



Conference

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR Bruno Kreisky and Israeli Premier Golda Meir confer in Kreisky's Vienna office. Kreisky yesterday refused Meir's request that he reopen group transit facilities for Soviet Jewish emigrants.

## Kreisky refuses Meir request

VIENNA, Austria (AP)—Chancellor Bruno Kreisky turned down a dramatic personal appeal yesterday from Israeli Premier Golda Meir that he reverse his decision to close group transit facilities for Soviet Jewish emigrants.

Kreisky told newsmen after a one and a half hour meeting with Mrs. Meir that he had proposed as an alternative that the United Nations be asked to assume responsibility for the nearby Schoenau Castle transit camp for Soviet Jews en route to Israel.

The Austrian government agreed last Saturday to close the camp in return for the release of four hostages held by two Palestinian terrorists. The decision prompted strong protests from Israel and the sudden visit by Mrs. Meir.

The Israeli premier, looking tired and grim last night at Tel Aviv's Lod Airport after returning to Israel, said she was "very sad" about the kidnap affair and its aftermath, but added that the Austrian decision to close the camp would not affect relations between the two countries.

"Israel does not believe in solving problems by breaking relations. We will find another way," she said.

Kreisky said he cabled Austrian Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in New York yesterday, instructing him to propose that the U.N. high commissioner for refugee questions be asked to assume responsibility for the camp.

An official at the high commissioner's office said it was uncertain whether the Jews, passing through Austria were refugees since they legally had left the Soviet Union and had an assured destination.

Later, diplomats said Kirchschlaeger met with U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, but what they discussed was not disclosed.

Kreisky said there was "no special reaction" from Mrs. Meir regarding his suggestion that the United Nations take over the camp.

Questioned closely on the matter, Kreisky added that Mrs. Meir was "not very impressed by my proposal.

Perhaps she did not think it was very realistic."

Kreisky said the decision to close the camp would not bar the travel of individuals through Austria. "Only special facilities we have been able to grant so far will no longer be available."

The Austrian leader has said he decided to close the Schoenau camp because the government fears it cannot provide adequate protection for the Jewish emigrants against Arab terrorist attacks.

Mrs. Meir had criticized the agreement to close the camp as "the greatest encouragement to terror throughout the world." Kreisky replied to this by criticizing actions of other governments under terrorist pressure.

"Murderers have been released under pressure before their sentencing," he said in reference to West Germany's release of Arab terrorists involved in the 1972 Munich Olympics slaying of 11 Israeli sportsmen. "The difference here is that people were released before they could commit bloody deeds."

## Agnew probe resumes

BALTIMORE (AP) — The special federal grand jury investigating allegations of bribery, extortion and conspiracy against Vice President Spiro T. Agnew is quickening its pace in search of kickback evidence, planning two working sessions this week, starting today.

First of the new testimony, a courthouse source said, will come from a reluctant witness, William J. Muth, a former Democratic Baltimore City Councilman who has been active in raising funds for Agnew campaigns for governor in 1966 and as vice president in 1968 and 1972.

Muth, apparently resorting to Fifth Amendment protection, refused to answer questions last Thursday when the 22-member panel finally started the case involving Agnew, two months after the vice president was notified formally

by a Justice Department letter that he was under criminal investigation.

The source said Muth, now office manager for an engineering firm, would be granted immunity and forced to testify under threat of being sent to jail for contempt. It was not disclosed what Muth is expected to tell the jury about his connections with Agnew.

Muth told newsmen last week, after leaving the grand jury room, that the Agnew investigation "is a lot of bull — — —"

The jury previously has been meeting regularly only once a week, on Thursdays.

Since Aug. 23, when it handed up a 39-count indictment against N. Dale Anderson, the Democrat who succeeded Agnew as chief executive of Baltimore County in 1966, the jury has been in session only three times — including last

Thursday when it opened its criminal probe of the vice president on direct orders of Atty. Gen. Elliot L. Richardson.

A day later, Agnew's lawyers moved to halt the grand jury investigation, and also to silence all public discussion about alleged evidence already before the jury or scheduled to be presented, if it ever is.

U.S. District Court Judge Walter E. Hoffman Jr. of Norfolk, assigned specially to handle the Agnew phase after all nine federal judges in Maryland disqualified themselves because of friendship with the vice president, has fixed Oct. 12 for a hearing here.

Until Hoffman acts, though, the federal prosecutors headed by U.S. Atty. George Beall of Maryland are free to pursue their probe.

## Senate approves bill PSU funds passed

By STEVE OSTROSKY  
Collegian Staff Writer

The State Senate yesterday passed by a 45-1 vote an appropriation bill granting Penn State \$87.754 million in state funds. The Senate also passed with little opposition appropriation bills for the University of Pittsburgh, the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, Drexel University and Lincoln University.

The bills, which will be sent to the House for concurrence, give the universities a six per cent increase in funds over last year's appropriations.

In July the House voted to allow the universities a five per cent increase over last year's funding. Earlier this year Gov. Shapp had asked the legislature not to give the universities an increase in appropriations.

An amendment to appropriation bills for Penn State, Pitt, Temple and Lincoln calls for monthly payment of funds to these schools instead of the current quarterly payments.

The amendment was designed to save the universities money on interest payments. The universities must borrow money to meet payments. They submit a receipt for their spending to the state which reimburses them as much as their appropriation allows.

By receiving payments every month instead of quarterly, the universities will be able to save an estimated one per cent

interest.

A Penn State spokesman said this plan could save the University about \$7 million this year.

James Logan, financial vice president for Temple, said the amendment, which Temple originally proposed, would save the university about \$500,000 a year in interest payments. Logan termed the amendment "a real step forward."

An amendment to all the university appropriation bills was added from the floor yesterday by Sen. Richard A. Snyder, R-13. The "Snyder Amendment" requires the six universities to submit a study on the number of hours a week each faculty member works.

This amendment was included in last year's appropriations bills but not in the House version of the bill.

According to Sen. Joseph S. Ammerman, D-Clearfield, the House could act on the bill today or tomorrow. He said if the House passed the Senate versions, the bills could go to Shapp for his signature.

But passage of the Senate bills may not be so easy, according to House members. For several weeks, House members have been complaining about the Senate's six per cent increase in funds.

House Appropriations Committee Chairman H. Jack Seltzer, R-101, said

after the vote he would oppose the Senate bill. Seltzer earlier had told The Daily Collegian if the Senate passes a six per cent increase "their bill will just sit in our committee."

Seltzer and other members of the House said they favor making monthly payments to the universities, but would not express a view on the "Snyder Amendment."

If the House does not agree to the Senate bills, they will be sent to a conference committee of House and Senate members to seek a compromise.

Ammerman indicated he would be willing to compromise if necessary.

Under the Senate bills, Pitt would receive \$48.2 million, Temple \$52.9 million, Penn \$14.1 million, Lincoln \$1.8 million and Drexel \$2.9 million.

Shapp has not indicated whether he will approve university appropriations if the bills would give the colleges an increase in funds, which he opposes.

Until Shapp does sign appropriation bills, Pitt, Temple and Penn State will have to borrow money to meet costs. The first quarter payment for these universities was due Sunday, and since the funds were approved the colleges did not have state payments to help meet costs.

Last year, Penn State spent more than \$474,000 on interest payments and in 1971-72 spent more than \$1 million.

## Addison hints conflict between chief, manager

By CARL DIORIO  
Collegian Staff Writer

A borough official hinted yesterday that the reasons behind Police Chief Herbert Straley's recent resignation may center around a conflict with Borough Manager Carl Fairbanks.

"Where you have two professionally-oriented people, differences can occur and unless there's compromise, the differences will continue," Borough Council Public Safety Committee chairman Arnold Addison said.

The borough manager in State College oversees the day to day functions of the police department, a duty delegated to him by the mayor. According to Addison Council must provide the manager a free hand in this role if he is to be effective.

"Either you put your faith in him or you get rid of him," Addison said.

Fairbanks, when contacted yesterday, said he had yet to discuss Straley's resignation with the chief and his decision to quit had come as a surprise.

According to Fairbanks, no recent controversies have arisen in the administration of police affairs which could have prompted the move.

Straley is an "ambitious and aggressive person who has set goals for himself and he probably feels that he has done all he can here and wants to move on to other pastures," Fairbanks said.

He added that Straley has "done a remarkable job of installing a well-disciplined force" while in his post.

Fairbanks said he believes Straley thinks he has accomplished all he can in State College "given the limitations of the budget and Pennsylvania law."

As an example of legal frustrations Straley has faced, Fairbanks pointed to the fact that in this state a chief of police cannot suspend patrolmen for unsatisfactory service.

In reference to budgetary restrictions, he said Straley has not been allowed to hire as many patrolmen as he has wanted in recent years.

Two years ago Straley requested 19 new patrolmen for the force. According to Fairbanks, the chief has been allowed

to increase department manpower by only about 10 since then.

Straley, who has attributed his resignation to "ethical and professional considerations," refused to comment on speculation about a feud between himself and Fairbanks.

Addison said an interviewing committee will be set up in conjunction with Centre Regional Council of Governments officials to screen prospective replacements for Straley. The last time the office was vacated 55 people applied for the job from across the nation, he continued.

The job opening probably will be advertised through Chief of Police magazine, Addison said.

## Atlantic pact likely

WASHINGTON (AP) — A casual remark by President Nixon to Italian tourists has revived prospects that a new Atlantic declaration will be in shape for him to sign on a trip to Europe before the end of the year.

This would fulfill Nixon's proclamation that 1973 will be "the year of Europe" and would represent an additional accomplishment for a foreign policy already embellished by major turns in U.S. relations with Moscow and Peking.

But the President's chief foreign policy strategist, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, has said the trip will not be hurried to meet any "artificial deadlines."

And Gerald L. Warren, the deputy

White House press secretary, suggested yesterday that the President essentially was expressing a hope to visit Europe rather than predicting a date in his chat with an Italian couple outside a Washington restaurant.

Nixon was quoted as telling Mr. and Mrs. Giuseppe DiMarco he plans to go to Europe "in about two or three months." But Warren told newsmen: "The President thinks he said, 'in a few months'."

In any event, both Kissinger and the White House have stressed the importance of the secretary's visit to London with two weeks for talks with several European foreign ministers. He also may go to Paris and Bonn.

# Engineering welcomes women students

Editor's note: following is the first in a three-part series on the status of women in engineering. Today: the College of Engineering's position.

By DIANE NOTTLE  
Collegian Ass't City Editor

In this age of women's liberation challenging traditional sex roles, women are being welcomed into at least one male-dominated stronghold: the engineering profession.

Officials in the University's College of Engineering predict that women — who now represent only about one per cent of all professional engineers — soon will enter engineering in increasing numbers.

"With the increasing demand for engineers, we cannot afford to neglect this single largest under-utilized group as an obvious potential source of new recruits," said Nunzio J. Palladino, dean of the College of Engineering.

"I have a feeling the field is going to break wide open one of these days," said Ernest R. Weidhaas, assistant dean for Commonwealth Campuses.

Fall Term enrollment statistics compiled by the Office of Admissions support their predictions.

Forty-nine freshman women entered the College this term, raising the number of women to about five per cent of the College's freshman class total of 931.

This figure is more than three times the number for Fall Term 1972, when only 16 women entered the College's freshman class. A total of 59 women, including those enrolled in engineering divisions of the College of Earth and Mineral Sciences, were studying some area of engineering last fall.

Weidhaas said women ideally should represent about half of all engineers.

"In engineering we usually accept students in the top fifth of their high school classes. They have a harder time if they're not from the top," he said. "If you look at the top fifth of most classes, more than 50 per cent of the top brains are girls.

"Of course, if this is concentrated in language ability, rather than math and science, it may not mean as much. But you've got to figure the field's going to break wide open," he said.

Asked if he believes women actually will ever reach the 50 per cent mark, Weidhaas said, "I don't know. You mean in 20 years or so? Maybe."

Both Weidhaas and Palladino said many women neglect to consider engineering as a career because they are conditioned to lack necessary motivation.

"It goes back as far as grade school," Weidhaas said. "Even in kindergarten, a little girl is given pots and pans and told to play house, but a little boy is given a shovel and told to go out and dig a ditch."

Palladino told of a day when his daughter said a group of engineering professors had given a recruiting talk at her high school. Asked if she had attended, he said, she replied, "Me? No!"

"I said, 'Why not? You've always been interested in math and science.' But even with me being her father, she had never thought of herself as a candidate for engineering school," Palladino said. "That just shows how inbred these ideas are."

Weidhaas added that women also hold a false, unattractive image of engineering.

"Women think it's a hard-hat job where you're down in the street pushing a jackhammer," he said. "But it's not a dirty job. Engineering means working in an air-conditioned office with a pen and pencil. It's not construction work."

To correct such impressions, the College has taken steps toward recruiting more women. These include:

— mailing brochures on opportunities in engineering to more than 60,000 Pennsylvania high school juniors and seniors last year. Women who expressed interest were mailed special information;

— producing a series of five 60-second radio announcements on women in engineering. The spots consisted of a female undergraduate student in nuclear engineering talking about class

pressures, dating, how her parents feel about her career choice, being a woman in a predominantly male field, and the idea that engineering is too tough for women;

— preparing a press release entitled "Engineering Offers Careers for Women"; and

— producing a 60-second television spot, to be released this fall, about a women engineering student.

But despite the College's efforts to attract more women applicants, Palladino stressed the College would not accept an unqualified woman simply on the basis of sex.

"We're trying to encourage women, but once they apply they're treated the same," Palladino said. Contrasting the admissions system with a now-defunct University quota system, he said, "We now accept students on a basis of minimum qualifications."

Palladino emphasized that women must prove themselves professionally to be successful in engineering.

"If a girl goes in and works with a women's lib idea that every job she gets is demeaning, I don't think she'll make it," he said. "She'll have to do it on her own qualifications, like any woman doctor. She'll have to stand on her own feet and be competent."

Although some employers now must fill minimum quotas for women employees, Palladino said he believes women engineers do not always have an unfair advantage over men in finding a job.

"They sometimes have a temporary advantage, but they have the same problems in being selected for a job as a man," he said. "Some companies would give women preference because of quotas, but the better ones don't do it."

Even where quotas exist, they do not always mean the end of job problems for women engineers. According to the College's only woman professor, obtaining equal pay for equal work can be a major problem.

"Even if women start out at the same pay as men, they may not be advanced at the same rate," said Mary Kummer,

assistant professor of engineering graphics. "Women have to do a super job just to compete with a man's regular job."

Kummer said discrimination also can be a problem in the classroom.

"There are probably some cases where the instructor has some prejudices, maybe unconscious ones," she said. "I've heard of a couple who say outright that a woman has no place in engineering."

Palladino agreed. "Some of the old-timers think women have no place, even though some of the girls come in very well qualified," he said.

Kummer noted that women engineering students are enrolled most heavily in architectural and chemical engineering. "Architectural is always big for women, probably because it's related to art," she said. "If they go into chemical engineering, it may be because they liked chemistry in high school and want to put their science and math to a practical application."

Women engineers can contribute more in certain areas than men, Palladino said.

"They have an advantage in certain activities, such as working with consumer and household goods," he said. "Women's perceptions are different. They can make a valuable contribution if they're creative with math and science."

Palladino said some women engineers have shortcomings in that their ability to judge massive structures may not be well developed.

But Kummer said no aspect of engineering is inherently a "masculine" job.

"In other countries — Russia, for example — there are as many women engineers as men, just as there are more women doctors and dentists," she said. "In America there's more social pressure against it."

Tomorrow: what engineering students — women and men — think of women engineers.