



Photo by Diane Nottle

Wired for sound

PLUGGED INTO THEIR microphones and amplifiers, Lotherien attracted music lovers and frisbee throwers to Old Main lawn yesterday afternoon. The free concert was sponsored by the Free University.

Total reaches \$900 per year
Trustees raise tuition

By RICK NELSON

Collegian Managing Editor
The University Board of Trustees authorized a \$15 per term tuition increase at a meeting Friday, bringing Penn State tuition for in-state students at University Park to \$900 per academic year and at the Commonwealth Campuses to \$885 per year.

Tuition for out-of-state residents was raised \$114 per academic year, bringing the total to \$2100 per year at all campuses.

The tuition hike was matched by a \$15 per term increase in room and board rates, bringing room and board costs to \$1,185 per academic year for students in double rooms.

The tuition increase had been foreseen since September, when University President John W. Oswald included it in his budget request to Gov. Shapp.

Oswald indicated there is pressure for Penn State to move to a \$1,000 per year tuition as evidenced by the master plan of the State Board of Education, which recommends that rate.

But, he said, he felt an immediate jump to \$1,000 per year would work a hardship on students now enrolled at the University. He added he supports a gradual tuition increase over the next three years.

Questioned about the effects of a tuition hike at a press briefing after the trustees' meeting, Oswald said that after last year's \$75 per year increase, applications for admission decreased by eight per cent.

Oswald said this decrease is con-

siderably below national level but said he is concerned that "as we move toward higher tuition, we are moving toward a more affluent student body."

He said efforts are being made to channel some of the funds resulting from higher tuition into student aid programs to help offset the higher tuition.

At the briefing Oswald said the question of attendance at trustee meetings was not discussed. He said Board President Michael Baker Jr., recuperating from surgery and unable to attend the meeting, asked that the question be left off the agenda.

Oswald said the question will be discussed at next month's meeting. The trustees authorized meeting of a Penn State Faculty Club as an addition to the Nittany Lion Inn.

Although some faculty members had requested as early as 1967 that some sort of faculty club be built, Oswald said action was delayed "until there was a Penn State Faculty Club with which we could deal." A Penn State Faculty Club was incorporated in March.

Earlier plans included renovating the vacant Sigma Chi fraternity house and building of a faculty club near Eisenhower Chapel.

Oswald said the Sigma Chi house was

rejected because the entire house would have to be renovated at too great an expense. The planned building near Eisenhower Chapel was rejected when students and faculty objected to removing trees from the area.

The Trustees heard a report on the physical plant master plan for University Park and expect a final plan to be presented for approval before the end of the year.

The plan, expected to guide University development through the 1970's, takes into consideration enrollment, desired growth patterns and planned academic programs.

The master plan guiding campus development through the 1960's was approved in 1958 and revised in 1963.

Oswald said the plan includes renovating to older buildings and "development of the exterior environment."

He also said, "There is great interest among the Board for closing off the center of campus to all but emergency vehicles." But, he added, a careful study of the impact of such a step would have to be made.

The trustees also renamed the Department of Security the Department of University Safety.

France begins tests despite wide protest

By The AP

An international protest erupted yesterday in the wake of France's start of another series of nuclear tests over the South Pacific.

The first device was detonated Saturday. It was suspended from a balloon 2,000 feet over Mururoa Atoll, had the force of an estimated 5,500 tons of TNT and was believed big enough to be a trigger for a hydrogen bomb.

The French government did not give details of the tests or respond to the protests. But if the French follow past practice in the tests, conducted since 1966, there could be two more explosions shortly, and then three more nuclear blasts in late August.

Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Sweden all expressed their opposition to the tests.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry called on France "to stop the tests immediately."

New Zealand will keep one of its warships in the Mururoa area as a "silent witness" in protest of the tests, Prime Minister Norman E. Kirk said.

He said the New Zealand frigate Ottago will relieve the frigate Canterbury and stay in the area, 850 miles south of Tahiti, until the tests are completed.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam of Australia charged that France had betrayed its traditional respect for the

law by ignoring requests by the International Court of Justice to halt the tests.

"Exploding the bomb demonstrates the disregard of the French government for the well-being of the peoples of the Pacific region," Whitlam said.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions will continue to boycott French goods as long as the tests continue, said the secretary of the labor group, Harold Souter.

Foreign Secretary Mitchell Sharp of Canada said in reply to a newsman's question that his government hopes this will be the last of atmospheric nuclear tests.

"Canada is opposed to all of them, and we hope that both China and France will wake up to the fact that we are living in a different world, a world in which we are concerned about our survival."

France and China did not sign the 1963 treaty banning atmospheric nuclear tests. The world's other nuclear powers—the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain—signed the treaty.

In Stockholm the Foreign Ministry said, "Sweden has consistently repudiated all nuclear tests, both in the atmosphere and below ground."

Australian and New Zealand scientists have contended, and the French have denied, that the tests result in radioactive fallout in sufficient amounts to be a health hazard.

Security Dept. gets new name as lengthy reorganization begins

By STEVE IVEY
Collegian Staff Writer

The University has abolished its Department of Security.

In its place, the Board of Trustees Friday approved renaming and reorganizing Security into the Department of University Safety. The department will handle all police, law enforcement and safety functions on campus.

The renaming "reflects the change in emphasis from buildings to people and from security to safety," according to David E. Stormer, director of University Safety.

Stormer, the former security director, said the name change is the beginning of an overhaul of the University's security apparatus that will take two to three years to implement fully.

Stormer said the reorganization was prompted by "the changing social needs of the whole country. More criminal offenses are occurring on campuses and 18-year-olds are adults civilly and criminally."

"Additional responsibilities for many of the members of the department" accompany the name change, Stormer said.

The Security Department was organized in three line organizations: Security Division, Campus Patrol, and

the Student Division. Stormer's planned reorganization will cut the department to two line organizations with two supporting divisions.

The line organizations will be Police Services and Safety Services. Auxiliary Services and the Coordinator of Security Personnel at the Commonwealth Campuses will make up the supporting divisions.

"While prevention and investigation of occupational accidents, fire prevention and the providing of a safe environment are the primary responsibilities of the Safety Division, the Police Division will provide the wide variety of law enforcement services necessary in the University setting," Stormer said.

"We are still concerned about building security and such non-law enforcement functions as traffic control," he added.

"The Department of Safety is a service organization," Stormer told The Daily Collegian.

One of the services the Department will provide is traffic control and safety during special events such as concerts and football games. Handled by the Auxiliary Services, plans for special events must be drawn up weeks and sometimes months before the events.

At present, Auxiliary Services is working on plans to cope with the

massive influx of people and cars for the home football games.

Auxiliary Services also will contain the records section, the property section and the Student Division. Stormer told the Collegian that he hopes the Student Division will become a training ground for future officers, "sort of a cadet corps."

The safety director told the Collegian he is striving for a professional quality security system.

This professionalism calls for all four investigative officers to be highly trained police officers.

Stormer said that standards will rise for entry into the Safety Department. Potential members must either have a bachelor's degree or at least two years of college experience and two years of police experience.

In addition, new safety personnel will be required to take an expanded basic law enforcement training course given by the department.

Community relations officers will be introduced as part of the reorganization in an effort to inform the campus of the Safety Department's role.

Stormer said that if campus conditions remain the same when the reorganization is complete, the Safety Department will have shuffled many security functions and assignments

around with no increase in manpower. He added he anticipates no layoffs of present personnel.

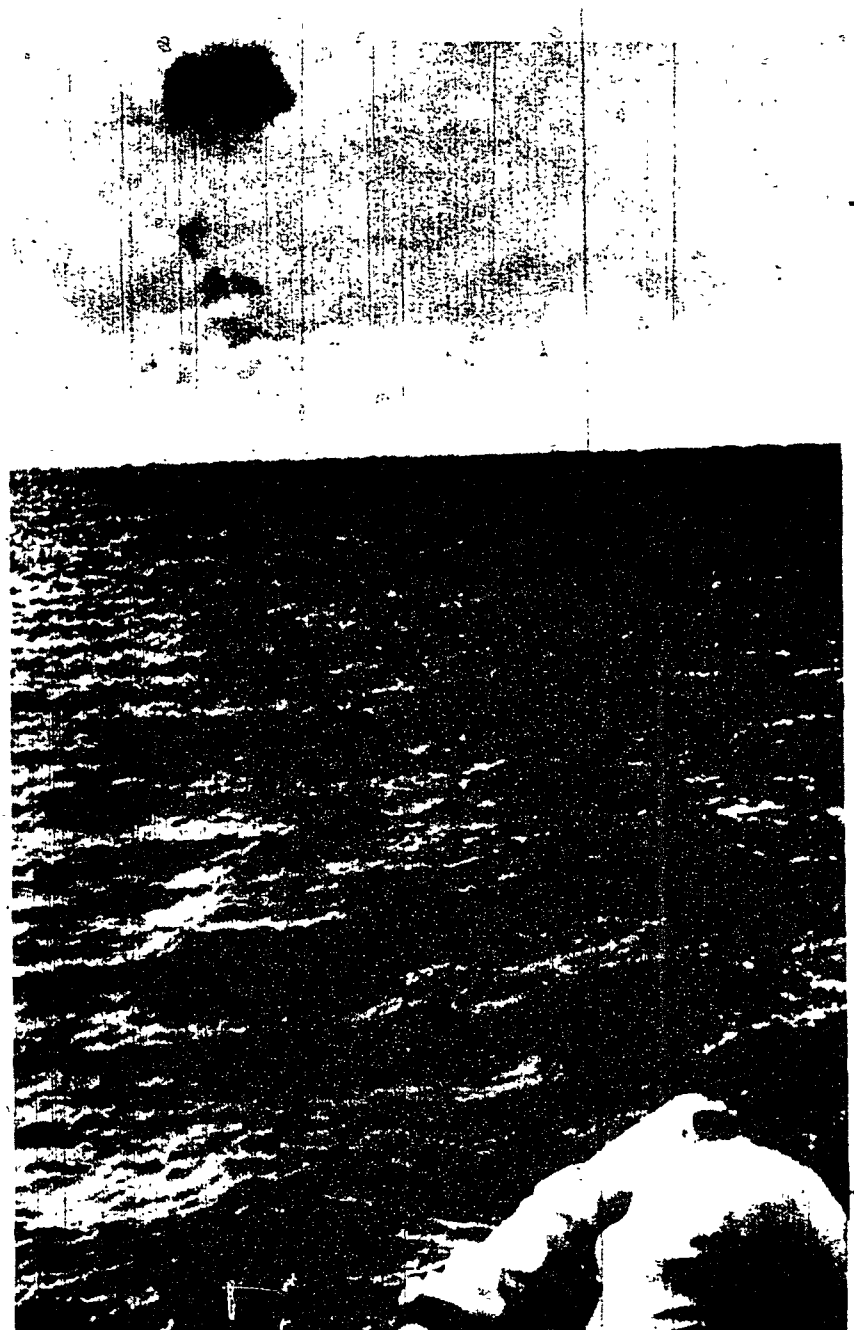
The officers interviewed by the Collegian seemed pleased with the reorganization and Stormer, who was hired as security director Spring Term.

One officer said the Safety Department is trying to move out of its present buildings, Birch, Spruce and Pine cottages behind Ritenour.

He said the reorganization almost necessitates that the department be housed under one roof instead of its present three.

Weather

Partly sunny and mild today; high of 80. Fair and mild tonight; low of 60. Partly cloudy and warm tomorrow; high of 84.



Nuclear test

An officer aboard the New Zealand frigate Ottago watches as the French begin a series of nuclear tests in the South Pacific. New Zealand was among several nations who protested the test.

AP Wirephoto

State College faring well
Shortage controversial

Editor's note: the following is the last of a series examining the gasoline shortage.

By PATRICIA STEWART
Collegian Editor

The controversy over the gasoline shortage in State College is not unique—everyone has his own opinion but no one has the answer. The greatest diversity of opinion exists among the men at the bottom of the oil industry hierarchy—the service station owners. Although

News analysis

diverse, their opinions also are narrow, based mainly on their own role in the so-called shortage.

Many State College owners have had no problems with the shortage, receiving all the gasoline they can pump. They contend there is no shortage.

Others—mainly those dealing with the major oil companies—have had to live with a percentage allotment based on last year's volume. And they are not as ready to dismiss the issue.

Those State College owners who felt a definite pinch earlier this summer still are nursing their wounds, relieved that the shortage

has eased.

All things considered, State College service stations owners have been fortunate. Of 31 stations questioned, 27 indicated they had not been affected adversely by the shortage, including four stations open 24 hours a day.

The State College situation, however, is not indicative of the nation's problem. In many areas of the country, stations have had to cut back their hours evenings and Sundays. Other stations have limited the number of gallons per customer, and for some closing down completely has been the answer.

State College is not completely isolated from the national problems. One State College manager who earlier had to curtail hours said he feels the sinking of smaller stations is keeping the larger ones afloat.

It seems that for many in State College, the best way to cope with the gasoline shortage is to ignore it.

Of those willing to offer an opinion on the shortage, some believe the controversy has been contrived by the major oil companies. Their motive supposedly is to push up the prices and reduce the available surplus, thus driving the independent dealers out of business.

Many on the national level agree.

Florida's Attorney General Robert Shevin has filed a federal antitrust suit against 15 major oil companies because he also believes the shortage was contrived.

Yet one local distributor—an independent—said he sympathizes with the major oil companies for their lack of support from the public.

He places the blame elsewhere—unrealistic government and environmentalist restraints, the affluence of American society and the instability of the dollar. He is not alone in his analysis.

Others who have blamed the major oil companies have attacked them from a slightly different angle. The most recent accusation is that Americans now are facing a shortage at home because the major oil companies overexpanded abroad.

Though differing in explanations, most agree the gasoline shortage is real and may be followed by fuel oil shortages this winter.

Some say the country has entered an endless cycle and will continue to experience such shortages. They insist Americans must stop to catch their breath and build up reserves.

Only one aspect of the controversy appears definite—speculation will continue over the gasoline shortage and the energy crisis as a whole.