

the daily Collegian

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Where's the pea?

Actually, the search is for the bottom of the mattress as West Halls students pile on as many bodies as they can in yesterday's Residence Hall Week festivities.

Reagan sweeps 3 states

By United Press International
 Ronald Reagan scored a dramatic triple victory over President Ford yesterday in the Indiana, Georgia and Alabama GOP primaries. Democrat Jimmy Carter kept his bandwagon rolling by winning two more elections.
 Reagan, once discounted as a serious challenger for the GOP presidential nomination and under heavy pressure from Republican leaders to get out of the race, beat Ford for the fourth time in as many days.
 With his victories, Reagan for the first time moved ahead of Ford in the number of pledged delegates. But Ford had a reservoir of unpledged delegates in New York and Pennsylvania who could come to his rescue at the August convention in Kansas City.
 The standard-bearer of Republican conservatives added Georgia and Alabama to his string of victories in the "Sun Belt" and for the first time broke through the Mason-Dixon line to win a

northern primary in Indiana.
 At 12:20 p.m. EDT, with 79 per cent of Indiana's 4,599 precincts reporting, it was:

| Cand. | Republican | Per Cent |
|--------|------------|----------|
| Reagan | 262,149 | 51 |
| Ford | 249,870 | 49 |

| Cand. | Democrat | Per Cent |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| Carter | 324,518 | 68 |
| Wallace | 69,709 | 15 |
| Jackson | 56,879 | 12 |
| McCormack | 25,745 | 5 |

Carter, an obscure southerner until he started winning primaries a little more than two months ago, rolled to easy victories in his native Georgia and in Indiana. He was leading in the District of Columbia and threatened to take delegates in George Wallace's home state of Alabama.
 Ford's prospects of a quick comeback to stem Reagan's new-found momentum were rated slim. The two challengers

meet next Tuesday in West Virginia, a border state, and Nebraska, a conservative farm belt area.
 In the race for delegates, Carter had won or was leading in 108, for a total so far of 555. Wallace was leading in 19 for a total of 134. Morris Udall was leading in 5 for a total of 180.
 On the GOP side, Ford was leading in 12 for a total of 321. Reagan was leading in 112 for a total of 347.
 Although Ford conceded defeat in all three primaries through his campaign manager, Rogers Morton, Reagan cautiously declined to claim victory.
 But the Californian pointed to his convincing triumph in Indiana as evidence that he was more than a "regional candidate" and said he was sticking to his prediction that neither he nor Ford would go into the convention hall with enough delegates to win.
 But Reagan's campaign manager, John Sears, said the victories in Texas, Indiana, Georgia and Alabama made it

"more and more obvious that he (Reagan) is the only Republican candidate who can beat Mr. Carter in November."
 Morton attributed the defeat partly to a crossover of conservative Democrats who deserted their party to vote for Reagan.
 "We are finding out that the crossover states are a problem for us," he said, adding he would have to take a "very hard look" at the problem in the future.
 Morton acknowledged he expected Ford to do better in Indiana, but he said the President had expected to take "some lumps in May."
 Reagan, who urged Democrats to join his conservative crusade, apparently won some converts, as he did in Texas. A New York Times-CBS survey showed that about one-third of those voting in Indiana's Republican primary were Democrats or independents.

Drug coverage incomplete

Daily newspapers give pot views

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last article in a series about drugs.

By CHRIS SIMEONI
 Collegian Staff Writer

The youth revolution which took place a decade ago received wide coverage by the media because of its importance and magnitude. More importantly, however, the revolution received wide coverage because of its effect upon individual communities and the nation.
 Now, the revolution is all but defunct, and consequently, its presence in front of the national eye has all but died.
 The drug culture, however, is as alive as ever, but the usual mention of the culture by the press anymore concerns drug arrests and occasional statistics on the number of people who currently smoke marijuana. But no more.
 Representatives from State College's three daily newspapers gave their views on drug coverage.
 "The main priority which determines what stories go into the paper are those stories which affect the most people," said David Fay, managing editor of the Pennsylvania Mirror.
 "We usually don't cover stories on pot because most of our readers wouldn't be affected by it," Fay said.
 Managing Editor Bill Welch of the Centre Daily Times agreed.
 "There's a difference between what we're doing and

what papers like the Philadelphia Inquirer and the New York Times do. We're a community newspaper, and we have different aims and goals. Our intensities (major focuses) and problems are different."
 At the moment, there's not a whole lot of concern in the community over the drug problem, Welch added.
 Fay said the drug problem has "gotten to the point that it doesn't cause a ripple" in the community. He said because the Mirror was founded in 1968, the paper missed the focal years of the drug revolution.
 Welch said he feels the community has calmed down since the 60's over the drug issue. Welch said the drug culture received much more coverage during the 60's "because it was new and unusual, and people felt threatened by it."
 Sheila McCauley, editor of the Daily Collegian, said the Collegian has had a long history of drug coverage, but most of the stories have been "spot" stories, stories with little or no in-depth reporting.
 McCauley said it is not the Collegian's reading audience which has led to its drug coverage, but its student reporters, who are interested in the issue.
 Sheila Irvine, a staff member of the Mirror, said its reading audience on campus is not that big. She said the Mirror has a much broader audience than just students, adding that the Collegian can "zero in on a particular issue."
 Welch said, "I think the Times would be opposed to decriminalization or legalization until further evidence

has been given" about its harmful effects. We do not take an "absolute flat position," Welch said, but the marijuana situation is not yet clear enough.
 Fay said the Mirror has not yet gone through a complete "turn about" of editorial staff, which has not yet determined its policy on certain issues. Fay said that in the past the editorial page has avoided taking stands on controversial issues, but it will "hopefully no longer do this."
 The Collegian has editorially favored decriminalization of marijuana.
 Both Welch and Fay agreed that it is the media's responsibility to inform its readership of problems and issues in the community.
 "We have a responsibility to get involved in community issues," said Irvine. She said the paper wants to take a stand on issues that concern the community and can be solved by its residents.
 Welch said the Times takes a "rationalist, humanist approach" to problems, especially problems concerning health. It's not so much that people smoke marijuana or drink alcohol, Welch said, but why they're doing it is what's important.
 "You have to keep your eye on people, because when you start looking at factions of a problem, you lose your perspective," Welch said.
 "We're not sweeping the drug problem under any rug," Welch said, "we're just trying to put it into a rational perspective."

Kissinger undercuts Third World 'blocs'

NAIROBI, Kenya (UPI) — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger called yesterday for economic "equality for everyone" but warned poor nations they cannot achieve progress by creating economic power blocs to confront the rich.
 "Attempts to wield bloc economic power will disrupt the entire system and will ultimately rebound to everyone's detriment," Kissinger said at a luncheon he hosted for delegates of some of the world's poorest nations.
 Instead, he said, existing institutions must be radically overhauled to take into account the new economic and political power of Third World nations.
 "A second generation of economic cooperation must now begin in which we must adapt our institutions to fundamentally different economic conditions," he said.
 "The political role and the economic power of the newly formed nations is undeniable. The structure of international cooperation must be changed to embrace the role of these new developing nations."
 It is now urgently necessary, he said, to begin this "second generation of economic cooperation leading to equality for everyone."
 But, he warned, progress "cannot be

achieved by confrontation."
 Kissinger, fresh from a safari in a Kenyan wildlife reserve, flew back to Nairobi yesterday for three days of talks with some of the 4,500 delegates attending the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development.
 The secretary is scheduled to wind up his two-week African tour with a major policy speech tomorrow outlining Washington's stand on how to solve the world's economic problems.
 The United States and developing nations remain at odds on how best to bridge the gap between rich and poor countries — but Kissinger said the United States believed priority should be given to the poorest nations.
 "The purpose of the conference is to speed economic progress, especially progress of the developing nations," he said.
 Kissinger, however, still faced a clash with the poor nations over a Third World idea to "index" prices of major world commodities so that prices for these would rise automatically with world inflation.
 Kissinger rejects the index plan as "unfair and unworkable."
 In his speech tomorrow, he is expected to propose plans to stimulate and protect investment in Third World countries.

Weather

Warm air arrives dramatically today as the mercury soars into the upper 70's. Basically sunny today with a few scattered clouds in the afternoon and breezy. High 78. Partly cloudy and quite mild tonight. Low 57. A blend of sunshine and cloudiness tomorrow and still mild with the chance of a late shower. High 71.

Mellon bank faces civil suit

HARRISBURG (AP) — The state filed a federal lawsuit against Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh, charging the giant institution with fraud and mismanagement in its handling of public school money.
 The civil suit also seeks the ouster of Mellon as trustee for the State Public School Building Authority's funds, which amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.
 The authority finances local school construction through bond issues and other methods.
 The suit seeks more than \$5 million in damages, allegedly resulting from Mellon's improper handling of state funds. The complaint charged that antitrust violations alone cost the state more than \$1.4 million in lost interest.
 Part of the action, filed in U.S. Middle District Court here, accused Mellon Bank of cheating the state on the interest paid on deposits.
 "In other words, they lied," said Edward Mitchell, Gov. Shapp's press aide.
 "In other words, they gave interest

rates to other customers that were better than the interest rates that they gave to the Commonwealth," he said.
 Hud Englehart, a Mellon spokesman, denied there was any fraud involved in the interest rates. He said the differences resulted from the authority's own procedures.
 "We quote them a rate ... five or six days later we get the authority's approval ... What we've done is to have guaranteed a certain rate," Englehart said.
 He said other customers can give instant approval. He also said the authority sometimes gets better rates than other customers. Englehart said bank officials were not upset by yesterday's developments.
 "We prefer to have the matter resolved in court ... We're glad to have it in court," he said.
 The state's 21-count lawsuit culminated years of heated wrangling between the bank and the Shapp administration.
 The bank is the state's biggest and 15th largest in the nation. In the past it has

had close ties to powerful political figures in Pennsylvania and has gained nearly exclusive control over vast state financial deposits.
 The School Building Authority's deposits, sometimes far above \$200 million, must be placed in Mellon's care because of a 1960 agreement signed by the authority.
 Shapp, one of only two governors elected in this century without Mellon support, has fought the agreement from the moment he took office in 1971. The alleged interest rate fraud represented a key section of the lawsuit.
 "On or before Jan. 1, 1965, Mellon employed a device, scheme or artifice to defraud plaintiff the authority in connection with the sale of securities by defendant to plaintiff," the suit said.
 "As part of the device, scheme or artifice ... defendant, with intent to deceive, manipulate or defraud plaintiff, represented to plaintiff that the said interest rates ... were the rates defendant was then paying on the respective dates to its other customers."

Dual degree programs axed

The University Faculty Senate passed the revised proposal for the multiple majors program yesterday.
 At last month's meeting, the Senate asked the Senate Committee of Undergraduate Instruction to revise the conditions of the proposal to make it clearer.
 Under the new policy, a student cannot receive a bachelor of arts degree and a bachelor of science degree simultaneously.
 The policy also states that all requirements for two or more degrees of the same type must be met.
 Other conditions of the policy require that a student maintain at least the minimum grade point average required by the added major. Also, application for a multiple major must be made prior to the term in which

the student expects to graduate, and the application must be submitted for approval to the program heads and the deans involved.
 The proposal was further amended to state that a student satisfactorily completing the multiple majors program will receive one diploma for the major last designated by the student.
 According to Warren Haffner, director of the University Division of Admissions, Records and Scheduling, it would be technically possible to list both majors on the diploma but quite expensive. Haffner said many students, who would declare multiple majors would not be able to fill all the requirements for graduation and so the degrees would then have to be changed.

Lebanon conflict de-escalates

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Moslem leader Kamal Jumblatt, after meeting with U.S. special envoy L. Dean Brown, agreed last night to scale down an offensive by his forces against Christian militiamen in the Beirut port area.
 Security sources reported the heavy exchange of fire died down in Beirut before midnight and Syrian-based Palestinian Liberation Army units were moving into the harbor area to try and establish a buffer zone.
 Leftist gunmen backed by artillery had pressed their attack on the Beirut port earlier yesterday in a new outbreak of what Premier Rashid Karami, who seeks a firm cease-fire, called "mad fighting that threatens to leave us with nothing at all."
 Jumblatt also told reporters after the meeting with Brown that he now did not believe the United States was pressing for the election of either of two front-runners for president. A parliamentary election is scheduled Saturday to replace Christian hard-liner Suleiman Franjeh and it could provide a start toward ending Lebanon's 13-month-old civil war, that has taken nearly 18,000 lives.
 Jumblatt said he told Brown his Moslem-leftist alliance had accepted a proposal by the Higher Military Com-

mittee to stop mortar and artillery shelling on areas beyond the port battle zone.
 Jumblatt called again for the election of a president acceptable to both sides. He also repeated his proposal for a roundtable conference in France to discuss reforms in Lebanon's political and economic systems dominated by the 40 per cent Christian minority.
 Brown was asked by Lebanese newsman if he thought the crisis would be resolved in the near future, and he replied in Arabic, "inshallah" (God willing).
 A Syrian newspaper, Al-Baath, charged that America's peace efforts were "aiming at the partition of Lebanon and foiling the Syrian peace initiative." Al-Baath is the newspaper of the ruling Baath party.
 The Ford administration and Brown have declared their support of Syrian efforts to end the war. Government officials in Washington said Brown is in Lebanon to help, if the parties want him to, and U.S. policy is one of total opposition to the partition of Lebanon into Christian-Moslem zones.
 Earlier, leaders of the Moslem "Ambushers" militia in Beirut said they were trying to wrest control of the port

area from right-wing Christian forces before any political accord could set up a truce and buffer zone manned by Palestinian troops.
 "The whole port area, anyone coming or going, is under our guns," boasted an Ambushers chieftain after leftist streetfighters seized a tall bank building dominating the once busy harbor.
 But the Phalange party, which fields the largest Christian militia, claimed its rightest youths were still moving through the port under cover of another office building also providing multi-story firing positions.
 Fighting slackened as the day went on and there was speculation a new cease-fire deal might be in the offing.
 Sporadic shelling continued and several rounds fell on the Beirut international airport tarmac, hitting the vital facility for the fourth time in a week. No one was injured. The airport continued operations on its already reduced schedule with Lebanon Middle East Airlines and a handful of foreign carriers flying.
 Police reported more than 120 persons were killed and 160 wounded mostly in early morning artillery exchanges connected with the Moslem port assault.



Keeping watch

Leftist Moslem gunmen take positions near the Beirut port area following heavy shelling Tuesday between Moslems and Christians that left 70 persons dead.