Barrier To Progress

President Walker told a group of North Halls residents last week that he was disturbed with the University's preponderantly middle-class enrollment.

Looking back at the University's beginning as a landgrant institution Walker commented, "We were established to teach practical things to the disadvantaged. It hasn't turned out this way, and this is unfortunate. I think we've lost our character."

One of the reasons the University no longer ministers to the disadvantaged is because it is prohibited from doing so by state law.

Of course, the University provides various opportunities for financial aid through numerous scholarships, loans and work opportunities. But the hard-core disadvantaged are those whose oppoortunities for a college education are crippled not merely by a lack of funds but by adequate preparation caused by the substandard education of many inner city schools.

These are the disadvantaged whom the University cannot aid.

"We can't admit the disadvantaged because we would have to discriminate in favor of them in our admissions," Walker said. "We are forbidden by state law to do so."

It is ironic that a law designed in all good faith to afford fair treatment for all applicants has become an effective barrier toward the solution of one of the nation's most pressing problems-aiding disadvantaged minority groups in fulfilling their rising expectations and needs for higher education.

It is doubly ironic that a law intended in the best democratic spirit should force the University to turn from the spirit of public service in which it was founded.

At the time of the enactment of the Morrill Land-Grant Act in 1862 the development of methods leading to increased agricultural production and the development of sophisticated technologies were among the nation's chief concerns.

The University was established to meet such needs and it met these demands well.

Today agriculture and technology are American giants. . The nation's problems have shifted to the cities. We must find ways to make them livable. We must find ways to rescue those whose futures are constrained by the inadequate education offered in ghetto schools.

As the needs of the nation change, the University, if it is to maintain its traditional link with society, must understand the changes, adjust to them and meet their demands.

Successor to The Free Lance, est. 1887

The Baily Collegian

62 Years of Editorial Freedom

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Clip and Save Clip and Save Clip and Save

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1968

Unfortunately, the University's ability to meet the changing needs of the nation has been stymied by a wellmeaning but back-firing law.

So while private institutions ranging in size and scope from Harvard University to small but prestigious Grinnel College in Grinnel, Iowa, move ahead with programs such as those in which academically promising students are brought to campus for summer remedial programs or in which admissions requirements are eased for students from slum schools, Penn State, a pioneer in meeting society's needs, is powerless to join the battle.

In the past campus groups have made a start in dealing with the problem by arranging campus visits for city students in order to acquaint them with opportunities here and to encourage them to seek a college education.

The effort was well-intentioned but the effectiveness of programs such as these is effectively stifled by the inability of the University to make allowances for the bright but educationally-victimized applicant.

The only effective change must come through the authority of the state legislature.

It is imperative changes be made in the admissions procedure here and throughout the state which will allow the academically promising student crippled by the deficiencies of inner city schools to compete with the applicant bringing all the advantages of education in a wealthy suburban school district.

It is time a distinction was made between discrimination against and discrimination for.

"Don't be frightened! This is a promotional gimmick for the 'Bonnie and Clyde' fashion revival . . ."

etters To The Editor

He's Switched and Here's Why

TO THE EDITOR: In regard to Philip N. Klopp's letter, I agree that there seems to be a "lack of meaningful dialogue taking place on the war in Vietnam." It seems that too many people are unwilling to take the time to educate themselves as to the facts of the Vietnamese war, facts which will not be found by merely following reports

of how the war is progressing.

With the use of research on the Vietnamese war in regard to its origin, its present course, the policies followed by the Johnson administration and Hanoi, Red China, loss of U.S. credibility etc., I have changed from a "hawk" to one who feels the war is accomplishing little and that negotiations should begin at once.

The basis of my argument centers around the follow-

We are engaged in Vietnam because of containment policies originating in Europe after World War II. This containment worked in Europe because the problem there was primarily a military one. However, the problem in Vietnam, as well is in most of Southeast Asia, is political. These countries are weak, having unstable governments and societies which provide opportunities for communist subversion.

(2) Red China is the dominant force and influence in Southeast Asia by virtue of her geographical location, her size, and her power. If we are to try and contain this influence we must attack China herself. However, not wanting to start a nuclear holocaust, we cannot attack her with nuclear weapons, yet, not to would only set back China's development, not change her influence. It is a well known fact that we cannot fight a mass land war in Asia. Therefore, we have chosen to set up a military periphery around China in Thailand, Laos and South Vietnam. Chi-

na, realizing her immunity from U.S. attack, challenges us where we are our weakest, in the military periphery.

(3) The Johnson administration is operating on the assumption that there is a monolithic Communism. This is false. Communism is a national force. One could hardly say the Red Chinese Communist and Soviet Union are a unified force, or that Yugoslavia could be considered in the same breath with either, as much as France could be considered an extension of U.S. policies in Europe. North Vietnam will not become a Red Chinese satellite unless the U.S. continues to force it to be dependent on Chinese aid because of the war.

Clip and Save Clip and Save Clip and Save

(4) The war in South Vietnam is a civil war brought on by the Diem regime which the Eisenhower administration supported. That this war was indeed a civil war between the National Liberation Front and the South Vietnamese government was the policy of our government until 1965 when we changed its character to "aggression from

The noted political scientist, Hans Morgenthau, offers this accommodation to our dilemma which I feel ought to be considered by President Johnson: ') Accept the fact that China is the dominant force

in Asia. Liquidate our peripheral military containment of (4)

China.
(3) Strengthen uncommitted nations of Asia with non-military means. (4) Assess communist governments in Asia not in

terms of their communist doctrines, but in terms of their relations to the interests and power of the United States. Nick Mamone '70



Round Pie Shop

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NEW OLD SHOP

"THE ROUND PIE SHOP"

ducement to civility. Round Pie Shop **Round Pie Shop**

reportage

should be suspended.

charity is the best policy.

Marxist dialect."

outside interests."

to learn, not to teach.

Suspend Those

Who Disrupt

Editor's Note: From time to time, senior reporters on

The Daily Collegian express their opinions on various topics in a "reportage" column.

Freedom and gives her defense for Ernest C. Pollard's recent suggestion that "anti-war demonstrators who disrupt

the operation of the University by their protest actions

Opinions presented in "reportage" columns are not necessarily those of the Board of Editors.

Old Main last year. Student activism can be fun.

one whose risk seemed relatively small.

Students for a Democratic Society threw a sit-in at

On the eve of the event, the general membership

To deny that the threat of suspension is a deterent to

spent hours considering various courses of action and the

probable penalties involved in each. Rationally, they chose

students who would otherwise join violent demonstrations

is unrealistic. An effective demonstration involves large

numbers of students, and most activists are less than totally

committed. If presented with an either-or choice, most

students would prefer keeping their matric cards to in-

dulging in a disruptive gesture. But, given the uncertainty

of the University's non-position, that hope which springs

eternal could encourage many sympathizers to join the

ranks and gamble on convincing President Walker that

It also adds local color. Unfortunately, as Phillip Abbott

Luce, a former member, said: "It tends to vacillate be-

tween the rational and the irrational as if it were a living

or to be fair, the disruptive zeal of any student organiza-

tion, Ernest C. Pollard, head of the biophysics department.

proposed adopting a policy of suspending students who

for disruptive demonstrations is clear. The problem is one

of advisability. The major objective of the University is

to educate the students. As that purpose is best served by

discouraging riots, it is the function of the University to

interfere with the civil rights of any person on campus, or

damage property or violate civil laws, cannot be condoned

Weaver of the University of Chicago as "... the freedom

of scholars and researchers in institutions of higher learn-

ing to teach and to publish the results of their scholarship

without interference from the institution itself or from

ative of a special group, and second, an earned prerogative,

It is a special immunity from harrasment or reprisal granted by the community to scholars which enables them to

This asserts that Academic Freedom is, first, the prerog-

By this definition, students cannot claim a right to this immunity. As Aristotle suggests, the student has come

Therefore students have no right to disruptive dem-

onstrations. The purpose of a demonstration is to show the

powers that be that a significant number of people are

committed to a given course of action, and are willing to

mobilize to prove it. A demonstration functions as an exclamation point. It is not a statement itself. A violent

statement may be defended as 'free speech', not so a violent demonstration.

I think that the University should seriously consider

Prof. Pollard's recommendation, It would serve as an in-

GRAND OPENING TODAY!

Disruptive demonstrations, i.e., demonstrations that

Academic Freedom is defined by Prof. Richard M.

discourage them in the most effecive manner.

by the catch-all phrase, Academic Freedom.

do their duty, which is to pursue truth.

participate in violent demonstrations.

SDS is, at times, a rational exponent of the New Left.

To protect academic freedom from SDS's manic phase,

That the University has the right to suspend students

Miss Wertheimer reports on Young Americans for

by laura wertheimer

Round Pie Shop

TIM COUNCIL ANNOUNCES MIXERS FOR WINTER TERM

Simmons Hall says:



JANUARY 17 --- Simmons (Tomorrow Night)

JANUARY 24 --- Wolf

JANUARY 31 --- Packer

FEBRUARY 14 --- McElwain

FEBRUARY 21 --- Curtin

FEBRUARY 28 --- Schulze

All Mixers held in Rec Room of Dorm. 6:30 to 8:00 p.m.

We've Got a Lot to Show ...

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