

PSU releases fall enrollment figures

Desegregation mandate isn't met, sanctions possible

By TERRY MUTCHLER
Collegian Staff Writer

For the fifth consecutive year of its five-year plan, Penn State failed to meet black enrollment goals, creating the possibility of sanctions against the University, state and University officials said yesterday.

Sanctions could include the loss of federal funding. "In terms of our target for black freshmen we did not (make the mandate)," Carol Cartwright, vice provost and dean of undergraduate programs said.

Minority student enrollment increased on the whole this year, but because overall enrollment also increased, the percentage of black students declined from 3.7 to 3.6 percent over the last year. Penn State is 1.4 percent short of its 5 percent goal.

Penn State, the University of Pittsburgh and 13 state-owned schools were under pressure to boost their black enrollment figures following a 1983 federal mandate that ordered the desegregation of the higher education system by the end of the current academic year.

Cartwright said Spring Semester enrollments

would not necessarily help meet the goal because. "It is based on first-time baccalaureate freshman who enroll in the fall."

The court order, stemming from a class-action law suit in 1970 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was handed down by a federal court in the District of Columbia.

The order said schools must comply with Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which states that no public institution can discriminate on the basis of race, color or creed.

Although the University did not meet the enrollment aspect of the mandate, Cartwright said, it is firmly committed to continuing rigorous pro-

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University community voices reaction

By TERRY MUTCHLER
Collegian Staff Writer

The University's failure to meet its black enrollment goals drew diverse reaction from the University community yesterday.

"I think the major issue is the (level of) sincerity with which the University deals with African American students and women," Seth Williams, president of Black Caucus said.

Williams said a perception exists throughout the state that the University is a "lily-white institution" that doesn't concern itself with issues pertaining to African Americans.

"That has to be dealt with," he said.

To help solve the problem, Williams said, the University should consider offering Women's Studies and Black Studies as baccalaureate degree requirements. He said he believes this would promote understanding between people.

Undergraduate Student Government President Todd Sloan said he too believes the University should take a closer look at the issue.

"It has to be a major priority," Sloan said. "Also, we haven't said as a group that we are going to push this and go out to the limit, not just make an idealistic stand."

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Total enrollment surpasses 67,000 for first time ever

By TERRY MUTCHLER
Collegian Staff Writer

For the first time in the University's 132-year history, the number of students attending Penn State surpassed 67,000 this semester.

Enrollment at the University's 22 campuses for fall semester 1987 totaled 67,278, an increase of 2,910 — or 4.5 percent — above fall 1986 figures, officials in the University's Office of Public Information announced earlier this week.

Two-thirds of the increase occurred at the Penn State's Capital College, Behrend College and 17 other Commonwealth campuses.

The number of students at University Park increased by 1,010 from last year, bringing the total to 36,175.

"These are certainly significant gains at a time when many colleges

and universities were anticipating declines in the number of students," University President Bryce Jordan said in a prepared statement.

From fall 1986 to fall 1987, the breakdown of students at University Park follows:

- Degree graduate students up from 5,174 to 5,322.

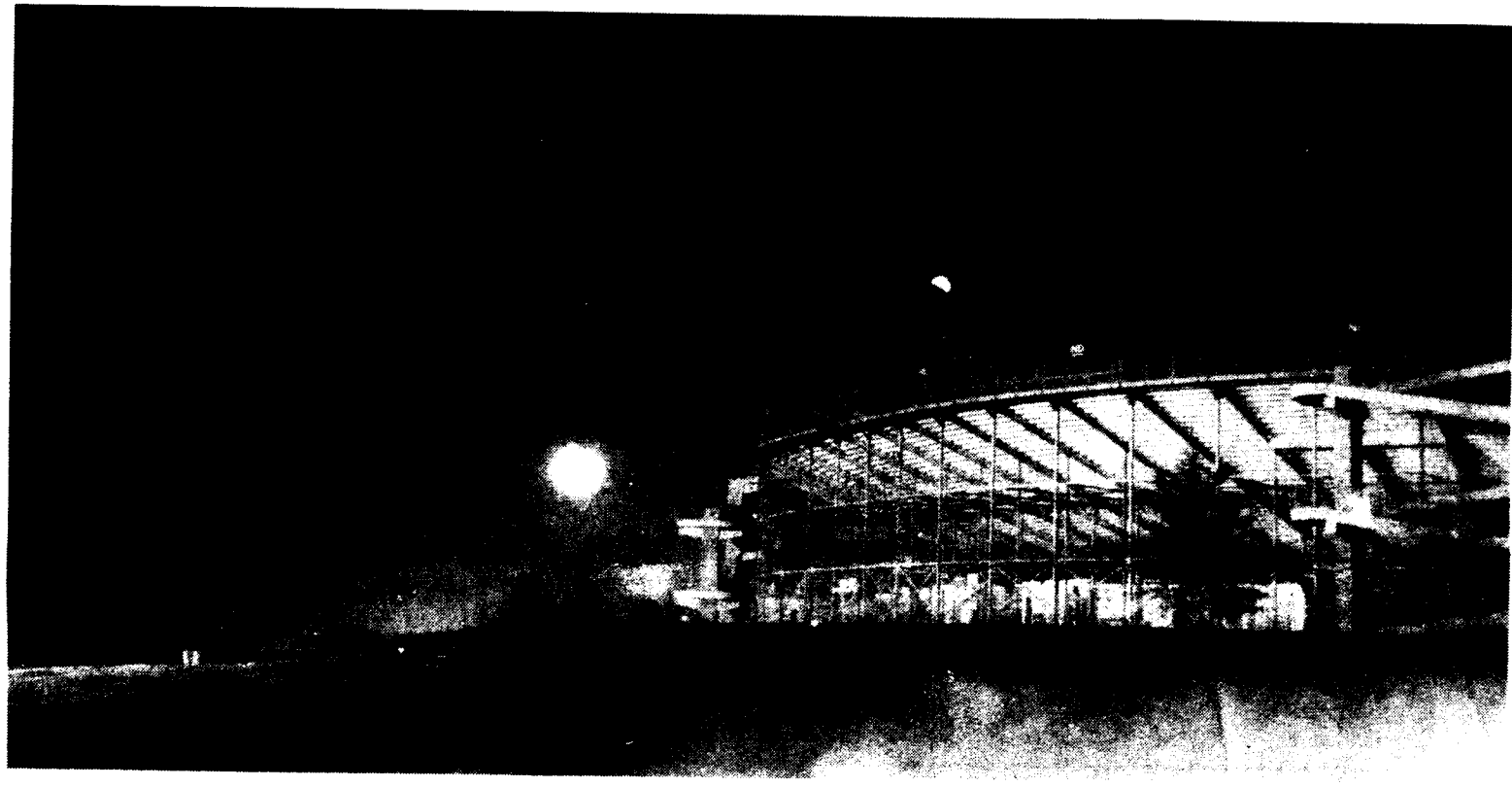
- Undergraduate baccalaureate enrollment increased from 27,512 to 28,555.

- Associate degree enrollment down 103 to 83.

Universitywide, Jordan noted, enrollment increased from 3,369 to 3,546 in the associate degree programs, posting a 5.3 percent increase over last year's figures.

"This reflects Penn State's growing contribution to the commonwealth in

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Collegian Photo / Bruce E. Moody

Double take

A long exposure photographic shot of Beaver Stadium distorts the night's second quarter moon. The quarter moon appears full from the long time exposure while the night after the Nittany Lions take on the Mountaineers.

2 U.S. officers killed in Philippines attack

By JAMES W. HATTON
Associated Press Writer

ANGELES CITY, Philippines — Gunmen suspected of being communist rebels shot two American airmen and two other people dead yesterday in separate daylight attacks near the giant U.S. Clark Air Base.

U.S. officials said the dead included two Air Force sergeants, a Filipino retired from the U.S. Air Force and a Filipino businessman of U.S. ancestry. Assassins also fired on an Air Force captain.

The attacks came within 15 minutes of each other and followed by several hours the slayings of two policemen and the wounding of an army colonel in Manila. Authorities also blamed those on the rebels.

The Pentagon identified one of the two active-duty victims as Airman 1st Class Steven M. Faust, 22, of Pasadena, Texas, who had worked at Clark since Feb. 20, 1986, as a security policeman and dog handler.

The Pentagon said it was withholding the identity of the second Air Force victim pending notification of relatives. Base spokesman Maj. Tho-

mas Boyd said both airmen were in uniform.

Maj. Gen. Donald Snyder, commander of the 13th Air Force, said the motive for the killings was unknown. But Col. Manuel Caranza, security officer of the Philippine military's Clark Air Base Command, said he suspected communist rebels were responsible.

He said the style of the attacks and the weapons used — .45-caliber pistols — pointed to rebel assassination teams known as "sparrow units" for the swiftness of their assaults.

Francisco Nepomuceno, mayor of Angeles City, also said he suspected communist assassination squads because of recent U.S. arms shipments and statements of support for President Corazon Aquino's government.

A statement by the Philippine military said the first attack came at about 3:45 p.m. when three assailants shot an Air Force sergeant dead in front of a McDonald's less than two miles from the base.

Moments later, up to 15 gunmen ambushed the car of another Air Force sergeant, killing him instantly.

Reagan renews summit talks

By BARRY SCHWEID
AP Diplomatic Writer

WASHINGTON — President Reagan yesterday renewed his offer to host the next superpower summit meeting in the United States, but administration officials said Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev might prefer another site.

Gorbachev's reservations surfaced as the White House and the Kremlin announced that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze would fly to Washington for talks Friday with Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

He was expected to deliver a message from Gorbachev to Reagan, who said in speech at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., that "it would be good for Mr. Gorbachev to see this country for himself."

But two U.S. officials, demanding anonymity, told The Associated Press separately that the Soviet leader was reluctant to have the summit held in the United States.

"He is concerned about being upstaged by the president on his own turf," one of the officials said. "They also have said they are worried about security."

The official said the Soviets had hinted that Dublin, Ireland, might be a suitable summit site. "But," he added, "I wouldn't be surprised if they agreed to meet here."

The second official said Gorbachev felt uncomfortable about having the summit in Washington, and that was one of the reasons for his hesitation in setting a date for his third meeting with Reagan.

But another U.S. official said, "Gorbachev, himself, in discussing the summit last week with Shultz in Moscow talked only about Washington."

The leaders' first summit was in Geneva in November 1985. There they agreed to have back-to-back sessions the next two years in Washington and in Moscow.

But their summit last October was held, instead, in Reykjavik, Iceland.

Without putting pressure on Gorbachev to come here, Reagan said in his West Point speech that "summits can be useful for leaders and for nations — occasions for fresh talk and a bridge to better relations. It would be good for Mr. Gorbachev to see this country for himself."

Reagan added laconically: "when the general secretary is ready to visit the United States, I and the American people will welcome him."

A terse White House announcement, meanwhile, said Shevardnadze would make a brief visit to Washington and meet Friday with Reagan and Shultz. It described the talks as a continuation of discussions Shevardnadze held here in September and again Oct. 22 and 23 with Shultz in Moscow.

The agenda accepted by both sides includes arms control, human rights issues, regional problems, including the Iran-Iraq war; and U.S.-Soviet relations, said State Department spokesman Charles E. Redman.

On prospects for a summit, Redman said "our basic posture is that we'll wait and see what the foreign minister has to offer."

Closed Pennsylvania reactor will finish restart plan in November

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Philadelphia Electric Co., severely criticized by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission a month ago, will complete a new restart plan for the Peach Bottom nuclear plant in November, company officials said yesterday.

The NRC shut down PECO's York County plant March 31 after control room operators were found sleeping, reading magazines and playing video games instead of monitoring the nuclear reactor.

Last month the commission ended a review of the utility's original plan, saying the company's top management failed to guarantee safe operation of the plant.

The next day PECO announced one of the most extensive corporate reorganizations in the company's history. The changes, to take effect Sunday, include appointment of a vice president to oversee the utility's nuclear operations and vice presidents for each of the company's two nuclear plants.

The reorganization also calls for evaluations from outside experts.

The revised plan will explain top management changes at PECO and other steps the company will take to improve operations and safety, according to Neil McDermott, PECO spokesman.

"If we are not making ourselves

clear enough in what we have filed with NRC, we have to do our homework a little better," McDermott said.

The NRC will resume review of the plant once the revised plan is submitted, according to Karl Abraham, regional NRC spokesman.

The shutdown, which costs PECO \$5 million a month for replacement electricity, could last as long as a year, according to William T. Russell, NRC regional administrator.

"We are prepared to receive the plan when it comes in and very quickly determine if the things NRC asked for are in the plan," Abraham said.

Blacks', Jews' struggle different

By KIRSTEN LEE SWARTZ
Collegian Staff Writer

Parallel oppressions exist between the black and Jewish communities, a former civil rights activist said last night. But historically, the two groups are divided over technicalities of their past struggles.

Julius Lester, former field secretary for the 1960s movement Student Non-Violence Coordinating Committee, currently teaches Afro-American Studies and the Near Eastern and Judaic Studies Program at the University of Massachusetts/Amherst.

In a program titled, "Blacks and Jews in Dialogue," Lester, a black Jewish man, first discussed the similarities existing between the two communities.

Both blacks and Jews share a history of slavery, Lester said: the Jews were slaves in Egypt and blacks served white immigrants.

Jews and blacks begin their existence as outsiders of a dominant culture, subject to stereotyping by the white majority. Attempting to conform, Jews shortened their names and their noses, Lester said. And black magazines today advertise for creams that lighten skin and hair straightening products, he said.

"It's no fun being the minority," Lester said, adding that both

groups carry some feelings of inferiority.

The two groups' differences, however, have historically caused tension in their respective communities.

While the Jews came to this country fleeing persecution and seeking opportunity, blacks were bond in chains and brought to America in cargo ships, he said.

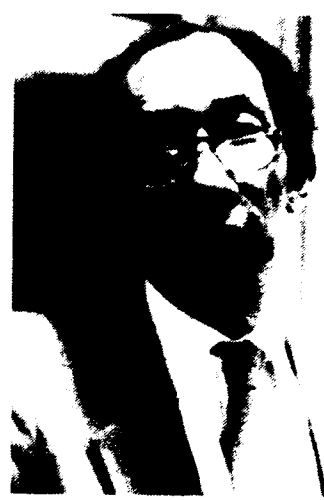
Of the two, equal opportunities existed only for Jews, said Lester. He added, "Jews were not penalized for their skin color. They had 'white skin privilege.'"

In the 1970s the issues of Affirmative Action and higher education divided the communities, he said. Jews reacted negatively to Affirmative Action because they saw it as a threat to their power, Lester said. Additionally, they were opposed to the idea of a quota system.

"Jews failed to understand that Affirmative Action isn't preferential treatment," Lester said. "Affirmative Action is protection (for minorities) against a nation that's proven to be incapable of looking at people as individuals to be judged on their merits."

He added, "For most blacks Affirmative Action is protection against a society that won't relinquish racism."

Last year friction sparked again when two of the country's major



Collegian Photo / Chris Heister

Julius Lester

black leaders — Minister Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, and the Rev. Jesse Jackson, democratic presidential candidate — reportedly made anti-semitic comments.

Last night Lester said, "I don't believe... people can be uplifted if their movement is permeated by the hatred of another people."

He added, "To condemn an entire people for the actions of some is... stupid."

Lester has authored 13 books, including "Look Out, Whitey! Black Power's Gon' Get Your Mama."

thursday

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weather	
Today, partly sunny and chilly, high 46. Tonight, partly cloudy, low 35. Friday, mostly cloudy with risk of a few showers, high 49.	
Ross Dickman	