



SURE Declines Action On 'Negro Incident'

Boron Case Considered By Group

The newly-organized university chapter of the Student Union for Racial Equality decided last night to alter its original plans and "take no further action" in a classroom incident involving "distasteful" remarks by a professor to a Negro student.

The decision was made despite an initial statement by Jack Heyman, local SURE chairman, demanding a personal apology by Leo Boron, associate professor of mathematics, to the University for his "misinterpreted" reference to the Negro race during a class period.

The incident took place on October 30 when Richard Greene, a Negro student in Boron's mathematics class, caused some commotion as he leaned over to pick up his raincoat which had fallen to the floor.

Turned Around Boron, who was writing on the blackboard at the time, turned around and remarked to the student "you don't have to make all that noise in here, Mr. Greene. This isn't Mississippi." Turning to the blackboard he added "All we lily whites in the class here, all of us, all we can do is lynch niggers, yes, lynch niggers."

Greene then left the classroom and reported the incident to James B. Bartoo, head of the mathematics department.

Boron later apologized to Greene personally and on November 1, apologized to the class in Greene's presence and then to The Daily Collegian, saying he had intended the remarks to be strictly humorous.

In Bad Taste He said that he now realized that his humor was in bad taste and would not be repeated again. Boron discussed the incident yesterday with the State College Grievance Committee of the Committee for Human Rights.

Dr. Neil Riemer, professor of political science, reported on the interview to the SURE concave and said that Boron had admitted his "error of judgement."

He pointed out that during the summer term Boron shared an apartment with a Negro student, an action which is in line with his professed pro civil rights stand.

Sense of Pleasure Riemer said that Boron believed the raincoat was placed on the floor by white students in the class who sought to deprive "a sense of pleasure from Mr. Greene's discomfitures."

Boron's initial remark was intended to point out the difference of treatment of the Negro in Mississippi and Pennsylvania, according to Riemer.

Riemer added that the second part of the exchange was "to point out to white students the meaning of their attitude toward the ill treatment of Mr. Greene."

Boron believed he was using the incident "to show the white students that their bigotry and prejudice could lead to dangerous consequences," Riemer reported.

Boron attempted to "emphasize the inhuman treatment of Negroes in the south and the responsibility of 'lily whites' for this treatment," the CHR report read.

The students, all members of a journalism course in public affairs broadcasting, prepared a radio documentary on Pennsylvania strip mining last spring.

Their documentary, which was televised in the central Pennsylvania area, won first prize in the national journalistic society's radio-television public service category.

Winners Listed The students were George Baden, Barbara Faris, Michael Greenwald, Robert Kilborn, Bernard Nord, Douglas Volk and Richard Wiles.



"SURE" IS ENOUGH. Neil Riemer, spokesman for the Grievance Committee of the State College Committee on Human Rights, reported last night to the Student Union for Racial Equality on the recent incident involving a Negro student and his instructor. SURE decided against taking any further action on the subject.

World Revolution Demands Change In Policy—Lens

The United States must revamp its foreign policies to meet the challenge of a major social and economic revolution now enveloping the world, author Sidney Lens said last night.

Sixty nations have taken part in this revolution since World War II, Lens said, discarding the shackles and economic limitations of feudalistic and tribal societies for unstable economies and, in many cases, communism.

To meet this challenge, the United States must discard its present military tactics in favor of a more genuine concern for the underdeveloped countries of the world, he said. Specifically, Lens said this country should cut military aid to all countries and change the entire character of its economic aid policy to meet economic need instead of military expediency.

"No country can win even a limited nuclear war," Lens said. "As soon as America learns this, there is hope for this nation."

USSR Winning The Soviet Union, Lens said, is winning underdeveloped nations in the cold war by presenting a picture of freedom from feudalism and poverty.

These nations have no conception of democracy but are concerned primarily with improving their economic state, he said.

Since World War II, the United States has spent \$650 billion on defense merely to maintain the present "balance of terror," Lens said. In all, \$1.5 trillion has been spent by world powers on the cold war, he said, which is more than the 475 million people in India have earned in the past 75 years.

No Guarantee Mere military might is no guarantee against national destruction, the author said. Despite vast stores of nuclear

Job of a President

"I work seven days a week, morning, noon and night. When I get the chance, I go up to Rec Hall for some exercise."

The above statement could very well have been made by some student complaining, as students perpetually do, about his overburdened schedule, his long study hours, and his 60-hour week.

It would not occur to most people that the quote could, and does, come from President Eric A. Walker, who is not complaining, but instead, says he enjoys his work immensely. The President admits that he often works in his office at night and on weekends, in addition to his regular 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. schedule.

Dictation and desk work are much easier to do at night, he said, when the office is cleared, and the administrative staff has emptied Old Main.

"It's a good time to get some work caught up for the next day," Walker said. The President has a stiff schedule to follow, including numerous trips to Harrisburg, New York, and Washington, D.C.

Committee Urges End To Incident

The State College Committee for Human Rights yesterday called the recent incident involving an assistant professor of mathematics and a Negro student an "unhappy affair" and said that "little may be gained by further speculation" on it.

In a statement adopted at a noon meeting, the committee said: "The Committee for Human Rights of State College has decided to examine the controversy which recently resulted from certain remarks made by Mr. Boron in a University classroom."

Careful Study "After a careful study of the facts, the committee is of the opinion that, while Mr. Boron's remarks were ill-considered and offensive, it was not his intention to injure the student. Certainly, the situation points out that even in the enlightened atmosphere of a university, discrimination can occur. The committee recognizes that Mr. Boron's awkward injection of social comment into a mathematics classroom has resulted in embarrassment for a student and an unfair evaluation of his own motives. That it is unfair is attested to by his own record of assistance to Negroes in the past."

An apology by Mr. Boron to his student and to the class has been made and graciously accepted. The committee feels that little may be gained by further speculation on this unhappy affair, except to note that in these sensitive times, the thoughtless word may be as damaging as an overt act of discrimination."

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States recognized the new provisional government of South Viet Nam, the State Department announced yesterday.

Viet Nam's Government Recognized

The move followed by one day a request from the new military-backed regime for a continuation and strengthening of relations between the two countries.

U.S. officials said that consultations on all U.S. aid programs to South Viet Nam will take place in Saigon with the appropriate officials of the government.

Important aid programs had been slowed down during the last month of President Ngo Dinh Diem's regime which fell in a military coup last Friday.

Formal Reply State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey said that U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge in Saigon would be delivered the formal note replying to the Viet Nam request for recognition.

The U.S. action followed by a few hours Great Britain's recognition of the military regime in Saigon.

The recognition procedure was advanced somewhat over original expectations here although there never was any doubt that the United States would recognize the new regime which it hopes will press ahead with the war against the Viet Cong Communist guerrillas.

Whitton Paine (town) proposed that the first section of the amendment be changed so that congressmen should chair or co-chair USG commissions. Paine said that it is not necessary for a congressman to chair a committee if a person outside Congress is especially trained for the job.

After Paine's amendment was passed, USG President George Jackson moved that the entire section of the bill concerning the chairing of committees be deleted.

Jackson said that students outside Congress must be given an opportunity to hold positions of leadership, and this section of the bill decreases their chance of doing so.

He also argued that if a congressman is doing his job responsibly, he will not have time to sit on committees.

Jackson added that it is a congressman's job to know the committee members, and the chairing of committee is not necessary in order to meet the members.

The amendment to co-chair committees does not improve the bill, Jackson said, because it will only result in a split in responsibility.



LYNDON B. JOHNSON
Johnson's Visit Marred by Call

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — An anonymous phone call that a bomb was set to explode on the arrival of Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson caused a search of the airport yesterday.

No bomb was found and his plane landed on schedule. Johnson arrived here from The Hague for a three-day visit.

A motorcycle escort for the vice president was rushed to the airport an hour early after an unidentified caller reported his plane was ahead of schedule.

The U.S. Embassy disclaimed responsibility for the report. As Johnson stepped from his plane, there was a downpour of icy rain. He read a brief statement from beneath a dripping umbrella.

Clearing Skies Expected in Storm's Wake

A 2- to 3-inch rainfall erased virtually all evidence of one of the worst droughts in Pennsylvania's history.

The rain was the heaviest in more than two years in the local area, where 2.40 inches of rain had fallen up to 10 p.m. last night.

In southeastern parts of the Commonwealth up to four inches was recorded.

The storm responsible for the rain remained nearly stationary over eastern Maryland yesterday after moving across the southeastern states Wednesday. Heavy rain spread several hundred miles ahead of the center, and gale force winds lashed the coast from the Carolinas to New England.

Rain To Subside Partial clearing and somewhat milder temperatures are indicated for today. A high of 55 is expected.

It should be mostly clear and cool tonight with a low of 40.

USG Discusses Members' Duties

A section of a by-laws amendment which would have required congressmen to chair major Undergraduate Student Government committees was deleted last night by the USG Congress.

The action was taken in the first of two required readings.

The original amendment proposed that only USG congressmen should chair USG commissions, with the exception of the Elections Commission; that all scheduled meetings of the representative council in each constituent area be attended by USG congressmen from that area; and that USG congressmen should maintain weekly office hours in the areas that they represent.

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Reds Display New Missiles

MOSCOW (AP) — The Russians trundled four silvery ground-to-air rockets of a new design through Red Square in a revolutionary day parade yesterday and represented them as potent antimissile missiles.

The Soviet news agency Tass said they were guided interceptors "capable of hitting any up-to-date air space attack weapons." Radio Moscow said they "can attain hits on all means of air and space attack."

Western military experts, however, expressed reservations about the killing capacity of these 50-foot weapons, displayed in the traditional parade celebrating the 46th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Premier Khrushchev watched the three-hour show in gray, chilly weather from a reviewing stand atop Lenin's Tomb, then was host at a reception at the Kremlin for about 2,000 persons, including a score of American industrial leaders who are visiting Moscow.

Khrushchev Boasts In an opening toast he declared the Soviet Union will surpass the United States as the world's No. 1 nation in another seven years. He held out the olive branch to Red China.

He warned that "if the capitalist world raises weapons against us, you will see what will happen." He drank "a toast to the spirit of Moscow, peace for all the world," after U.S. Ambassador Foy D. Kohler inquired: "Where is the spirit of Moscow?"

The four rockets drew primary attention in the 10-minute military section of the day's parade. Army trucks towed them.

Veteran observers spotted nothing else new among the array of tanks, artillery, armored personnel carriers and other weapons.

The rockets were lethal-looking, two-stage instruments with radar nose cones plainly visible. Each stage carried fins for guidance.

Western Sceptics Western experts said the rockets might be capable of zeroing in on short-range or intermediate-range missiles in flight. But they said they doubted the rockets could intercept intercontinental ballistic missiles such as the U.S. Minuteman, which travel higher and faster.

There was speculation that they might be the rockets which Khrushchev once claimed could hit a fly in outer space.

Top members of the Soviet Communist party and government took the salute of military units with Khrushchev, who wore a heavy overcoat and felt hat against the near-freezing temperature.

Missing from the lineup were Presidium members Frol R. Kozlov and Mikhail Suslov, both reported ailing.

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Goldwater Silence Greets Statement From Rockefeller

NASHUA, N.H. (AP) — New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, newly announced Republican presidential contender, opened his campaign in New Hampshire yesterday, site next March of the nation's first presidential primary.

During a steady downpour, Rockefeller visited an industrial plant and went on a handshaking tour on the village green of Milford.

The governor told a news conference he planned to return to New Hampshire many times, in weeks before the primary next March 10. He also indicated he would enter the California primary—which will be the last primary before the nominating convention in July—but said he had not made up his mind yet what other primaries to enter.

Refers to Polls Referring to opinion polls that indicate he is behind Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, Rockefeller said: "I know I am an underdog in the polls. But if one enters politics because of his belief in principle whether he is ahead or behind doesn't matter."

Rockefeller predicted the Republican presidential candidate, whoever he may be, will be capable of defeating President Kennedy in the general elections.

Vacationing Goldwater greeted Rockefeller's candidacy announcement with silence. But an aide in Washington insisted Rockefeller's announcement was not changed a thing.

Rockefeller made his official declaration in Albany, N.Y., before boarding a plane for Nashua, where he read his statement at his news conference.

"I am here this morning," he said, "to announce my candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination, and my entry at the proper time in the New Hampshire primary. I have reached this decision because I believe that vital principles are at stake in the next presidential election."

The governor then added he is confident the national convention "will write a platform and select a candidate consistent with the basic principles of the Republican party and the realities of the world in which we live—a platform and a candidate that will lead our party to victory in November."

The New Hampshire primary is regarded as all important to Rockefeller's cause. In the judgment of some politicians, a victory here would go a long way toward dispelling the divorce and remarriage issue that they believe has alienated some vote.

Rockefeller supporters say the governor can win if he will conduct an intensive person-to-person campaign, coupled with an espousal of middle-of-the-road policies. This, Rockefeller made clear he intends to do in New Hampshire.

Dispel Fears Another sign of approaching winter: next week the University will begin enforcement of a parking regulation instituted each year about this time to help snow removal crews do their job.

No parking is permitted in certain campus areas between 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. during the winter season, Campus Patrol Chief John Galaida said. Since no one is quite sure just when snow storms will begin, the regulation is put into effect in November and continued until spring.

The parking areas involved are 7, 11, 20, 23, 30, 38, 40, 41, 46, 50, 61, 62, 80, 81, and 95. In general, these are the larger areas or those most centrally located.

Campus patrolmen will begin Monday giving tickets to cars parked in these areas during the stated hours.

PSU To Enforce Winter Parking Another sign of approaching winter: next week the University will begin enforcement of a parking regulation instituted each year about this time to help snow removal crews do their job.

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GOV. ROCKEFELLER

... in the race



SEN. GOLDWATER

... no comment

Agreement Delayed by Republicans

HARRISBURG (AP) — Senate Republicans yesterday deferred until next Tuesday final agreement on the first major reapportionment of the chamber since 1906.

The GOP caucus, which has enough votes to pass a redistributing bill without Democratic help, spent three hours discussing, sometimes heatedly, a plan developed by Sen. Marvin V. Kellar, R-Bucks, chairman of the Senate Reapportionment Committee.

Keller Plan The plan would rearrange the 50 districts to give new seats to Allegheny, Delaware and Montgomery counties by eliminating seats now held by two Republicans and a Democrat, and by shifting other county lineups.

Sen. William Z. Scott, R-Carbin, caucus chairman, said agreement on the plan, which apparently will pass almost as written, was delayed "because of a number of questions that were raised by some members who wanted to go back home and talk to interested individuals."

Gov. Scranton has called the legislature into special session starting Nov. 12 to redistrict both the House and Senate along population lines based on the 1960 U.S. census. The federal courts have threatened to redistrict any state legislature which does not act on its own.

The last major alteration was in 1906 with minor changes made in 1921.

Among the Missing? The major changes would eliminate Sens. Walter E. Morris, R-Jefferson; Thomas E. Ehrigood, R-Lebanon, and Sen. Martin L. Murray, D-Luzerne.

Murray's district would be dropped entirely, leaving all of Luzerne County, which now has two seats, to Sen. Harold E. Fiack, Republican.