

the daily Collegian

15¢

Tuesday April 7, 1981
Vol. 81, No. 145 20 pages University Park, Pa. 16802
Published by Students of The Pennsylvania State University

Soviet attack in Poland not imminent, U.S. says

By GEORGE GEDDA

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department said yesterday that Soviet military activities in and around Poland violate an international agreement but added it does not believe Soviet intervention in that country is imminent.

While stressing the administration's continued "serious concern" over the situation, State Department spokesman William Dyess suggested the level of alarm here about the prospects for a Soviet attack has diminished since the weekend.

"We do not believe Soviet intervention is likely in the immediate future," Dyess said. On Friday, Dyess and other spokesmen had indicated that a Soviet attack could come at any time.

Speaking to reporters yesterday, Dyess accused the Soviets of violating Helsinki agreement provisions which prohibit member countries from threatening armed intervention.

He also said it "certainly would have helped to reduce tensions" if the Soviets had given prior notification of their military activities in and around Poland.

The Helsinki agreement also requires each member to give formal notification of any military activities involving more than 25,000 troops. Dyess said the administration has not reached a conclusion as to whether the Soviets have violated this provision.

The agreement was signed by 35 countries in 1975. Its aim is to promote peace and cooperation among the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries and the neutral nations of Europe as well.

Although Dyess said the administration is not sure what Soviet intentions are, "there is no evidence that a decision to intervene has been made."

He suggested that the Soviet activities may be aimed at intimidating the Polish government and people to remain faithful to Moscow.

Other officials have said previously that the Soviets have been able on occasion to achieve political objectives by projecting their military power without actually using it.

The officials have said the growing sentiment in Western Europe in favor of unilateral disarmament is partially attributable to fear of a Soviet attack.

At the White House, deputy press secretary Larry Speakes said it is clear that the "Soviets are prepared to intervene if they decide to do so." In that event, he said, "there are a number of diplomatic, political and economic" options under consideration. He refused to elaborate.

Speakes also responded to allegations by Senate minority leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and others that it may have been imprudent for both Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to be out of the country at the time of a prospective

crisis in Poland. Haig is visiting a number of Middle East and European countries while Weinberger is in Europe for consultations with other NATO defense ministers.

Haig indicated he did not believe Soviet intervention was imminent, although he described the Soviet threat as increasingly ominous.

In Britain, Weinberger said the recent buildup of Soviet military forces inside Poland amounted to an "invasion by osmosis" that has the same effect as an outright invasion in intimidating the Poles.

An adviser to Solidarity counseled the independent labor union yesterday to follow a no-strike strategy in order to avoid provoking Soviet intervention in this troubled country.

The adviser, lawyer Jan Olszewski, said only outside interference could block the move toward reform within the Polish Communist Party.

Olszewski said the beating of unionists by police in the town of Bydgoszcz on March 19 had been intended to provoke a general strike, which in turn would invite a Soviet intervention.

Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, in France, was quoted as saying in an interview with the Paris newspaper Figaro that "the Soviet Union is the last country which would want to intervene in Poland."



The State Department said the Soviets are militarily ready and able to invade Poland, although such an invasion is not imminent, a spokesman said. The chart above shows the positions of Soviet and Warsaw pact troops around the Polish borders.

Answers available to SATs

By JOE GRACE

Daily Collegian Staff Writer

High school students may now obtain the questions, answers and a copy of their answers to the Scholastic Aptitude Test, the College Board announced last Tuesday in New York City.

The announcement was welcomed by legislators throughout the country who proposed "truth-in-testing" bills in 24 states last year. A bill is also pending in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Although the board's decision affects only high school students, various pending truth-in-testing bills contain provisions for the release of test information for most college-level standardized tests, including tests for graduate and law schools.

The decision temporarily quiets the controversy surrounding truth-in-testing legislation.

Proponents of test disclosure have argued for the fundamental right of students to know how they fared on tests, while the board and other testing agencies have pointed to the increase costs and test fees which would accompany disclosure of all test. Despite the board's latest concession to legislative and public opinion, the issue appears far from resolved.

Many legislators, including state Sen. James R. Kelley, D-Westmoreland County, who sponsors a truth-in-testing bill for Pennsylvania, have said they will not abandon their efforts to make truth-in-testing a statutory right.

"Certainly, I'm pleased by the board's action, but I'm not so sure we shouldn't still proceed with our efforts to make it (truth-in-testing) law," Kelley said. "Sometimes a statement of policy becomes public relations, a compromise of the original statement."

"I'll be studying the repercussions of this new

policy very carefully, both nationally and as far as it affects the one existing state law in New York."

Kelley's bill would require testing agencies, such as the Educational Testing Service, to provide students with their individual answer sheet, a copy of the correct answer sheet and a copy of the actual test.

His bill would apply to the Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test, the SAT, the Medical College Admissions Test and the Law School Admissions Test, among others. It would not apply to specialized tests such as the Graduate Record Examination advanced tests.

The board's decision to release results of the SAT to all students requesting the information marks the second concession made to truth-in-testing advocates since last fall.

Since September 1980, students taking the PSAT have been receiving a copy of the test and answers with their score.

Two recent incidents of high school students discovering an incorrect answer in both a PSAT and an SAT test received national attention, and proponents of truth-in-testing laws pointed to them as proof of the need for test disclosure.

However, the board's decision to change its policy was not significantly influenced by the occurrences, College Board spokeswoman Barrie Kelly explained.

"It was definitely not a spontaneous decision spurred by the two incidents," Kelly said. "Certainly, they were a contributing factor. The board was concerned about a loss of public confidence in the validity of standardized tests and the students who questioned our answers were correct."

"But they were not the significant factor in the decision," Kelly said. "The board watched the

response to the New York law very carefully. They discovered that only 5 percent of the students taking standardized tests requested the available information. It became obvious to the board that we could handle that type of response."

Kelley emphasized that though the board was conceding the usefulness of truth-in-testing policy, it was not supporting truth-in-testing legislation.

"The College Board opposes legislation and will continue to oppose governmental regulatory efforts of any kind," Kelly said.

Mary Churchill, spokeswoman for the Educational Testing Service, which administers the SAT, LSAT and GRE, among others, echoed Kelly's comments.

"The pressure for disclosure came not from the legislators, but from the people," Churchill said. "People just want to see their results — we don't think most people really want the government to get involved. Overall, we think the board's decision was a very good idea."

However, Kelley thought the nationwide legislative effort had a substantial influence on the board's decision.

"Since they were threatened with a legal testing disclosure system, this is the result," Kelley said.

State Rep. Mark B. Cohen, D-Philadelphia County, sponsor of a truth-in-testing bill in the state House, said the board's decision was clearly a concession.

"The board was spending so much money lobbying against these bills, it just became too expensive to resist them," Cohen said. "Clearly, what the board has done strengthens the chances for passage of my bill and others like it throughout the country."

Law could require change to 5-year education program

By DIANNE GARYANTES

Daily Collegian Staff Writer

Educations majors may be required to go to college for a fifth year before being certified as teachers in Pennsylvania, the dean of the College of Education said.

Dean Henry J. Hermanowicz said state Secretary of Education Robert G. Scanlon recently proposed legislation that would require five-year teacher preparation programs.

The legislation will also force teachers to be licensed every year through state regional boards, he said.

Hermanowicz said he supports the proposal because it is an attempt to improve the quality of teachers in public schools.

"There are more expectations being asked of teachers today," he said. "We simply cannot contain them in a four-year program."

Hermanowicz said he proposed a five-year program to the College of Education a few years ago because of increasing teaching requirements.

"Our own programs at Penn State are spilling over to four and a half years now," he said.

"We need to upgrade the professional component of education," he said. "And there's been evidence that we need to strengthen and improve teacher education programs."

Over the last decade, evidence supporting Hermanowicz's opinion has been mounting:

- Congress has passed legislation requiring education schools to train teachers in such new areas as career education and special education for the handicapped and the gifted.

- The National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education has adopted stricter standards and in 1979 denied accreditation to education schools by more than half that what it had six years ago.

- Certain states, such as Oklahoma, have been placing stricter certification requirements on new teachers.

- Many states, including Alabama, West Virginia and Florida, require competency tests demonstrating complete knowledge of subjects and classroom management.

Pennsylvania issues temporary teaching certificates with a four-year degree in education, said Gary Owen, president of the State College Education Association. The state then allows a total of six years to complete 24 extra college credits to obtain permanent certification, he said.

Owen said he disagrees with the proposal and said there is not enough financial reward in teaching to justify a five-year teacher preparation program.

One of the goals of Scanlon's proposal, Owen said, is to put teaching on a professional basis, like medicine and law.

"We are professionals paid for by the public," Owen argued. "Will they pay?" "I don't think you'll ever see teachers making what doctors and lawyers make," he added.

The average starting salary for teachers in the mid-Atlantic region is estimated at \$10,500 to \$11,500 a year, said

Dante Scalzi, an education placement officer in the Career Development and Placement Center.

The starting salary for teachers in State College is about \$10,600 a year, Owen said, but a typical State College teacher earns an average of \$17,000 a year.

The job market for teachers is fairly good right now, said Horst Von Dorpowski, assistant to the dean of Undergraduate Studies.

He said many students used to opt themselves out of the education program because the job market had an overflow of teachers.

"There could be a critical shortage of teachers in the 1980s," he said. Hermanowicz said he predicts there will be a shortage of teachers in the mid-'80s.

"With the shortage, it may mean that schools must compete for teachers," he said. "Teachers may be getting higher salaries."

Scanlon came to State College in February to explain his proposal to State College teachers during an in-service training address, said Edward Frye, director of community relations for the State College Area School District.

The reaction from the State College school teachers was not a good one, Owen said.

"Most of them feel the way I do," he said.

Dave Colestock (6th-special education and elementary education) said he thought the consideration of a five-year program could be good for the college.

"The consideration of an extra year is good," he said. "It will make the college take a look at their programs."

Tim Dougherty (9th-English and secondary education) also said he thought a five-year program is a good idea.

"It might be a weeding out process," he said. "People who really want to be teachers will go for five years."

Diane Partridge (9th-English and education) also said she thought the five-year program may be a good idea.

"I think most education majors will see a fifth year as being beneficial," she said, "especially with more field experience."

Hermanowicz maintains the five-year programs are necessary.

"It might be the wisest investment the people in this country could make," he said.

The College of Education must reexamine its courses to meet increasing requirements and expectations, he said.

What a comeback

After a chilly start today, mostly sunny skies will help to boost temperatures to a noticeably warmer afternoon high of 63. Tonight will be mainly clear and cool, but not as cold as last night with a low of 40. Partly sunny, breezy and warm tomorrow with a high near 70. Varying amounts of clouds tomorrow night and Thursday with possible showers, though temperatures will remain mild.



Photo by Paul Morris

Speaking out

Clinical psychologist JoAnn Farr discussed sexual harassment last night at a speech sponsored by Homophiles of Penn State. See story on Page 20.