THE BIG SHOW!
On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, March 12, 13 and 14. The tap dancing chicken is now a threesome—with rooster, hen and egg. Parachutists will do cutaways thousands of feet in the air. There'll be a clown band, square dancers, a barber shop chorus, great rock bands and the M.S.U. Highlanders.

EASTER SHOW!
March 16th through March 21st. It's the loveliest Easter Show in town. The Melchior Marionettes Easter Playlet all week long. Five daily performances at 4:00, 7:00, 8:00 and 8:30. Special Saturday performances at 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 7:00 and 8:00.
Okemos man aids Gribbs

By ROBERTA SMITH

A press secretary is a hurried man, and the mayor of Detroit's press secretary is no exception. He is Howard F. Lancour, an Okemos resident and former newscaster for WJIM television.

The term of Mayor Roman R. Gribbs and Lancour's job are only six weeks old, but the workload has been heavy and time carefully parceled. In a recent interview in his home Lancour said he enjoys the "hustle and bustle" of the mayor's office, the frequent excursions to assorted American cities and the constant rush to meet deadlines.

Lancour is on the "other side of the fence" from his broadcast personality, that was familiar to area residents. He gives the news to the reporters now. His past affiliation with WJIM as a newscaster and children's friend on Alley Cat and the mayor easily classify him as an all - around broadcast journalist.

He insists, however, that he was not fully qualified when he began as Gribbs press secretary. In fact he honestly told Gribbs this when he received the job offer. He admitted that many areas of the job frightened him.

"You think you're scared," Gribbs replied, "I've never been mayor of Detroit before, either."

A call from Gribbs interrupted the interview — Lancour's short weekend with the family was to be cut still shorter. The mayor will testify in Washington on Monday and more plans must be made and releases written.

Although Lancour has been working in Detroit for almost two years, the family has not moved out of their Okemos home. Lancour's most recent job as newscaster on Detroit's television Channel 50 didn't require Detroit residency. The press secretary position does, however.

At Channel 50 Lancour met Gribbs when he moderated a debate between Gribbs and his opponent. Lancour didn't see Gribbs again until he was hired the mayor's press secretary.

The Lancours and several administrative heads in the Gribbs administration are eager for the family to move to Detroit, but they have been unable to settle their home. Lancour commutes to Detroit and is home only on weekends. Time is also a factor, and Lancour finds little of it free, even for house-hunting.

The first weeks of the new administration have prompted Lancour to propose a grace period for new mayors. During this time the mayor could review the current administration and departmental efficiency. He also could choose his replacements and carry out the necessary ceremonial duties of the new office.

Lancour emphasizes it isn't his job to create an image for the mayor.

"The mayor has created his own image," he said. "It is more correct for his press director to enhance him and keep him in the public's attention."

Lancour smiled and it was evident that although he enjoyed the demanding, continuous tasks of his job that he was happy to be home.

Much of his work is detailed. He writes the "hard" news, news that hits the front page, and assists in writing, rewriting and rephrasing the mayor's speeches.

Detroit reporters seek him out for press releases and for appointment time to get personal comments from the mayor. He must decide which parties get to see the mayor, and what to relate to the press about closed meetings. He knows that the Detroit press is accustomed to getting everything direct from the mayor and he doesn't want to slight them.

Lancour added that it was the first time a broadcaster had been appointed as press secretary. He thought there would be antagonism from the print media over his appointment. However, newspaper reporters have been most cooperative, enough so that Lancour praised them.

"The reporters have been fantastic," he said. "The print reporters in particular are especially professional and are eager to carry out their assignments."

Lancour has entered the world of politics, but he has remained the conscientious personality that was seen on television here for almost four years. Although he has shaken hands with such notables as Mayor John Lindsay of New York City, and U.S. Senators Hart and Griffin, he is devoid of pretensions and remains a man to which a viewer could relate.

Press Secretary Lancour

Howard F. Lancour of Okemos (left) smiles as he sits in a press conference with Detroit Mayor Gribbs. Gribbs appointed Lancour as his press secretary upon taking office this year.

B.C. tribe site
dug up in N.E.

CONN. RIVER VALLEY

by grant of permission, and remains a man to which a viewer could relate.

B.C. tribe site
dug up in N.E.

THE WASHINGTON POST

By DENNIS K. HALL

The B.C. tribe site, dug up in N.E.

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COMMUNICATIONS 100

Course focus: social change

Combining the classroom situation with meaningful social change the Communications 100 course tries to weave a unique structure around both student and university values.

The goals of the program, according to O. Donald Dashman, one of the co-chairs of the Communications 100 project committee, are to teach the principles of communication to the students.

This involves both the traditional problem of understanding between people and a new concept that asks the participants "do you value what I say enough to act on it?"

This idea provides the focus of the course. Following the principles of communication, a value problem is defined, and the students attempt to propose an adjustment to student and university values. However, the program does not stop there, the proposal is then turned over to the Communications 205, Persuasion class which in turn attempts to bring the change about through proper channels.

Projects in the last few years have focused around course and course content. Last term the solution proposed was that there be student representation with voting power on all policy making bodies within the university. The proposal, along with a similar proposal of its own, are before the Academic Council for action.

JMC holds drug seminars

The arrest of three Snyder-Phillips residents on narcotics charges this term convinced Justin Merrill College (JMC) officials that drug information seminars were needed.

"We had been thinking of setting up a drug information service for some time," David K. Winter, associate dean of JMC, said. "The arrests showed us that we should do it immediately."

"I don't think our college is unique in having questions about drugs," he said. "I do not consider that we have a greater problem with drugs than any other part of campus. I'd say we probably have less of a problem than other parts of campus," he added.

Unlike other colleges or dorms on campus, JMC can do something about the questions that our students have, because we are both a college and a dorm," Winter said. "We can be responsive to problems."

First speaker in a series of three seminars was Rep. Dale Warner, R-Eaton Rapids, who spoke on the legal aspects of drug abuse. John H. McNeill, assistant professor of pharmacology, talked of the pharmacology of drugs. In the last seminar this term, Dr. Edward J. Lynn, associate professor of psychiatry, explained the medical aspects of drug usage.

Early next term confidential drug discussion groups will be formed with counselors from the Counseling Center, David W. Jenkins, associate director of student relations, said, "We want people to talk about drug use in general and about their own drug use in particular."

Dead bird mourned by officers

WEWAH, New Guinea (AP) - The beat of muted drums, the tramp of booted feet and the peal of a trumpet at Last Post.

The casket was lowered, the grave filled and the troops and their Australian officers retired to their Messes. The funeral was for a young Canoeary (similar to an ostrich).

"We'll miss him . . . he's just reached the stage where he was obeying commands on battalion parade and in marches through Waiah."

A color picture of the dead mascot hangs now in the Officers Mess.
Student tells of life among the pipes

By DIANNE MODZELEWSKI

At least one MSU student has definite plans to get away from it all this summer.

Larry R. Limberg, Port Huron freshman, will leave books and papers behind and devote this summer to laying pipes in the mountains of Virginia.

Limberg has spent his summers working with what he calls the "hardest, meanest, most rugged people alive," since he was 13 years old. Most of the 200 men who lay the pipeline that runs through desolate mountain areas of the country started when they were about eleven.

"The pay is high, $4.25 an hour, 14 hours a day with time and a half for overtime," he said, "but the workers are often in want of food and clothes before the next pay." "Money and time are spent on drinking, gambling, and women. They know no other way of life," he said.

"They have no concept of money. Although they may earn a thousand dollars a week, it slips through their hands in a matter of hours," Limberg explained.

Limberg was first introduced to the job by his father, who owned the Michigan Pipeline Co.

He said although he could find other work for the summer, he preferred laying pipe with these "rough" men of Appalachia: "The contrast between here and there presents a real learning experience," he added.

"They live by an entirely different set of morals. If a man is killed in a fight, nothing is done because the other men feel that a loser deserves to die.

"These men live outside the normal bounds of law enforcement."

Limberg recalled when the men entered a Southern town which they had visited before, sheriff's deputies surrounded the tavern that the men patronised and denied local citizens entrance until the pipeline men had left, in an attempt to avoid possible misunderstandings.

When asked if these men, who were illiterate, made use of his education, he said the subject never came up. They had no homes, no families, and some had no names, he said they assumed that the same applied to him.

Limberg said that he has been able to avoid trouble on the job and if a difficult situation did arise he would "snap up." He translated this to mean, "head for the hills as fast as my legs will carry me."

NEW DESIGN TREND

Mirror, mirror...

PITTSBURGH (UPI) - Ever think of hanging a mirror from the ceiling, or using it as a window of color and pattern, or making it a whole wall of reflection?

These are new design trends that use mirrors in unconventional ways to broaden reflections and add greater decorative dimension to a home.

Designers for PPG Industries which manufacture mirrors conducted a national survey of houses and apartments to learn how effectively builders and designers were using both glass and mirrors in new home construction.

In many new apartments the "outside" wall is of metal construction that prevents the attachment of decorative accessories. One inventive designer who wanted to use a large vertical gold - framed mirror over a long low sierre unit sloved the problem by attaching the mirror to the ceiling with decorative gold chains.

The chains were attached to heavy gold ceiling hooks that became part of the design. Both chains and hooks can be purchased in hardware and drapery accessory stores.

Mother-to-Be

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Thames threatens London

LONDON (UPI) - Maimed in the past by fire and war, the London of today faces potential devastation by what was once its heartline - the River Thames.

London is sinking 13 inches each century. The Thames' artificial levees are creeping upward. A flood of the proportion that ravaged Florence in 1966 is a feared possibility.

The Thames spilling over today's banks would inundate an estimate 55 square miles of London containing more than a million persons. Parliament, the government ministries, subway stations, communications exchanges and perhaps Buckingham Palace would be flooded.

The government and the municipal London authority, the Greater London Council (GLC), have after years of inertia and bickering reached agreement that some kind of tidal obstruction in the Thames must be built.

What and where - and who pays - are still in question. The GLC has proposed erection of a tide barrier in the form of gigantic sluice gates. The estimated cost varies from $120 million to $250 million.

Another problem poses itself - the barrier: any tampering with the natural flow of the tidal Thames affects its securing action and would likely increase pollution.

Officials estimate serious flooding of central London is a real possibility only about once a century.

But there have been nine recorded near-misses since 1900 and a real disaster in 1953 when the Thames overflowed downstream - east of London - and killed 207 persons, left 32,000 homeless. The official committee probing the 1953 flood recommended all existing Thames banks and walls be raised or a barrier built. In the hardest -hit areas, banks were raised.

Raising banks in the central London area was rejected as too expensive and too ugly.

The flood defenses built lower down the Thames since 1953 channel the threat of a disaster upstream. The higher banks mean a bigger upstream surge.

The government and the GLC have between them already spent about $650,000 on surveys, simulation studies and a giant model of the tidal Thames.

They rejected a permanent dam because of tidal problems that might block up London's myriad of docks. The tide control barriers proposed by the GLC would be closed during ebb tides during the flood danger period. September to March, and reopened on the flood tides if the danger was nil.

So far the favored site choice is Woolwich, near the Royal Docks and the maritime museum buildings built by Christopher Wren. Croydonness, further downstream, and Canons Street upstream in the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral are two other possibilities.

The Thames' flood danger is increasing because of a southeast till of England over the centuries into the English Channel - about 13 inches each 100 years - and the surge problems caused by raised banks downstream.

No longer are the old, many-arched bridges of any use as dams.

In medieval times, and for centuries thereafter, bridges helped hold Father Thames in check.

Now it is up to modern technology to contain him.

CREDITS FOR TRAVEL

Programs offer foreign studies

By ROBERT SCHOTT

Overseas study programs in several countries are available to students wishing to live and study abroad this summer.

MSU offers 12 different summer overseas programs in which students live and study abroad and receive MSU credit for their work, according to Sandy Bryson, co-ordinator for overseas programs. MSU also offers five overseas programs that are conducted during the school year.

Overseas programs for students wishing to study language are offered in European cities such as Paris, Vienna, Barcelona and in the Soviet Union.

Overseas study in Russia at Leningrad University has been available to students for the past five years. Further information on overseas language study can be obtained from the language department.

"The overseas programs offered by MSU are not only for those students studying language," Miss Bryson said.

"Courses in humanities, social science, and political science are offered in London for MSU credit."

These programs consist of various fields of study at a foreign university. Classes are usually in the mornings so that the afternoons and evenings are left free for the student.

The School of Journalism is offering foreign study in an international seminar in comparative journalism. This program is open.

Yugoslavia lasts two months and offers two journalism courses for two credits each. The courses focus on international press systems and application of international press models.

Two other types of exchange programs are available to the student wishing to go overseas. The first type of program is a two-month cross-cultural program which involves the placement of a student in a living situation with a foreign family for one-month and the other month is left free for personal and group travel. These programs are usually sponsored by churches and various youth organizations.

The second type are social service programs which include the Peace Corps, International Volunteer Service, and the American Friends Program. These services often send students to Latin American countries.

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GROWING ANNOYANCE
Unit eliminates noise

PITTSBURGH (UP) - A window unit with built-in "earplugs" has been developed to fight one of mankind's growing annoyances - noise. It is an environment control unit that reduces the transmission of sound while providing high levels of thermal and visual comfort.

PPG Industries developed the double-glazed window unit primarily for use in exterior walls of office buildings, airport buildings, hospitals, schools and other structures where noise reduction is important. R.M. Hainsfurther, vice president and general manager of PPG's Glass Division, said the units will be used in the new John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington D.C., and in the new Kansas City International Airport.

The units consist of two panes of glass of different thicknesses - one 1/4 and one 1/2-inch - separated by a two-inch or a four-inch blanket of air. For the two-inch air space, over-all thickness glass-to-glass is 2-3/8 inches. Over-all thickness at the enclosing metal edge channel is nominally 2-3/4 inches.

A friend ... is someone who picks you up and keeps your feet warm when the ground is still cold. Perhaps that is what this dog is thinking although his hair blocks out any possibility of expression.

Free 'U' course employs touch to teach awareness

For those students that are continually complaining that their classes are so impersonal - the Free University may have the answer. Under the direction of Gregory T. Loftus, East Lansing graduate student, the Free University has been offering a special class in "Sensory Awareness and Body Massage".

The class, about half men and half women has been meeting twice a week this term, and will again be offered spring term. Loftus studied for a year at the Esalen Institute in California and attended classes in neuromuscular relaxation taught by Arthur H. Steinhaus, visiting professor of health, physical education and recreation. "In establishing these classes, I've tried to set up situations where people become more aware of things, and of each other," Loftus said. Anyone who wishes additional information on the beginners' courses for spring term can contact the Free University office or Loftus.

You will walk a little prouder in this Flirtation charmer. Deceptively simple in line and detail, it has that unmistakable flair that says 'this is smart.' Easy on your budget, too.

Flirtation Walk.
Amphetamines affect users

By SUE SCOTT

Students who take amphetamines to stay awake for studying are for the most part "ill informed gamblers," according to Dr. Arnold Werner, Olin Health Center psychiatric. Amphetamines can improve one's performance on simple tasks, but studying is not a simple task, he said. "Dexedrine is the most popular amphetamine for staying awake," Dr. Werner said, "but benzedrine and occasionally methadrine (speed) are also used."

These are brand names, according to E. B. Erickson, pharmacist at Cunningham Drug. While benzedrine is a pure amphetamine, he explained, dexedrine is a dextroamphetamine, containing dextro, to counteract certain effects of the pure drug. Methadrine is also a compound called Methamphetamine hydrochloride, he said. Amphetamines brighten one's mood and give a false sense of confidence, often impairing judgment. Dr. Werner said that "as an experiment, a group of students took dexedrine. After their meals they all felt better, and were certain their times were better than normal. They were surprised to find that the times clocked were slower than without the drug."

When student takes amphetamines the night before an exam, the effect often worn off as the student goes into the exam causing him to be very tired or even to fall asleep. Dr. Werner said. Since amphetamines decrease appetite, a student may become very hungry and dehydrated, which will weaken his performance, he added.

Amphetamines work on the brain and central nervous system. Dr. Werner explained, and also cause increased heart beat and blood pressure. He said that a person who takes amphetamines regularly will need to keep increasing the dosage to receive the same effect. "There are only two legitimate uses for amphetamines," Dr. Werner said. They are prescribed for narcolepsy, which is a rare sleeping sickness, and for hyperkinetic diseases in children. He added that some doctors prescribe amphetamines for weight loss, but whatever loss occurs is only temporary. A person who uses amphetamines often can become physically dependent on them, Dr. Werner said. Sometimes barbiturates are needed to induce sleep after using amphetamines. This can start a vicious circle.

Deaths have resulted from dependence on barbiturates to get to sleep and amphetamines to get up, Dr. Werner said.

"When students buy from pushers, they can't be sure of the dosage they are getting," Dr. Werner warned. Some amphetamines which are diet pills contain barbiturates to counteract the stay - awake effect, he added, and are unsafe for studying. He said that illegal channels of sales have been set up between the manufacturer and the retail salesman because the drug companies are not making sure the drugs get into proper hands.

"A student gets more benefit from going to sleep at his normal time and getting up to study at 3 or 4 a.m.," Dr. Werner said, "than trying to study until 3 or 4 a.m. and getting up at the normal time."

Amphetamine used to air problems

In spite of the short time the University College's new Ombudsman Committee has existed, it has been frequently by students to air their problems. The committee, because of its newness and new location, didn't expect to see many students until next term, Margaret M. Brophy, committee member and Grove Pointe Park sophomore said.

The committee is composed entirely of students and is an attempt to implement the suggestions of the McKeen report, Edward A. Carlin, dean of the University College, said. The committee is to provide feedback from students to the faculty and administrators of University College, Carlin said. Committee members listen to student complaints and try to channel them to the proper authorities for consideration. Many students have come to the committee seeking information about financial aid, counselors, and student organizations. These people are referred to the proper authority, often the university ombudsman, Miss Brophy said.

The committee's office is in 287 Bessey Hall, is manned from noon to 5 P.M. Monday through Friday.

Committee members currently staffing the office are: Miss Brophy; James R. Jones, Lassing sophomore; Roberta A. Gengnath, Huntington Station, N.Y.; and Richard H. Moster, Fayette, Ohio sophomore.

Scientists investigate fruit flavor

DAVIS, Calif. (UPI) - If food scientists at the University of California here succeed, peaches in the future will be peachier and, well, fruits will be fruitier. The group, headed by Walter Jennings, professor of food science, is trying to identify and isolate the aromatic flavor agents of fresh fruits.

When the final breakdown is complete, says Jennings, more of the natural food chemicals can be added to canned and frozen fruits at the processing plants; making the end product tastier.

Thus far, in no previous release of the food scientists have identified more than 50 compounds that affect flavor. In peaches they have located 20 and a number have been discovered in the apricot.
TIGHT MARKET

Jobs scarce for '70 grads

By ANN HODGE
State News Staff Writer

"70 graduates may have to
look longer and harder for jobs
than their predecessors did,
according to John Shingleton,
director of the Placement
Bureau.

Shingleton said the job market
is tight at all degree levels - even
doctorates are caught up in the
scramble for jobs this year.

"The student who will work
hard at getting a job will
probably find one by
graduation," he said. "But he
will not have the selectivity."

Shingleton said the most
severe job cuts will be seen in
the areas of electronics,
aerospace studies and
government research. There
has also been a slight cutback in
education.

"The heaviest demand is for
accounting majors," he added.
"It's been that way for several
years."

Students have begun to
sense there are less job openings this
year, Shingleton said. Interview
signs are hearder than ever before,
and students line up in front of the Placement Bureau
every Monday morning.

He said job-hunting will be
difficult for the marginal
student who hasn't done well in
his studies and is in a low-
demand area.

Shingleton explained today's
students are more conscious of
getting the right job than
graduates of five years ago.

"They want a job that will fit
their life style," he said. "In
the old days they found a job, then
fit everything around it."

Shingleton said more students
are coming to the bureau for job
counseling this year because
they are having more difficulty
than expected getting the
particular job they want.

"In past years if a student
interviewed with ten companies
he could usually count on
getting four or five offers," he

Rubber-lined tanks aid irrigation of land

NEW YORK (UPI) - Reservoirs lined with rubber instead of
concrete.

That's a formula that offers new hope to water-poor countries,
according to a report on the world's largest reservoir.

The reservoir, dedicated recently at Kaukupu on the island of
Molokai, Hawaii, will hold nearly 1.5 billion gallons of water
for the irrigation of 10,000 acres.

Countless acres of land lying fallow all over the world for lack of
water could be reclaimed economically with the nylon
reinforced butyl rubber that lines the Kaukupu reservoir, the
report said.

Covering 104 acres, the lining, which is only 0.32m of an inch
thick, is secured at the top of the reservoir in an anchor trench
three feet deep which is then filled with earth and packed down.

The lining will give without tearing under the tremendous
pressure of 50 feet of water. Because it is tight and easily handled,
it was installed in less than two months, a fraction of the time
required for concrete, according to the report.

Secret of the lining's strength and durability, the report said,
is a nylon scrim reinforcement over the rubber, with a unique weave
developed by J.P. Stevens & Co., Inc. This prevents it from
stretching vertically or horizontally. It can stretch only
diagonally.

As a result, when the volcanic soil under the reservoir becomes
unstable, the lining gives with it.

The irrigation system also may be expanded in the future to
supply an estimated 450,000 persons in a new resort area planned
for the west end of Molokai.
Michigan fights air pollution

By ROBERTA SMITH

While many states and their citizens have just recently become aware of air pollution problems, Michigan has an advanced and highly successful program.

Occupational Health, a division of the Michigan Dept. of Public Health, was trying to correct the air pollution problem long before they received the legislative backing to enforce their findings.

The Air Pollution Control Act was passed in 1965 and rules and regulations applying to it were passed subsequently in 1967. It had taken over ten years for these measures to pass. Before and during this time Occupational Health was making plant visits, sampling potential air pollution sources and investigating citizens' complaints.

The current popularity in concern over the air pollution problem has probably helped the cause. Delbert Rector, an air pollution engineer with Occupational Health, said that the division has had good cooperation throughout the state. He emphasized that the original measures would not have passed in the legislature if industry had not supported the program.

Occupational Health tries to send its representatives to plants at least once annually and usually more times to larger plants. Representatives check on processes and new equipment that might reduce the pollution problem.

Often the representative makes a visit as a result of a citizen's complaint. Occupational Health investigates 100 complaints a year on the average.

After the situation has been evaluated, the plant is approved or recommendations are made. A time commitment is placed on the plant as to its compliance on the reduction of the emissions that are causing the pollution problem. Many times, new, more adequate equipment must be installed.

Police arrests mar show

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP) - A police drive against men's long, hippie-style hair is a show-stopper in Caracas.

Actor Alfredo Morillo was arrested by police Sunday evening at the entrance of the Armenio theatre in a crackdown on long-haired men.

Disappointed theatre-goers protested vehemently about the arrest and the cancellation of Sunday night's performance.

Museum exhibit depicts wildlife

A new exhibit at the Museum will depict four otters, a pond and a beaver dam with flowing water in a fall setting in the Seney National Wildlife Refuge in the Upper Peninsula.

To build the exhibit, four members of the Museum staff went to the 96,000-acre Seney Refuge to gather materials from a beaver dam.

Grigbous said that in 1960, Seney was the center for logging white pines in the Upper Peninsula. After timbering the land, the sandy soils were not conducive to agriculture and became a wasteland, he said.

"In the early 1900s this land was taken over as a refuge by the work - Progress Administration (WPA). The WPA put men to work on various construction jobs throughout the nation. At Seney they came in with earth-moving equipment and built a series of dikes."

These dikes made it possible to control the water level in one section of the refuge, providing ponds for migrating wildlife, otters, beavers, deer and other wildlife in that area, he said.

"All of our other habitat groups in the Museum are designed to show ecology systems without man's presence. This time, in line with the recent interest in human ecology, we are showing what an can do with 'worthless' land and turn it into a natural preserve for wildlife."

The MSU Alumni Fund sponsors the otter exhibit.

Smoke gets in your eyes

...as old leaves begin to burn in preparation for Spring. Soon the new will replace the old and trees and lawns will be covered with green.

Many of the recommendations include costly equipment and changes. Sometimes the installation of pollution control systems must be put on a priority basis because of the high expense, Rector said.

If a plant does not comply with Occupational Health's recommendations, or if they want to appeal their case, they must go before the Air Pollution Control Commission. It is a nine-member panel composed of industry representatives, a medical doctor, and public health personnel, which decides on the case and also makes recommendations to the company. If recommendations are made and not complied with, the company will be taken to court. In this event, if the company is found guilty, it may be fined or closed.

Occupational Health also works with communities and schools to inform the general public on how they can combat air pollution. Proper disposal of solid waste, garbage and papers, is one large cause of air pollution, Rector said.

The company can help in improving, Rector said. He predicted that the backyard trash burner would probably be outlawed in the future because of its contribution to air pollution.

In one city an editor carried on a campaign against a company that he claimed was creating a severe pollution problem. An investigation by Occupational Health proved the "pollution" was merely steam. The editor had stirred up public opinion unnecessarily.

The press has been generally good, however, Rector said. They should hesitate to point a finger at someone when there is just a press problem, he continued.

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MAN VS. HORSE

Ryun impatient, look out Fager

GALAN, Fla. (AP) - Man still can trot a mile on horseback much faster than he can on foot, but he's gained ground over his four-legged friend.

In 1975 the world speed record for a man on horseback was 1:41.94, set by an unidentified fellow on a horse named Kadi. At that time the record for a man on foot was 4:24.1, by Walter Slade of England.

The present record for a mile by a horse is 1:32 1/5, held by a horse named Dr. Fager with Braulio Barca aboard. The present record for men on foot is 3:51 1/5, set by Jim Ryun of the United States.

Thus, while the horse has improved his speed for the mile by about nine seconds, man has tipped his speed by 23 seconds.

This may not be a definite explanation for man's gain, but the answer seems simple to Dr. Fager's trainer, John Nerud.

"The training techniques of preparing an athlete for track and field events have been greatly improved even over the last 10 years," Nerud said, "while horse trainers perfected their art the latter part of the 19th and early part of the 20th century.

"Also, in the last few years, there has been a great improvement in the speed of the racing surface for man. For a long time he was running on cinders; now he is on a hopped-up track. Horses have been racing on the same kind of dirt track for almost a century."

Today's State News

... it is always read. A student worker pauses at Wells Hall to read the events of the day.

State News photo by Don Gerstner

Gestapo memories remain

WARSAW (UPI) - "Oh Lord, how do they beat us!

"We were kept in agony of agony, scratched into the plaster wall of a military confinement. Poland's Gestapo headquarters by an unknown prisoner on Aug. 9, 1944. It now is an exhibit in one of the world's grimiest museums.

During the years of Nazi occupation of Poland, the basement at 26 Szucha Avenue became both the headquarters of the Gestapo - Hitler's political police - and the place where prisoners were questioned, tortured and often killed particularly important Polish prisoners.

After the war, the building became the Education Ministry, but the cellar was preserved as the "Museum of Struggle and Martyrdom." As such, it is one of many monuments and shrines keeping fresh the horror of the war years, in which 6 million Poles - nearly 20 per cent of the population - died. Two-thirds of the people in Warsaw perished.

The museum contains two kinds of cells - collective and solitary.

The four collective cells were called "trams," because they held nothing but 12 straight chairs, lined up like saws on a streetcar, in which prisoners were forced to sit motionless for hours or days. Talking and sleeping were forbidden.

The 10 solitary cells still, 25 years later, have a look of cold brutality. Hard cells are the only furniture. Iron doors block the entrances. And the plaster walls still carry the inscriptions which prisoners, in courage or desperation, etched on them:

"Nobody thinks of me and nobody knows. I am so alone, a girl of 21 years, and must die innocent. Sept. 12, 1943 Sunday Z.R."

On March 10, 1944, the "interrogation room" contains the tools of torture - an iron rod, a whip, handcuffs, leg irons, chains. The original typewriter stands on the desk. Nearby is the radio which was turned up loud to drown the screams.

On the walls hang documents of death - execution orders, lists of victims, scraps of notes smuggled out by prisoners, court records of defendants "accused of Jewish origin." One public order proclaims that, because Polish partisans killed two Germans, 90 Poles could be executed.

When the Nazis fled Warsaw, the prison floor was stained with blood. Many prisoners died there. Others were dragged away, half-dead to die in concentration camps.

No one really knows how many people died in the Szucha Avenue cellars. But the ashes of the victims, discovered later in a nearby basement, weighed 12,272 pounds.

Ex-SN reporter receives award

Linda Rockey, former State News reporter, has won the 1970 Jacob Scher Award for outstanding investigative reporting for her series of articles on hunger in Chicago.

Currently a feature writer for the Chicago Sun-Times, she is the second female to win this award sponsored by the Theta Sigma Phi, the national professional journalism society for women. Lois Wilke, feature writer for the Chicago Daily News, was the first woman to win the award in 1963.

The "Hunger in Chicago" series focused widespread public recognition on the problem and resulted in the following action:

- Spurred statewide hunger studies and led to emergency food distribution programs.

- Led the Illinois legislature to pass the state's first school lunch bill.

- Inspired a Chicago educational television station to produce an hour-long documentary film "To Feed the Hungry."
McNeill - drugs are impure

By MARY ANN SIBLEY

Illegal drugs don't always contain what the pusher claims they do, John H. McNeill, a full professor of pharmacology told students here last week. Everything, he said, is complicated with something else.

Mescaline isn't mescaline - it's speed mixed with a little belladonna. The grains have speed mixed in, too," he said, speaking at the second Justin Morrill College (JMC) drug seminar.

Dr. Edward J. Lynn, assistant professor of psychiatry, speaking at the third session of the seminar agreed with McNeill.

"The stuff you get in the streets can be anything. A lot of it has strychnine in it right now," he said. Strychnine and belladonna are poisons.

"At least with strychnine, the buyer thinks he's getting something," Lynn said. "He is getting an effect so he goes back to the same pusher."

There are several categories of drugs: opiates, barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens and the "legal highs" McNeill said.

Opiates include heroin and morphine, he explained. Barbiturates are depressants and amphetamines are stimulants. "Speed" is one of the amphetamines.

"Legal highs" include glue, cologne and even gasoline, he said. All are readily available. Hallucinogens include LSD and mescaline. Marijuana, McNeill explained, is also classed as a hallucinogen for lack of a better category. If taken in large quantities marijuana can cause hallucinations, he said. As it is used in this country, however, it seldom causes such effects.

In America, the effect of marijuana depends on how it is used, he said. If smoked in private, it will tend to act as a sedative, while if taken in company it will tend to make the user more sociable.

Marijuana does not produce physical dependence, McNeill said. "It does not produce tolerance, as do other drugs, requiring higher doses. In fact, experienced users may exhibit a 'reverse tolerance' - after several experiences, it takes less marijuana to get high."

There are arguments for both sides of the issue of legalizing marijuana, McNeill said. It might simply add a number of "marijuana - holics" to the present number of alcoholics.

"Do we want to legalize something that an admittedly small percentage of people are going to get into trouble with?" he asked.

Dr. Lynn said that LSD is the most potent of all the drugs available.

Air pollution help offered

FINDLAY, Ohio (UPI) - A new split second air pollution control system, which will enable industry to predict the level of gaseous contaminants around plants and adjust operations accordingly, has been developed by Marathon Oil Company. The system, which "draws a mathematical map of the atmosphere, is called MAPS.

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