

Nixon, Kissinger talk

NEW YORK (AP) — President Nixon, described as confident of the "right kind" of Vietnam peace settlement, resumed conferences on the recessed Paris talks yesterday with his chief negotiator, Henry Kissinger.

Nixon and Kissinger met for almost an hour yesterday morning at the Waldorf Astoria, where the President and his family were spending the weekend. It was the second meeting since Kissinger returned from Paris late Saturday night after he and North Vietnamese negotiators agreed to break off the talks for nine days.

Nixon was scheduled to return to his mountain top retreat at Camp David, Md., later in the day, while Kissinger was expected to go on to Washington. The two will confer again Monday at Camp David, a White House spokesman said.

Ronald Ziegler, the presidential press secretary, also said Nixon and Kissinger would meet this week with Nguyen Phu Duc, an emissary of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu. The exact time of the meeting was not set.

The meeting was requested by Thieu last week and has been seen by some observers as an effort to bypass Kissinger, who has been criticized by the South Vietnamese for not paying enough attention to their objections to the peace proposals.

The Paris meetings between Kissinger and Hanoi's Le Duc Tho were suspended until Dec. 4 on Saturday amid some speculation that serious difficulties had arisen. American officials would not comment on the cause of the interruption, which came after six sessions.

South Vietnam's special observers at the talks were reported to have told Thieu that negotiations were "virtually deadlocked over North Vietnamese troop withdrawals." A Saigon newspaper controlled by Thieu's independence Palace quoted a "high source" as saying no optimistic signs

had been seen in Paris.

Kissinger and Tho refused comment on a Washington Post story that said the talks were deadlocked by an American refusal to honor the tentative agreement reached last month. However, Ziegler, when asked if interruption of the talks indicated serious problems, said, "I'd be very cautious about that kind of speculation." He said the break would allow further consultations with South Vietnam.

Tho was scheduled to remain in Paris until the talks resumed.

The White House said Kissinger planned to return to Paris on Dec. 3.

Nixon's meeting with Kissinger came during what was described as a family weekend of sightseeing and shopping in New York. The two appeared grim-faced Saturday night while talking in view of photographers Ziegler described the session as "a good meeting."

Following the meeting, Ziegler said, "We are proceeding with a constructive attitude." He said Nixon felt it was important "to achieve a settlement not just for the short term, but for the long term." He said the President is prepared "to take the time necessary to achieve that kind of settlement."

Talk halt may mean stop to concessions

WASHINGTON (AP) — The interruption in the Paris peace talks may mean the United States has decided to tell South Vietnam no more concessions can be gained on its behalf, some administration sources say.

If the talks between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho had reached an insurmountable barrier, the negotiations would have been broken off indefinitely as in the past, not rescheduled for Dec. 4, the sources stated yesterday.

They listed several factors leading to the conclusion that the interruption was sought by Kissinger in order to pass the word to Saigon that nothing more is left to be done.

The White House has said repeatedly and publicly that further consultations with Saigon are necessary before a final agreement can be signed.

A main problem in the Paris talks was Saigon's demand for a formal North Vietnamese pledge to withdraw all its troops from the South.

—Kissinger is said to be convinced that Hanoi is unmovable on this point. That is why the tentative agreement disclosed Oct. 26 made no mention of North Vietnamese troop withdrawals.

—Kissinger is said to be convinced also that other protections built in to the agreement — prohibitions against major resupplying and manpower replacements — are enough to bolster a cease-fire.

—Even so, in the face of unexpectedly determined demands by South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, Kissinger agreed to seek on Saigon's behalf more concessions on the troop issue.

—The fact that Tho did not return home for consultations indicates the main problem is between the United States and Saigon.

—Putting this altogether, one official said, "it could very well mean Nixon has decided it is time to tell the score" to the South Vietnamese.



Photo by Joe Rudick

Tree removal problems among other difficulties have delayed the opening of the nearly completed East Wing of Pattee. Complicated construction plans involving a computer formulated Critical Path Scheduling Plan contributed to the delay. Computer planning had not previously been used for construction on campus. The new wing, known as the Phase I Research Library, is expected to be opened within the next two months and will be dedicated next spring.

On the outside looking up

Memorial services conducted

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — A memorial service for the two black students slain at Southern University drew 400 people to the steps of the state capitol yesterday as two independent commissions prepared to begin full-scale investigations of the Nov. 16 police-student confrontation at the school.

State officials and school administrators, meanwhile, countered threats of continued turbulence with pleas for calm as they prepared to resume classes at Southern's smaller New Orleans branch for the first time since the tragedy 90 miles to the north.

About 400 blacks assembled for the hour-long rally. Leaders said it was in memorial for the two dead students. John E. Brown, who told the crowd he had organized the event, said, "The very existence of the black race today is threatened."

Brown said several national civil rights leaders had been invited to speak, but he said none were able to attend.

Focal point for the activity was the 30 minutes of violence on Nov. 16 which

exploded as officers chased students from Southern's administration building. Denver A. Smith of New Roads, La., and Leonard Douglas Brown, Bilbert, La., both 20, were sprayed with buckshot and died of head wounds.

Authorities contended at the start that officers fired nothing but tear gas. Later, however, they conceded that an officer could have mistaken a shotgun cartridge for tear gas cartridge.

Only the 12-member commission appointed by the state's attorney general, William Guste, could boast legal status and at least access to subpoena powers.

But organizers of the Black People's Committee of Inquiry, outwardly skeptical of the official investigation, said they, too, would make their findings available to authorities.

The Baton Rouge campus was ordered closed through the first of the year to let tempers cool, but state and school officials decided to reopen the New Orleans branch after a 10-day break,

despite threats of "some hell down there."

Gov. Edwin Edwards announced over the weekend the security force at New Orleans would be beefed up for the resumption of classes, but he discounted warnings from dissidents and said he believes the majority of the students want to return to their studies.

Students have demanded more of a voice in the administration of the nation's largest black university, and have called for the resignation of the school's 65-year-old president, G. Leon Netterville.

Two Southern New Orleans students are on the attorney general's investigating commission, as are Revis Ortiq, a black New Orleans attorney and former member of the President's Commission On Campus Unrest, Jackson and two other blacks.

Federal authorities are conducting an investigation of their own U.S. Atty. Douglas Gonzales said copies of films made during the clash have been subpoenaed and will be used if needed.

University funds stalled

By KEN CHESTEK
Collegian Senior Reporter

Dissent by state Senate members of the conference committee examining Penn State's budget request again has stalled passage of University funds.

House members of the committee last week signed a report which left Penn State's \$2 million intact, but none of the three senators on the committee would sign the report because the University of Pittsburgh and Temple University did not receive the same addition.

Sources in the Senate said the disagreement may mean removal of Penn State's extra funds or the addition of \$2 million to Pitt and Temple.

The Daily Collegian reported last Tuesday the bills would be reported from the committee that day, but with the opposition from Senate members of the committee, it appears the bills will not be voted on until Wednesday or Thursday, when the legislature plans to recess.

Committee Chairman Rep. James J. A. Gallagher, D-28th, said the con-

ference committee will meet tomorrow to discuss the bill. He predicted an agreement will be reached then.

"The committee is looking at the amounts of money appropriated," Gallagher said. He would not say what the committee might decide about Penn State's \$2 million addition.

Rep. H. Jack Seltzer, Republican member of the conference committee explained the original report included the same total amounts as originally passed in the House. That includes a \$2 million addition to the Penn State bill but not to Pitt or Temple as agreed to in the Senate.

The only other change was in the language of the Snyder amendment, added in the Senate but not the House. The amendment would require each state related university to make a report to the General Assembly on the teaching workloads of all faculty members.

A source close to committee members said last week the reworded amendment would read "each university" shall submit an analysis of faculty

workloads. The original amendment asked for names of faculty members teaching less than 12 hours a week and an explanation of the small workload.

Sen. Richard A. Snyder, sponsor of the amendment and a member of the conference committee, explained both House and Senate members agreed to this change.

Snyder confirmed the only disagreement was on the fact that Penn State got a \$2 million addition but Pitt and Temple didn't. As a result, no senators signed the report.

He would not speculate whether the difference would be corrected by adding money for Pitt and Temple or removing funds from Penn State. He said it was possible neither alternative would be chosen and the bills would be approved in the current form.

Snyder mentioned the possibility that no agreement will be reached and the bills will sit until January to be taken up by the new legislature.

Abortion bill to Gov.

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) — Gov. Milton Shapp is faced with perhaps the most difficult decision of his political career as the 1971-72 legislature moves into its final week.

Sitting on the governor's desk is the stormy abortion bill passed overwhelmingly by the legislature. Shapp

The Pennsylvania chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union has taken a strong stand against the abortion bill currently on Gov. Shapp's desk, according to Spencer Cox, Executive Director of the chapter.

Cox stated that this bill will not stop abortion, but will merely prevent women from having abortions in a legal and medically proper way. The ACLU has urged all interested citizens to telegraph Shapp requesting him to veto the bill.

has asked that the bill be recalled until the U.S. Supreme Court rules on the constitutionality of abortion.

Supporters of the bill, however, say it will not be recalled. This forces Shapp to veto the measure, permit it to become law without his signature, or sign it.

He has not yet given any public indication of which course he will take and the abortion issue has stirred up a hornets' nest of opinion and charges.

One member of the legislature said he will oppose Shapp for governor in 1974 if he vetoes the bill.

If the bill becomes law, abortions in Pennsylvania will be legal only if a three-doctor panel judges the mother's life would be endangered by continued pregnancy.

Rep. Martin Mullen, D-Phila., the author of the bill, predicted that Shapp would veto the bill and said he will oppose Shapp in 1974 if Shapp does so.

"I don't want to be governor," the 51-year-old lawmaker said, "but if Mr. Shapp kills the bill and the legislature doesn't come up with a two-thirds majority to overturn him, I'll have to take my case to the people."

Mullen said his strong conviction on the issue stemmed from his belief that "there is a life in the womb from the time of conception."

There is also pressure on the governor to veto the bill.

The Pennsylvania Medical Society called the measure "too restrictive from a medical standpoint," urging that Shapp kill the measure.

Dr. Robert S. Sanford, president of the 12,000-member society, said the bill does not permit patient and doctor to use medical judgments in determining if an abortion should be permitted. Shapp has reportedly promised Mullen that, if it comes down to it, he would veto the measure before Nov. 30 so lawmakers would have the chance to override him. The current legislature adjourns at midnight Nov. 30.

Equal opportunity plan foreseen

By GINNY BENTZ
Collegian Junior Reporter

Penn State's response to a federal report indicates the University will take further affirmative action to equalize job opportunities for women and minorities.

The response was released to the public last Monday with a report resulting from a six-month review of University employment practices by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The review came after a complaint by the Women's Equity Action League charged the University with discrimination under an executive order.

The report, which is now available to the public at Pattee, indicates the University's actions to eliminate discrimination have not adequately met its obligations to employ women and minorities.

University President John W. Oswald said HEW found the University was not in non-compliance with federal legislation and executive orders, but that compliance was not totally adequate in some areas. HEW recommended that "the University intensify its efforts to increase representation of women and

minorities in its employment," Oswald said.

Oswald said based in part on the University's own initiative and in part on the HEW review and newly-published federal guidelines, the University is strengthening its affirmative action program in several ways.

—A full-time Affirmative Action Office staffed by two professionals and supporting personnel is being established to oversee employment at the University.

The office, which will make sure affirmative action policies are followed and obligations to employ women and minorities are met, as well as handle employee complaints of discrimination, will be responsible to University Provost Russell E. Larson in the Office of the President, according to Oswald.

In addition, the office will be responsible for keeping the University community informed about state and federal regulations regarding equal employment opportunities.

"Recruitment for (the office's) leadership is underway," Oswald said. A recent announcement in the Penn State Reporter said one of the new positions "will be responsible

for opening up minority communities throughout the state for potential areas of employee recruitment."

The chairman of the University Faculty Senate has been asked to develop a subcommittee of the faculty affairs committee to advise the office, according to Oswald.

—Post-audit procedures are being established to provide concrete evidence of good faith efforts to locate qualified women and minorities for faculty appointment. If good faith efforts are shown lacking, pre-audit procedures will come into effect to insure proper steps are taken before an appointment is made.

—As a grievance procedure, two standing committees are being established to examine complaints of discrimination and made recommendations where appropriate. One committee will investigate faculty complaints while the other will handle complaints from administrators, staff and clerical employees. The provost will insure each committee has minority and female members.

—A maternity policy incorporated in the University's affirmative action program provides that benefits, privileges and

payment will apply to pregnancy in the same way they apply to other temporary disabilities.

—A policy stating "The University does not deny employment because of family relationship" has become a part of the program so that a woman will not be denied employment in favor of her husband. The policy also states employees who are related cannot be in positions where one has a direct line of influence over the other.

—Staff vacancies will be posted for the knowledge of the University community.

"We have examined this (HEW) report carefully and thoughtfully because as an institution we are totally committed to a policy of nondiscrimination in all of our activities," Oswald said. "We believe these new policies with proper implementation will go a long way toward reaching our goal of eliminating discrimination in University employment," he added.

The University will continue to confer with HEW for periodic review and for further development of adequate compliance with equal opportunity obligations, Oswald said.