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Education favors semester plan

Editor's Note: This is the second article 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 Education.

The Colleges and The Semester Plan

series by the daily Collegian

By ROSA EBERLY
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

The College of Education generally supports the proposed change to a semester calendar, because the proposed system would be more compatible with a 5-year teacher education program being examined, the assistant to the dean of the College of Education said.

"In my mind the 5-year plan and the semester mode seem more compatible," Horst von Dorpowski said.

"Can we do what we think ought to be done with a teacher preparation program in two years? Many times the answer is no," von Dorpowski said.

Much of the discussion about the switch to the semester system concerns the possibility of a change necessitating modifications in the college's teacher practicum programs, he said.

Von Dorpowski said more time is needed for in-class teaching experience, and the semester system would probably provide more time for practical experience.

"The more professional experience a person can have before they graduate the better," he said.

Von Dorpowski said that while the term system provides a 10-week period for the teaching practicum, switching to

the basis of research, von Dorpowski said a calendar change would not affect research here.

"Clearly, the calendar in itself must be secondary to other things," he said.

Von Dorpowski said the calendar was changed originally to provide "greater utilization of resources" and to "increase the academic year to four regular terms."

"That never quite materialized," he said.

Along with the failure to alleviate many of the disadvantages to the term system, von Dorpowski pointed out that the term system has definite drawbacks.

"Unfortunately, we have too many students around for whom the Winter Term doesn't start until after New Year's," he said.

Von Dorpowski said student grades are lower during the winter term, possibly because of the holiday break.

Compartmentalization of knowledge, or cramming course curricula into 10 weeks and then forgetting it, is also a problem with the term system, von Dorpowski said.

"If you compartmentalize knowledge like that... and never come back to it again, you lose it," he said.

The term system does not necessarily cause the student to feel more pressure academically, von Dorpowski said, and the student who has problems under the term system will have the same problems under the semester system.

"You can make life as miserable as you want to," he said.

Under the semester system students have more time to carry a fuller load of classes, von Dorpowski said, but a student can suffer more by having an exceptionally poor semester.

"There is more chance of disaster in the semester system because there is more to lose," he said.

If the semester change does not materialize, von Dorpowski said he believes the discussion was constructive.

"Even if this has been a trial balloon, it got us talking," he said. "It got us to ask, 'Are these the best way of doing things?'"

Faculty Senate members from the College of Education also favor the calendar change. Faculty member Carol A. Cartwright said the change is generally supported by her colleagues in the college.

"We believe there are pedagogical improvements by providing for longer instructional and advising interactions between students," Cartwright told the senate at its meeting last month.

She said she also believes the semester system will not have a negative impact on research or the College of Education's public service mission.

"We do not see any substantial disadvantages to students, provided the conversion does not affect tuition and some reasonable flexibility in payment schedule is provided," Cartwright said.



Brushing up
Soon Hahn illustrates the art of Oriental brush painting on rice paper during a demonstration Monday at Kern.

Fraudulent speed pills on sale may not contain amphetamine

'As consumers, people are probably getting ripped off by the product. They don't know what it is they're getting or how strong it is'
—Sam Hargrave, On Drugs Inc.

By MIKE HEIMOWITZ
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

Speed. It comes in black capsules that read RJ 8 or 18-789, or in white tablets with blue dots, or in a number of other forms. Some take the pills to study longer, others to party longer. But most of the speed pills don't contain even a trace of amphetamine.

Sam Hargrave of On Drugs Inc. — a drug analysis and information center in State College — said his organization analyzed the pills that were sold as speed and found they contained mainly caffeine with some decongestant.

The amount of caffeine found in the pills ranged from 100 to 300 milligrams. An average cup of coffee contains between 100 and 150 milligrams of caffeine.

"As consumers, people are probably getting ripped off by the product," Hargrave said. "They don't know what it is they're getting or how strong it is."

Nonetheless, the pills can have a significant effect for two reasons, he said.

"One, caffeine and decongestants are both stimulants and, two, there is the placebo effect," Hargrave said. "People think they're getting a stimulant so they get a stimulant effect. For some people these caffeine pills can be pretty effective."

Legally, sellers and possessors of these bootleg speeders probably have little to worry about. Brian Clouser, community relations and crime specialist for the State College Police Department, said he knew of no laws covering the dispensing of caffeine pills.

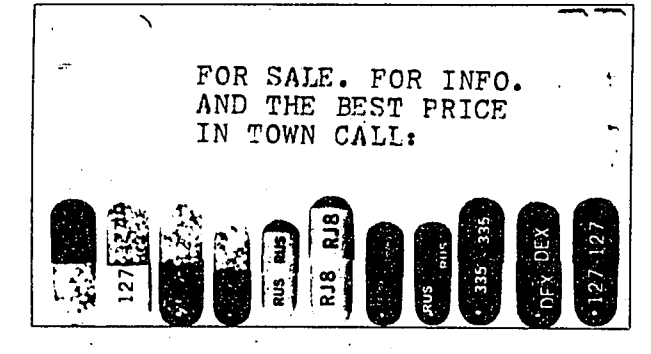
There is "practically nothing" the authorities can do about it, Clouser said.

"The only thing that even marginally applies is misrepresentation of the product," he added.

Walter Williams, regional director of the state's Bureau of Drug Control, said sellers are required to obtain a \$5

license for the right to sell caffeine, but he said he did not believe a penalty existed for not having the license.

A recent University graduate, who in the last few years sold a variety of drugs in the area, said speed pills offered a "minimal risk and the highest profit" of any of the drugs he ever sold.



The card above is an example of a business card used by drug dealers.

He said sealed jugs containing 1,000 pills are obtainable from a number of wholesale distributors in the area. Prices for jugs vary greatly depending on the quantity purchased and whether the pills are bought directly from the distributor. Jug prices range from \$50 to \$175.

The pills are usually sold on the street at a price of four pills to a dollar. Occasionally, a seller can get fifty or even seventy-five cents for one pill.

The profits a seller can realize are enormous. With an initial investment of \$100 for a jug, the seller can make at least \$250 providing him with a \$150 profit at little or no risk.

The recent graduate, who asked not to be identified, said, "Between small sales, (sales of) hundreds, and jugs, you can sell several thousand with ease. It's time consuming, people knock on your door and call you up, but you face little chance of conviction, and a big monetary gain."

Polish problems persist Army newspaper denounces union activity

WARSAW, Poland (AP) — Poland's army newspaper said yesterday the country would not tolerate trade union activity directed against the Communist state and the Polish news agency reported a case of possible industrial sabotage at a coal mine.

U.S. officials in Washington said the Soviet Union had moved trucks toward the Polish border and tightened communications in preparation for possible intervention. In Brussels, NATO defense ministers asked the United States to send four sophisticated surveillance aircraft to Europe because of the Polish crisis, NATO sources said.

Reports also reached Washington of a Soviet request to the Polish government for permission to move four divisions across the country into East Germany. And a top NATO military leader underlined Western concern about a possible armed intervention by saying the Soviets Union has the capability to move into Poland on a few hours' notice.

Poland's private farmers said the government backed down on an agreement to allow them an independent union, adding their voice to labor and economic unrest that led to alarm in the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact and to fears in the West that the Soviets might intervene.

The Soviet Union last Friday called Warsaw Pact members to a Moscow summit on the Polish crisis, and the meeting ended with a statement of confidence that Poland would be able to surmount its troubles.

But on Monday, Soviet and East German official news agencies carried reports of new labor troubles at a Polish factory and claimed "counter-revolutionary forces" were challenging Communist rule.

The reports were denied by the Polish government and the labor unions. Similar allegations of "counter-revolutionary activity" appeared in the Eastern European press in advance of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 that crushed liberal reforms.

The Soviet news agency Tass accused Washington of waging a "provocative, subversive campaign" against Poland aimed at "aggravating the situation." Tass apparently was referring to White House statements that Soviet forces appeared to have completed preparations for a possible intervention.

The Italian Communist Party, the largest in the West, said military intervention in Poland would have "very grave consequences."

Although the situation was generally quiet in Poland, the official army newspaper issued a new warning to follow up previous hints that the Polish army may take action itself if labor unrest continued.

The Polish news agency reported a case of possible industrial sabotage at a coal mine Monday where three sets of small coal cars were intentionally uncoupled. It said there was a two-hour work stoppage at the mine in Jaworzno, near Katowice, and that authorities were investigating.

Labor officials nearest the mine could not be reached. Solidarity officials in Katowice said they did not know of the incident.

The official army newspaper Zolnierz Wolnosci said some Poles saw "trade unions as a force directed against the state authorities."

Man arrested in gambling raid

By BECKY JONES
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

A State College man was arrested in a raid on a gambling operation which may be part of a large-scale gambling operation in State College, the state police from the State Correctional Institute at Rockview said.

Michael J. Ziegler, 30, 445 Waupelani Drive, was charged with pool selling and bookmaking after the police raided the operation at the Nittany Garden and Parkway Plaza Apartments on Sunday.

State police from Rockview, assisted by state police from Harrisburg, seized sports bets and gambling paraphernalia.

Ziegler was arraigned before Bellefonte District Magistrate Louise O. Green on Sunday and released on \$1,000 bail. His preliminary hearing in Central Court in Bellefonte is set for Dec. 17.

A police spokesman said the raid indicated a large-scale gambling operation, and additional arrests are expected.

Police said the investigation into the gambling operation is continuing.

Supreme Court ruling may affect women's role

By LYNDIA ROBINSON
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

The U.S. Supreme Court will soon begin to hear a case that will decide whether millions of draft-age women will be required to serve in the military in the event of a war.

Last week the court agreed to rule on Rostker vs. Goldberg, a case challenging the constitutionality of all-male draft registration.

The court will review a decision made in July by the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that declared the exclusion of women from draft registration unconstitutional.

At a time when the Equal Rights Amendment is stagnating, the court's decision could have a profound effect on the future role of women in American society and the fate of legislation that discriminates on the basis of sex.

Because of its significance, the case is controversial and explosive. Rostker vs. Goldberg symbolizes the fears of anti-ERA activists and the aspirations of feminists demanding equal rights.

Jane Wells-Schooley, vice president for political action for the National Organization for Women, said the exclusion of women from draft registration serves as a justification for denying women equal rights.

"It's the absolute bottom line of sex discrimination," she said. "NOW opposes registration and the draft for all people, but if there is a draft, we favor the inclusion of women."

NOW plans to file a legal brief with the court supporting the lower court decision, she said.

Schooley said the case proves to ERA critics that women can be drafted with or without the amendment because Congress and the court have always had the power to include women in a military draft.

If the court does not strike down registration as discriminatory, "it will be a signal to the military establishment that it is OK or legitimate to discriminate against women," she said.

analysis

The decision is also crucial because it will have a significant impact on other areas where discrimination is condoned instead of condemned, Schooley said.

Bruce Murphy, assistant professor of political science, specializing in constitutional law, said he expects the court to uphold the lower court decision.

"I think the chances are very good that they will declare all-male draft registration unconstitutional," he said.

Aware that the ERA has little chance of passing, the court may use Rostker vs. Goldberg as a keystone in constructing a legal foundation guaranteeing women equal rights, Murphy said.

However, the issue of equal rights is politically sensitive and the court does not want to alienate the public, he said. To avoid a negative backlash, the justices carefully choose the cases they hear.

Over the past five years, almost every time the court struck down a law because of sex discrimination, the individual claiming discrimination was a man, not a woman, Murphy said.

Rostker vs. Goldberg fits the pattern Murphy described. The case is the result of a lawsuit by a number of men who opposed the draft during the Vietnam War.

By choosing discrimination cases involving men, the court can attack sex discrimination without arousing unfavorable publicity, he said.

Regardless of what the court decides, Rostker vs. Goldberg will undoubtedly create widespread controversy.

"The justices will act pretty much as legislators and ask themselves whether an all-male draft is good or bad," Murphy said. "They have ample opportunity to go either way."

The court will justify its decision in the case on the basis of a test — a standard by which it can weigh evidence to determine whether discrimination against women is acceptable.

The court now uses two tests in discrimination cases, he said. The stricter of the two tests is applied to cases involving racial discrimination. In any lawsuit based on racial discrimination, the

court places the burden of proof on the government.

Legislation that discriminates racially is unconstitutional unless the government can justify it on the basis of "compelling state interest."

Because both race and sex are hereditary features, it would seem logical for the court to use the same standard in both types of discrimination cases.

However, in cases involving sexual discrimination, "compelling state interest" is replaced by a much less rigorous test.

In sexual discrimination cases, the government must only provide a "rational basis" for legislation that makes distinctions between males and females.

It is up to the court to determine the definitions of "compelling state interest" and "rational basis." Murphy said the ambiguity of these standards allows the court to manipulate the meaning of the terms to reach a desired constitutional outcome.

Murphy said legislation almost always stands when the court uses the "rational basis" standard because it places the burden of proof on the individual charging discrimination instead of on the government.

Although the court could begin to apply the "compelling state interest" test to sex discrimination cases in its decision on the draft, Murphy said he doubts the court will do so.

Instead, the court may adopt a third rule to provide a compromise between the two tests in use, he said. A third test was used in the lower court decision.

The Circuit Court declared registration unconstitutional because the government could not prove that all-male registration was "substantially related to an important governmental objective."

The language of such a standard places a greater burden on the government to justify discriminatory legislation than does the "rational basis" test.

However, racial discrimination would still be scrutinized more strictly than sexual discrimination — a practice that amounts to discrimination on the part of the court.

Winter revival

Much colder air will move into the area today and will remain for several days. Variable cloudiness, breezy and much colder today with occasional snow flurries or showers. Temperatures will fall slowly all day from the low 30s this morning. Partly cloudy, breezy and very cold tonight with a low of 16. Considerable cloudiness and frigid tomorrow with more flurries possible late in the day and a high of only 24.