

Jets clash over coast

Israel, Syria battle

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli and Syrian warplanes wheeled near Syria's Mediterranean coastline yesterday in two dogfights that marked the biggest Middle East aerial battle since the 1967 six-day war.

The Israeli air force said it shot down 13 Syrian MIG21 fighters and lost one of its own French-built Mirages but rescued the pilot. Syria said its air force shot down five Israeli jets and lost eight MIGs.

Brig. Gen. Binyamin Peled, the Israeli

air force chief, said 12 Israeli Mirages and Phantoms "were on a routine sea patrol" about 150 miles north of Israel's northern port of Haifa when they were intercepted by about a dozen Syrian MIG21 aircraft.

Syria claimed that the Israeli jets penetrated its airspace near Tartous, Syria's second largest port. Peled said, "We were over international waters when the battle ensued."

The Syrian was reported in good condition. The Israelis did not say what

they would do with him.

The downed Israeli pilot, a burly man who appeared to be in his late 20s, appeared at a news conference still dressed in his flight suit. He smiled frequently and appeared relaxed. His name was not released.

"The battle was short. Then we were ordered to break contact and go home," he said.

"About 10 miles south of the spot of engagement I was hit. I had to shut down the engine and after gliding for some time I finally ditched.

"I ejected about 10,000 feet and everything went well. Then I waited to be rescued. I was sure all the time they would come to get me out," he said.

"I didn't feel much during the ejection. It all happened so fast." He said he didn't see the plane that hit him.

The pilot evaluated the Syrian fighting performance as "low, and the statistics show it. They never had a chance."

The battle gave the Israelis their biggest number of kills since they destroyed 387 Arab planes, most of them still on the ground, in one day of the 1967 six-day war.



Photo by Carol McCloskey

If you think they're big now, wait till the growing season!

AND THE GROWING season is what the rocks are waiting for, according to Otto Mueller, director of housing and food services. The site, on the Simmons lawn, will become a rock garden when weather permits, Mueller said. See story, page 11.

Living-learning center study plan devised

By STEVE OSTROSKY
Collegian Staff Writer

The University's plan for an Experimental Academic Program is moving closer to reality.

The program will be a co-educational living-learning situation involving between 50 and 80 students and several faculty members who will live together for one term to explore an integrated area of study.

The idea for XAP first took root last fall when Ed Pitts, a graduate student in higher education and Terry Novak, an instructor in community development, began investigating course instruction.

They also investigated experimental colleges. Last winter, they published "Penn State in Transition," which reported their findings. Since then, Pitts and Eugene R. Melander, assistant vice president for undergraduate studies, have been working together on XAP.

XAP is an attempt to improve the quality of course instruction at the University.

According to Melander, the program's proposed objectives are:

- an intense academic living-learning experience for participating students and faculty;
- an integrated academic experience for participants;
- experimentation in integrated academic programming and in innovative instructional modes and techniques and;
- an emphasis on program and teaching-learning evaluation.

Melander said the program for each term will be based around one theme. The students and faculty will attach themselves to this theme and disengage themselves from the rest of the University.

Melander said the theme of the programs would vary, as would the student and faculty participants. Four possible model programs have been identified, including a general education program, a major academic field program, cross disciplinary problem-solving and cross disciplinary issues or themes.

Melander emphasized these programs are only examples and no decision has been made on them so far. But he said the next step is to set up an Academic Development Team this term which will work out who will participate in XAP, what the theme will be, where the program will be held and when the

program will start.

"Once the development team has put together a theme, it must be tested for student interest in it. The theme must be meaningful to the faculty, but relevant to the students," Melander said.

No decision has been made yet on where to locate the XAP Center, Melander said. But he added, "Hopefully, it will be on campus."

He said they were investigating several possibilities including dormitories.

A similar plan now is offered by the University, but is more limited. Faculty and students spend Spring Term on Wallops Island, Va., studying marine biology. Students take and receive credit for courses, but there is no set class room procedure.

Melander said many students have returned from this experience and asked why the University did not have a similar program on campus.

Melander said he considers the XAP Center to be a revolving door of educational opportunity.

He said, "The experimental part of this program is working with new ideas. There are certain constraints in the typical college program, such as set class periods, which can be experimented with. The faculty will be able to determine the procedure they want to follow. This flexibility is a challenge to the creativity of our faculty."

XAP is being developed through the Office of the Vice President for Undergraduate Studies, but Melander said, "It's not our program. It belongs to the faculty and the student."

"This program will fly only if we get faculty cooperation," he said. He added many faculty members believe the varied program, flexibility and the idea of different themes is very attractive.

Melander said he believes when a faculty member gets a chance to experiment in this setting, he may change his teaching methods when he returns to regular University teaching.

According to Pitts, some students already have displayed an interest in XAP. He said, "I think students in general are excited about the program."

Melander and Pitts encourage student input into the program. Melander said student involvement and ideas are wanted. He said the development team will want to hear student ideas, so they will have a better knowledge of where the student interest lies.

Chilean army names president, cuts Cuban diplomatic relations

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — The military junta named an army general as president yesterday, formed a Cabinet and broke diplomatic relations with Cuba in a sharp reversal of Chile's foreign policy.

An around-the-clock curfew, in effect since Tuesday, was lifted at noon for six and a half hours so civilians could leave their homes to purchase food and other necessities.

In Buenos Aires, leaders of toppled Marxist President Salvador Allende's Popular Unity coalition said the former commander of the Chilean army, Gen. Carlos Prats, was leading troops from the south to attack the junta forces in Santiago.

There was no confirmation of the coalition leaders' information.

The leaders said they had a message from Concepcion, Chile, about 265 miles southwest of Santiago, relaying word that Prats had taken command of troops and volunteer workers. They would not say how the message reached them or where Prats' army was.

The coalition leaders in Buenos Aires included Juan Enrique Vega, former Chilean ambassador to Cuba; Octavio Gonzalez, a director of the Central Labor Union and Communist party leader; and Jorge Arrata, economic adviser to Allende.

The curfew in Santiago had been so strictly enforced that civilians couldn't leave their homes. Hundreds of others in this city of three million had been stranded in downtown offices and hotels.

Just as the break in the curfew began, a new flurry of shooting broke out in the downtown area and only a handful of pedestrians ventured into the streets there. Troops have been fighting in the city for three days against snipers and other armed supporters of the dead Allende.

There have been unofficial reports that 500 to 1,000 people have died and many others wounded in fighting since Tuesday morning, when a coup toppled Allende's three-year-old government. The military authorities, in charge of the only radio network on the air, have not mentioned casualty figures.

Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, commander in chief of the army, became president of the four-man junta and swore in a 15-member Cabinet composed mostly of military.

Rear Adm. Ismael Huerta, the new foreign minister, advised the Cuban ambassador, Mario Garcia Inchaustegui, that the junta, in one of its first acts, broke diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Allende's widow, her two other married daughters and four grandchildren received asylum in the Mexican Embassy, the Mexican government announced yesterday. They are to leave for Mexico City today aboard a Mexican plane.

In Washington, the White House said President Nixon, although aware of unrest in Chile, had "no advance knowledge of any specific plans for a coup." The statement was in answer to charges, chiefly from Latin America, that the U.S. government encouraged the military to oust Allende.

Advices Nixon turnover Watergate tapes

Court recommends compromise

WASHINGTON (AP) — A federal appeals court suggested yesterday that President Nixon let special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox listen to White House tape recordings as a possible means of avoiding a judicial-executive branch showdown in the courts.

Cox quickly agreed to follow the proposed compromise.

The White House had no immediate comment.

Nixon so far has refused to let anyone other than some current and former

aides hear the tapes of conversations about the Watergate affair.

He claims the courts have no right to make him turn over the tapes either to Cox or a federal judge for inspection.

The appeals court advanced a suggested compromise by which Nixon, his lawyer, and Cox meet and decide among themselves what parts of the controversial tapes could be submitted to the Watergate grand jury.

The judges cautioned, however, their compromise proposal did not hint at what course they might take if forced to rule whether Nixon must give up the tapes for inspection.

In an unsigned memorandum, the U.S. Court of Appeals said its compromise would avoid a head-to-head clash between the courts and the President. Nixon claims the judges have no jurisdiction in the case.

The court said if its suggested compromise fails, it must attack the issues of the case.

The appeals court said, "It appeared to the court that the issues dividing the parties might be susceptible of resolution by procedures other than those set forth" by U.S. Dist. Judge John J. Sirica. He commanded Nixon to turn over nine Watergate-related tapes for private inspection in his chambers.

Physics principle eludes women

You mean it doesn't tilt?

By JANICE SELINGER
Collegian Staff Writer

Hoben Thomas, associate professor of psychology, has discovered that 50 per cent of college women are unaware of the principle stating the surface of still water remains horizontal regardless of the angle of its container.

Years of research involving hundreds of pre-school and college students indicate sixth or seventh grade boys understand this principle as well as college men, while the understanding of college women lags behind boys of all ages.

Thomas' original idea for exploring the problem of still water came from the readings of Jean Piaget, Swiss philosopher turned psychologist. However, the task and apparatus used in the experiment were unique to Penn State.

The work behind the study started four years ago but the majority of learning tests, geared at teaching the principle to women, were carried out during the 1971-72 school year. The tests began with nursery school children and worked up to college students. The college students tested were all from University Psychology 2 sections.

The test consisted of two stages, a learning stage and an interview. For the test's learning portion, each subject was shown a bottle half filled with red water alongside an identically shaped, covered

bottle. The subjects were asked to adjust the water level in the open bottle to the water level in the closed bottle. The subject was asked to adjust the waterline eight times at different angles. If seven water adjustments were within 4 degrees of the real horizontal water level the subject was classified "sophisticated" and dismissed. The remaining subjects were classified "naive" and were retained for training.

Research results showed 50 per cent of college women do not know the basic principle of horizontal still water, while only 13 per cent or fewer male college students are unaware of this concept. A total of 91 women were given the test. Of these, 22 were dismissed because they understood the principle and 63 were retained for further training. Two hundred women and one hundred men were involved in some testing phase.

After the experiment was concluded, the subjects were interviewed. Their answers to the two following questions were recorded: "How did you know where to put the pretend water level?" and "What is the principle or the idea which determines where the water goes into the bottle?" These questions were asked in order to determine whether the subject understood the principle of horizontal still water in theory, in practice or or both. However, test results show those who failed the test did not know the principle in theory.

According to Thomas, there are no definite explanations for the poor

performance of women students, only speculations. Thomas said the differences between men and women are not only those occurring at birth. There are continuing differences as men and women mature, Thomas said.

One possible speculation states the poor performance is based on a sex-linked recessive gene carried on sex chromosomes. "We think that difference may be in part biologically based, which is of course not to exclude the role or importance of experience," Thomas noted.

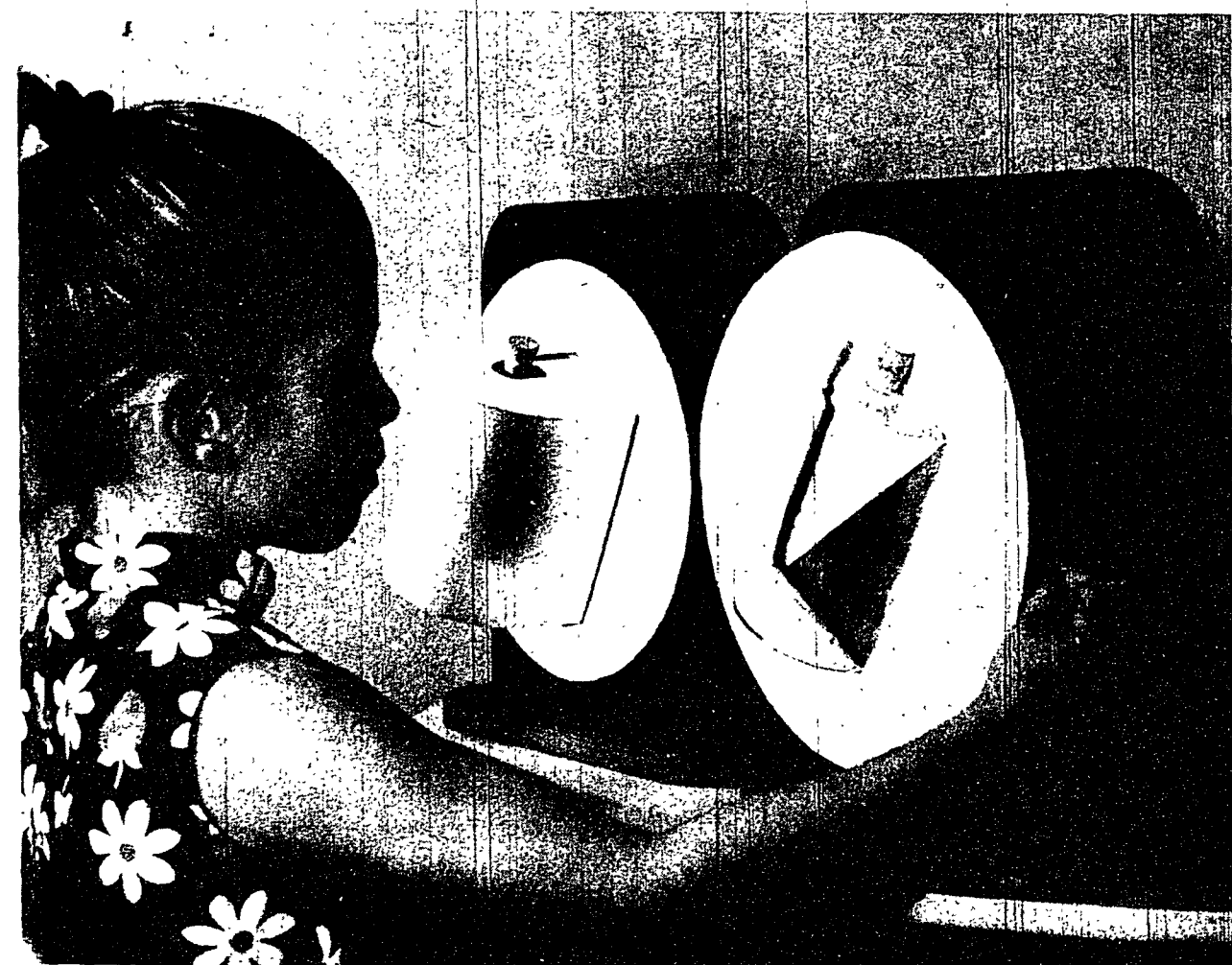
The test was carried out to determine whether or not women can discover the principle for themselves. According to test results it appears women cannot discover this, Thomas said. But Thomas said the test cannot be considered a simple function of intelligence because, on the average, girls are more intelligent than boys.

The test proves some simple concepts cannot be as easily understood as he and his associates thought, Thomas noted.

Start the weekend right

P.S.

Inside today and every Friday



"But on the average girls are brighter..."

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE sexes were determined by experiments using the apparatus above. The subject was asked to adjust the artificial level on the right to correspond

to what he thinks is the actual level in the covered bottle on the left. Experiments showed women are less capable of adjusting the level correctly than men.