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GOP chairman likely candidate

By PETE BARNES
Collegian Staff Writer

Mimi Barash, who announced Friday that she was no longer a candidate for the Republican ticket in the 34th District State Senate race, indicated yesterday that Centre County GOP Chairman Eugene Fulmer would receive the party's nomination for that seat.

"Information from more than one impeccable source told me that he had it in his hip pocket," said Barash, a University trustee and the owner of Barash Advertising, Inc.

Forty-three Republican conferees will convene tonight in Philipsburg to choose a candidate for the State Senate post vacated Jan. 4 by U.S. Representative Joseph Ammerman. Barash said Fulmer had enough votes to get the nomination on the first ballot.

In giving her reasons for dropping out of the contest, Barash said that although she received enthusiastic popular support from many people, she had not "caught fire with the local Republican leadership." She added she felt participating in a race in which she did not have a chance would not be worthwhile.

Barash said that in a meeting with Fulmer two weeks ago, she had asked him for his endorsement.

"Mr. Fulmer said that he was not at liberty to commit himself to one candidate or another; he was totally non-committal," she said.

Fulmer has been under heavy criticism lately from leaders and members of his party concerning his selection of conferees from Centre County to the District convention tonight, according to recent stories in the Centre Daily Times. Fulmer maintains that as head of the party in the county, and in accordance with the state GOP by-laws, he has the sole power and authority to choose the conferees. In addition, he has declined to release the conferees' names.

Barash said it is safe to assume that

Fulmer was holding the names to benefit himself.

"Fulmer has (the nomination) and is hiding it," she said, and added she was disturbed by the lack of representation in the selection process.

In a formal statement released last night, Fulmer denied that he had assured himself the nomination.

"At no time have I asked any of our delegates to support me nor have I asked any delegates from the other counties to support me to be the Republican nominee for (State) Senator," he said. Fulmer said later he never even considered himself a possible candidate, but that he never ruled himself out, either.

He indicated that on the eve of the convention, he was still looking for a candidate.

"I have been trying to get some qualified person," he said.

The problem, he said, was that there were no people who wanted to spend \$50,000 on an election that would lead to an \$18,700-a-year post.

Asked if he would accept the nomination if selected tonight, Fulmer said, "We'll wait until that takes place."

Rep. Walter F. DeVerter of the 82nd district, who also is a possible GOP nominee for the Senate seat, said yesterday that he would "play it by ear" at tonight's convention and that "it would be an honor to be selected."

In reference to the controversy surrounding the selection of conferees, De Verter said he thought the process was not structured well.

"There must be clarification to what occurs in the process," he said. He added that conferees' names should be made available for discussion and consideration far in advance of a convention.

Barash said De Verter would be a more democratically selected candidate "if he could swing it," but expressed her doubts as to his chances of receiving the GOP nomination.



University Board of Trustees President William K. Ulerich told the Undergraduate Student Government Senate that tuition may increase if state funds don't come through. He said he feels that a student lobby could help the students gain attention for their cause.

Photo by Julie Cipolla

Ulerich tells USG tuition increase likely

By KATHY O'TOOLE
Collegian Staff Writer

The University Board of Trustees President William K. Ulerich said last night that a tuition increase is likely unless the University receives the \$121 million it requested from the state.

"We hate to see it," Ulerich told the Undergraduate Student Government Senate. "But right now we're competing with private schools for state funds."

Ulerich said he was very interested in recent attempts to form a student lobby.

"Lobbying is a good thing," he said. "It may not be effective right away, but eventually you'll have some input."

But he said he had reservations about taxing students to raise money for the lobby.

"I think there are enough students here to finance it through voluntary contributions," he said.

Ulerich said he did not know how the Board of Trustees would react to a student tax.

"I would think you could get it before the board, but I wouldn't speculate on how it would turn out," he said. "I

don't even know if you're legally able to do it," he added.

Ulerich said he did not know why the University's internal budget was not open for public inspection.

He also said the board's charter would first have to be changed if there were to be democratically-elected student trustees.

"This would open the way for other power groups to come and try to get representation on the board," he said.

Open board meetings are "the best thing that ever happened," even though there is little public attendance, Ulerich said. The board is very interested in meeting students, he said, although small campus groups sometimes come to the board with problems before going through other channels.

"We're not always as informed about the hot issues on campus," he said. "These groups might get publicity, but they don't get a lot accomplished."

There currently is a trend toward lower enrollment at Penn State that probably will continue until the mid-'80s before picking up, he said. He also said this enrollment

drop probably would not result in lower admission standards. However, he added, "If things get worse we may have to cut out whole programs."

In formal action, the Senate passed a resolution recommending that the Board of Trustees look into the possibility of a research project at the Hershey Medical Center concerning the use of marijuana for medical purposes.

Bill Cluck, president of the Penn State Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, said recent research at UCLA indicated marijuana may help relieve symptoms caused by glaucoma, a leading cause of blindness.

According to Cluck, 11 of the 13 people involved in the research project experienced an easing of pressure inside the eye when they smoked marijuana regularly.

One person involved in the experiment, Bill Randall, was arrested for possession of marijuana when he returned to Washington, D.C. Cluck said. He argued in court that he smoked marijuana because of medical necessity and eventually won the case, he said.

House drops Fineman ouster

HARRISBURG (AP) — The House, heeding the impassioned plea of a colleague, voted yesterday to retain Herbert Fineman as Speaker despite his indictment for allegedly taking kickbacks.

The vote was 86 to 109 to defeat a resolution that would have ordered the state's most powerful legislator to step down as Speaker. He would have kept his status as a legislator regardless of the vote.

It came after the House recessed to permit party caucuses on the historic resolution. When the members returned 2½ hours later, Majority Leader K. Leroy Irvis made his plea for the "no" vote.

"We have been asked to overturn the election of the Speaker . . . on the basis of an unproven accusation," Irvis said.

Rep. Martin Mullen, D-Philadelphia, who had seconded the resolution earlier in the day, said, "Because of the high office he holds, we're asking him to step aside. If we don't do that, we're setting a precedent. I think that's a bad precedent."

"We're not prejudging his guilt or innocence," said Mullen, who unsuccessfully opposed Fineman for Speaker in 1974.

Fineman would not talk to reporters after the vote was taken but made a statement through a press aide. It said:

"This vote is a reaffirmation that our constitution is alive in this state and nation and that a Speaker, no less than any other citizen, is entitled to constitutional guarantees."

A supporter of the resolution told

The Daily Collegian yesterday that the drive to oust Fineman had failed because of "pressure from outside sources."

The supporter said he had heard that Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo and other city officials were behind the pressure. He said the Rizzo faction thought that if Fineman was forced to vacate the Speaker's post, aid to the city would be hurt.

Labor leaders also were suspected of applying pressure, the supporter said. He indicated that no further action would be taken against Fineman until the outside pressures were taken off some members of the Assembly.

Zeller said he had introduced the resolution because he believed the House could be demoralized if Fineman remained as Speaker.

Senior citizen homes approved

By KAREN LYNCH
Collegian Staff Writer

State College Municipal Council last night passed resolutions allowing for the construction this year of 12 to 18 low-rent senior citizens homes on Bellaire Avenue in State College.

Builders will use borough funds for planning and materials. Some borough property will be used and an adjacent lot will be purchased.

The housing program eventually will pay for itself with rent received from occupants, according to Carl Fairbanks, Jr., borough manager.

The manpower to build the homes will be supplied free to the borough by Centre County Homes, Inc., which will be refunded by the federal government.

There is a possibility that 25 per cent of the units will be federally funded so that lower income senior citizens can be accommodated, according to councilman Dean R. Phillips.

One member objected to the location of the homes.

Councilman Richard Kummer said in the summer the site is "far from an attractive location due to the aroma from a nearby sewer plant."

But Councilman Ingrid Holtzman said the units will be air conditioned and there will be no need to open the windows.

The sewer plant is on University property, and according to Fairbanks, "there have been attempts at odor control with some success."

Phillips said he does not think the odor problem outweighs the advantages of the location.

Councilman Arnold Addison said he was concerned that no costs were specified in the resolutions.

"The project does not depend or rest on subsidies," said Phillips. The project itself will compensate any cost to the borough "at little cost to senior citizens."

In other business Fairbanks said local bars and businesses will be given one week more to comply with occupancy limits. At the end of the week, the limits will be enforced, he said. Fairbanks added he is "very pleased" with the safety improvements made in local establishments.

Council also approved a proposal to change the name of Calder Alley to Calder Way.

Weather

We can look forward to a slow moderating trend over the next few days. Despite this morning's frigid temperatures, the mercury will recover to 25 this afternoon under bright sunshine. Skies will become cloudy late tonight and tomorrow. The low tonight will be 13, and the high tomorrow near 30.

Behavior modification: personality-shaper or killer?

By JAMES DEPIETRO
Collegian Staff Writer

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

One little boy walks by a table, stubs his toe and continues playing as if nothing had happened.

Another little boy walks by the table and stubs his toe as hard as the child before him, but begins to cry and holler.

What is the difference between the two children?

A behavior technologist would suggest that the first child may have had a history of not being reinforced for crying and fussing when he bruised himself.

The second child, he would say, may have a history of receiving affection and attention whenever he was hurt.

In other words, one child has been taught to cry and holler when bruised because he has been rewarded with attention and comfort to do so. The other child, by not receiving reinforcements, was taught not to fuss.

The principle behind the behavior technologist's explanation is that behavior is essentially strengthened or weakened by the events that follow it. Pleasant or rewarding consequences increase the probability of behavior occurring. Unpleasant and non-rewarding consequences reduce the probability of the behavior recurring.

Therefore, by controlling the consequences that follow behavior, behavior can be influenced and controlled, they say.

Behavior technology is being used increasingly in the United States. Seldom does a month go by that magazines such as Good Housekeeping, McCall's or Reader's Digest don't have an article on how to lose weight, quit smoking or have a better sex life using behavior modification techniques.

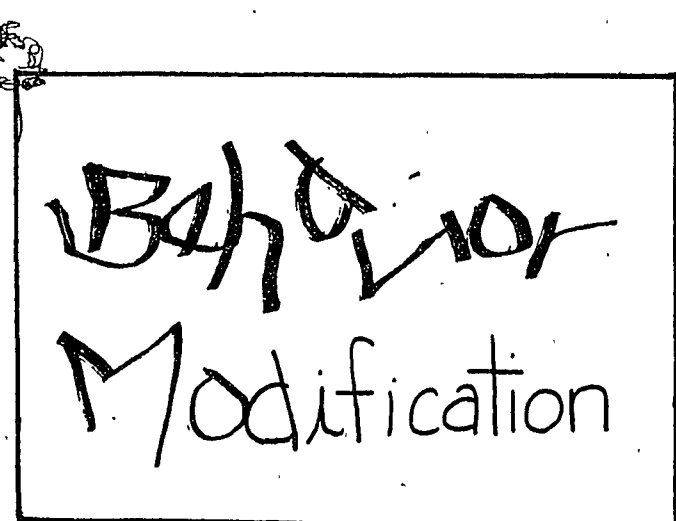
On a more serious level, however, behavior modification is used effectively in prisons, hospitals and in classrooms.

At Penn State, one of the pre-schools the University operates for research and teacher-training purposes uses behavior modification. (The pre-school includes handicapped as well as non-handicapped children.)

Unquestionably, behavior technology works. To explain how well it can work, behavior technologists have a ready list of examples. They can even make a pigeon peck at a lever 10,000 times for one grain of weight.

Other examples using rats and pigeons have shown equally amazing results. But there is a discrepancy as to what these results show.

As Muzaffer Sherif, professor emeritus of psychology, said, "These experiments only tell us what you can do with rats and



pigeons. They tell us nothing about human beings."

Behavior modification becomes controversial precisely at this point. What will be the effects for human beings?

John T. Neisworth, associate professor of child development and director of the behavior modification pre-school program, said that behavior technology is powerful enough to create a sane society.

To support the theory that behavior technology is the most powerful tool we have today to control behavior, Neisworth cited examples of research such as these:

— At the Kennedy Center for Juvenile Boys, those who go through the behavior modification program have a recidivism (relapse) rate of about 25 per cent. Those in the standard institutional program experience an 80 per cent recidivism rate.

— In one of his own experiments, Neisworth was able to reduce the length of a child's asthmatic attacks from 90 minutes each night to about five minutes. He did so by rewarding the child for not coughing and not rewarding him with comfort or attention when he did cough.

— A three-year-old girl who could not be separated from her mother and cried uncontrollably when left in the pre-school, was trained within a week to stay in class all day. By using a kitchen timer and having the mother not return until the bell rang, Neisworth was able to increase gradually the time

between the ringing of the bell and the appearance of the mother.

— One child, who when left alone became violent, was trained to control his behavior. A researcher stayed with the child constantly. With one arm, he prevented the child from being violent and with the other he fed bits of food each time desired behavior was expressed.

Behavior technologists say they have put the principles of behaviorism into practice. Although behaviorists do admit the importance of genetic and biological components in behavior, a cardinal point of behavior is explained by interaction with the environment, technologists say.

Behaviorists concern themselves with what can be empirically tested and observed. Concepts like drives and needs have no place in behaviorists' world. To them, drives and needs merely rename the mystery. Consequently, behavior technologists have revived the old heredity vs. environment argument that has baffled people for centuries.

The implication of behavior technology is that man can structure environment to achieve any behavior desired. Behavior technologists suggest that we now have the tool to arrange environments to make man what he wants.

To do so has been a persistent desire since the earliest of times. Previously, though, everything was contingent on people looking to the same star, praying to the same God, or possessing the same feeling in their hearts. Behavior technology presents a new kind of utopian thinking absent of religion or politics. It is a scientific vision that science has made possible.

Critics of behavior technology say the vision of behavior technologists is a rejection of the qualities that sets humans apart from animals. They say the world of the behavior technologists is a world without freedom, dignity and values. They attack behaviorists as being the new missionaries. But more precisely, they feel there is a danger in it.

"This stuff is outright conditioning," said Joseph C. Flay, associate professor of philosophy and member of the Committee to Review Research on Human Subjects.

"What I object to most," Flay said, "is that when I review these experiments what I see is the middle-class values of the experimenter being used as the norm as what should be best. That's playing God. And that's my major argument against them. They decide on certain values as norms and then they modify behavior, but all it is, is their simple-minded middle class values on how to eat and how to behave. Science should not play God. This is not just another theory other researchers

can try or not try." "You see," Flay said, "there is an ideological basis to this. And that ideology has as one of its basic values that efficiency of operation is the highest value there is. That might be maintained, but it is nothing which can ever be scientifically proven."

Flay has frequently disagreed with the goals of the behavior technologists and with the very idea of behavior technology. "These people try to suggest that they are the good guys and we are the bad guys — the old philosophers. I say that's not true. This is not the only way. There are other alternatives," he said.

"You know, I wouldn't give this theory two thoughts except that this stuff really does work," Flay said, sitting back in his chair. "If I had my way, I'd stop what they're doing on campus. To me this stuff is dangerous."

Strangely enough, despite all the fears about behavior modification, some critics say that behavior modification is not all that different from what teachers have always done. Teachers always have praised students and rewarded them with things such as gold stars or privileges in the classroom. Words like "extinction," "schedules of reinforcements," and "shaping" all are just part of the old repertoire of teachers. Now, critics say, it simply is being packaged to appear new and different. In an age in which people seek solutions, this is simply another one of the all-inclusive packages.

"Americans love gadgets," Muzaffer Sherif said, hesitating at first even to talk about the subject of behavior modification. "This theory is simple-minded and will not last. The problem is that the academic marketplace encourages quick and easy packages like this."

"Behavior modification has always been practiced by teachers," Neisworth said. "But it's like with folk medicine: some things worked and some didn't and no one knew why. With behavior modification, we are getting down to the functional analysis of behavior. We have been able to isolate those variables which make a difference."

Unfortunately for behavior technologists, the public imagination is filled with horrific images that movies like "A Clockwork Orange" and books like "Brave New World" have provided about a technology of behavior. The sound conjures up visions of robot-like behavior from sad selfless people. Or worse, a kind of totalitarian tyranny that the 20th century person carries in the imagination like a bad dream. Tomorrow: The University's pre-school practices behavior modification techniques and teaches others how to do so.