



WASHINGTON—FEDERAL ENERGY CHIEF William E. Simon gestures as he and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger conduct a joint news briefing at the State Dept. yesterday. Kissinger left for the Mid-east last night.

## Kissinger expects trip to produce Mid-East talks

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said yesterday he expects his trip to the Middle East to produce a basis of negotiations between Egypt and Israel on disengagement of their forces near the Suez Canal.

Kissinger agreed at a news conference with the suggestion that there is a danger that he would eclipse the role of the countries in reaching an agreement. But he said "in this crucial phase it's most important to get the process started."

Kissinger was scheduled to leave at midnight for Egypt with a brief stop along the way in Spain. He said he will take to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt some "general ideas" about disengagement and then, in Israel, see whether a concrete proposal for disengagement can be reached.

Offering himself as willing to shuttle between Sadat and the Israeli Cabinet, Kissinger said he would then fly to Aswan, where Sadat is recovering from bronchitis to nail the proposal down.

The secretary said he did not expect Israel and Egypt actually to reach an agreement during his third swing through the Middle East since the Israeli war. "The more likely outcome of this

would be that negotiations could be conducted" in Geneva, he said.

After flying all night, Kissinger will reach Madrid in midafternoon for a two-hour meeting with Pedro Cortina, the Spanish foreign minister. The talks are likely to focus on continued use of an air base outside Madrid and a nuclear submarine base at Rota.

Kissinger is due in Aswan tonight and will stay over until tomorrow evening when he flies to Jerusalem to see Premier Golda Meir and Israeli cabinet ministers.

On other matters Kissinger said:

1. The administration would seek in a series of meetings with consuming and producing nations a global approach to sources of energy supply and the pricing of gasoline and other products.
2. France, in working out an agreement with oil rich Saudi Arabia may be helping itself, but in the long run faces the prospect of being sucked into an international depression as demands for energy escalate beyond supply.
3. The underdeveloped nations stand to suffer the most from the energy shortage, with all the foreign aid that has flown to them over the years

outstripped in one day by a hike in oil prices.

Substantial progress has been made between the United States and Panama toward a statement of principles to guide a new Canal Zone Treaty.

Kissinger did not dispute reports that the United States and Israel are near agreement after Defense Minister Moshe Dayan's trip here last week on an Israeli withdrawal from the Suez Canal.

But he said he was not bringing any specific proposal to Sadat.

Once the "initial phase" of working out a disengagement is past, Kissinger said his own role in the peace conference would be reduced. He said he would participate "only when there is a deadlock."

Senior diplomats disclosed yesterday what they described as the five main elements of Israel's plan for the disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian forces in the Suez Canal zone.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said in Jerusalem that Israel is awaiting Kissinger's visit to that capital before deciding on final proposals for separating forces.

The informants here said the Israeli plan is this:

- Withdrawal of all Israeli forces from their positions on both sides of the canal to a line 12 1/2 to 18 miles eastward, just short of the Mitla and Gidi passes.
- A cutback of Egyptian forces on the east bank to a point that would reduce it to token proportions, with an estimated 400 Soviet-built tanks and other offensive armor removed.
- Demilitarization of all intervening Sinai territory plus the establishment of a string of United Nations observation posts between the Israeli and Egyptian positions.
- Action to clear the Suez Canal of its obstructions as Israel's withdrawal proceeds, in order to reopen the waterway to the ships of all countries, including Israel. Parallel operations could be undertaken to restore the war-battered towns along the canal.

## Federal development of resources urged

HARRISBURG (AP)—U.S. Sen. Richard Schweiker says a federal corporation should be created to stimulate development of domestic energy resources.

At a news conference here yesterday, the Pennsylvania Republican said he is drafting legislation that would set up a Federal Energy Development Corp. to grant loans for development of shale oil, anthracite coal and atomic energy.

Industries participating in the program would be licensed and regulated such as public utilities, he said.

"We're going to show the oil sheiks we have some energy monopolies in this country too and we're going to invest in them," Schweiker said.

He estimated the cost at \$5 billion or \$10 billion. But he said it was a cheap price to pay to avoid an expected \$20 billion trade deficit in 1980 when the country will depend on the Middle East for almost 40 per cent of its fuel supplies.

Schweiker said the federal government would pay for the program but eventually would be repaid by industry.

"My plan relates to building a supply

to counteract this monopolistic situation," he said.

The proposed corporation, which Schweiker described as quasi-public, would allow the energy industry reasonable profit but prevent it from price gouging.

Schweiker said he estimates 80 per cent of the Senate will support his proposal.

Once the corporation is functioning, he predicted, Middle East oil suppliers will have to come down or lose their markets.

## Bill may merge 14 Pa. colleges

By JERRY SCHWARTZ  
Collegian Staff Writer

The 13 Pennsylvania state colleges and Indiana University of Pennsylvania will merge into a university larger than Penn State if a bill currently in the drafting stage becomes law.

The bill, which is being written by a student-faculty-administration committee, would unite the state-owned schools into what has been tentatively named "The Pennsylvania Commonwealth University" and would give them the same status as the University of Pittsburgh, Temple University and Penn State.

According to Paul Nickels, professor at Millersburg State College and a member of the drafting committee, the change is not a drastic one.

"We already have a board that oversees the operation of the state colleges as a system," Nickels said. "What we are basically doing is removing the board from the direct supervision of the Department of

Education."

The bill also will provide for a chancellor who will serve in a capacity similar to that of Penn State's president, Nickels said.

Nickels said the move is being made primarily for financial reasons, and that it will help centralize the system and make it more efficient. He said the Commonwealth University also would save time and work by submitting only one budget to the state legislature, rather than 14.

Irving Murphy, a member of the drafting committee and of the current board that governs the state colleges, said the move would cut through the bureaucratic red tape of working through the Department of Education.

"We hope that the chancellor, who will be concerned with only the state colleges, will be able to give more attention to the colleges than the Department of Education, which is involved in all education throughout the state," Murphy said.

## To deal with energy crisis Nixon asks meeting

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

President Nixon said yesterday the energy crisis could bring about "severe and irreparable damage" to the world's prosperity.

In letters sent to the governments of oil-consuming nations invited to a Washington conference next month on the energy crisis, Nixon said the fuel shortage "threatens to unleash political and economic forces that could cause severe and irreparable damage to the prosperity and stability of the world."

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said in Washington that the meeting would be the first in a conference series aimed at stabilizing the world's energy balance and economy.

Nixon's letter, released in San Clemente, Calif., said the situation has produced "an historic crossroad" in which nations "face a fundamental choice that can profoundly affect the structure of international political and economic relations for the remainder of the century."

Stressing a theme later brought out by Kissinger, Nixon wrote:

"Two roads lie before us. We can go our own separate ways, with the prospect of progressive division, the erosion of vital independence, and increasing political and economic conflict; or we can work in concert, developing enlightened unity and cooperation, for the benefit of all mankind — producer and consumer countries alike."

Kissinger said diplomatic effort of unprecedented scope is necessary to deal with a global problem of unprecedented size.

Kissinger said this effort seeks international agreements or understandings on the sharing of energy technology among nations; efforts to determine demand for energy; and measures for conserving energy.

Beyond immediate problems, Kissinger said, lay greater problems for which "we have not even the beginnings of an answer."

One serious problem, he emphasized was the fate of developing, energy-consuming nations, all of whose foreign aid would be wiped out by the recent price increase of foreign oil.

"Our estimate is that their bill may approach \$30 billion, which of course far

exceeds any of the aid flows that anyone has ever projected," Kissinger said.

He said economic experts believe that bill "cannot be paid."

He said the United States is in a strong position, with its own energy resources and a strong economy, to take care of its own energy needs independently and through bilateral agreements — for example, by making separate arrangements with Arab nations.

However, he said such a narrow approach, lacking regard for other nation's energy patterns, would not be wise in the long run.

"It could be that we will be driven to this," Kissinger warned, but he said it would be far better for the world's nations to solve the energy problems together.

Self-centered policies, he said, would only weaken the economies of other nations and in time the world economy would suffer and the nations would learn that "no nation can prosper in isolation."

Kissinger said the United States could achieve self-sufficiency in energy, and perhaps even an energy surplus, within 10 to 15 years.

Once that happens, he said, the United States would consider sharing its energy with others.

To develop the long-range, global energy policy, Kissinger said a series of meetings was envisioned, beginning with the Feb. 11 meeting announced Wednesday by the White House.

He said the United States would not object if the European nations already invited ask other European governments to participate.

The second stage, Kissinger said, would be a larger meeting of oil-consuming nations, including the developing countries and "other interested parties."

The third step, Kissinger said, would be a meeting of the oil-producing nations, to take place within three months after the Feb. 11 meeting.

Kissinger was asked whether this diplomatic plan, aiming to create a framework for managing the world's energy flow and thus the global economy, had any precedent.

Kissinger replied there was "no precedent for this approach" and added, "there is no precedent for this problem."

He said the global energy problem was not caused by the Arab Embargo on oil shipments to nations considered friendly to Israel, although the embargo highlighted it.

He said more basic causes were a worldwide growth of demand outstripping energy supply, and the large oil price increases imposed by the Arab nations and then by other producers.

Those prices, Kissinger said, "may have a revolutionary impact on the world economy," which could eventually rebound against the oil producing nations themselves.

He expressed understanding of the Arabs' oil policies but appeared to criticize them indirectly by referring to the harmful effects of "decisions which certainly did not take all of the consequences into account."

He said the United States' approach reflected the belief of President Nixon and his top advisers that no single country and no single group of countries — consumers or producers — can solve the energy problem alone.

The proposed meetings, he said, "should not be seen as a confrontation between the consuming nations and the producing nations," but rather as an effort to create a new framework for energy management to "prevent potentially catastrophic consequences."

Energy chief William E. Simon, also at the news conference, said the domestic energy problem had five aspects:

- The need to reduce energy demand and eliminate waste in the United States;
- The need for "a new government relationship" with the energy industries;
- The need to deal with world oil prices in a way that maintains a healthy world economy.

## Mast: tuition matter of residency

By MURETTA MURRI  
Collegian Staff Writer

Every state recognizes some provisions to handle out-of-state tuition rates. Whether or not these rules are constitutional is a question which may go unanswered for some time, according to Yates Mast, University legal counselor.

There have been about 40 cases dealing with this issue in the past three years, Mast said, and what it all boils down to is a question of residency.

According to Mast, there are two methods used by the courts in classifying a situation as constitutional or unconstitutional. The first involves what the courts call a fundamental right, such as the right to vote. When a situation arises involving the constitutionality of a case where a fundamental right is involved, Mast said, the courts use a strict scrutiny test. This means they study the case from every possible angle and review all the ramifications before deciding.

The second method involves what Mast called a relationship test. Here, the case does not involve a fundamental right so the courts use any reasonable facts to decide. In effect, this is a more relaxed means of deciding.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has never handled the question of the constitutionality of out-of-state rates but according to Mast, the most recent case in Connecticut seems to set the trend for such decisions.

The case is the Vlandis vs. Kline case where Kline challenged the

constitutionality of the out-of-state tuition rates charged at the University of Connecticut.

First the court ruled that education is not a fundamental right and therefore the university was in accordance with the constitution in charging out-of-state rates. The courts said education is not a guaranteed right but when it is provided it must be fair and equal.

The courts ruled in favor of Kline, saying an institution must recognize proof of residency in considering a student for tuition purposes. That is, a student who can prove that he resides in the state where he attends school cannot be charged out-of-state rates merely because his parents live outside that state.

Penn State students wishing to claim residency have two avenues open to

them. They can either live in Pennsylvania in a non-student capacity for one year before admission or they can appeal their residency by showing proof of their residency. This includes tax records, property ownership papers and a Pennsylvania driver's license.

There have been five cases of students appealing their residency classification since Penn State adopted its new guidelines.

"The Vlandis vs. Kline case really didn't decide anything," Mast said. "It just threw the question back to one of residency requirements." The big issue here, he said, is classifying education as a fundamental right and working from there to decide whether out-of-state tuition rates are unconstitutional. Action in this direction is not in the immediate future because of the conservative views of our Supreme Court Judges, Mast said.

## Last day for free tax aid

Today is the last day the State College School District will provide information tables and free notary service to students filing tax exoneration forms in the HUB. School district personnel will be there from 12:30 to 4 p.m.

There are several notaries public in State College who charge 50 cents to one dollar for signatures, and there is one in Bellefonte and in Boalsburg.

The Associated Students Activities office in 202 HUB offers a free notary service daily from 9 to 11 a.m. School District Business Administrator Ralph Moyer said some students did not receive tax bills if they started school here in September, or if they were not here Fall Term.

Moyer added that some tax bills are still at the post office because of address changes, so some students may receive bills next week.

Today is the last day to drop courses and preregister for Spring term.

