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Ruling General assures Pakistan of 'fair elections'

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan (UPI) — Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq yesterday pledged "free and fair elections" by October and formed a Military Council to rule Pakistan in the interim following a lightning coup which overthrew Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Haq imposed martial law, arrested Bhutto and opposition political leaders and banned all political activity. He named himself martial law administrator but said he had no personal ambitions. He said the coup was staged to "fill the gap created by politicians."

The four-star general said a four-member Military Council with himself as chairman has been formed to run the country. Other members of the council are the commanders of the army, air force and navy.

"I shall perform the duties of chief of army staff and chief martial law administrator," Haq said.

"My chief mission is to hold free and fair general elections which would be held in October this year," Haq, the 53-year-old U.S.-trained Army Chief of Staff, said.

"After the completion of elections, I shall hand over the government to the elected representatives of the people," Haq said. "In the next three weeks, my entire attention will be focused on elections."

In Washington, State Department spokesman John Trattner said, "We have no comment to make since the events are an internal development."

However, he expressed the hope "our relationship with Pakistan would continue to be cordial. I can confirm that our embassy has reported largely what we had already seen in the press. The country is calm and we have no indications of any disturbances that would affect Americans there."

Haq said in a 20-minute broadcast to the nation on television and radio he would announce a timetable for the new elections "shortly."

"I want to make it abundantly clear that I have no military ambitions," Haq said. "I have come to fill this gap created by politicians."

"Martial law has been imposed on the entire country. The national and provincial assemblies have been dissolved. The provincial governors and ministers have been removed," Haq said.

"The chief justices of the states have agreed to function as governors of their respective states," Haq said.

The general said the military Council would not curtail the powers of the judiciary in Pakistan but added:

"To deal with some matters in certain situations, the issuance of martial law orders and regulations will be necessary. These orders and regulations will not be challenged in any court."

"Although the constitution has not been abrogated, some articles of the constitution have been kept in abeyance," Haq said. "President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry has agreed to continue and will tender his valuable advice to us."

Haq said Bhutto and several other political leaders "have been taken into protective custody," but did not disclose their whereabouts.

The coup was precipitated by the political impasse between Bhutto and the opposition Pakistan National Alliance over the holding of new elections. The Alliance accused Bhutto of "massive rigging" of the March 7 national elections in which Bhutto won a landslide majority in parliament.

Antigovernment riots, spawned by the election results, swept the nation and more than 350 persons were killed in clashes with police. Negotiations between Bhutto and opposition leaders produced agreement to hold new elections but the talks broke down again Monday on fixing a firm date.

"The army was compelled to intervene," Haq said, because of the "impossible political situation."



Look out below The giant slide at the Alpha Fire Co.'s 4th of July carnival brings thrills to little kids and big kids alike.

Photo by Patrick Little

No payday for police, PennDOT

HARRISBURG (AP) — The Senate refused to approve the Motor License Fund budget yesterday, leaving thousands of Transportation Department State Police employees with a payless payday.

The Senate voted 21-25 not to go along with House changes in the budget, and sent it back to the House.

Since the new fiscal year began last Friday, PennDOT and the state police can't spend money without a new budget.

"The paychecks will be held up one day," said Senate Democratic floor leader Thomas Nolan.

Just before the vote yesterday afternoon, Gov. Shapp asked legislative leaders to remove one House amendment before the bill passed.

It would have required PennDOT to get legislative approval before awarding any consulting contracts.

"We can't strap the department with this," Nolan said.

There are times when PennDOT would

rather hire a consulting firm than use its own staff, he said.

Nolan said House leaders will now try to remove the amendment. If they fail, a conference committee will be called immediately, he said.

Ironically, PennDOT itself was willing to accept the change.

"There's no way we can mess up our budget," said PennDOT lobbyist John Hohenwarter.

Actually, PennDOT started a similar policy earlier this year. Consulting contracts were to be awarded only if it could be shown the work could not be done by PennDOT employees.

Last week, PennDOT announced that unless a 2-cent hike in the gasoline tax is approved, the proposed budget would not leave enough to continue new construction and future building plans were cancelled.

At yesterday's meeting with Shapp, the state budget and taxes were discussed again.

Legislative leaders told Shapp that there were not enough votes to pass tax increases, Nolan said.

Shapp restated his position that he would not sign a bill increasing school subsidies by \$225 million unless the legislature dealt with the Philadelphia school's financial problems.

He said he had a constitutional duty to see that Philadelphia school children don't suffer.

Rural and suburban lawmakers seem unwilling to approve special aid for Philadelphia schools while many of their own districts are struggling.

Leader sends personal letter to President Carter

Brezhnev says arms agreement, then summit

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev would prefer to hold a summit meeting with President Carter after an arms limitation agreement is reached, rather than a get-acquainted session now, it was learned yesterday.

Brezhnev's position, conveyed in a personal letter to Carter, apparently rules out an early summit.

Brezhnev believes a meeting with Carter — whenever held — should be to ratify a substantive agreement, such as a strategic arms limitation pact.

White House aides previously had speculated that a summit meeting could be held as early as August in Alaska. That apparently now is out.

Brezhnev has made it clear he prefers the diplomacy of the past in which subordinates, such as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, worked out the details of an agreement that the President and Soviet leader would sign.

Carter told a news conference Thursday he would welcome a get-acquainted session with Brezhnev with no prior conditions. Carter has said repeatedly he would welcome a meeting with Brezhnev this year.

Brezhnev gave the letter to U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon in Moscow earlier yesterday in response to a letter

from Carter two or three weeks ago.

Under the current SALT agreement, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to limit missiles and warheads and ban antiballistic missile systems. That agreement lapses in early October.

At the last meeting between Vance and Gromyko in Geneva, the United States said a basic framework for a new agreement had been reached but major problems remained.

Carter is going to ask Congress to approve a comprehensive gasoline rationing plan that he could invoke in any energy emergency, administration sources said yesterday.

These sources said Carter envisions a consumption cutback of at least 25 percent should rationing be imposed because of a development such as the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

Under present law, the President has limited standby rationing authority. The sources said Carter wants Congress to remove restraints now in the law so he could declare an emergency and impose rationing without delay.

Carter has said Vance and Gromyko will meet twice more before mid-September to try to narrow the differences. Carter also has said he is under no compulsion to meet the October deadline for a new SALT accord.

The official Tass news agency said Brezhnev handed Toon the letter for Carter in reply to one Carter wrote to Brezhnev. It is the first disclosure Carter had written privately to the

Soviet leader. The contents were not disclosed.

Brezhnev received Toon less than 24 hours after Moscow television canceled Toon's July 4th message to the Soviet people because it referred to human rights.

In Washington, Carter's spokesman Jody Powell confirmed that the Soviet leader's letter has been received at the White House.

defense emergency laws as giving the President authority to impose strict rationing.

At Simon's urging, the government spent about \$10 million to print a three-month supply of gasoline ration coupons but never used them.

Congress to vote on gas plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Carter is going to ask Congress to approve a comprehensive gasoline rationing plan that he could invoke in any energy emergency, administration sources said yesterday.

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Under present law, the President has limited standby rationing authority. The sources said Carter wants Congress to remove restraints now in the law so he could declare an emergency and impose rationing without delay.

The sources said examples of developments that might prompt rationing were a new embargo or war in the Middle East or elsewhere that could disrupt tanker shipments to this country.

Carter conferred on the subject yesterday with his energy advisor, James R. Schlesinger. It was not known how soon his proposal would be ready for consideration by Congress.

Although some states imposed gasoline rationing plans to deal with the shortages caused by the 1973 Arab embargo, no federal plan was imposed.

During the embargo, William Simon, then the top federal energy official, developed a rough plan that cited

defense emergency laws as giving the President authority to impose strict rationing.

At Simon's urging, the government spent about \$10 million to print a three-month supply of gasoline ration coupons but never used them.

Weather

The pool's the place to be the next couple of days. Partly cloudy, warm and humid today through tomorrow with a chance of late afternoon and night time thundershowers both days. High today 88, low tonight 70, and the high tomorrow 90.

U.S. government orders state college desegregation



From our wire services
WASHINGTON — The government yesterday ordered six states to begin desegregating their state college systems and issued guidelines to monitor racial imbalances at college systems in other states.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare filed the goals in response to a court order from U.S. District Judge John Pratt. He ordered the guidelines in April in response to a suit filed in the District of Columbia by civil rights groups.

The groups charged that HEW failed to enforce part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which bars racial discrimination by institutions receiving federal money.

The new desegregation plan affects Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Virginia.

A spokeswoman for HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano Jr. said the guidelines will require the states to complete various steps toward desegregation within five years, but complete desegregation would take longer.

In a separate statement, Califano blamed the failure of HEW to press for desegregation on the Nixon administration and said he hoped similar lawsuits would not be needed in the future.

"Given the previous administration's record on civil rights, I can understand why such suits have been brought," he said.

In 1972, Judge Pratt initially found that HEW failed to order adequate desegregation in 10 states that had legally mandated segregated higher education. The other four states — Louisiana, Mississippi, Maryland

and Pennsylvania — are involved in civil rights lawsuits on the problem elsewhere and were not included in Pratt's latest order.

Califano emphasized that the new goals and timetables were guidelines, not quotas.

"The department is opposed to the use of arbitrary quotas in civil rights enforcement," Califano said. "Failure to achieve a goal set forth in the criteria will not be sufficient evidence, standing alone, to establish a violation."

"The goals do, however, set out specific benchmarks which will help us measure progress toward elimination of unconstitutional de jure (set by law) racial segregation."

The requirements apply to state-supported educational systems, not private schools, HEW said.

Major goals listed in the new guidelines include the following:

- First, at the end of five years, there should be an increase in the total number of blacks attending all public colleges, both predominantly black as well as white institutions.
- This goal requires that efforts be made to insure that equal percentages of black and white high school graduates enter college.
- Second, there should be increased black enrollment at four-year white colleges at the end of five years, with each institution showing an annual increase in blacks.
- Under this goal the disparity between the relative low percentage of blacks enrolling and the higher white

percentage should be cut in half on a statewide basis within five years.

An example HEW gave was that if 20 percent of white high school graduates compared with 10 percent of blacks go to white four-year colleges, then within five years the figure for blacks should rise to 15 percent.

- Third, states should take action to reduce the racial disparity in college graduation rates. HEW said black dropout rates are 8 percent to 10 percent higher than those of whites and states should take measure, such as compensatory education and financial aid, to reduce the disparity.
- Fourth, there should be an increase in the number of white students attending black colleges. HEW said goals and timetables for this would be delayed for two years until the segregation of white colleges under the new plan can be assessed.
- This move is in line with the court's order that desegregation of white institutions should not threaten the existence of predominantly black schools.
- Fifth, the same proportion of in-state black and white public college graduates should go to graduate and professional schools.
- Sixth, the criteria say that equal state resources should be allocated to equivalent institutions, regardless of whether enrollment is predominantly white or black.
- Seventh, the criteria set specific goals for increasing the numbers of blacks on faculty and administrative staffs.

