

New calendar could benefit Arts and Architecture

Editor's Note: This is the first in a series discussing the effects of the proposed calendar change on each of the University's 10 colleges. Today's article discusses the College of Arts and Architecture.

By ANNE CONNERS
Daily Collegian Staff Writer
The change to a semester system would benefit the College of Arts and Architecture if certain modifications were made to the proposed calendars, a University department head said last week.

D.N. Cook, head of the theatre and film department, said he would support the change to a semester system if there were a three- to four-day break between the end of classes and the beginning of final exams and if there were three

**The Colleges
and
The Semester
Plan**
Series by the daily Collegian

weeks of vacation between semesters. Undersample calendars released by University President John W. Oswald, final exams begin immediately after the end of classes, and only a two week break between semesters is provided.

"If changes are made as we think they should be, then we are for a change to the semester system," Cook said.

However, Cook said he thinks the administration has not released enough information concerning the proposed change.

"Everybody talks about changing, but only bit by bit do we find out what the change would be," he said. "The wrong kind of change will not be to the advantage of anyone."

Cook said he believes it would be advantageous to cover a course in 15 weeks instead of 10 because it would allow subjects to be covered in greater depth.

Other administrators in the college also agreed that students will have more time to learn under the semester system.

Walter H. Walters, dean of the College of Arts and Architecture, said he favors

the change to the semester system.

"Under the semester system there's more thinking time, more preparation time and more research time," he said.

The change to a semester system would especially benefit the art department's design courses, Walters said.

"We have a number of courses in the design areas that simply don't have enough time to adequately cover the material," he said.

Jerrold Maddox, director of the School of Visual Arts, also said the opportunity to learn would be greater under a semester system. Maddox said especially in the visual arts, students would have the opportunity to explore the subject matter in greater detail.

However, Walters said several problems still need to be worked out if the University adopts the semester calendar.

For example, Theater 190, The Art of Cinema, can show feature length films under the term system, which allows for one-hour, 15-minute class periods. Under a semester system, the number and type of films shown in the course might have to be changed, Walters said.

Also, studio schedules would require adjustment so the maximum number of students could use the facilities, Walters said.

"None of these problems is insurmountable, it just takes careful planning to eliminate the difficulties," he said.

John Bayless, business manager for the University Resident Theatre Company, said the performing arts on campus would especially benefit from a semester calendar.

"In terms of the production areas it (the semester calendar) will be better because there will be more preparation

time and more continuity in rehearsals," he said.

Artists' Series manager Nina Brown said her programs would also benefit from a calendar change because it would have a longer period of time to schedule events.

"We can't schedule many concerts because they come during break or they're around exam time," Brown said. "Under a semester system, we could settle for our first concert choice instead of our second or third."

Mike Tellup (graduate-music education) said he would prefer a change in the calendar, saying that courses offered under a term system are not comprehensive enough.

"A lot of stuff is left out that's really important," he said. "The methods courses are really condensed."

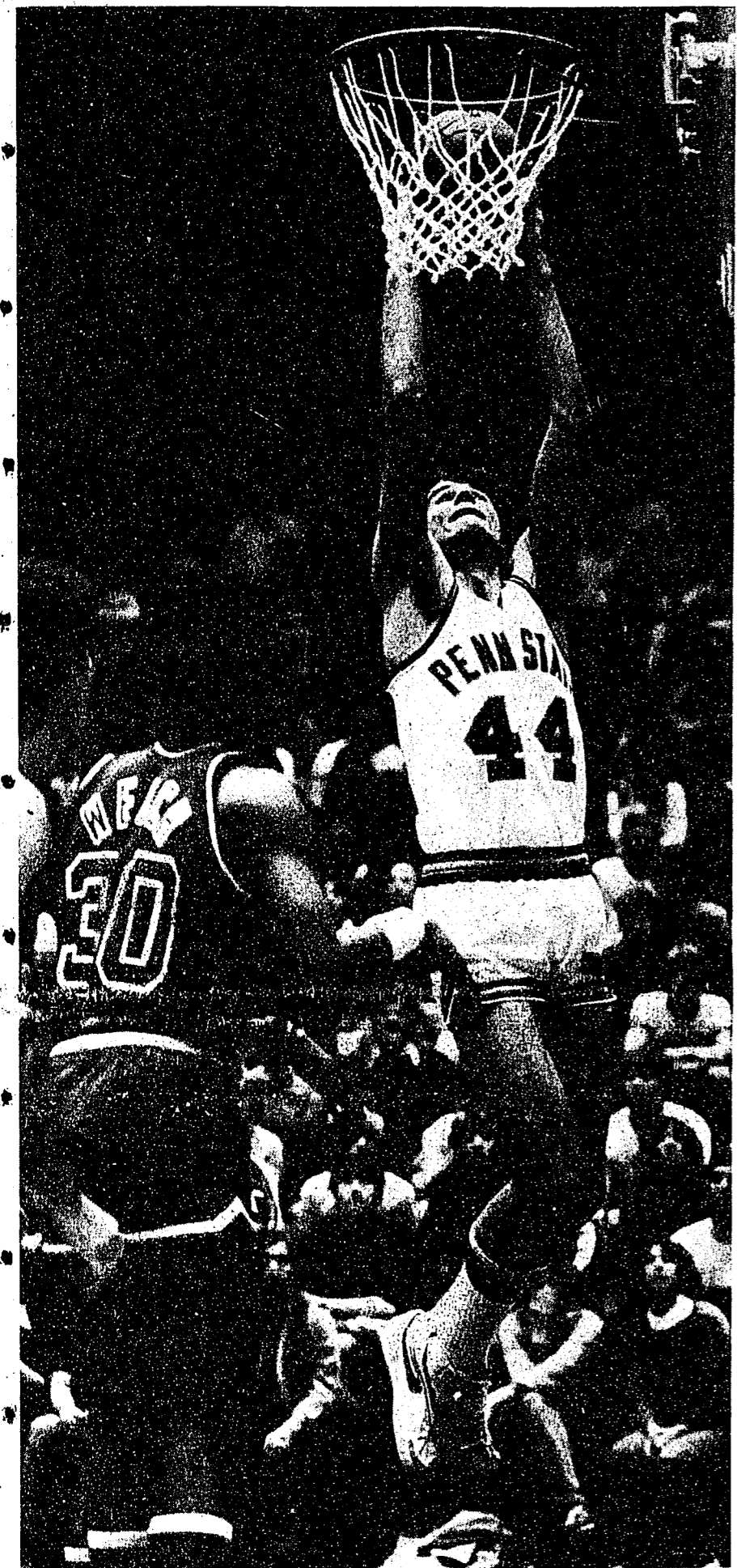


Photo by René Jacobs

Sink it

As sophomore guard Rich Fetter makes another shot, the Nittany Lions come two points closer to a 72-50 win over Southern Methodist University at Rec Hall on Saturday. The win brings Penn State's record to 3-0. Senior Frank Brickowski was high scorer with 22 points. Fetter was second with 18 points. See related stories on Page 6.

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No word of hostages in speech

By United Press International
Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini marked the 400th day of captivity for the American hostages yesterday with a speech to Iran's leaders extolling the Islamic revolution as an unprecedented "conquest of hearts."

The 80-year-old religious leader made no mention of the 52 Americans and there was no indication when Iran would respond to the latest U.S. position in the drawn-out negotiations for their release.

"If some people think that one or a few can establish a dictatorial state now, they are wrong," Khomeini said in a speech to regional governors general Saturday which was released yesterday through the official Pars news agency.

"You should convince the people that Islamic rule is in the service of the peo-

ple. We should see God as being present everywhere and all the time."

The hostages have been held captive since the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was stormed by Islamic militants Nov. 4, 1979.

Khomeini failed to mention the response the United States submitted in Algiers last week to Iran's four conditions for releasing the Americans. That latest U.S. message was delivered by the Algerian intermediaries to Tehran and was under study by an Iranian government committee.

Twice during his brief speech, Khomeini cautioned Iran's leaders against embracing foreign ideals.

"Keep always in mind that the East and the West are our enemies and whatever they give us is meant for our

destruction," Khomeini said. "If you want to preserve this country as it is, you should keep the good will of the people and not even think of inclination towards East or West."

The Iranian leader avoided direct reference to the war with Iraq, entering its 12th week, but said the Islamic revolution had created a unique army of the people in Iran.

"Where in the world can you find an army supported by the people as it is in Iran?" he asked. "This conquest of hearts is more valuable than the conquest of countries."

"Some devils are saying that the Islamic Republic has done nothing, but as far as I have heard, what has been done during the 2½ years since the

revolution is more than what they did during the monarchy."

In a speech that contained several references to the late Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the ayatollah said former President Lyndon Johnson had shown no respect for the shah.

"I cannot forget the scene when this person who claimed to be the shah of a country was once standing in front of Johnson and the president did not even look at him," Khomeini said. "He was like a schoolboy standing before a teacher."

In his references to the late shah, Khomeini repeatedly warned "that all from the president on down... should be in the service of the people, otherwise the same thing will happen that happened at that time, or even worse."

Soviets reportedly ready for intervention

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Soviet Union appears to have completed preparations for "possible intervention" in Poland, the White House said yesterday.

A key official said, however, the United States does not know whether Soviet troops actually will move across the frontier.

At a hastily summoned press briefing, the White House issued a terse statement saying:

"Preparations for possible Soviet intervention in Poland appear to have been completed. It is our hope that no such intervention will take place. The United States government reiterates its statement of Dec. 3, regarding the very adverse consequences for U.S.-Soviet relations of Soviet military intervention in Poland."

Administration officials say the Soviets still have several different options to choose from, but said the buildup is so unprecedented and massive that an invasion is a "distinct possibility."

However, a top White House aide, who would not speak for attribution, said, "We are not in a position to say whether it (an invasion) is imminent or not."

The aide also said American troops "as of now" have not been put on alert.

One administration source told UPI the White House learned late Friday that

the Russians had moved tanks and other heavy armored equipment into position close to the border, but the source did not know if that was what prompted the White House meetings yesterday.

Carter met with top advisers twice during the day — in the morning with a small "crisis management" committee chaired by National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and, during the afternoon, with the National Security Council.

Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Brzezinski were among those summoned to the White House for the afternoon session.

The aide said the United States has "carefully monitored" the Soviet preparations, which he characterized as logistical and deployment activities. He would not reveal the U.S. estimate of how many divisions the Soviet Union has moved.

Reports from Europe have said several Soviet divisions have been positioned along the Polish border and Soviet troop transport aircraft have been placed on increased alert.

Asked whether the Soviet Union continued with preparations after Carter's personal warning four days ago against any further move, the aide said: "Yes."

The aide said there had been no con-

tact with the Soviets yesterday although there had been "in recent weeks and days." He also said President-elect Ronald Reagan had been kept informed through his regular intelligence briefing.

Reagan's foreign policy adviser, Richard Allen, yesterday also warned the Soviets against moving into Poland, saying intervention would "have serious, long-term repercussions and consequences."

Allen, appearing on ABC's "Issues and Answers," reiterated that the president-elect "will back any initiatives taken by President Carter in defense of our foreign policy interest."

Recent maneuvers involving Warsaw Pact troops along both the Polish borders with the Soviet Union and East Germany have heightened tension in the East European nation where workers this summer won unprecedented freedom with a series of crippling strikes.

Recent strikes have intensified Kremlin concern about the restive Poles, who toppled the nation's top Communist leaders and won the right to organize independent unions.

A communique issued after a hastily convened Warsaw Pact summit meeting in Moscow last week was perceived as a warning to the Polish national labor coalition, Solidarity, to curb its

economic demands and pressure for increased freedom.

The communique also appeared to give new Polish Communist Party chief Stanislaw Kania another chance to stem the labor unrest, but it did not flatly rule out future use of force.

In Peking, China said yesterday there is a real threat the Soviet Union would invade Poland and called such a development "dangerous."

In its first public comment on the crisis, the official Xinhua news agency said the world should pay close attention to Soviet military activities along the Polish border.

Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia are stark reminders that the Kremlin "is used to the hegemonist method of using armed threat or launching naked military interference" whenever Moscow finds developments in neighboring countries unacceptable, it said.

The "tense military activities" along the Soviet-polish border represented "a dangerous development."

It said military interference in another country is illegal and a breach of international standards.

"The Warsaw of 1980 is not the same as Prague of 1968," it said, adding that the Poles are united in their determination to decide their future.

Freeman calls U.S.-Chinese progress 'astonishing'

Editor's Note: Charles W. Freeman, director for Chinese affairs for the State Department, participated in an Asian affairs seminar at the University during Fall Term and was interviewed by Daily Collegian staff writer Betsy Long. Freeman accompanied former President Richard M. Nixon during the president's first trip to China and interpreted for Nixon during that trip. The following interview has been edited for length and clarity.

COLLEGIAN: What do you do for the State Department?

some differences of detail, the basic way in which foreign policy is made doesn't change. In fact, there are many respects in which the way we make our foreign policy — the kinds of things we do to prepare for international meetings — are not unlike what the Chinese do, or the British or anybody else. So, it hasn't changed in that respect. The major change in working with China is, of course, that we now have a very normal and extraordinarily busy and intense relationship with the Chinese.

COLLEGIAN: What kind of things is the United States doing with the Chinese

That is to say that on the economic side, for example, we signed a framework trade agreement; we settled some old problems of property claims that had been around since 1950.

We've more recently signed a grain deal, and civil aviation agreements; a maritime agreement to make sure that each side gets a fair share of cargo and bilateral trade; a textile agreement to regulate that part of our trade; an overseas private investment corporation agreement which will allow American companies who invest in China to buy insurance from the U.S. government against certain risks that private companies won't insure against, like expropriation or civil disorder and that kind of thing.

We've, of course also established an embassy in Peking. We've also set up consulates in two cities, Shanghai and Canton, and we're now going to do so in three more cities.

So, in 22 months, the economic side, as I think is shown by the statistics, in trade we have come from something close to zero to something approaching a normal relationship.

In 1978, before we normalized, two-way trade was \$1.1 billion. Last year, in 1979, it was \$2.3 billion, double the previous year. This year, it will be \$4 billion dollars. And we run a \$2 billion dollar surplus in our trade with China which is helpful to our balance of



Photo by Kevin Brubaker

Charles W. Freeman

payments. So I think the economic area in a way symbolizes what has been done in a very short period of time to overcome the lack of communication of three decades.

COLLEGIAN: It looks like everything you've mentioned deals with the private sector of the United States economy. How much of the work you do deals with the government's relations?

FREEMAN: Well, all of these agreements that I've mentioned which regulate trade and so forth are, of course, government-to-government agreements. But in addition to the economic side — which in our society is primarily the private sector enterprise for which the government establishes the framework, but then the private sec-

tor has to work within it — in addition to this, in the political area or ordinary cultural exchange, for example, the government is heavily involved.

I'll just mention a few things. First, in the area of science and technology cooperation between the two governments, we now have thirteen agreements and there are literally hundreds of joint research projects going on. We had no Chinese students here through 1978. We now have 5,500 in this country: students, scholars, researchers, teachers. There were no Americans studying or teaching or doing research to speak of prior to 1979. There are now somewhere on the order of 4,500.

We had an average of two delegations a month from China in 1978. It's been over a hundred a month for the last several months. In fact, in September there were 134. There were 10,000 Americans who went to China in 1978, and 70,000 this year.

On the political level, the progress which is purely governmental in nature is more astonishing. Until we established diplomatic relations, although two American presidents had visited China, no ranking Chinese leader had ever come here. Of course, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping came here immediately after the announcement of normal relations. And since then, we've had four other vice premiers come. Our vice president has visited China.

And we've built a structure of diplomatic consultation which covers everything from global military balance to regional issues in Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia Northeast Asia, European security and South Africa and so forth.

We have a regular dialogue on military matters, on international narcotics matters — even on the management organization of our foreign services. This is really quite a remarkable relationship that has emerged, especially if you compare it with two years ago when there wasn't anything.

COLLEGIAN: Do you think that Ronald Reagan's election will make the Chinese more reserved in dealing with the United States?

FREEMAN: I think the Chinese will determine the relations with the United States, not by what political party is in

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Interview

FREEMAN: I'm the director for Chinese affairs which means that I'm the single official in the U.S. government who coordinates every aspect of our relationship with China. Actually, I'm a career foreign service officer, and I'm assigned to the State Department at the moment.

COLLEGIAN: Has your role changed since the Nixon administration?

FREEMAN: Well, among other things, I've been promoted. But, with

government; is it any different than the relationship with England or France or other countries which we have been friendly with for a long time?

FREEMAN: Well, we start from the fact that there were 30 years of hostility between ourselves and the Chinese: thirty years of non-official conditions. And on January 1, 1979, we established relations with China. Since then we have, I think very rapidly, built the basic framework for a normal relationship.

Springlike again

Considerable cloudiness today and unseasonably mild with an afternoon high of 62. Cloudy tonight with some rain likely and turning cooler after midnight as the low reaches 43. More seasonable on Tuesday with mainly cloudy skies and a shower still possible. The high should be near 48 tomorrow. Much colder air may move into the area later in the week.