



Photo by Rick Davis

Hard hat area

POLLOCK ROAD, also fondly known as Pothole Alley, has finally begun to get a new surface. Paving began yesterday, with the section between Old Main and Bigler closed to traffic. Work will be completed tomorrow when the intersections are scheduled for paving.

Acanfora kicked upstairs; board to study credentials challenge

By RICH GRANT
Collegian Senior Editor

University graduate Joseph Acanfora's fight to teach in the public schools did not end when Pennsylvania granted him teaching certification Friday.

Tuesday, Acanfora was informed that he had been reassigned from his junior high school earth science teaching in the Montgomery County, Md., school district to "a temporary alternative work assignment" with the department of curriculum and instruction.

The letter from the deputy superintendent of schools stated the reassignment "is in no way to be considered a punitive action."

According to the letter, the transfer would be effected until the school board could investigate the "challenge regarding (Acanfora's) teaching credentials in the state of Pennsylvania. Acanfora, an acknowledged homosexual, had his teaching certification held up by the question of his "moral character."

The problem arose when Acanfora was named as a plaintiff in a suit against the University filed by Homophiles of Penn State in February. Removed from his student teaching post at Park Forest Junior High in State College, Acanfora was reinstated by a court order.

In spring and summer, a panel of six deans and later the state secretary of education judged whether he possessed enough "good moral character" to be certified as a public school teacher.

When State Education Secretary John C. Pittenger approved his credentials, Acanfora told his supervising principal his background Friday.

"We (the school board) became aware of the situation reported in the news media this weekend," Kenneth Muir, school board director of the department of information, told The Daily Collegian.

Articles on the Pennsylvania decision appeared in the Washington Star and the Sunday New York Times.

The decision to transfer Acanfora was

made at a school board meeting Monday. Muir said the board's personnel department was investigating the situation, though he did not know whom they had spoken to.

Muir admitted the board had received "a few letters and a couple of phone calls that referred to the articles." He stressed, "Our action and decision was taken prior to receiving those phone calls."

In a telephone interview, Acanfora said he was being aided by National Educational Association lawyers working with the local teachers union. "NEA lawyers sent a letter to the deputy superintendent asking for my immediate return," Acanfora said. He added if a reply was not sent back soon, legal action might be necessary.

Calling the school board's action "unnecessary," Acanfora said, "The state of Pennsylvania just finished three months of intensive investigation into the matter. It's an ill-advised action on their part."

According to Rick Isaacson, one of Acanfora's lawyers in Pennsylvania who advised him to seek local legal help, the upcoming school board election might

present a problem.

Regarding the board's decision, Isaacson said, "I think they simply gut-reacted. The community is a conservative one."

Isaacson said he believed Acanfora might settle for having his ability judged by a review board on a monthly basis to avoid a court case.

"Every day he's out of contact with students, it's going to hurt him," Isaacson said.

After four weeks of teaching earth science, Acanfora is now involved in planning the future curriculum of the Montgomery county schools.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — After 17 days, striking teachers laid aside their picket signs yesterday and prepared to return to classrooms, at least until the end of the year.

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"People have to start looking at us like we're human beings," said Bernard Kimmins, one of the 13,000 teachers going back under the old contract while negotiators continue to wrestle with terms of a new one in which the chief issues in dispute are more money, smaller classes, and a longer work day in high schools.

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William Jones, public information

Tax rise anticipated

WASHINGTON (AP) — Either Richard Nixon or George McGovern, as president during the next few years, would have to accept sizable tax increases or slash planned spending to avoid big deficits, a private economic group has concluded.

This would be true even if the economy recovered to the full employment level by 1974, according to the study commissioned by the privately financed American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research.

The report is sharply critical also of the sharing of federal revenues with states and cities. Congress is on the point of finally enacting a \$30-billion, five-year revenue sharing program.

The report says "The federal government may be in the process of begging itself to relieve many state and local governments from having to finance outlays that may never be needed."

Projecting through 1978 the budget effects of programs espoused by both presidential candidates, the study observes:

"The picture that emerges is a rather grim one for the Nixon administration . . .

"This outlook also presents Sen. McGovern with a bleak starting point for his budget decisions."

The economists who made the study, headed by David J. Ott of Clark

University, say the fiscal crunch would continue through 1977. They add:

"To balance McGovern's spending plans with revenues would require tax increases, including those the candidate himself has proposed, ranging from 24 to 37 per cent higher than the projected revenues the existing system would have produced."

"To balance the Nixon budget in 1975-77 would require tax increases on the order of 2 to 7 per cent of such revenues; thereafter tax cuts would be possible."

For Nixon to achieve his aim of a budget balanced under full employment conditions and at the same time fund existing programs and new ones he has proposed would require \$21 billion more taxes in 1975, \$13 billion in 1976 and \$6 billion in 1977, the report says.

Raising such sums through the income tax would require hikes of 11 per cent in 1975, 6 per cent in 1976 and 3 per cent in 1977, it figures.

McGovern already has proposed reforms that he says would raise taxes an estimated \$22 billion in 1975 by closing what he calls loopholes.

The economists express doubt that the yield would be that large, but accept the figure as a basis of their projection.

Even with this increased yield, the report says, projections of the McGovern proposals show deficits of \$20 billion in 1975, \$11 billion in 1976, \$3 billion in 1977 and surpluses thereafter.

To cover the deficits through tax increases, it says, surtaxes of 8 per cent in 1975, 4 per cent in 1976 and 1 per cent in 1977 would be needed in addition to the present McGovern proposals.

Of the sharing of federal revenues with the states and local governments, supported by both candidates, the report says:

"The federal government is apparently in the process of impoverishing itself while putting the states and local governments as a group in a position of relative affluence."

Beginning in early 1971, the report says, the state and local government sector has been running increasing surpluses, now at the annual rate of about \$15 billion.

It adds there has been a "marked lessening of the fiscal strain this sector has experienced over the past decade or so," even though individual units still may be in trouble.

On the spending side, the projections show McGovern's programs costing \$84.5 billion more than Nixon's by 1975, \$107.7 billion more by 1978. The report notes these increases would not necessarily be inflationary — if they were covered by taxes.

It says McGovern overestimated by \$9 billion the savings his proposed defense cuts could make by 1975. The report puts the reduction at \$21 billion instead of \$30 billion.

Interim bookstore plan questioned Businesses not satisfied

By KEN CHESTEK
Collegian Senior Reporter

The passage of the interim bookstore plans has apparently not allayed the fears of the business community, but rather has brought warnings by local merchants that the business is likely to be a financial burden on the University.

News analysis

The plan to put textbook sales in McAllister and school supplies in the HUB has been termed a "compromise" by at least one merchant, but their apprehensions that the University store will go into retail business are still very much alive.

S. Benjamin Swanson, manager of Keeler's Book Store, said "I still believe they can't make money in textbooks." He explained textbook sales are made at a loss, so other items are sold at high profit to make up the deficit.

This fact leads him to distrust the policy statement passed by the Board of Trustees stating a retail outlet is against

the expressed wishes of the students, faculty and administration.

"These assurances aren't enough at this point," Swanson said. Once money was lost in textbooks, he said the University might go into other sales later to make up the loss.

"We're looking for specific assurances the University won't go into retail business," he said, adding, "The policy statement is not restrictive enough."

Jerry Gruhn, manager of the Student Book Store, agreed the University Book Store will be a losing effort. He cited the example of the bookstore at Brown University, where private bookstores compete with the University. "That store has been a financial detriment to the university," he said, "and the one here will be worse."

His apprehensions about the possibility of another retail store have not vanished. "Until we know what they have in mind, it is hard to make a statement," Gruhn said.

The interim store, termed a compromise by Swanson has not yet reduced opposition to the plan for a new facility

to be considered in a few years pending review of data collected by the interim store. Gruhn and Swanson both said they will oppose plans for a new store at any given time in the future.

"I can't see where the student is going to benefit by a new facility," Swanson said. He noted the Administration has admitted there will be no discount in prices.

"We have had very few complaints about our service," Swanson continued. The most common gripe he said, was in the used book re-purchase, but "I don't know what the new store will provide." Nevertheless, he said, "If an operation was put up with restrictions, it could be compatible with the businessmen in the area."

Swanson expected the State College Area Chamber of Commerce will continue to work on the problem. Charles L. Mong, executive director of the chamber, would not comment for the group until after its meeting today. A statement is expected concerning their official position on the question.

Teachers end strike, prepare for classes

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — After 17 days, striking teachers laid aside their picket signs yesterday and prepared to return to classrooms, at least until the end of the year.

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The agreement was hammered out in the office of Mayor Frank L. Rizzo, who had appealed to the teachers to sacrifice demands to reopen the schools.

William Jones, public information

director for the school board, said the teachers, if they ratified the agreement, would not get a raise in pay until the new contract is finally worked out. They would return to work at the same pay scale as last year.

The teachers, whose salaries range from \$8,900 to \$17,000, originally had asked for a 34 per cent wage boost. The board, \$52 million in debt, had offered a nominal \$300 increase only to teachers at top scale.

"In effect," said Jones, "the school board gave in on its demands for a longer work day and the size of classes, while the union gave in on its salary demands and its right to strike after six weeks. Now they can't strike until Dec. 31."

The issue that had prevented an earlier agreement to go back to work under last year's terms was stalled by the so-called "lead teachers" issue.

The union had wanted to retain the \$2 million package under which lead teachers are paid \$500 more for spending 40 per cent of their time instructing other teachers, but the school board — which is \$52 million in debt — said it no longer

applied. The board also contended it was not in the budget for this year and the board could not agree to anything that would increase the budget.

Jones said the two sides will negotiate the issue along with the other contractual items.

The negotiators emerged from the meeting in Rizzo's office and announced the "memorandum of understanding," which they said would enable the teachers to return to work under terms of the old contract.

John Ryan, the union's chief negotiator, said he would urge the teachers to ratify the agreement.

The memorandum will remain in effect until Dec. 31 while talks go on. The negotiators are to make progress reports to Jamieson every 10 days, Ryan said.

Should no agreement be made by then, however, the teachers could walk out again, he added.

Jamieson, who became involved when two suits were filed on behalf of the city's pupils to get schools back in session, said he performed "no special magic" to get the tentative agreement.

"I just put them in a room and told them they would not leave until an agreement was reached," he said. The teachers walked out the day after Labor Day.

The main issues were working conditions. The board demanded an increase in the high school day from five hours to five hours, 40 minutes.

It also wanted to assign teachers by actual attendance rather than class enrollment, a move that would phase out some 485 teaching positions.

The union balked at both. Ryan said the agreement provides for a two-week period in which the board will restore its old teachers' rosters.

"During the two-week period," the memorandum said, "the teachers will not be required to work a longer school day, nor after October 4 will they be required to perform non-teaching duties. Approximately 187 nonteaching assistant positions which were eliminated in August 1972 will be filled immediately."

Ryan said, however, these issues will be subject to further bargaining.

Colleges to lose money if students vote locally

State colleges and universities stand to lose up to \$300 million in annual tuition since the passage of the 26th Amendment lowering the voting age to 18.

The new law extends voting rights to approximately four million college students and allows out-of-state students to declare residency in their college towns. If this happens, nonresident tuition charges would be inapplicable for the majority of out-of-state students.

This is the finding of a survey of nearly 400 public four-year colleges and universities holding membership in the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

The study, conducted by Robert F. Carbone, dean of the School of Education at the University of Maryland, also yielded information on the accessibility of the ballot box to students, the extent of student voter registration in college towns and legal actions testing whether the right to vote in a state confers residency for other purposes, especially classification as a resident student at a

state college or university.

"If adult status and voting rights for college-age citizens, eliminate nonresident tuition charges in public colleges and universities, the effect on higher education budgets will be staggering," Carbone said. However, he is warning against a policy that would raise fees for all students to recover lost income as detrimental to the "low tuition principle" upon which public higher education in America has been built.

About 463-357 nonresident students were enrolled in the institutions surveyed during the fall term of 1971. The total potential income from the tuition differential paid by these students was \$329,090,406. This figure was deflated to take into account part time students, scholarship and grant holders, teaching and research assistants and other nonresident students who for a variety of reasons may not pay the full differential.

Survey answers indicated that the actual income for most institutions from nonresident fees would be somewhere in the range of 75 to 90 per cent of the total potential income figure. This brought

the total actual income within the \$250 to \$300 million range.

The total potential income for NASULGC institutions in 1971-72 was \$237,981,732, with 297,757 nonresident students enrolled. The potential income for AASCU institutions was \$91,108,674, with 165,600 nonresident students enrolled.

According to survey respondents, students now are being allowed to register to vote in their college communities in virtually every state, assuming they meet other qualifications and, in some states, if they also declare intent to remain in the state.

However, estimates provided by campus officials indicated that registration in spring 1972 was still light. Only 23 institutions said 70 per cent or more of their students were registered to vote. The highest estimate reported was 78.8 per cent at Bowling Green State University (Ohio), based on a "random sample poll" conducted by the student newspaper.

In 135 other institutions, administrators estimated that from 30 to 70

per cent of the students were registered. In the largest cluster of institutions — 182 colleges and universities — it was thought that fewer than 30 per cent of the students had officially been listed as voters.

Carbone made clear, however, that the figures were only rough estimates and would not take into account voter registration activities conducted during the summer or scheduled for the fall.

The central question for colleges and universities is whether or not nonresident students will use their new status as registered voters in a state as a basis for seeking reclassification as resident students. About half of the institutions responding to the survey reported that they had at least had "office inquiries" related to reclassification, but all were not based solely on status as voters.

Although respondents noted that in general these requests have been denied, reports of legislative and legal actions indicate that the question will finally be determined in the courtroom. The general reason cited for denying

requests for reclassification has been that university criteria for establishing residency are not based on being a registered voter in the state. However, several universities are in a vulnerable position in this regard because, in the past, being a registered voter in the state has been one of the conditions for earning resident status. These institutions hope to win court decisions that will allow them to use other criteria for out-of-state tuition classification.

A new California state law mandated March 4, 1972 as the date when Californians 18 years of age or older were to be considered as adults for virtually all purposes. This has been interpreted to mean that, as of that date, 18-year-old students could commence the durational residence requirement (one year) in order to establish legal residence for tuition purposes at state colleges and universities. Completion of the one-year requirement, plus evidence of intent to remain in the state, will enable students to achieve reclassification as residents. The one-year durational requirement

for earning residency for tuition purposes in Minnesota was upheld in a U.S. Supreme Court decision. However, laws that create irrebuttable presumption of nonresidence, preventing nonresident students from being reclassified while in continuous attendance at a state institution, will apparently be abolished.

Carbone concluded that state colleges and universities should begin searching for realistic alternatives to nonresident tuition while there is still time. "If nonresident tuition is declared illegal, it is likely that the institutional response will be to increase the fees of all students to cover lost income," he stated. "Clearly, this expediency would strike a telling blow to the 'low tuition principle' upon which public higher education in America has been built."

Weather

Today will be mild with occasional sunshine this afternoon, high 67. Rain tonight, low 61. Humid and warmer on Friday with occasional rain, high 76.