

Warm and humid with thunderstorms possible late today and tonight. High today near 80, low tonight near 64. Mostly cloudy tomorrow with thunderstorms likely, high near 80. The chance of rain is 30% today, 40% tonight, and 60% tomorrow.

# The Daily Collegian

Student Savings

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Seven Cents



Finishing touches

ERIC McLAURIE (foreground) and Lamont King, two students from Philadelphia, compose as they play in preparation for next week's Black Arts Festival at the University.

## Clark says law should address 'real problems'

By RENA ROSENSON  
Collegian City Editor

Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark last night said law must become an effective problem solver or the problems of the country will become much worse.

Speaking at last night's law day program in Schuylkill as a member of a panel including former U.S. Ambassador Patricia Harris and law students from the University, Clark said law can be an effective instrument for social change, but it must address itself to the "real problems."

These problems, he said, stem from two dynamics. The first, population increase, promotes urbanization which renders the individual "powerless to affect the things vital to him" such as schools, welfare and pollution. The second, he said, is science and technology which have created the power of total destruction.

### Violence Not An Answer

Because of the power of total destruction, violence is no longer an acceptable means of solving problems, Clark said.

But, he said, law is not the complete answer. "Let's don't look to the law as the total problems' solver. We've tried that. It's inadequate," he said.

He explained that the problems of crime have not been solved through the courts. In fact, he said, law and the courts sometimes foster crime, such as in the case of the juvenile who is held in jail pending trial. He indicated that crime must be stopped by social means through professionalization rather than by wiretapping and incarceration.

Clark said the major thing law can do is to provide the moral leadership toward change. Without the will of the people behind it, law is impotent, he said.

### Regimenting Moral Force

"Law is the one way we really have for regimenting the moral force of the people to effect necessary change," he said.

Mrs. Harris, expressing concern over the misuse of law, said law sometimes has not been a bridge to justice, "but indeed to injustice."

"We cannot assume that because a practice has been denominated a law, it is just," she said, citing the examples of the Nuremberg laws, the Hitler rule and the practice of segregation.

Mrs. Harris, who is currently practicing law in Washington, D.C., said some laws in the United States are being studied. Her example was the landlord laws which give a landlord powers of eviction and of charging rent for

buildings which are "not fit for human habitation."

"Is it any longer just to protect property rights over personal rights?" she asked. "We have discovered that it is fairer and more just to deal with human beings in terms of their humanity," she said.

### Opposition to Change

Mrs. Harris said she believes that members of the "older generation" should not be as opposed to change as they are. She said the younger generation is beginning to question many of the moral laws, such as sex and obscenity, but "the family has not degenerated" as many members of the older generation fear it has. Changes in segregation, landlord laws and obscenity laws, she said, have done little damage.

Change should be made, she said, and the possibility of injustice must be contemplated. There must be proof that the change is good, she said, and the burden of proof should be on the professionals rather than on the public.

In a question and answer period following the panel session, which was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the University, Clark commented on President Richard M. Nixon's recent order to send U.S. aid to South Vietnam in Cambodia, saying that there is no provision in the Constitution which can stop the President.

He said the only way he can be stopped is if Congress says "no."

**Campus Protesters - 'A Majority'**

At a press conference yesterday Clark said concerning Cambodia, "American involvement in Southeast Asia is regarded as the most tragic mistake in U.S. history and it is a wrong which must be righted." He added that he suspects that Nixon's announcement on Cambodia will meet with strong reactions on campuses, and he said he "is not sure" that campus demonstrators are dissenters anymore. "I think they're the majority," he said.

Clark and Mrs. Harris responded to a question concerning the use of injunctions, assuming, they said, the questions were regarding the University's use of them. Clark said he could not judge the use of injunctions here, but that in general he believes they can do very little.

Mrs. Harris, a former college administrator, said she believes they are effective in some cases and that in one case she sought and secured an injunction ordering students who had refused to allow faculty members in a building to unlock the doors.

At the afternoon press conference, Clark said when any university is required to call in police or military force, it is a sign that the basic spirit of the university has been violated in terms of reason, gentleness and humanity.

## charging with violating University rules

## Arrested student faces hearing

A hearing will be held May 8 for one of six students arrested April 21 on charges that he violated University rules.

Joseph Schneller (10th political science-Philadelphia) yesterday told The Daily Collegian that he received a letter from James A. Rhodes, dean of the division of student standards, stating that his charges would be heard by "at least one of the following three individuals: Robert E. Woodside, Genevieve Blatt and William T. Coleman."

The three comprise the Woodside Panel formed by the University Board of Trustees to investigate campus disruptions occurring before April 23.

Schneller, arrested at Rec Hall for allegedly throwing a rock at State Policemen, was charged with malicious mischief. Schneller said his hearing is scheduled for "next Thursday or Friday" in the Centre County Court.

### Violating Senate Rules

Schneller is charged with violating University Senate rules W-11 and W-15, and University Regulations concerning student affairs, conduct and discipline, section 2-a.

"I'm beginning to feel that I'm being railroaded," Schneller said. He objected to the fact that the University is not using previously established procedures to deal with his case.

"I would prefer to have this solved within the University," he said. "It seems to me that they (the University) use only the rules that benefit them."

Schneller further objected to what he called "double jeopardy" referring to the fact that he must appear before the Woodside Panel and the Centre County Court. He said that the decision of the Woodside Panel could prejudice the hearing on civil charges.

### Object to Timing

He also objected to the timing of the hearing on University charges. He said he would have to present the entire case for his defense to the Woodside Panel and this would allow the prosecution in his civil hearing to prepare arguments against his defense.

The letter from Rhodes advised Schneller that he could have legal council, cross-examine any witnesses and have witnesses testify in his behalf at the Woodside Panel hearing.

The letter said that the panel was authorized by the Board of Trustees to hear the case and make recommendations of action to be taken. According to the letter, the recommendations could include that the University "take a disciplinary action, discipline you short of suspension or dismissal, suspend you for a specified period of time, dismiss you, or take such other disciplinary action as the panel deems appropriate."

### Asked to go before Senate

According to Schneller, the six students that were arrested April 21 asked to appear before the University Senate to explain their cases. "As far as I know, I'm the only one who has been

given permission to go before the Senate," Schneller said. "I've been given three minutes to explain my case to the Senate," he added. Schneller objected to the fact that he will be the only one of the six arrested students to go before the Senate.

"I was going to use the three minutes to explain the circumstances surrounding my arrest," he said, "but now I have to represent all six of us in three minutes." He said he did not know why the others were not given permission to talk before the Senate.

The other students arrested with Schneller were not available for comment.—DS

## Yale student-faculty committee disavows any intent of violence

The Yale University student-faculty monitoring committee yesterday announced that none of the groups participating in today's and tomorrow's demonstrations in New Haven want disorder.

"The Panther Defense Committee," local police officials and members of Yale University are united in the belief that a violent demonstration or subsequent disruption would serve the purposes and goals of no one," the committee said.

The students have been on strike since April 21. They have presented demands calling for Yale to seek an end to "political repression and police bias" against the Panthers. They also demanded improvement of relations with the local black community.

Despite efforts to insure a peaceful demonstration, the committee pointed to deficiencies in the organizations' planning of the demonstration. They include: —the absence of precise and definite plans for orderly dispersal following the

demonstrations on the New Haven green; —the absence of certainty that platform speakers can be depended on to discourage all incidents or to calm them, should incidents occur;

—the absence of a central control center with a unified command for local and state police and the National Guard;

—the absence of a clear statement by law enforcement authorities as to how and when the National Guard will be deployed.

The committee also cited the lack of arrangements for regular communication between New Haven police and demonstration organizers. It pointed to the incomplete provision for a unified organization of marshalls on the green and after the demonstrations.

The committee recommended that children and high school students not be permitted to attend the demonstrations, along with any other persons unaccustomed to "potentially disorderly" crowds.

# Nixon says U.S. troops attack Cambodian base

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon dramatically announced last night that American ground troops had attacked — at his order — a Communist base complex extending 20 miles into Cambodia.

Nixon told a nationwide radio and television audience that he would stand by his order, certain to provoke controversy, even at the risk of becoming a one-term President.

"This is not an invasion of Cambodia," he asserted. "The areas in which these attacks will be launched are completely occupied and controlled by North Vietnamese forces. Our purpose is not to occupy the areas. Once enemy forces are driven out of these sanctuaries and their military supplies destroyed, we will withdraw."

The attack, commanded by American officers and augmented by units of the South Vietnamese army, began about 7 p.m. EDT Washington time—about two hours before Nixon addressed the nation and about one hour before he met with Democratic and Republican leaders of Congress to discuss his decision.

Minutes after Nixon finished speaking, word came from Saigon that U.S. B52 bombers attacked the Communist high command headquarters 20 miles inside Cambodia.

The B52 raids were the first by the eight-engine Stratofortresses inside Cambodia.

The occasion was also the first commitment of regular American ground troops against enemy sanctuaries in Cambodia.

Details of the assault became available here shortly after President Nixon announced the move in a Washington broadcast.

Sources said thousands of American helicopter-borne air cavalrymen from the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division and South Vietnamese troops penetrated 20 miles inside Cambodia to attack the headquarters of the Central Office for South Vietnam—COSVN—the Communist high command that directs the war in South Vietnam.

This headquarters is just above an area shown on military maps as the "Fishhook," a key infiltration corridor leading from Cambodia about 70 miles northwest of Saigon.

The operation was launched at dawn Friday. There were no immediate reports of contact.

American field commanders had long desired to attack the COSVN headquarters.

Nixon described the area of the U.S. ground attack as "the headquarters for the entire Communist military operation in South Vietnam."

A White House source, whom Nixon declined to be quoted by name, said several thousand U.S. combat troops were involved in the operation, which he said is expected to last six weeks to two months.

This official said the new move would not affect Nixon's April 20 announcement that at least 150,000 American troops will be withdrawn from South Vietnam by May 1971.

Nixon said, "I have concluded the time has come for action" because, he argued, the enemy's moves "in the last 10 days clearly endanger the lives of Americans who are in Vietnam now and would constitute an unacceptable risk to those who would be there after our withdrawal of 150,000."

The chief executive said he had three choices, one to do nothing, the second to provide massive military aid to Cambodia and the third "to go to the heart of the trouble."

Announcing that he had selected the third alternative, he said:

"Tonight, American and South Vietnamese units will attack the headquarters for the entire Communist military operation in South Vietnam. This key control center has been occupied by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong for years in blatant violation of Cambodia's neutrality."

"We take this action not for the purpose of expanding the war into Cambodia but for the purpose of ending the war in Vietnam and winning the just peace we will desire," Nixon said.

The area of the attack was in the "fishhook" area of Cambodia, about 50 miles northwest of Saigon and northeast of Cambodia's "Parrot's Beak" region, attacked Wednesday by South Vietnamese troops with American advice and support.

Nixon, without naming him, noted that Republican Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont had said Wednesday American involvement in Cambodia meant the GOP had lost all chance of winning the November elections.

"Others are saying today," Nixon declared, "that this move against the enemy's sanctuaries will make me a one-term President. No one is more aware than I am of the political consequences of the action I have taken...."

"But I have rejected all political considerations in making this decision."

"...I would rather be a one-term President than

to a two-term President at the cost of seeing America become a second-rate power and see the nation accept the first defeat in its proud 100-year history."

The President concluded that rather than wind up by seeking support for himself, "I ask for support of our brave men fighting tonight halfway around the world—not for territory—not for glory—but so that their younger brothers and their sons and your sons will be able to live in peace and freedom."

One section of the address seemed aimed at Communist China and the Soviet Union.

Nixon said:

"These actions are in no way directed at the security interests of any nation. Any government that chooses to use these actions as a pretext for harming relations with the United States will be doing so on its own responsibility and at its own initiative and we will draw the appropriate conclusions."

Reciting American actions to halt the bombing of North Vietnam, reduce air operations in the South, plan to withdraw more than 250,000 troops and offer to negotiate flexibly, Nixon said the reply from the Communist camp "has been intransigent at the conference table, belligerence in Hanoi, massive military aggression in Laos and Cambodia and stepped-up attacks in South Vietnam, designed to increase American casualties."

Using strong language, he went on:

"This attitude has become intolerable. We will not react to this threat to American lives merely by plaintive diplomatic protests. If we did, the credibility of the United States would be destroyed in every area of the world where only the power of the United States deters aggression."

"This action puts the leaders of North Vietnam on notice that we will be patient in working for peace, we will be conciliatory at the conference table, but we will not be humiliated. We will not be defeated. We will not allow American men by the thousands to be killed by an enemy from privileged sanctuaries."

Nixon said Communist-occupied parts of Cambodia, "used for hit-and-run attacks on American and South Vietnamese forces," contain major base camps, training sites, logistics facilities, weapons and ammunition factories, air strips and prisoner-of-war compounds.

"For five years," he said, "neither the United States nor South Vietnam moved against those enemy sanctuaries because we did not wish to violate the territory of a neutral nation."

(Continued on page five)

## urges University Senate to overrule Trustees

# USG hits Woodside Panel

By KAREN CARNABUCCI  
and DOUG STRUCK  
Collegian Staff Writers

Undergraduate Student Government congressmen last night endorsed a resolution calling for the University Senate to overrule the Board of Trustees' action in forming the Woodside Panel to investigate campus disruptions before April 23.

Congress, however, could not officially pass the resolution since the 22 congressmen present did not constitute a quorum.

The resolution states that by authorizing the formation of the panel, the Board "acted against the best interests of the University." The resolution also urges student defendants not to attend the panel's sessions.

Submitted by East Halls Congresswoman Maisie Benefield, the resolution will be sent to the Senate and the trustees.

Miss Benefield said she thought a "strong statement" should be sent to the trustees. "Since the Senate is not going to take any initiative the student government will have to take action, she said.

**Statement Represents Feelings**

USG Vice President Aron Arbib said he thought the feelings of "a majority of students on campus" including students who did not demonstrate or strike.

Most students feel it unjust for the trustees to do away with the faculty Senate," he said.

Arbib added, "This could set a precedent for future problems that arise in the University when students have been assured that the faculty body can answer problems. But now we see that the faculty has no power."

USG President-elect Jim Antonino said he "agreed" with the resolution and added, "I think it's the opinion of the informed people on this campus."

Stating that USG has been "frustrated for years by its lack of jurisdiction," the resolution reads, "We seek to inform you (the trustees and Senate members) of the student viewpoint and make sug-

gestions that we believe are essential if that viewpoint is to be reflected in future proceedings."

### Established Channels

Besides requesting that the Board of Trustees "no circumvent the established channels in pursuit of a judicial procedure without guidelines, without an official body of rules within which the procedure will take place, without a determination of what penalties will be related to direct relationship to the University community, without jurors who are peers of the defendants and especially without prior consultation of Senate and student government leaders," the resolution continues.

"USG has already expressed its disapproval of double jeopardy to which students are subjected by being tried in both the civil and University court systems. USG now expresses its exasperation and total dismay in the face of triple jeopardy created by the new board," the resolution said.

**'Non-interest' in Viewpoints**

Stating that the trustees show their "non-interest in both student and Senate viewpoints," and delegate powers to University President Eric A. Walker "which could lead to Administration dictatorship," the resolution makes the following recommendations:

—"The senate should formulate a process for recall of the trustees' actions. A two-thirds vote of the Senate would be appropriate to override the Board's actions."

—"The Senate should assert itself through a policy of non-cooperation with revocation of Senate-delegated powers."

—"The Senate should issue a statement urging student defendants not to attend the sessions of the Woodside Panel, and activate the Tem-

porary Judicial Board to adjudicate the cases of alleged disruption."

—"The Board of Trustees should refrain from any action on matters involving faculty

and students without prior consultation—with the elected leaders or representatives of those groups."

The Board of Trustees should recommend that no stu-

dent be expelled or suspended without due process—in order to reaffirm their belief that students should have all rights as granted in civil systems, in the University systems."

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The Board of Trustees should recommend that no stu-

dent be expelled or suspended without due process—in order to reaffirm their belief that students should have all rights as granted in civil systems, in the University systems."

## U.S. Army War College officers defend American Vietnam policy

By PAUL SCHAFER  
Collegian Staff Writer

Five officers from the United States Army War College in Carlisle last night spoke at a forum sponsored by the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Henry A. Barber, Col. John J. McCuen, Col. Albert F. Ledubuhr, Lt. Col. Zane G. Finkelstein, and Lt. Col. Robert L. Schweitzer spoke at the forum held in the Hetzel Union Building.

Finkelstein spoke on the aspects of international law, national law and the means of conducting the war. He said United Nations agreements

urge nations "to refrain from any use of force other than self-defense."

He stated that "some 60 nations recognize South Vietnam as a sovereign community, and that 24 give the same recognition to North Vietnam. He concluded that "the international community clearly recognizes two separate sovereign entities."

Finkelstein noted "rather strong, rather pronounced" congressional support for the war, in respect to whether or not the President had "surpassed his powers" in giving U.S. support.

Ledubuhr, a Lutheran chaplain, said, "We have a

problem from my viewpoint as a Christian clergyman." He said there is "a moral dilemma," but added that "there isn't a member of this panel who likes war."

He said inaction in Vietnam would have resulted in "broken promise, a Communist government, the death of religion in South Vietnam and hundreds of thousands killed in reprisal."

**Vietnam: A Stalemate?**

McCuen discussed whether the war is a stalemate and whether the Viet Cong "represent the aspirations" of the South Vietnamese.

He claimed "we are winning, and winning big," noting that the North Vietnamese have been in a "steady decline" since the 1968 Tet offensive, which he said "severely damaged their prestige."

McCuen added, "The petty bourgeoisie in Vietnam would not support a Communist takeover because they've never had it so good—even though they don't yet live like you or I."

Barber spoke on the pacification program, noting that there are "some problems" but, in the main, we feel it was succeeding."

Barber detailed various U.S. programs in Vietnam involving security and peacekeeping, agricultural reform and rural development, refugees and the problems faced by such minority groups as the Montagnard people in the highlands.

He noted particular success in the voting education program, saying the Vietnamese were "elated" to participate although the Viet Cong "threatened to kill anyone who voted."

Schweitzer noted Division Schweitzer, who was wounded eight times in Vietnam action and is planning to return this summer, recognized "the great deal of division in this room and in society" regarding the war. He claimed that "what we have done in Vietnam is neither wrong nor foolish."

Schweitzer said, "The Army can get along without ROTC very nicely." But to the ROTC students in the audience, he said "I want to pay tribute to what you are seeking to do."

He added, "War is built into the American ethic," and cautioned people to not let "ideals run away with the realities of this world."

The formal question-and-answer period following the speeches was interrupted at 9 p.m. by President Nixon's broadcast regarding the sending of troops to Cambodia. Informal discussion involving about 100 students followed Nixon's talk.

## Koepchne report ends legal aspects of case

BOSTON — The attorney general of Massachusetts said yesterday "the legal aspects are over" in the death of Mary Jo Koepchne, and he expects no criminal action against Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass.

"Legally, that's it," said Atty. Gen. Robert H. Quinn, referring to release of the inquest report into the girl's death, "but politically it remains to be seen."

Quinn, in Washington, D.C., to argue a case, said the Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled that publication of the inquest report forecloses any prosecution unless new facts come to light.

The attorney general's comments came one day after release of the report in which District Court Judge James A. Boyle said he did not believe part of Sen. Kennedy's story, and said that Kennedy was negligent in the accident that took Miss Koepchne's life last July 18.

**State-aided disrupters may lose scholarships**

HARRISBURG (AP) — The board of directors of the state scholarship agency ruled yesterday that only names of student disrupters who received state financial aid must be turned in to the Commonwealth by their schools.

Sen. Wilmet Flemington, R-Montgomery, board chairman, said the board decided it was not necessary to report names of students who do not hold state guaranteed loans or scholarships. Many colleges had objected to reporting students who were not scholarship or loan recipients.

Under laws passed late last year, the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency PHEAA may deny aid to state residents convicted in court of a felony or misdemeanor involving refusing to obey a lawful college regulation or order, the refusal of which caused disruption.

The laws also require institutions of higher education to sign an agreement with PHEAA to report the names of such students. If they don't, they cannot have students attending who receive state scholarships and loans.

The legislation does not specify, however, that the students whose names are reported be scholarship or loan recipients.

Kenneth R. Reeher, PHEAA executive director, said 1,225 institutions have signed the agreement so far and 11 with state aided students have flatly refused. Another 1,300—most with Pennsylvania students enrolled—have not yet decided what to do.

In another action, the board approved a new annual maximum of \$1,500 for state guarantee loans. The limit for part-time students was raised to \$750. The ceiling had been \$1,000 for fulltime and \$500 for parttime students.