

'Alter Priorities That Lead to Vietnam'

Teach-In Raps U.S. 'Militarism'



—Photo by Lorie Suhrie

'Youth's A Stuff Will Not Endure'
J. Rife

Thompson, May Seek Communication Climate

By SANDY BAZONIS
Collegian Staff Writer

Ted Thompson, president of the Undergraduate Student Government and Klaus W. May, graduate student council member, have called for the establishment of "a new climate of communications" within the University.

In a letter to University President Eric A. Walker and Jacob J. Kaufman, director of the Office for Student Discussions, Thompson and May made recommendations to the Office to facilitate negotiations and communication between dissenters and the University.

They also called for a centralized and distinct large-scale project to be undertaken for and with the black and the black faculty to increase black enrollment.

The recommendations are as follows:
—the Office should make further efforts to ensure the participation of the Black Student Union and Students for a Democratic Society;

—the director of the Office should become a member of the University Senate Committee on Open Expression and the ad hoc Committee on Disruption, to make the Office more relevant;

—the present Office should be expanded to include an advisory board which would be representative of divergent views within the University community. Members should include a black student, a black faculty member, a member of the Senate Committee on Open Expression, a member of SDS, USG, GSC, Young Americans for Freedom, the ad hoc Committee on

Academic Freedom, and, if necessary, members of several other organizations which are directly concerned with dissent;

—the Senate should express a vote of confidence in the Office during the next Senate meeting. A member of the Senate should sponsor such a resolution;

—the director should introduce a motion to the Senate to make his office an elected one and to ensure that he shall (re-elected) during Fall Term 1969. The Senate and the Administration shall propose a list of candidates to USG and GSC for their consideration and vote and student organizations should be able to present their own candidate(s) through USG and/or GSC;

—the director should be subject to recall by the Senate, and USG and GSC should be able to initiate a recall in the Senate;

—the director of the Office must have the right, upon request, to participate as an observer in any University committee—faculty, Administration or student;

—the director and the board members shall, upon request, have speaking privileges in the Senate, graduate school faculty meetings and the meetings of the Board of Trustees;

—upon request by the director, the Administration and the faculty organizations shall send to the office representatives who have the actual powers of negotiation;

—the director should be subject to recall by the Senate, and USG and GSC should be able to initiate a recall in the Senate;

—the director of the Office must have the right, upon request, to participate as an observer in any University committee—faculty, Administration or student;

—the director and the board members shall, upon request, have speaking privileges in the Senate, graduate school faculty meetings and the meetings of the Board of Trustees;

—upon request by the director, the Administration and the faculty organizations shall send to the office representatives who have the actual powers of negotiation;

—the Office should change its name. The name Office of Dissent Settlement may be more appropriate and the Of-

—the director should be subject to recall by the Senate, and USG and GSC should be able to initiate a recall in the Senate;

—the director of the Office must have the right, upon request, to participate as an observer in any University committee—faculty, Administration or student;

—the director and the board members shall, upon request, have speaking privileges in the Senate, graduate school faculty meetings and the meetings of the Board of Trustees;

By PAT DYBLIE and DENISE BOWMAN
Collegian Staff Writers

Dale Winter, religious affairs associate, attacked what he called U.S. orientation toward militarism, at a teach-in on the Hetzel Union Building terrace yesterday.

The teach-in was part of the Undergraduate Student Government fast and vigil in protest of the war in Vietnam.

Winter said the goal of an objection to the war should be to "alter the priorities that lead to Vietnam." Winter said he was worried by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird's statement that after the Vietnam war, the United States should not expect major cutbacks to military spending.

He said the decisions concerning the proposed anti-ballistic missile project are "decisions for the 1970s and 80s." "Once these measures are passed, our priorities are fixed," he added.

Products of War

Winter said the products of the Vietnam war have been torn families and "the forced exile of over 15,000 young men who cannot accept U.S. militarism." He offered complete amnesty to the exiles as a means to revitalize the country and to "restore to America the spirit it once possessed."

Quoting Christian martyr Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Winter said, "Some ask what is to come. Others ask what is right. That is the difference between a slave and a free man." Winter said the Nuremberg principles show that a man who follows orders without making a humanitarian judgment is just as guilty as those in the leadership position. "Silence is complicity," he said.

Deplores Priorities

Winter said he deplored the order of priorities which allowed millions of dollars to be spent on Vietnam and "only \$53 a year to be spent on feeding a destitute American." He said that as long as the same order of priorities exist, Americans can expect increasing military deaths, campus unrest and cities "that blow up like a powder keg."

Following the keynote address, students broke up into discussion groups, the first led by Winter and Al Lingis, associate professor of philosophy, and the second by Robert Shortreed, president of the State College American Civil Liberties Union.

A student in the first group said the reason for the "generation gap" is not necessarily a

difference in ideologies. "My father and I both don't want to see me go to Vietnam, but we disagree on the methods to avoid it," he said.

Another student said he believed that parents want changes in the existing system as much as their children. "We agree on the ends, but not the means," he said.

Lingis said the foremost obligation of a person is to determine for himself the difference between right and wrong.

'Silent Majority'

One student said he noticed the existence of a "large, silent majority" which is removed from the issues. "If we want something to come about, we must get the power structure disbursed so it will affect those who are the most involved," he said.

Shortreed, speaking on the "Continual Realization of American Freedom," said the United States "rarely has been a free country—it has been self-righteous for the most part."

He said that through killing thousands in Vietnam, the country is becoming "more brutalized." He added that terrorism "never maintained anything."

He told the group of about 20 students, "If you think this is a free society and act like you are living in one, you are wrong."

"There is no constitution unless people stand up for it," he said. He added that each new generation re-dedicates the Constitution and "it will be changed only if the people decide to change it."

Statement Distributed

Bob Lachman, chairman of USG's Steering Committee to Protest the War in Vietnam, said that he was satisfied with the results of the teach-in. "I do not like a lecture situation and I think the small groups came off well," he said.

A statement titled "Individuals Against the Crime of Silence" is being distributed at the site of the vigil, according to Lachman.

Interested students may sign the statement "to demonstrate that the conscience of America is not dead." USG will forward the statement to a California committee which will send all statements to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Lachman said the statement will be presented tomorrow to USG as a resolution. Although USG cannot endorse the statement as a body, Lachman said he hoped that individual congressmen would indicate their approval by signing it.

USG To Hold Hearing On NSA Membership

An open hearing will be conducted this morning to determine whether the Undergraduate Student Government should remain in the National Student Association.

Joe Myers, co-chairman of USG's Inter University Affairs Committee, said last night that the purpose of the hearing is to decide whether USG should remain in NSA. USG had a trial membership in NSA last year, and the hearing will determine whether USG should become permanently affiliated, according to Myers.

Myers said that students may present a five-minute prepared testimony beginning at 8:30 a.m. in the Hetzel Union Building assembly room.

NSA is an organization composed of student governments of colleges and universities throughout the nation. The organization is divided into a political wing and a service wing.

The political wing permits NSA to make policy statements on national and international issues and allows the organization to act as lobbyists.

NSA's central organization is generally considered to be a leftist-oriented association.

NSA: 'A Sounding Board'

According to Myers, Young Americans for Freedom consider NSA "to be nothing except a sounding board for leftists ideas."

NSA's service wing deals with legal affairs, academic reform and consumer services.

Myers said the hearing will be conducted in a congressional manner. Students presenting testimony will be subjected to questioning by the Inter University Affairs Committee.

Tom Ritchey, USG's president pro tempore and east halls congressman, said, "The most important consideration

in NSA reaffiliation is that both sides have an opportunity to air their views."

According to Myers, USG disaffiliated from NSA in 1965 when Ramparts magazine uncovered it as a subversive organization. When NSA's constitution was altered, USG rejoined on a one-year trial period, which ends this month.

Myers termed the present NSA as a "central distributing point for information concerning University campuses across the nation."

Hearing To Determine Stay

"I feel we haven't got as much out of it (NSA) as we could have and I feel that these hearings today will determine whether this organization warrants our staying in," Myers said.

He stressed that any student may submit recommendations to the committee at the hearing.

The committee will present its recommendations to USG tomorrow for deliberation by Congress, Myers said.—P D

Participants Complete Questionnaire

Senate To Evaluate Pass-Fail

By REENIE THOMSON
Collegian Staff Writer

How often has a student taken a course pass-fail because of a fear that he is going to do poorly? And how often has a student taken a course pass-fail because of a desire to learn something in an area completely unrelated to his major?

These and a number of other questions are being asked by a University Senate evaluation committee on the Satisfactory-Unsatisfactory Grading System, the official term for pass-fail. Questionnaires were mailed Winter Term to a random sampling of faculty advisers and students connected with the system. Completed questionnaires all were returned to the Division of Instructional Services office Friday.

To Evaluate Success
According to Leslie P. Greenhill, chairman of the committee, the poll will attempt to determine whether the pass-fail system, still in its experimental stages, has been successful. The questionnaire asked the respondents to identify the course he was taking pass-fail, whether the course was in his major field or an elective and why he was taking the course pass-fail.

The poll will be used to supplement data already received from the Records Office. On the basis of all the information, the committee will report to the Senate no later than August. The deadline was recommended in the original text of the Satisfactory-Unsatisfactory resolution.

Last fall, when the pass-fail program first was in operation, 2,720 students received credit for 3,177 courses without the grade points being tabulated into their term averages. During Winter Term, the number of students using the system increased to 4,135 and the number of courses taken to 4,827.

Usually Successful
Penn State's introduction to pass-fail began in September 1968 at the Undergraduate Student Government encampment, a pre-season convocation of students, administrators and facul-

ty members, according to then-USG vice president Jon Fox. Over the previous summer USG congressman James Sandman, had conducted research on nearly 100 universities which were initiating or had a pass-fail program. The study indicated that in the majority of cases the program was successful.

The resolution to initiate a satisfactory-unsatisfactory system here was passed almost unanimously by USG during Fall Term 1967. The only major controversy, according to Fox, involved presentation of the program to the University Senate and the inclusion of physical education in the Senate resolution. The motion to include physical education was not passed.

On Jan. 9, of last year, the S-U resolution from the Resident Instruction Committee was passed by the Senate. The resolution required all colleges and the Division of Counseling to allow students to schedule at least nine credits on a S-U basis with a maximum set at 18 credits.

A spokesman for the committee stated the purposes for passing the program: "The need to achieve and maintain a good grade point average increases tension, emphasizes grade-getting rather than learning and reduces the student's enjoyment of learning for its own sake."

Amended for College Control
Larry Spancake, USG representative on the committee, described the bill as "fairly liberal." He disclosed that the S-U resolution in the committee originally had included all courses outside the major as available on a pass-fail basis. But when it reached the Senate floor, the bill was amended to allow college control over S-U requirements.

Jon Fox, who actively pressed for the reform, said the concept of the system is "a valid one." He added ironically, "I've never taken a course pass-fail. The way my schedule has worked out, I have no more electives left." Beyond a few basic rules, (as stated in the University Senate resolution) each college

determines its own policy concerning courses that may be taken on a S-U basis. The Colleges of Science and of Education have no specific requirements; rather, each department within a college is responsible for maintaining its own S-U program.

The Department of Astronomy limits its majors to nine credits while the physics department allows students a maximum of 18 credits on pass-fail. The premedical-medical program, under the joint control of Jefferson Medical College and the University, does not permit any credits on a S-U basis.

Enjoy Learning
When questioned about the feasibility of the S-U program, students seemed equally divided on the subject. The usual positive comment was, "It took away the pressure and the worry—you could learn and enjoy the course."

Critics of the system suggest everything from abolishment to an entire curriculum on pass-fail. Dale Hettich, a ninth-term English-secondary education major, said, "If all the courses were pass-fail, it would work. But the combination as the system is set up now doesn't work. As soon as the pressure is removed, the students don't do any work. It's not the students' fault; it's the system."

Many faculty members were reluctant to comment on the system while it still is in its trial stages.

Conversion of grades from the conventional letter grade to the S-U grading system is done in the Records Office. Theoretically, the faculty have no knowledge of students who are taking courses pass-fail. "This is like an insurance policy; the students are taught and graded on the same basis," Robert J. Scannell, associate dean of Undergraduate Resident Instruction and chairman of the University Senate, said.

Some faculty members have been confronted by students who explained that they need not take the final examination since they passed the first two tests by a comfortable margin. One faculty adviser said she is "disappointed in the way students are using it now. They are

taking an overload just to get three credits."

The intention of the Senate in passing the resolution, according to Greenhill, was to allow students to explore subjects on an intermediate level for which they might not have sufficient background. Misuse of the system by concentrating S-U credits in the fundamental courses is very easy.

Wary of Misuse

Ralph G. Asch, premedical adviser, said he is wary of such misuse. "The principle is a good idea," he said. "You can explore a subject in the company of graduate students and majors in the field. But I'm not sure it is used this way. There seems to be a sizeable enrollment in perhaps more elementary courses rather than advanced ones."

There also is a danger in overuse of the S-U system. Difficulties may arise in transferring to another university and in applying to graduate schools.

Eugene S. Lindstrom, assistant dean of the College of Science, said, "I think, by and large, it is pretty good. The only thing I'm wondering is that in professional schools, especially in medical schools, competition is getting tougher. I don't know how these professional schools will react to this," he continued.

Most faculty will admit there are favorable and unfavorable aspects to the S-U program. Arthur O. Lewis, associate dean of the College of the Liberal Arts, expressed the view of the majority of the faculty and administrators questioned. "The satisfactory-unsatisfactory system is, perhaps for the great majority, serving its purpose, which is exploration," Lewis asserted. "You can experiment with the grade pressure removed. There is some evidence, though, of a group, I don't know how large, who are using it as an easier means for getting through."

Scannell said, "The goal behind the system is to explore areas of study. Hopefully, it encourages students to broaden their outlook and to take a challenge. If it is working, it should be continued and expanded."

NewScope

The World

Viet Cong 'Influencing' U.S. Public Opinion

SAIGON — The North Vietnamese recently have increased their shelling from the demilitarized zone, leading some U.S. officers yesterday to conclude that the aim is to inflict casualties and influence public opinion in the United States.

"They're trying to increase our casualties to get the people back home up in arms to hurry up our withdrawal," said one spokesman for the U.S. Command. "It's part of their overall strategy."

"They've been stockpiling supplies right across the DMZ like mad since the bombing halt. They've never honored the agreement. They've used the DMZ as a sanctuary and to continue to build up fortifications there."

U.S. officials claim that in exchange for the bombing halt of the North Nov. 1, Hanoi agreed to refrain from all military activity in the 25-mile wide buffer zone dividing North and South Vietnam. The North Vietnamese deny this.

Defense Heads To Plan Nuclear Guidelines

BRUSSELS, Belgium — If the Soviet Union posed an immediate threat to Europe, would it be wise for the Western allies to show they mean business by setting off a nuclear demonstration bomb at a place where it would do no harm? Would it start a nuclear war or avert one?

These are questions Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and six West European defense ministers will deal with at a meeting tomorrow in London after consultations here on other defense matters.

Main participants of the Nuclear Planning Group include Denis Healey of Britain and Gerhard Schroeder of West Germany, who will present their joint proposals on guidelines for the use of tactical nuclear weapons. Their work is a summary of secret reports on different aspects of the question presented at the group's last meeting in October.

The Nation

Apollo 10 Astronauts Brief Lunar Crew

HOUSTON — The Apollo 10 astronauts returned home yesterday from their moon-scouting adventure and immediately began recording the lunar knowledge they obtained to prepare the Apollo 11 crew for a moon landing.

After a hero's welcome the astronauts began recounting their experiences on the eight-day flight that took Air Force Col. Thomas P. Stafford and Navy Cmdr. John W. Young to within 9.4 miles of the moon's surface. Stafford, Young and Navy Cmdr. Eugene A. Cernan will spend 11 days talking into tape recorders and reviewing every step of their flight.

The Apollo 11 crew, scheduled to attempt a moon landing in July, must have the data and recollections of Stafford, Cernan and Young to cut the risks of their flight.

Groundwork Laid for Tax Crackdown

WASHINGTON — Unprecedented restrictions on private foundations, designed to prevent them from piling up investments and dispensing funds to individuals, have been tentatively agreed on by House tax writers.

The House Ways and Means Committee, reporting yesterday on its first round of tax reform deliberations, also disclosed proposals to do away gradually with the privilege of wealthy donors to write off their whole income against charitable donations.

Other decisions, all subject to later review and formal votes, included:

—Curbs on the use by investors of the special farm operations tax provisions to shelter other income from taxation or convert fully taxable income into capital gains.

—Elimination of the now-legal procedure for lowering corporate taxes by organizing a business into several subsidiaries.

Nixon Asks For Post Office Revision

WASHINGTON — Declaring "tradition is no substitute for performance," President Nixon asked Congress yesterday to scrap the historic Post Office Department and establish a government-owned, self-supporting corporation to handle the mail.

The alternative, Nixon said, is continuation of huge annual postal deficits, constantly increasing rates and threats of mail delays and breakdowns.

Nixon's proposal would replace the department with a corporation administered by a nine-member board of directors and operated like a private business.

It would be known as "the United States Postal Service." The plan was announced by Nixon and Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount at a White House news conference. Blount spelled out details at a separate briefing for newsmen.

9 Floarmen Found Innocent in Slayings

FLORENCE, S.C. — A bracial jury quickly found nine white South Carolina highway patrolmen innocent yesterday of civil rights violations in the shooting of 30 young Negroes, including three who died, in Orangeburg last year.

The jurors, including two Negroes, deliberated one hour and 29 minutes. They had to consider the case of each of the nine defendants separately.

The defendants sat impassively as the clerk began reading the verdict individually for each one, but each appeared to relax as his name was called and the clerk intoned, "not guilty."

U.S. District Judge J. Robert Martin Jr. had warned the courtroom against emotional demonstrations when the verdicts were read.

Killed during the Orangeburg confrontation were Delano Middleton, 17, an Orangeburg high school pupil, and South Carolina State students Henry Smith, 19, of Marion and Samuel Hammond, 20, of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Military Accused of Wasteful Purchasing

WASHINGTON — A House-Senate economic subcommittee accused the military yesterday of wasteful purchasing practices it says have artificially inflated the budget and lined the pockets of defense contractors.

And the subcommittee said it is disturbed by evidence that the Pentagon considers "cost control as an antisocial activity."

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., the subcommittee chairman, in remarks accompanying the report, spoke of "the absence of effective controls over the procurement of weapons systems and the existence of questionable practices in the Department of Defense."

Pentagon officials promptly replied they agree with much of the highly critical report. And they said the Nixon administration is overhauling procedures for purchasing weapons systems.

The State

GOP Leader Refuses Support of Budget Bills

HARRISBURG — House Republican Leader Lee A. Donalds Jr. declined yesterday to co-sponsor the appropriations bills that would implement Gov. Shafer's proposed \$2.5 billion budget.

Donalds noted that the GOP caucus in the House favored a "hold-the-line" policy on new spending and opposed imposition of new or increased taxes.

The governor has recommended a 5 per cent increase in state spending for the coming fiscal year and enactment of a statewide personal income tax and higher business levies to raise revenue.

Donalds said that if a joint executive-legislative liaison committee is able to reach a bipartisan accord on the issues of spending and taxes, he would co-sign the compromise legislation.

Otherwise, he said, Republicans would continue to press for a scaled down budget in the House, and it would be up to the majority Democrats to make their position known.

What's Inside

Letters, Letters, Letters Page 2
YAF, SDS, MRC Page 3
Collegian Notes Page 4
Baseballers Beat Navy Page 5
College Football 1968 Page 5
Penny Strikes Again Page 6