

Program provides training

PSU helps rural people

People who live in the country may be avoiding city problems, but they face many rural ones and are solving them with the help of the Public Affairs Leadership Program.

The program began in 1970 "to promote a broadening educational experience for people who are going to be in decision-making positions in the rural community," according to program Director Robert E. Howell.

Rural people, including everyone from homemakers

to dairy farmers, who have an interest in community development receive training in analyzing rural problems involving police, fire, health and sewer facilities.

Howell, assistant professor of rural sociology at the University, said rural people "are distant from centers of learning that can provide them with decision-making skills." The program is aimed at bringing University resources to rural areas.

The program is conducted by the department of

Agricultural economics and rural sociology, and the cooperative extension service, and is funded by the W.K. Kellogg foundation. The foundation has provided a grant of \$261,034 for analyzing rural problems and supporting new experimental educational programs for the next three years.

Howell said a major rural problem is land use. He said there has been a marked migration of rural people into the cities or out of the states in the past 10 years. Pennsylvania has the highest

rural population in the country and has a problem with rural development, he noted.

Because many young people migrate to the cities, the tax base declines in rural communities, causing a problem in providing community services, Howell added.

The rural community includes not only farms but also forestry and fishing industries, and manufacturing firms that moved out of the cities. Vacationers are settling into many new recreational areas in the country.

The public affairs leadership program includes men and women between the ages of 20 and 40. The program workshop provides training in solving rural problems, with instructors from local and state governments, industry and the university faculty.

Howell said the program hopefully will be supported by public and private sources in Pennsylvania within three years.

The next three years will see a two-year program of intensive training for 72 selected participants and multi-county-based workshops focusing on local issues.

According to Howell, local people will have a direct link to state and federal governments in dealing with rural problems through the program.

Specter to join defense

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The job of heading off impeachment proceedings against President Nixon will fall to Philadelphia Dist. Atty. Arlen Specter, according to a copyrighted story in yesterday's editions of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The newspaper quoted a Washington source as saying it was "logical and inevitable" that Specter will be named to lead the team of 11 lawyers charged with preparing Nixon's defense against any accusations stemming from the Watergate scandal and related charges.

High among the defense team's duties is heading off impeachment proceedings in the House, or, should that fail, preparing Nixon's defense against such an action, the Bulletin said.

According to the newspaper, sources said that Specter, 43, has been informed that the legal group could become largely an impeachment defense team.

Specter, an expert on criminal justice, reportedly has accepted the assignment, the Bulletin said.

A source close to the district attorney told the Associated Press Wednesday that Specter "will remain as district attorney until the end of his term Jan. 1."

But the source said Specter could take on special assignments on his own time.

Specter's first assistant Richard Sprague, for instance, is special prosecutor in the 1969 slayings of United Mine Workers insurgent Joseph "Jock" Yablonski, his wife and daughter.

Reached at his family home in Wichita, Kan., Tuesday night, Specter declined to comment on the report, but the newspaper said he did not specifically deny that he had been approached about it. Neither did he deny that he had visited the White House to discuss it.



DOONESBURY



Psychologists' study indicates no deprivation due to day care

LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP)—A pilot study by a team of University of Kentucky psychologists shows children who attend day care centers do not differ mentally or socially from children who stay at home with their mothers.

The study shows family relationships are apt to change as a result of participation in day care centers.

Richard Winett, who headed the research team, said the study sheds some light on one controversial issue of the feminist movement: whether working mothers who leave their children in day care centers are depriving them.

The project is unique in that psychologists studied parents and children in different types of existing day care situations. Winett said previous studies have dealt only with demonstration-type centers.

"The difference is that those are not typical of what goes on in the community," he said. "They use highly trained people and there's a small child-teacher ratio. There was a need to evaluate fairly typical situations."

Winett said the most important findings of the study "are that apparently children are not harmed by day care

and babysitting arrangements and that the family structure seems flexible enough to both accommodate and allow for these arrangements."

He said the results give "some support to proponents of day care and those groups advocating women's involvement in work outside the home and men's closer involvement in child care and household tasks."

Fathers whose children spend time in a day care center are more likely to devote time to their children in the evening and tend to help more

with household tasks and child care, Winett said. But he said increased participation of the father did not appear to either enhance or hinder the child's development.

He noted significant differences exist between families whose children were in different child rearing situations.

The at-home families tended to be "somewhat more conservative, have more children and be overwhelmingly middle class," he said, whereas the families in the day care group were likely to have

"more liberal backgrounds, have fewer children, have income levels that varied and have a working mother."

More than 10 families were studied and evaluated. They were primarily white, middle-income families with black families and those at the extremes of the economic spectrum under-represented.

Winett said. He stressed that his findings should be considered applicable only to children and families with characteristics of those participating in the study.

How GM is responding to the energy problem.

Over a year ago, we asked our plant engineers to establish an energy conservation program to cut waste, improve utilization and generally increase the effective use of our energy resources.

In our plants we're instituting programs to salvage oil and other combustible materials that were once thought to be waste materials of the manufacturing process. Then we're using those former waste materials to fire boilers in some plants and in others we're cleaning the oil and selling it to local power generating stations. It's a method that has been tried and tested. It works. It's even economical.

A system developed by General Motors engineers for "scrubbing" the sulfur dioxide out of coal smoke is moving at an accelerated pace. As the technology is proved out, we're making it available to anyone who can use it. There are large deposits of coal in the United States that will become immediate substitutes for oil when we can make sulfur-bearing coal an environmentally acceptable fuel.

We are working toward improving the gas mileage in the cars we design and build. Wind tunnel experiments, weight reduction programs and major programs for the development of more efficient engines are all being pushed ahead.

And we are preparing ourselves to satisfy any increased future consumer demand for smaller, more energy-efficient engines and cars.

Properly utilized, mass transportation systems are also highly efficient users of energy. GM is engaged in major research and product development programs to improve bus transportation, the most flexible, easiest and quickest to implement of

mass transportation systems. Those programs include the design of buses, new methods for the efficient operation of buses on reserved or exclusive lanes into and through downtown areas or central business districts, and the automated control of rubber-tired transit vehicles on special guideways. Long range plans for mass transportation developed by GM were displayed in Washington at Transpo.72.

In addition to building standard rail commuter diesel electromotives, we have initiated efforts to produce locomotives powered only by electricity. GM, over many years, has done creative research which has been utilized by government agencies and transit operators in improving public transit. As urban transportation systems are designed and approved by the various levels of government, GM will be ready to build the hardware.

Energy can also be conserved by the more efficient use of the cars and trucks now on the road. It is in everyone's interest to get maximum gas mileage by maintaining cars and trucks in good order, avoiding excessive speeds and quick starts, and by sharing the ride whenever convenient and practical. For instance, driving at 50 mph rather than at 70 mph could increase gas mileage by about 20%. We are taking steps to remind our customers of these good driving practices.

GM is determined to do its full share in the resolution of the energy problem.

We also pledge our complete support for all reasonable government efforts to increase available energy and maintain maximum consumer choice.

General Motors
Transportation

Library offers self-help guide

"Pathfinders" now may guide the wandering feet of students lost in library research.

This self-help guide to library research now available in the Undergraduate Library is meant to help library users locate research resources for term papers, speech requirements and more advanced research, enabling them to save time.

These guides, developed by subject specialists as part of Project Intrex at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, contain one page of annotated bibliographies describing basic resources.

Supplementing these guides, the Undergraduate Library has produced a guide to library research in selected subject

areas, mostly bibliographical materials. In other library news, the Winter Term Instructional Services for faculty and students also is available in Pattee.

General tours, class orientations, upper-division and graduate-level instruction and orientation for students in agricultural and biological sciences are being offered.

Tours for graduate students, beginning in the Reference Room on the first floor of East Pattee, are available at 9:30 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. until Friday.

Watergate Hearing documents now are being received and placed on reserve in the Documents Section on the second floor of Central Pattee. They may be requested by any interested reader.

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