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Nominee runs for Senate

Fulmer wins GOP bid

By PETE BARNES
Collegian Staff Writer

Centre County Republican Chairman Eugene Fulmer captured the GOP nomination for the 34th District State Senate seat by one vote last night over Walter De Verter, 82nd District state representative from Mifflin County.

Meeting in Phillipsburg to choose a candidate for the special election that will be held on the May 17 primary, the party conferees voted 22 to 21 in Fulmer's favor, with a clear split existing between Clearfield and Mifflin County delegates, and Centre County delegates.

The Centre County delegation, headed by Jerome McCrea of State College, cast its entire 21 votes for Fulmer, while all the 19 conferees from Clearfield and Mifflin Counties voted for De Verter. The two Cambria conferees, who passed voting on the roll call, voted for De Verter the second time they were called.

Fulmer secured the required 22 votes, though, when Cameron County delegate Harvey Wagner cast his vote in Fulmer's favor.

The split between the delegations first appeared when McCrea called for block voting, in which each delegation would cast its votes as a whole. The Clearfield delegation then requested time for a caucus, and state GOP Chairman Richard Framer, presiding over the meeting, granted a 15-minute recess.

When the conferees reconvened, Clearfield County Chairman Jean Brodas immediately asked that the votes be taken by roll call. Framer, citing the state Republican By-laws, agreed to the request.

When conferee Wagner, the third delegate called in the roll call, whose single Cameron County vote was considered the most crucial, voted for Fulmer, it became apparent that the Centre County GOP chairman was the winner. The rest of the

conferees called out their choices, the votes were totaled, and Framer declared Fulmer the GOP candidate.

A person in the audience shouted, "We've got another loser," after hearing that Fulmer was elected. A member of the Centre County delegation stood up a few moments later and, asking Framer for the floor, began yelling "We've got a winner." Many protests came from both the conferees and the audience, and the delegate was forced back into his chair.

Before the voting, each candidate was given the opportunity to address the conferees. Fulmer, after citing his experience in the party and in the state House of Representatives, said the GOP candidate for the state Senate seat should be a "champion for truth, and the people; not the rich — people like you and me."

De Verter told the conferees he was there to serve the party, but more importantly, the people of the Commonwealth.

"I can give you the best — elect me, and you won't regret it for a moment," he said.

After Fulmer was named the party candidate, De Verter told the conferees that regardless of personal feelings, "if we truly want this seat, we're all going to have to work; it's not going to be easy." As he walked to the back of the room, he stopped to congratulate Fulmer on his victory.

In his acceptance speech, Fulmer called for cooperation among the party chairmen of the five counties in the district. "We don't have much time to pull together," he said.

Describing his campaign, Fulmer said he expected to learn of the problems in the district and added that "we will address ourselves to the issues."

When asked if he thought the party could pull itself together to initiate an effective campaign, Framer said, "I think so, yes; there's a lot of spirit here." He also indicated that he would be actively campaigning in Fulmer's behalf.



Photo by Barry Wyshinski

Whoops!

The driver of this Karman Ghia found out too late that the section of Vairo Boulevard leading to Laurel Glen Apartments was slipperier than usual following the recent cold wave.

Groups begin drives for votes

By DAVE SKIDMORE
Collegian Staff Writer

An anti-union group and two unions vying to represent a potential 2,100 faculty members are gearing up election campaigns designed to win the faculty to their viewpoints.

The Penn State University Professional Association (PSUPA) and the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) both hope to win elections set for March 30 and 31.

The anti-union group, Penn State Independent Faculty, hopes to defeat the unions. If none of the groups gets a majority, a run-off election will be held sometime in April.

The Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board (PLRB) will supervise 14 polling places at branch campuses and three at University Park.

The votes will be counted April 1 in

Kern. AAUP distributed a leaflet yesterday that should reach the faculty today. AAUP Penn State chapter President G. Edward Philips said AAUP plans an extensive literature campaign. PSUPA Co-chairman Robert Olsen said his organization will put out literature in addition to their monthly newsletter.

Olsen said PSUPA is in the process of forming councils in each of the University's colleges to increase faculty input to their organization.

Olsen said PSUPA would write separate leaflets for each college because each college has different issues.

"There is a lot of misinformation and rumors concerning what collective bargaining means," he said.

Dwight Younkin, an Independent Faculty steering committee member,

said his group should be putting out literature next week.

Olsen said he doesn't expect any one group to get a majority on the first ballot. He said he expects PSUPA to win a run-off election with AAUP. In the event of a run-off between no representative and AAUP, Olsen said the executive board of PSUPA probably would endorse AAUP.

Philips said that in a run-off between PSUPA and no representation, most AAUP members probably would back PSUPA. But AAUP as an organization would not take a stand, he said.

Philips said no matter who wins, there probably will be some resentment in the faculty. "We're trying not to make it a battle," he said.

Younkin said, "I don't think there'll be much general resentment. A few individual relationships may suffer."

Olsen said there is little to choose between PSUPA and AAUP. But he said PSUPA would have more effect in obtaining state funds for the University because PSUPA has a greater state membership than AAUP.

AAUP favors student participation in negotiations between the faculty and administration, Philips said. He added that students should not have veto power over agreements.

Olsen said the bargaining process between the faculty and administration is strictly an employer-employee relationship. The students should form their own consumer type organization, he said.

Philips said AAUP wants to strengthen the Faculty Senate to give the faculty a greater voice in academic policy.

But Olsen said the Faculty Senate is more or less a company union. University President John W. Oswald can overrule the Senate at any time, he said.

AAUP protests Board act

The American Association of University Professors (AAUP) said it will protest a decision made by the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board (PLRB) that says only faculty members away on University assignment may vote by absentee ballots in the upcoming faculty union elections.

The PLRB's decision, made last Friday at a pre-election conference, excludes faculty who may be away from the University for personal reasons, AAUP Penn State Chapter President G. Edward Philips said.

Elections will be held March 30 and 31.

"The Board wants to keep absentee ballots to a minimum," he said. "But, it all depends on how University assignment is defined."

Philips said the PLRB has allowed AAUP to present a list of the faculty it

thinks should receive absentee ballots. The list probably will be examined on a case-by-case basis at the next PLRB conference Feb. 18.

Penn State University Professional Association (PSUPA) co-chairman Robert Olsen said too many absentee ballots would be awkward.

"With 14 polling places around the state, we feel people can work their schedules around if they're interested in voting," Olsen said.

Philips also objected because faculty members must go through the administration to obtain an absentee ballot.

"It ought to be that a person could request a ballot on his own," he said.

Philips said he guessed that about 100 faculty members will use absentee ballots.

Future of child behavior modification undecided

By JAMES DEPIETRO
Collegian Staff Writer

Editor's note: The following is the second of a two-part story on behavior modification for children.

"What exactly is a pre-school that uses behavior modification? What does it do? And how does it operate?"

Sara Fosberg is the teacher at the University's behavior modification-pre-school. It is her job to teach the children as well as to train future teachers in behavior technology.

"The things that concern us," Fosberg said, "are arranging stimulus situations to maximize the behaviors we want from the children. Different occasions set the stage for different behaviors. We do that with the children here," she said, "and we make it clear to them what behavior is desired in each different situation."

"We have four curriculum areas," she said. "We teach them communication skills, problem-solving skills, social self-help skills and motor skills. There is an area of our classroom set aside to learn each of those things."

"We have 15 teachers for 26 children and to us it is important that all teachers know specifically what each child is learning and has learned."

"When we plan art and music activities, for example, we don't just arbitrarily pick things out. But each week, teachers who are responsible for teaching small groups of children write down what the children have learned for the week. So when the music teacher plans a lesson, he or she tries to incorporate what has been learned into the new lesson."

"We also write notes to parents to tell them what we've taught the children. What we are doing, basically, is encouraging behaviors by manipulating the stimulus situation in the classroom."

One of the objectives the pre-school has set for the children is creativity. How can creativity be taught?

"For our purposes," Fosberg said, "we have defined creativity in terms of fluency, flexibility and variety of responses. So there are ways to structure the environment to teach these things."

"The lessons we choose is one way. Also instead of having the teacher assign the names for things, we let the children," Fosberg said. "We try interesting and novel things into the classroom. For example, teachers keep their materials in boxes and I encourage them to put different things in the boxes. We encourage our teachers to wear different and funny things such as socks, maybe, of all different patterns."

To encourage new behaviors, the pre-school uses more kinds of reinforcers, Fosberg said.

"One is social reinforcement. I keep in my mind, for instance, that so and so has a lot of trouble playing with kids, so when I see any attempt at playing with kids, I'll hug him because it will reinforce him for that behavior."

"The reinforcement is normal, but there is a lot of precision as to when it's delivered."

"Another kind of reinforcer we use is task embedded reinforcement," she said. "Basically task embedded reinforcement is creating a learning situation as favorable as possible for the child."

"The final reinforcement we use or strive for is self reinforcement. If I am with a child who has trouble completing things and I see that child is working on something, the first thing I might do is go over and be with that child. My presence is reinforcing for the child. When he finishes, instead of saying 'I'm so proud of you,' I would say, 'Aren't you proud of yourself?'"

"You know," she said, "we can never be sure what the children are thinking in their heads but the literature on reinforcement suggests that this is what happens."

"You know," Fosberg said, reflecting on her last statement, "if behavior technology has caused a problem because now teachers can achieve certain objectives where before they floundered, what is the purpose for all the time and money spent for traditional education?"

"The real contribution behavior modification has brought to the classroom," Larry D. Spence, assistant professor of political science, said, "is that they are better organized teachers and they have better organized classrooms. By

Carter calls for Soviet arms accord

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Carter, calling U.S. nuclear power superior to the Soviet's, invited Moscow yesterday to conclude "a quick agreement" on strategic arms limitation by setting aside differences over particular weapons.

In his first news conference as President, Carter also said he will continue to speak out "strongly and forcefully" in defense of human rights, and considers that topic completely separate from other U.S.-Soviet negotiating issues.

As if to hammer that point home, he deplored on the spot the recent Soviet arrest of dissident Alexander Ginzburg and Moscow's expulsion of an Associated Press reporter.

"But I can't go in with armed forces and try to change the internal mechanism of the Soviet government," Carter said, and cautioned that the improvement of human rights in repression regimes will be a "long, tedious" process.

The President repeated his support for the long-range objective of complete nuclear disarmament and expressed willingness to compromise, now, with the Soviets in order to achieve a second-stage Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

"I would be willing to go ahead with the Soviet Union and conclude a quick agreement, if they think it advisable, and omit the cruise missile and the Backfire bomber from the negotiations" at this stage," he said.

Completion of a SALT II treaty limiting nuclear delivery systems has been blocked for more than two years because the United States has refused to include its cruise missiles and the Soviets their bomber within the treaty limits.

Carter said those items could be taken up again "in the SALT III talks, if necessary."

During a 30-minute news conference that ranged over many topics, Carter also defended his choice of Paul Warnke to be chief U.S. disarmament negotiator

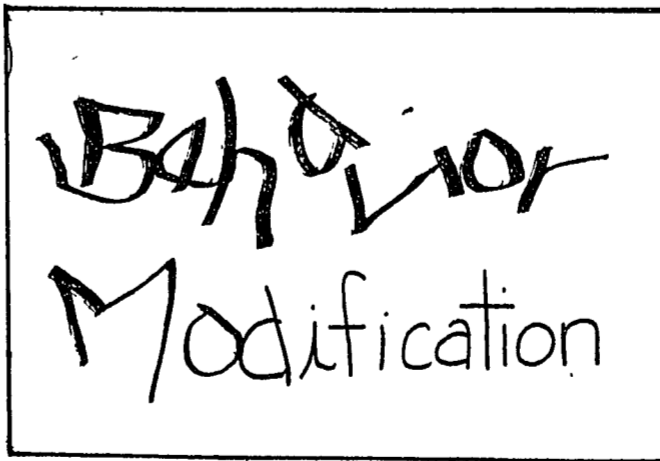
and predicted the Senate would confirm Warnke "overwhelmingly" despite critics' claims he favors some unilateral disarmament. "I believe his views are well considered by me and I have accepted them," Carter said.

Weather

A moderating trend will continue through Saturday. Sunshine and light winds will allow the mercury to crack the freezing mark today, reaching 34 degrees. The low tonight will be 22. Sunny skies will continue tomorrow, with a balmy high of 40.

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"We can help kids who would otherwise bang their heads against the floor until they died here on campus you have some guys worrying about the child's freedom or whether or not our premises are true or not."

"But there is no such thing as a neutral tool," Flay said. "Physics, when it is applied to engineering, brings about great changes for society. Fantastic changes. Anything that can bring about great changes in a society is not neutral."

Behavior technologists have heard such arguments before. They smile, shake their heads and explain the benefits and the power behavior can contribute to society.

"I say, if we have the technology that is effective, why shouldn't we use it to make ourselves better?" Fosberg asks.

From the observation booths, the scene of the Hi-Comp pre-school, where 26 children romp and play, looks no different than any other pre-school.

A little more organized, perhaps. But the children seem to love it.

Exercises are as short in length as the average child's attention span.

In the observation booth, instructions hang from sheets of cardboard for the student teachers to read while they observe pre-schoolers.

"Catch your child doing something right. Saying a new word, pointing to a sound symbol, writing his name, or swinging by himself."

"Then reward him immediately with your social praise. Say good swinging, or good eating."

"And then give him something he likes. Something good to taste."

A bell rings. Someone yells clean-up and the toys are quickly shoved into cabinets. Dumped into boxes.

A little girl shouts something about dinosaurs. A little boy asks if someone wants to play monster.

Little do they realize the historical significance of what is taking place.