the Education and Labor Committee, for example, or from lawyers if he were on the Judiciary Committee.

Johnson, who is the second-ranking minority member on Banking and Currency, has accepted many gifts from banking organizations.

Johnson agreed that contributions from vested interests can be a problem, singling out several Democrats who accept large gifts from labor. But he said a candidate needs at least \$10,000 to finance a campaign, so "that's the way it's got to be."

After questioning was cut off promptly at 9:30 a.m., a Johnson aide was heard to say, "He (Mast) was trying to debate you up there, but I got you out of it."

"Thank you," Johnson replied, clapping the aide on the shoulder, "Thank you."



"The country is probably in the worst crisis since the early 1930's."

Yates Mast



"We must fix a budget and live within that figure."

Rep. Albert Johnson