

Lord Wilson focuses on "The View From 10 Downing Street"

by Jill Tourville
Collegian Staff Writer

Lord Harold Wilson will be at Behrend on April 7th in Reed 117 at 8:00 with a reception to follow in Reed 116. His lecture "The View from 10 Downing Street" will address his experiences as Prime Minister of Great Britain. 10 Downing Street is the official public residence of the Prime Minister. Lord Harold Wilson served four terms there, which is longer than any other peacetime British Prime Minister. Before serving on Parliament, he was an economics teacher at Oxford University. Also, he was top advisor to Winston Churchill. Lord Harold Wilson's initial recognition was attained by his leadings of several delegations to Moscow to negotiate Soviet-British trade pacts. He was first elected to Parliament in 1945 and was a member of the House of Commons for 38 years. He was chosen by his peers as Labor Party leader in 1960. Then in 1964, Lord Harold Wilson was elected as Britain's youngest Prime Minister. The years of Lord Harold Wilson's involvement in politics with the Labor Party were crucial times in Great Britain's history. His decisions and actions as Prime Minister affected such events as: Britain's entry to the Common Market and European economic community, pacts with NATO, crises in Rhodesia and Northern Ireland, negotiations in the Nigerian Civil War, and the attention on the Vietnam conflict. In 1970, Wilson lost the only election of his political career, but was re-elected the following term and remained there

until he resigned in 1977. Also in 1977, Lord Harold Wilson was dubbed a Knight by Queen Elizabeth. His extensive political career has brought him in close contact with numerous significant world leaders such as: Charles DeGaulle, John Kennedy, Mao Tse-tung, Leonid Brezhnev, Josef Stalin, Lyndon Johnson, Winston Churchill, Richard Nixon, Margaret Thatcher, Pierre Elliot Trudeau, Gerald Ford, Helmut Schmidt, and Valery Giscard D'Estang.

In the years since his resignation as Prime Minister, Wilson was appointed to the House of Lords by Queen Elizabeth II. In his role as Lord Wilson, he is a Senior Statesman of the Labor Party and of the United Kingdom. Furthermore, Lord Harold Wilson presently serves as head of the Great Britain-USSR Society, and has made numerous recent visits to Moscow over the past three years. Wilson met with Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev in London. He also serves as a consultant and director to numerous multi-national corporations. These various responsibilities keep him in contact with world leaders. Wilson has been a popular lecturer throughout the nation, but his tours are limited. Thus it is a special privilege for Behrend to host him. Sir Harold Wilson's wide range of knowledge and experience, and the fact that he is someone who has held such "highly responsible positions in world affairs, is an unusual opportunity" for the students at Behrend says Dr. Loss. This is a rare chance, agrees Dr. Irwin, for students to hear such a dynamic speaker and brilliant individual who is of the world-class political leadership level.



Lord Harold Wilson, former Prime Minister of Great Britain

Kelley discusses women and the Constitution in third lecture of series

by Mary C. Stewart
Collegian Staff Writer

The third presentation of the Constitution's Bicentennial Celebration Series featured Dr. Colleen Kelley. At the March 19 event, she spoke to over 75 people about women and the Constitution.

Dr. Kelley focused on four topics: women's role in the development of the Constitution, the 200 year campaign for women's equality, the interpretation of our constitutional document, and the Equal Rights Amendment.

As our "forefathers", Dr. Kelley said, framed the Constitution, little attention and consideration was given to women. Women were perceived to be inferior, in an inferior role. As she quoted 1787 contemporaries, Dr. Kelley said female inferiority was actually the inequality of educational opportunities for women. Illiteracy

among women was extremely high. In addition, women did not have the opportunity to discuss and debate their positions with the male population, she explained. The Constitution, as drawn up in 1787, did not create an attitude toward women but reflected an already existing atmosphere.

Dr. Kelley stressed the women's rights movement did not begin a half-century ago like many believe. Instead, it began 200 years ago with Abigail Adams and others of that time. The woman's role in society began to change as women used their right of freedom of speech. Women began to speak in public, not only to defend their rights but for the rights of others and on problems of society. Women were not criticized for speaking on particular issues but for being female and attempting to speak with authority in front of men.

The Constitution can be interpreted in three ways. First, Dr. Kelley said, one can approach

the document from the perspective of those who framed it, following the intent of the framers. Or, the document can be interpreted through the meaning of its words. Both of these approaches make us "prisoners of the past", Dr. Kelley said. The last and most effective is the experiential approach. This makes the constitution a "living document," one which adapts to the values of each generation, she continued.

Women and minorities have made some progress in constitutional equality through amendments to and interpretation of the Constitution. But still there is a need for concern and additional progress. The Equal Rights Amendment was first introduced in 1923 by the National Women's Party. ERA has had its ups and downs, and has been reintroduced to legislature this year by Ted Kennedy. Dr. Kelley said ERA is not striving for male/female sameness but legal and political equality.

ERA wants that one's gender not be a consideration when determining rights and opportunities under the law.

Dr. Kelley concluded her presentation with a discussion of the arguments against ERA. She said that a close look at the actual amendment proposal and Supreme Court precedents will dissolve such concerns.

Behrend scrutinized by evaluation team

by Lynn Popovich
Collegian Staff Writer

The Middle States Evaluation Team, an accredited organization, identifies issues and evaluates the areas which need looking into. The main goal of this team is to rank the nation's premier public universities. Every ten years a study takes place among the nation's public universities. Penn State took part in this study. The principal difficulty was the lack of resources to attain the goal to be reached. The solution was to fix these problems or help them along until they are no longer a problem.

The basis of Penn State's self-study program was the University's strategic planning process. The Strategic Planning Approach was the process of fundamental principles being widely discussed and modified in accordance with comments from the University's committee. Each major unit was asked to develop its own strategic plan.

The plan, used by Penn State University, made it clearer and easier to see the problems and improvements needed. The team was impressed by Penn State's clear sense of mission, strategic planning process, and academic programs. The quality of the students, the excellent faculty, administration were also noted as high points along with the supporting services. The team was also impressed with the "openness and frankness with which the institution's problems and opportunities were shared."

The commitment to change and improve for the Penn State System was a strong characteristic of the school. Strong pride was particularly important aspect and the patrons supporting the University were said to be "bleeding blue and white."

One of the major problems with the system is the most dramatic, the underfunding by commonwealth. There are two aspects within this

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photo by Holly Lew

Students get a kick out of Hacky-Sack as Behrend gets its first taste of spring.

Third text published by Redenius

by Craig Altmire
Collegian Staff Writer

Dr. Charles Redenius, co-author of two textbooks, had his third and newest book, *The American Republic: Politics, Institutions, and Policies*, published Feb. 24.

Redenius, professor of Political Science, has been teaching American National Government, Political Science I, for 15 years and saw the need for a different textbook angle to the course. "Through that time I became increasingly disenchanted with the approach taken by other texts in the American government field," he said.

The American Republic is writ-

ten using historical and value-oriented approaches toward American government. "Students must understand history and American values in order to understand behavior in office," said Redenius.

Redenius explains the value-oriented approach as clarifying sentiments dominant in American political beliefs, such as pro-capitalism and anti-communism.

All but three chapters of the book were written by Redenius. Dr. David Billeaux is currently teaching at Oklahoma State University.

Dr. Martin W. Slann of Clemson University was the third co-author of the book. He contributed input throughout the text. Slann, with

whom Redenius has been associated over seven years, specializes in comparative politics and foreign relations, particularly with Israel.

Another uniqueness of this textbook is its size. While most other related books are six to seven hundred pages long, *The American Republic* consists of only 350 pages. "I wanted to write a text short and interesting enough that students would read it," said Redenius.

The other published texts co-authored by Redenius were *An Introduction to Political Science*, used at Behrend for Political Science 3 and *The American Ideal Of Equality* used in a 400-level course, American Political Thought.



Dr. Charles Redenius

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