

# the daily Collegian

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Watch your step

THAI DANCERS DEMONSTRATE the coordination necessary in the bamboo dance called Lao Kratup-mai, a dance of celebration. The dance, used to celebrate the Thai holiday Loy Krathong is part of the International Holiday Festival activities continuing this week. See story on page eight.

Photo by Steve Gerhart

## Supreme Court rules on rights of accused

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Supreme Court ruled 6 to 2 yesterday that after a suspect exercises his right to remain silent about one crime, police may still question him about another.

The dissenting justices said the decision eroded the rights of suspects laid down in the milestone Miranda case in 1966, and predicted the Court eventually would overturn the ruling entirely.

In Miranda, Chief Justice Earl Warren ruled that a suspect must be advised of his rights to remain silent and to have a lawyer, and told that anything said can be used against him.

Yesterday, the Court majority said that even after a suspect chooses to remain silent under questioning about one crime, police can question him again later about other offenses.

The ruling reversed a Michigan Supreme Court decision vacating the conviction of Richard Bert Mosley for the January 1971 slaying of Leroy Williams in Detroit.

Justice William J. Brennan Jr., joined in dissent by Thurgood Marshall, said "today's distortion of Miranda's constitutional principles can be viewed only as yet another step toward the erosion and, I suppose, ultimate overruling of Miranda's enforcement of the privilege against self-incrimination."

But writing for the majority, Justice

Potter Stewart said the suspect's Miranda rights still were preserved.

Brennan's statement indicated a majority of justices might be awaiting replacement of William O. Douglas, who retired last month, before reversing Miranda.

Mosley had been picked up for questioning about a series of robberies. He told police he wished to remain silent, and interrogation stopped. Two hours later, other detectives informed Mosley of his rights and questioned him about the Williams killing.

Mosley did not object to questioning, and when police revealed he had been named by an accomplice, he made self-incriminating statements.

The Michigan court ruled the statements inadmissible as evidence, saying once Mosley exercised his right to silence about the robberies, police could not question him further.

Stewart, saying Mosley could have cut off questioning at any time, wrote: "The requirement that law enforcement authorities must respect a person's exercise that option counteracts the coercive pressures of the custodial setting."

Brennan, however, said the new ruling failed to ensure "that a confession is not obtained under the influence of the compulsion inherent in interrogation, and detention."

## King harassment indefensible

By DAVE MORRIS  
Collegian Managing Editor

Federal Bureau of Investigation wire taps and letter writing campaigns against the late Martin Luther King were indefensible acts, FBI agent Neil P. Shanahan told a group of Penn State students last night.

Speaking to the Pennsylvania Legal Society, Shanahan, chief legal adviser at FBI headquarters in Philadelphia, said that in 1964 such action seemed justified, but "now we know it wasn't."

"The evidence is out and it's indefensible," Shanahan said. "In no way did we defend that action. Did we do it? Yes, we did. We thought it was justified then but now we know better."

"In 1964 if you had put the question of Martin Luther King's life or death on a referendum, what would the vote have been? 60-40? 50-50? Who knows. Of course those results would be a lot different today."

Shanahan said the bureau has changed in recent years, especially since the death of former FBI director J. Edgar Hoover in 1972.

"We don't run around tapping phones everyday," he said. "Say we want to tune in on the phone of the Lower Slobovian embassy. You probably think that's routine, right? But no matter what is going on or what we think is going on, we have to get an okay from the attorney general. Without a court order, we can't tap phones."

"The days of the FBI director saying 'Okay, let's get on Slobovia's phone' are, I think, over." He said agents now have long hair, wear colored shirts and don't wear pocket handkerchiefs, things Hoover required.

"He had some standards he pulled out of the Middle Ages," Shanahan said about Hoover. "J. Edgar Hoover in 1942, if it wasn't against the law, would have kept slaves. Instead he surrounded himself with mass servants. We're not talking

about slavery circa 1858, we're talking about right now."

Shanahan listed "the changing times" as another factor in the FBI facilit.

"People ask us how we could go around America in the 40's, gather up all the Japanese-Americans in a net and incarcerate them in California," he said. "It was an action taken to be reasonable at the time."

*"J. Edgar Hoover in 1942, if it wasn't against the law, would have kept slaves."*

— FBI agent Neil P. Shanahan

"If there are three Palestinian Liberationists on a corner in State College yelling 'down with Zionism,' we wouldn't be worried. But you can bet three Japanese on a street corner in Elmira, N.Y. yelling 'banzai' in 1942 would have been locked up in a minute."

He said the hardest thing was getting people to realize the FBI is going to make mistakes. "If we make a mistake, then we'll accept that and we'll try to do better. And we have made mistakes."

Several questions dealt with security of important documents and who had access to them. One woman asked if there were any safeguards to prevent FBI director Clarence Kelly from destroying or selling information. She referred to former director L. Patrick Gray, Hoover's successor who while in command, destroyed files related to the Watergate case.

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## Oswald OK's term system

By MIKE JUST  
Collegian Staff Writer

University President John W. Oswald informed the University Faculty Senate yesterday of his intention to continue the present term system for a five-year period, beginning in the Summer Term of 1977 and extending to the Fall Term of 1982.

Oswald said he made his decision after reviewing two recommendations from the University Calendar Commission which proposed either an early semester system or a modified term system. After reviewing the recommendations, Oswald said he felt the two proposals presented "no clear-cut educational advantage" over the present term system.

The Senate will vote in January on whether to keep pass-fail along with these new amendments. If they decide not to keep it, the Senate will reconsider part of amendment submitted by Senator Arthur Lewis, which would allow a department to permit a student to take courses used to meet their basic degree requirements under the pass-fail system.

This was suggested because some academic departments, such as the College of Engineering, do not provide electives for its students to take under

the pass-fail system.

In other action, the Senate redefined conditions of part-time students. A part-time student is now defined as a student scheduling fewer than eight credits per term in all modes of instruction. A full-time student schedules four to seven credits per term while a quarter-time student schedules two to three credits per term. New classifications are necessary to determine how much financial aid a part-time student may receive.

Oswald said another reason which prompted his decision was that "there is no clear consensus of faculty preference of one system over another, although there is a clear preference of the students for the term system."

Oswald also noted there was consensus favoring a school calendar opening around Sept. 1 and closing before June 1.

Although a term system scheduled in this period would mean splitting Winter Term by the Christmas break, Oswald said "there is consensus that the longer the instruction period is before the Christmas break, the less is the objection to the term split."

Michael Ostroff, Undergraduate Student Government Academic Assembly president, said he favors and

supports Oswald's decision. He said that he appreciates Oswald taking the student's opinion into consideration and feels the majority of the students will also support the decision.

Oswald said the basic elements to be included into the term system beginning in 1977 are:

— an academic year opening with Fall Term registration and orientation prior to Labor Day, with the first day of classes beginning the day after Labor Day.

— Fall Term completed prior to Thanksgiving with Winter Term providing a possible three weeks of instruction before Christmas break.

— Spring Term ending near the middle of May with commencement in the last week of May.

— a six-day period scheduled for final examinations after each term.

Oswald said the new calendar will be published April 1, 1976. He also asked the Senate to inform him of any different interpretations regarding their policy of final examinations no later than the March Senate meeting.

At its January meeting, the Senate may decide to change its policy regarding final examinations which will go into effect next Fall Term. Their revised policy restricts comprehensive

and noncomprehensive finals to the finals period but a noncomprehensive final may be scheduled during the last week of a term with approval of a department head. A proposal to eliminate required approval by the department head will be discussed at the next senate meeting.

Oswald also asked the Senate to advise him on whether Summer Term should be reduced to eight weeks beginning with the summer of 1976. He asked the Senate to provide him with student and administrator opinion regarding this matter before the March Senate meeting.

In other business, the Senate passed amendments to the pass-fail system restricting this option to electives, and limiting the number of pass-fail credits to 12 for baccalaureate students and to six for associate degree students depending upon the regulations of the student's college.

The Senate also voted to require that parents must be informed if a student under 21 years of age withdraws from the University.

The Senate was also informed by University Provost Russell E. Larson that a student may repeat a course that he has failed prior to this term even though the course repeat rule has ended this term.

## ARHS supports dormitory plan

By LYNNE TRAVIS  
Collegian Staff Writer

The Association of Residence Hall Students voiced its support for the new stratified dorm assignment plan which would operate on a first-come first-served basis.

ARHS President Sam Malizia said he received strong support for the plan from Commonwealth Campus representative Scott Deardorff at a Nov. 14 committee meeting.

The President's Committee on Assignment Procedures withdrew its previous recommendation for a lottery system, and instead proposed students be required to submit dorm applications at three locations across campus — one for East, one for North and West and one for Pollock, South and Centre.

The plan would operate on a stratified system, with students divided into groups — students continuing in the dorms, off-campus students, Commonwealth campus transfers and others. The number of spaces allotted to each group will be in proportion to its percentage of total applicants.

Students planning on transferring to University Park will submit their applications at the campus they attend.

Some single rooms will be converted to doubles and some large double rooms to triples. These rooms, which will be assigned only by request, will have reduced rates.

This is expected to add about 1,000 spaces, although many of these spaces may be eliminated during winter and spring terms if there isn't the demand for housing.

The date for applying for the dorms would probably be moved up.

In other business, ARHS set up a committee to try to reestablish the allocation of housing funds by Food and Housing Services instead of the present system which requires each residence unit to raise its own activities funds.

ARHS also plans to voice its disapproval to Food and Housing Services for the removal of students' bikes from their rooms during term break.

Malizia also said that curtains in students' rooms were closed over break as a heat-saving measure, a move recommended by the University's Executive Energy Conservation Committee. He advised ARHS members to instruct their area residents to keep plants on the windowsill or arrange with

a housing supervisor to have students from one floor keep all their plants in one light area such as a study lounge.

ARHS plans to work with OTIS and USG to arrange one campus-wide book sale to be held in the HUB at the beginning of each term. This is expected to improve the present system of each dorm area holding separate book sales. Centre Halls Residence Association President Dave Hindman said this would offer students a larger selection and better chance of selling more books.

ARHS will print a booklet for next year's freshmen giving a description of residence hall life and possibly including floor plans of typical rooms for each dorm area. The booklet is expected to better inform new students as to the availability of space in residence halls.

## Bankruptcy bill amended

# Ford signs New York loan bill

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Without fanfare, President Ford signed into law his bill yesterday to provide \$2.3 billion in federal loans to help New York City escape bankruptcy.

But — as a stopgap in case the loans prove inadequate — the House passed, 373 to 29, a bill to amend the bankruptcy laws to make it feasible for a city the size of New York to file for bankruptcy before a federal court.

The House Judiciary Committee said existing law, unchanged since 1937, was "hopelessly archaic and unworkable."

Ford had proposed revisions along the

lines the House adopted, but applicable only to the nation's six cities of over one million population. But the House decided, 261 to 145, to make the new bankruptcy procedures available to all cities so the largest cities would not be stigmatized.

The chief change in the bankruptcy law would waive the requirement that a city win the approval of 51 per cent of creditors — bondholders, pensioners, employees and vendors — for a plan for financial reorganization before it is permitted to file for bankruptcy.

New York has an estimated 250,000

bondholders and winning their advance approval was felt to be impossible.

But whatever financial plan — for delayed or reduced payment of obligations — is proposed must be declared "fair, equitable and feasible" by a judge and accepted by a two-thirds vote of the city's creditors.

Meantime, Albany's Democratic Gov. Hugh Carey announced a stern program to restore equilibrium to the state's finances. Carey called for a year-long freeze on state workers' salaries, an increase in state taxes of \$555 million, partly through a surtax on the state

income tax, and a \$597 million cut in spending by state agencies.

The law authorizes Treasury Secretary William E. Simon to make loans of up to \$2.3 billion over the next 30 months to cover brief periods when the city's expenses exceed its revenues.

The first loan — for \$140 million or \$150 million — is expected to be made shortly after Congress enacts a necessary appropriation to actually provide the money. Senate action is scheduled for today. Outnumbered opponents gave up the fight, saying it was "futile" to block the bill.

## Weather

Some sunshine will return to State College tomorrow, but today's forecast calls for occasional snow tapering off to snow flurries by afternoon. This snow fits into the nuisance category since only one or two inches are expected. Variable cloudiness and cooler tonight. Low: 26. Partly cloudy and seasonably cool Thursday. High: 37.

## Intellectual morality attacked

By JACK MUNSCH  
Collegian Staff Writer

Moral anarchism, not a constitutional crisis, is the major problem facing the nation as it approaches its Bicentennial celebration, according to Dante Germino, director of the University of Virginia's Political and Social Thought Program, in a speech to about 100 people in the J. Orvis Keller Conference Center last night.

In its search for intellectual leaders capable of restoring moral order in society, Germino said that America can be assured of one thing — such leaders will rarely be found in the universities.

He condemned political science and business administration departments for teaching management and manipulation while neglecting ethical responsibility.

"The only morality students are exposed to is that of the 'hyperactivists,' who are eager to be in front of every trend, and who demand instant, doctrinaire solutions to controversial issues," he said.

Germino traced the Watergate crimes to the education of the people involved — business and political science — which led to their inability to solve ethical problems. In fact, he said, the shabby morality which resulted in Watergate persists in government.

For example, he said, "during the same week that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was speaking in Minneapolis on 'The Moral Foundations of Foreign Policy,' he advised President Ford not to receive a visit from Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, one of the world's most eloquent defenders of freedom."

During his presentation, which was sponsored by the University and Bell Telephone Company as the first of a 22-part lecture series by prominent people across the state, Germino contended that the future of democratic freedom rests on America's willingness to accept the idea that man is ultimately good — and that good, not evil, lies at the heart of the universe.

"If God is dead, then everything is permitted. And if there is no moral reality, then constitutional government will fail, for it can survive only when a common moral reality sustains it," he said.

Although Germino persistently denounced America's foundering morality, he did not link it with foundering religious institutions. However, he quoted Thomas Jefferson that "the God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time."

He went on to attack what he called the "Playboy Philosophy" that freedom means pursuing your own opinion regardless of its content. "Self-indulgence is often mistaken for liberty," he said, and such a philosophy is not a sign of freedom, but of decadence.

The audience, which consisted largely of faculty members, seemed to have mixed reactions to Germino's sentiments and some questioned his moral conservatism.

One listener declared that morality and democracy seem to exist in opposite proportions, and that in a police state there is little evidence of immorality such as crime. Another contended that during the Cold War America used a perverted form of moral and spiritual pride to justify bringing the world close to war.



Dante Germino

Photo by Chris Newkum