

# Iran and Iraq exchange artillery in fight for city

KHURRAMSHAR, Iran (UPI) — Iraq and Iran duelled yesterday with heavy artillery exchanges, ground forces tangled with automatic rifle fire and sniper bullets whizzed over the port in the battle for control of Khurranshahr.

Iraqi forces have moved their positions a full four miles to the south into the northern fringes of Khurranshahr in the past three days and already are pounding the next target — the major Iranian oil refinery center at Abadan — with artillery.

According to military sources, the Iraqis are pouring men and machinery across the Karun river into the heart of the city at three locations, at least one of them a pontoon bridge built across the river in the last two days.

An Iraqi military communique said 43 Iranian soldiers were killed in the fighting and 10 tanks were destroyed, while eight Iraqi soldiers were killed with the loss of one tank.

The communique also said a helicopter was shot down in the southern fighting zone and two missile bases were set on fire but it did not give the location of the missile sites.

Iraqi aircraft penetrated deep into southern Iran on a bombing mission yesterday afternoon, striking the airport and the oil refinery at Istahan, one of Iran's largest provincial towns about 280 miles northwest of Abadan.

Iraqi claims of control of the city of 350,000 itself appeared exaggerated. Solid pockets of resistance were holding out with a combination

of mortar and automatic rifle fire, assisted by Iranian artillery further to the south.

From the forward positions it has established well inside Iranian territory Iraq yesterday moved yet more reinforcements into the battle for Khurranshahr — truckloads of men armed with AK47 rifles and rocket-propelled grenades.

The Iraqi war strategy seemed to be aimed at sweeping round the east of Khurranshahr, pinning the Iranian and civilian defenders against the Shatt-al-Arab waterway while allowing Iraqi armor to move on south to Abadan.

"This is the start of the battle for Abadan," said one western military expert.

Clearly that is what precisely Iraqi artillery was bent on. From positions on the northern fr-

inges of Khurranshahr the big guns thundered for hour after hour, turning the horizon around distant Abadan into a haze of oily, gray-back smoke.

The Iraqis sent artillery shells into what appeared to be the beach head the Iraqis had established along the Karun river. There were no immediate estimates of casualties, but blood-stained stretches at an Iraqi hospital to the rear on the border between the warring oil powers bore mute testimony to the occasional savagery of the conflict.

"The port is free now," an Iraqi soldier said. But at the port it stands less clear cut. Although Iraqi troops have moved further south through the facility its control over the entire

length seemed questionable. At one point, bullets from automatic rifles zipped through the air, signaled by an eerie whine.

Iraqi forces about halfway down the port had mortars set up — short range weapons that indicate the enemy is not far away.

Then the rifle fire opened up — clattering perhaps 500 yards to the south — a battle between attacker and defender that indicated the fight for Khurranshahr may be far from over.

The port area controlled by the Iraqis is a wreck of plastic nets, melted into a soggy green mess, abandoned boots, rancid cooking oil that has spread from one cargo, Chinese-made soccer balls bouncing in the wind.

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## College of Education maintains high outlook

By IRIS NAAR  
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

Despite decreasing enrollment, budget cuts and employee layoffs, the College of Education hopes to maintain its leadership as an outstanding school of education.

"There is no doubt in my mind that we are one of the leading university colleges of education in the country," said Henry J. Hermanowicz, dean of the college.

Hermanowicz said regardless of the criteria, the college consistently receives high ratings in national studies.

"Penn State's College of Education keeps surfacing as one of the top 10 or 20," he said.

However, a major problem facing the college is declining enrollment of students majoring in education.

"Over a 10-year period, the undergraduate enrollment has declined over 50 percent," Hermanowicz said. "One of the principal reasons for the decline is the amount of national publicity given to the alleged oversupply of teachers."

Hermanowicz said the supply of teachers varies from one field to another. For instance, he said, there are not enough teachers in the fields of bilingual and vocational education, and there will soon be a shortage of teachers in mathematics and science.

"It's not a simple matter of saying there's a general oversupply," he said.

Dante Scalzi, the educational placement officer in the Career Development and Placement Center, said there are shortages of teachers in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry and secondary English.

Scalzi said students have been discouraged from going into the field of education by their parents and by media reports on such subjects as teacher strikes.

Hermanowicz said there may be teacher shortages in the future.

"There are some estimates (that) by

the mid-1980s there may be a shortage where there is now an oversupply," he said.

"It doesn't disturb me excessively," Hermanowicz said in regard to declining enrollment. "I'm more concerned about enhancing the quality of programs rather than increasing the amount of students. I would prefer to handle fewer students and do a much better job than handle a large number of students," he said.

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Hermanowicz said enrollment in the College of Education is declining more slowly now than in the past. Between 1978 and 1979, undergraduate enrollment decreased 6 percent, the lowest percentage decrease in undergraduate enrollment for a 5-year period, he said.

"I think the enrollment decline is starting to level off," he said.

More students have transferred into the college than out of it, Hermanowicz said.

"I don't think we're in very bad shape," he said.

Horst von Dorpowski, assistant to the dean for undergraduate studies and Commonwealth campuses in the College of Education, said although data for Fall Term 1980 is not available yet, the enrollment decline is not as severe as in the past.

"I feel that the drop we had is bottom-

ing out," he said.

Hermanowicz said the budget for the college has decreased steadily. The college is still on a 5-year retrenchment plan, he said, and annual cuts have been made in the budget.

"Our cuts have been very selective," Hermanowicz said.

He said the college has eliminated approximately 24 faculty positions and 10 clerical positions since the 1975-1976 academic year. In addition, the college

is planning to phase out its industrial arts education program.

"It hasn't been easy, but I think we've handled it as well as we can," Hermanowicz said.

Von Dorpowski said the college hopes to continue its good reputation.

"In a time of budgetary restraint imposed on the college and the University, I know from faculty, administrators and more importantly the students, that we want to maintain the reputation we had in the past and improve the reputation," he said.

In addition to budget cuts, the College of Education has received the lowest private funding of any college in the University. In 1979, the college received \$9,478 worth of private funds, and \$21,004 in 1980.

Hermanowicz said the college does not receive many private funds because

graduates from the College of Education generally do not become very affluent.

Scalzi said data for graduates in the School of Education during the 1978-1979 school year is promising.

"More than half the graduates in the College of Education have been getting jobs in the field of education," he said.

Scalzi said 75 percent of the total graduates in the College of Education during the 1978-1979 year found employment. Of those employed, 56 percent found jobs "in-field," and 19 percent were employed "out-of-field."

The College of Education employment statistics rate very well in comparison to other University colleges, Scalzi said.

"As far as employments are concerned, we're usually among the top three," he said.

Scalzi said that only 35 percent of teacher preparatory graduates in Pennsylvania obtain teaching jobs, yet 56 percent of University graduates are employed in-field.

"The Penn State education degree is the best education degree in the state," he said.

In addition, recruiters from many states come to the University to see students, Scalzi said.

"We're simply trying to equip, through the educational placement office, our future teachers and administrators with the tools they need to find jobs in education," he said.

Scalzi will be teaching a new course during Winter and Spring terms, Counselor Education 297A — Finding a Job in Education.

Von Dorpowski said in the past, some students graduating from the College of Education felt that education was just one way of going through college. Now students are committed to becoming the best professionals they can be, he said.

"What I sense as I talk with freshmen, is that those who are in education are there because they want to make a difference in education," he said.



Phillies phlourish

Jubilant Philadelphia Phillies fans converged on downtown State College last night after the Phillies rallied to beat the Houston Astros 8-7 and advance to the World Series for the first time since 1950.

# Common Cause: lobbying for a better government

Editor's Note: James Eisenstein, University professor of political science, is on the executive committee of Pennsylvania Common Cause, and heads Common Cause's campaign finance project. He was interviewed Oct. 8 by Daily Collegian Staff Writers Tom Boyer and Lynda Robinson. The following has been edited for length and clarity.

COLLEGIAN: What is Common Cause and what is its purpose?

EISENSTEIN: Common Cause is a group of about 220 citizens who have joined together for the purposes of lobbying at both the national and state level for what the organization sees as improvements in the way government operates.

It's a public interest lobbying group in the sense that the issues Common Cause works for do not (accrue) to the financial benefit of its members. That is an important distinction between Common Cause and many other groups active in the lobbying process.

Common Cause lobbies for lobby disclosure so we have some idea of who spends what. It lobbies for Sunshine, openness in government, so decisions are not made in secret. It's a lobby to make more available information on how congressmen voted.

COLLEGIAN: So in other words Common Cause lobbies to put an end to the abuses in the lobbying system.

EISENSTEIN: That's part of it. We're not against lobbying, we're a lobbying organization. Lobbying is good, it's a part of democracy. But we also need to know who's lobbying and who's exercising what kind of influence on the political system. We don't have that in the United States.

COLLEGIAN: Can you prevent private influence on the political system?

EISENSTEIN: You don't want to prevent private influence on the political system. The nature of democracy is to allow it. What you don't want is a democracy of dollars.

You want the people who are elected to

public office and who make public decisions to be able to do so without having to be concerned about where their campaign contributions are going to come from. You want them to make their decisions on the basis of the issues involved, not on the basis of how much financial power is available.

COLLEGIAN: What plans does Pennsylvania Common Cause have for the future?

## Interview

EISENSTEIN: Pennsylvania is probably the most backward major industrial state in the country when it comes to the kinds of issues we are interested in. Thirty-four states have passed Sunset (legislation to force periodic review of state agencies) in one form or another. A lot of states now have meaningful lobby disclosure laws. We have probably the worst lobby disclosure law in the whole country.

We don't have a very good Sunshine law. There are some problems with the Ethics Act. There's a whole lot of work to do on basic governmental reform in this state that other states have already achieved.

COLLEGIAN: What is your strategy? How do you work, on a grass roots level?

EISENSTEIN: We work in a grass roots lobby. We try to get more members. We try to inform the members we have about the issues. We use publicity. We do hard data studies.

Before Pennsylvania Common Cause was looking at campaign contributions, nobody was doing it. The reason we know that half of the money that candidates for governor received came from huge contributions of \$500 or more was because Penn State students went through the campaign finance reports line by line.

And we lobby in the Legislature; we have a lobbyist. Our budget is so small

that we must be a matter of great amusement to some of the lobbyists in Harrisburg.

COLLEGIAN: What is the most important piece of legislation Common Cause is sponsoring in the Pennsylvania Legislature?

EISENSTEIN: Sunset legislation is one of our two priority issues and it is close to passage. And I would say that it is our top priority.

COLLEGIAN: What is Sunset?

EISENSTEIN: Sunset is a concept to force government, the Legislature in particular, to take a close look at the performance of government agencies and licensing boards to see if they are performing the functions they were created to perform.

It's an action-forcing mechanism which calls for the abolishment of agencies that come up for review on a regular basis unless there is a specific authorization by the Legislature to continue its existence.

In some instances there are agencies and boards that are not doing anything anymore and they can be abolished, but that's not the primary function of Sunset.

COLLEGIAN: What forces in state government are working to prevent Sunset legislation?

EISENSTEIN: There are some special interest groups who are concerned that their licensing boards may be in jeopardy. They feel threatened and they've mobilized.

COLLEGIAN: Do you mean that some agencies or people who are regulated benefit from that regulation?

EISENSTEIN: Of course. That's the standard pattern of regulation in government. You have an aroused public that forms a temporary coalition that's able to get legislation passed regulating some profession, as the result of some kind of abuse.

It symbolically reassures the coalition and politicians who have jumped on the bandwagon, and then the licensing board becomes captured by the very interests that it's supposed to regulate.

We've done a little bit of analysis about the licensing boards that operate in Pennsylvania. They practically never revoke licenses. They never rebuke people for professional misbehavior.

So either we are blessed with dentists, doctors, real estate agents and funeral home directors who never make mistakes and who always are ethical, or these boards aren't doing a very good job.

COLLEGIAN: With the elections so close, public financing of elections becomes a relevant question. How would public financing of elections counter special interest influences in campaigns and the Legislature?

EISENSTEIN: Our legislation calls for a mixed public-private system of financing elections for statewide office.

Its primary benefit would be to reduce the very heavy reliance of candidates for statewide office on large contributions to fund their campaigns. It would also free candidates from the uncomfortable and sometimes humiliating experience of having to ask for large contributions.

We face a situation where people who are elected have to ask themselves, when they are contacted by a large contributor: "How is my behavior being affected?" We don't think people should have to be put in that position.

COLLEGIAN: When a political action committee contributes a large amount of money to a candidate, what exactly are they buying?

EISENSTEIN: Large contributions purchase access. By access I mean the ability to get into someone's office and at least get a sympathetic hearing for your views.

## Chill in the air

Partly sunny, breezy and chilly today with an afternoon high temperature of 53. Becoming clear and cold tonight with an unseasonable low of 29. Frost is likely, especially in outlying areas. Continued chilly with plenty of sunshine tomorrow with a high temperature of 58.



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—James Eisenstein