

Blues-ing it up

PETER KNIGHT and Tim Hart of Steeleye Span perform Friday night in Rec Hall as part of the weekend folk festival. The performances pleased the crowds in spite of the late cancellation of folk singer Arlo Guthrie. The concert featured workshops Saturday and European and American folk concerts Friday and Saturday nights. See related story page 4.



Photo by Dave Wexler

S. Viets enter Cambodia

SAIGON (AP) — South Vietnamese troops have pushed across the Cambodian border for the first time since a Vietnam cease-fire went into effect two and a half months ago, field reports said yesterday.

Fighting was reported at two points along the border and hundreds of refugees were said to have fled from Cambodia into South Vietnam. Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, chief spokesman for the Saigon command, denied the border crossing today but the Saigon command has denied such incursions in the past until weeks after they took place. The troop movements were confirmed by South Vietnamese border guards and by Cambodian officers on the scene.

Hien said Communist troops attacked South Vietnamese infantry positions northwest of the border town of Hong Ngu on the Mekong River. He gave enemy losses as 22 killed and government casualties as three dead and 38 wounded.

Field reports indicated the South Vietnamese plunge a half-mile into Cambodia was a defensive operation aimed at driving North Vietnamese and Cambodian Communist troops back from the frontier.

At least 25 armored vehicles manned by rangers reportedly moved across the Cambodian side of the border in an operation that began Friday.

The crossing was made from the Vietnamese town of Tinh Bien, 125 miles southwest of Saigon.

Twenty miles to the northeast, Communists reportedly were attacking the Vietnamese district town of Tan

Chau on the Mekong River, six miles from the Cambodian border.

Tinh Bien is in the center of the Seven Mountains Region, a staging area of the North Vietnamese 1st Division.

Field reports said heavy fire was being exchanged there.

The South Vietnamese were pounding suspected communist positions with artillery and .50-caliber machine guns mounted on armored personnel carriers. Cambodian government troops also were reported to be engaged in the battle, allied with the South Vietnamese against the Communist insurgents.

The fighting broke out Friday when Communist troops wiped out a village on the Cambodian side of the border, field reports said.

About 500 refugees streamed into South Vietnam on both sides of Highway 2 which leads northward from Tinh Bien 65 miles to the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh.

Highway 2 to Phnom Penh and all other major arteries leading to the Cambodian capital have been cut with the exception of Route 4 from the southwest.

Cambodian troops also are engaged in the fighting near Tinh Bien and occupy the eastern side of one of the Seven Mountains about 1 1/2 miles from the Vietnam border. Cambodian officers said North Vietnamese and Cambodian Khmer Rouge forces occupy the western side. The Communist forces were reported using mortar and small arms fire.

Reports from Phnom Penh said Cambodian government forces battled Communist troops on Highway 1.

Chamber of Commerce retracts letter on University bookstore

By JUDI PAVLICHKO
Collegian Senior Reporter

The State College Area Chamber of Commerce apologized Saturday for the actions of some of its members that may have damaged the University's chances of getting additional state funds for 1973.

In a letter to University President John W. Oswald, the Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors apologized for any embarrassment caused to Oswald or the University by the Chamber of Commerce Bookstore Committee's efforts to discredit the new University bookstore before state senators last week.

Chamber of Commerce Executive Director Charles Mong said carbon copies of the apology will be sent to all members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The Bookstore Committee delivered a letter of protest to all members of the Appropriations Committee two days before the University was to go before the Committee to request more money for next year.

The letter stated that the University was starting a "department store" on campus and would compete directly with State College businesses.

It further claimed pantyhose and flower seeds are now being sold in the interim University bookstore located in McAllister and on the HUB ground floor. The letter cautioned legislators

against giving the University extra funds next year because the state would be backing a "business venture." It said the estimated \$300,000 necessary for completing the portion of the University bookstore to be housed in the HUB addition will be taken out of state funds for 1973.

Members of the Appropriations Committee confronted Oswald during the University hearing last Wednesday with the views presented by the Bookstore Committee.

Appropriations Committee Chairman Henry J. Cianfrani, D-1st, grilled Oswald about the bookstore's operations and said he would not support a "department store."

Oswald said the University bookstore will not be a department store, but will sell only books, notebooks, stationery and memorabilia such as T-shirts and mugs.

Vice President for Business Ralph Zilly said the HUB store had one rack of pantyhose but he has ordered them removed. Also, the seeds sold in the HUB store were requested by a University professor for his students.

The Board said in its letter Saturday it had no knowledge of the Bookstore Committee's actions before the first letter was delivered.

The Board further said it has no desire to endanger the fiscal welfare of the University.

Chamber of Commerce President

David Schuckers said the Board has for sometime agreed with the concept of a University bookstore.

He said Oswald has proven the University is not intending to start a department store at this time but added the Chamber of Commerce will protest if the University starts one in the future.

"We all agree the tactics used by the members were folly. The Board is very sorry these members overreacted," Schuckers said.

Oswald was not available for comment.

Undergraduate Student Government President Mark Jinks said, "It would seem this apology is after the fact. The damage, if any has been done, is done with now."

"Students should continue to support the University Bookstore. The money they spend there will be an investment toward the future of a campus bookstore," Jinks said.

Homosexuality not harmful to adolescents

Psychologist to testify in case

By JEFF DeBRAY
Collegian Ass't City Editor

A psychologist is expected to testify in Baltimore Federal District Court today that allowing acknowledged homosexual Joe Acanfora to return to his teaching position would not harm his students because sexuality is determined before junior high school.

Acanfora said John Money of Johns Hopkins University is the plaintiff's key witness and the "most expert of all experts" in his suit against the Montgomery County, Md. School District, seeking his reinstatement as an earth and space science teacher.

According to Acanfora, Money will testify that a person's sexuality is determined between the ages of 4 and 6 and that "how you see yourself after that can't be changed."

Acanfora said Money is highly respected within the medical world and he was alluded to repeatedly by defense witness psychiatrists as an expert.

Today is expected to be the final day of testimony in a hearing that began last Thursday and has seen charges and countercharges from the school board and Acanfora's attorneys Friday and Saturday.

The thrust of the school board's case has been that a large number of boys go

through a crucial period in their development at the eighth grade level and that having a homosexual teacher could cause them to remain at that stage of their sexual development.

Testifying last Friday for the school board were two psychiatrists who said that if Acanfora were returned to the classroom he could influence some of his students to become homosexual.

Dr. Reginald Lourie, professor of child health at the George Washington University School of Medicine, said Acanfora would provide an attractive role model and some of the adolescent students at the "sensitive" age might pattern themselves after him.

Lourie and Dr. Felix Heald, director of the division of adolescent psychology at the University of Maryland, testified they would not object to Acanfora teaching 13-year-old boys if he were not a known homosexual.

Neither Lourie or Heald had any statistics to back up their contentions.

To counter charges made by the school board, Acanfora's attorneys had two experts in the field of teen-age sexuality testify Saturday that having Acanfora as a teacher could benefit and not harm his adolescent male students.

William Stayton, an ordained Baptist minister who teaches courses on sex education at the University of Pennsylvania, testified a teacher like

Acanfora would be acceptable. Stayton said Acanfora would benefit heterosexually inclined boys by breaking down homosexual stereotypes and would "affirm the homosexual student in what he is."

Dr. Stanford Friedman, pediatrician and professor of psychiatry at the University of Rochester, testified students would not be influenced negatively by Acanfora's presence in the classroom because they have other role models and that one teacher would not be that influential.

Both also testified that a youngster's basic sexual orientation is determined at an earlier age and that later developments affirm or reject this.

Stayton and Friedman also had no studies to support their contentions, although Acanfora said they had "presented the facts as far as sex behavior is concerned."

He said it basically comes down to "expert against expert, although I think our experts are more knowledgeable."

Acanfora said he did not know when Judge Joseph H. Young would issue his decision, although he said Young has several options open.

He could issue a complete decision today although Frank Kameny, president of Washington's Mattachine Society, a homosexual group, said this was unlikely because the judge might

want to take more time reaching his decision because of "the far reaching implications" of the case.

Young could ask both sides to give closing arguments, or he could have each submit legal briefs and then take the case under advisement for a period of days, weeks or months.

Young also could issue a decision from the bench on Acanfora's injunction request on whether to return him to the classroom, "while writing up with care a substantive decision on the Constitutional issues," Kameny said.

Kameny said it was hard to say which way the case would go, although he said he was "pleased at the outset." Acanfora yesterday continued to express confidence regarding his chances of winning.

Weather

Increasing cloudiness, breezy and warm today, high 69. Cloudy with showers and possibly a thunderstorm developing tonight, low 52. Showers ending tomorrow morning followed by partial clearing and mild in the afternoon, high 61.

Students win seats

Undergraduate winners in the University Faculty Senate elections:

College of Agriculture Jay B. Tracy
College of Arts and Architecture Patrice M. Soriero
College of Business Administration Sally Ann Kealey
College of Earth and Mineral Sciences Michael Talbett
College of Education Calvin Cizek

College of Engineering Douglass L. Mayers
College of Health, Physical Education and Recreation Charles M. Getty
College of Human Development Carol M. Jupena
College of Liberal Arts Joseph Kaplan
College of Science Janet Plaut
Nominations for the six graduate student Senate seats are still open.

Energy crisis surprises nation

Editor's note: The following is the first in a three part series on the local and national energy crisis.

By JACK MUNSCH and MICHAEL SOLLTY
Collegian Staff Writers

The current energy crisis has caught the nation with its energy demands up and supplies down.

Actual fuel shortages thus far have been restricted to small areas, but State College, like the rest of the country, can expect the squeeze to tighten.

Home heating is one of the greatest energy users, and the past winter displayed the extent of the problem. Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania has stopped servicing new customers. Even some local oil distributors have felt the bite.

During winter fuel shortages the University's oil supplier could not meet the demand. Officials were forced to turn to another area oil distributor.

With winter over the heating problem has eased, but during the summer gasoline consumption is expected to be greater than ever. State Commerce Secretary Walter Arader said, "Without any doubt in my mind, we are going to have a serious gasoline shortage in Pennsylvania this summer."

Mobil Oil Corporation and Texaco, Inc., have adopted quota systems to limit their distributors to the same amount of gasoline they purchased in 1972, although the overall demand has

risen seven per cent.

Fred Sovyak, Services Engineer for West Penn Power Company, told The Daily Collegian that energy reserves are high enough to forestall any serious power problems in the area, although a price increase for electricity is possible.

"We haven't raised our base rate since 1952, since we've been able to increase the efficiency of the equipment," Sovyak said. "But now we're close to our maximum efficiency, while emission control requirements are adding more costs."

Ironically, the energy crisis may not be an actual energy shortage. The United States has fuel reserves of oil, natural gas and uranium to last at least ten years and coal reserves sufficient for a projected 500 years. But each bit of fuel is becoming more expensive.

"We can't believe it," Richard D. Schein, head of the University's Office of Environmental Quality said. "The United States has always had cheap energy, and now that it's gone, we can't accept it."

With only 6 per cent of the world's population, the United States consumes a staggering 33 per cent of the world's energy.

The Department of the Interior estimates there has been a 3.1 per cent increase in U.S. energy demands every year since 1947. From 1965 to 1970 the increase was 4.8 per cent per year.

The illusion of cheap and limitless natural resources was spawned in the 1930's, when America bounded out of the

Depression into advanced war technology. The result of this intense energy usage was a tremendously affluent nation with a painful energy crisis.

Eventually fossil fuel reserves will begin to run out. Until new reserves can be found or new sources developed one of the only ways to survive the transition will be for the consumer to cut down on usage and waste.

"We must reject the myth of easy abundance and adopt an ethic of conservation and stewardship," Senator Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., said. "To try to solve an energy crisis while blinding ourselves to environmental issues, or vice versa, as some have been advocating, would be a fool's course."

Americans waste fully 50 per cent of all the energy they consume. Automobiles, perhaps the most villainous wasters, throw 87 per cent of their energy intake out the exhaust pipe.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness suggests increased gasoline taxes or restrictions on engine size to reduce the problem. The Environmental Protection Agency advocates a reduction in car weight, the single most important factor affecting fuel economy. A 2,500-pound vehicle, EPA says, has twice the fuel economy of a 5,000-pound car.

Planes could be forced to carry full passenger loads, instead of flying almost empty as many now do. Trains could take up more of the short-haul burden. Better housing insulation, fluorescent

rather than incandescent lighting and improved air conditioner and refrigerator efficiency are steps that could be taken to reduce home consumption.

The individual consumer's part is also important. Homeowners always should turn off lights not in use, operate appliances as little as possible and turn down the heat several degrees at night.

A promising effort began last week in Burlington, Wisconsin, where twelve families were asked to reduce their power consumption to pre-1950 levels. A variety of tricks, including bundling up with sweaters playing cards instead of watching television and walking to work were used.

Not all of the families succeeded in the experiment, but one family, asked to reduce its consumption to the world daily rate, one-sixth of the U.S. level, pulled through with power to spare.

But the question still remains whether the nation can follow Burlington's example or whether energy consumption will continue to double every 20 years.

Cooperation from government and oil manufacturers also will be needed to complete the solution. While the oil industry is spending \$3 million in advertising to tell people a crisis exists, federal funding of new energy research is lacking.

"In the anarchy of the nation's energy policy today," Nelson said, "what goes for the decision making is actually a

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