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Desegregation talks to begin

By JOHN SCHLANDER
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

Voluntary discussion between federal and state education officials to work out disagreement over a federal desegregation order — which may affect Penn State — is planned to start Thursday, a state education official said yesterday.

Conrad Jones, director of the state's Bureau of Equal Educational Opportunity, said the federal Education Department's Office of Civil Rights requested the meeting to work out differences over the OCR's Jan. 17 order. This order required including Pennsylvania's four state-related universities — which includes Penn State — in a revised desegregation plan.

Jones said no agenda has been planned, and specific points of discussion are not known, but this is probably the first in a series of meetings.

Jane Glickman, OCR press secretary, said the meeting would be a general discussion of how to further implement desegregation in the state.

Pennsylvania's current plan, approved by the OCR in 1974, covers only the 14 state-owned institutions.

She said it is almost certain the desegregation plan will be revised to include the state-related universities and community colleges. The question is to what extent, she said.

Penn State, Temple University, Lincoln University and the University of Pittsburgh are classified as state-related.

Jones said he hoped these schools would not be included in a federal desegregation plan. He said the state's position is that voluntary desegregation is more constructive.

The federal request for the Thursday meeting resulted from a letter the OCR received from the state disputing the OCR's jurisdiction over the state-related universities and community colleges, he said.

Jones said, "The issue here is not whether desegregation is right or wrong."

The issue is whether the state-related universities and community colleges are public and therefore within the OCR's jurisdiction, he said.

The OCR is required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act to order desegregation if segregation exists in public schools.

The letter sent by the state last week to the OCR explains Pennsylvania's position on the matter:

"While the Commonwealth is unwilling to formally include the community colleges in a revised desegregation plan, the state is actively seeking the voluntary cooperation of the institutions.

"The state-related institutions and the community colleges have been contacted by the (state) Department of Education to discuss program offerings and articulation agreements.

"The Department hopes to be able to provide the OCR with a status report on the discussions in six months."

Jones said if the state-related universities and community colleges are included in the plan, the extent would be determined in the form of numerical goals, not quotas.

"A goal is target. Quotas are illegal," Jones said.

The term "quota" means forced compliance that could cause schools to disregard student qualifications, he said.

Penn State already has an affirmative action plan. Jones said, "Penn State's current efforts may ease compliance (with a federal desegregation order)."

As to what action the OCR would take if the discussions fail to produce a solution, Glickman said, "I think it's much too early to tell."

Jones said if the discussions would fail, it is unlikely a federal court would order desegregation.

He said, "If there were a court order, I'm sure there would be litigation."

This litigation could involve the OCR, Pennsylvania, and the state-related universities and community colleges and would further delay desegregation in the state, he said.



One if by land, 2,000 if by sea

The view high atop Porter Hall shows South Halls and downtown State College to be a sea of lights and true competition for the real city of lights, Paris.

Although opposite in many ways, Paris and State College must have similar electric bills.

Photo by Bill Storey

Quebec gives PQ mandate

MONTREAL (AP) — The people of Quebec gave the separatist Parti Quebecois a renewed mandate last night to govern the predominantly French-speaking Canadian province.

Incomplete unofficial returns gave the PQ, led by Premier Rene Levesque, at least 63 seats in the 122-seat provincial legislature and the opposition Liberal Party at least 30. The popular vote was much closer — 48 percent for the PQ, which has governed the province for 4½ years, and 46 percent for the Liberals.

The PQ, which lost a referendum on separatism last year, has put aside the independence issue temporarily. The Liberals, led by former newspaper editor Claude Ryan, had asked voters to bury the issue permanently by bringing down the Levesque government.

Pre-election opinion polls had indicated a victory for Levesque and the PQ. The day was cool and clear across the vast province, which is twice the size of Texas, and polling stations reported a heavy turnout among the 4.4 million voters. An 80 percent turnout is usual in Quebec.

The new government will be formed by the party winning the most seats in the National Assembly, as the provincial legislature is called.

In the previous 110-member assembly, dissolved March 12 as the PQ government neared the end of its maximum five-year mandate, the separatist party held 67 seats, the Liberals 34, the conservative Union Nationale 5 and independents 2. Two seats were vacant. The new assembly has 12 new seats.

During the campaign Ryan told Quebecers they should throw out the PQ government to "finish the job" begun last May, when they rejected Levesque's plans for independence in the referendum.

"Our cause is infinitely better than the cause of the other," the French-descended Ryan, a dedicated Canadian federalist, told a rally on election eve.

The social democratic PQ was founded in 1968 and first gained power in elections in November 1976, defeating a scandal-ridden Liberal government. That election stunned the rest of Canada and the United States, which has substantial business investments and an obvious strategic interest in the neighboring Canadian province.

The PQ contends secession is the only way to end what it calls Quebec's economic subservience to English Canada and to preserve Quebec's French language and culture. Four-fifths of the province's 6.3 million people are solely or primarily French-speaking.

In the referendum, the PQ asked Quebecers for authorization to negotiate "sovereignty-association" with the rest of Canada — political independence for Quebec with continued close economic ties to Canada. The voters said "no" by a percentage margin of 60 to 40.

Stung by the defeat, Levesque in this campaign vowed not to hold another referendum during the PQ's next mandate if re-elected — in other words, for approximately three to five years.

He said he remained committed to sovereignty-association as a plan "better for Quebec and all of Canada." But he sought to keep the focus off separatism and on his government's accomplishments, such as partial nationalization of the automobile-insurance industry, zoning laws protecting agricultural lands, moves to take over a U.S.-owned asbestos-mining firm, and other mildly socialist measures.

The Liberals countered with attacks

on PQ "socialization" and on free-spending government programs that contributed to a \$3 billion deficit in the PQ's newly proposed \$20 billion provincial budget.

The Levesque government also adopted a law making French the sole official language of government and business in Quebec and restricting access to English-language schools.

The law angered many in the million-strong English-speaking minority, which overwhelmingly supports the Liberal Party. Ryan called for amendments to lift the ban on English-language commercial signs and to make English schooling more available.

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weather

It will be cloudy today with showers and thundershowers likely. Some of the rain will be heavy as the high temperature reaches the low 60s. Clearing, windy and becoming noticeably colder tonight with a low of 36. Some sunshine, breezy and cool tomorrow with an afternoon high of 57. Sunshine will return Thursday with a quick warmup pushing temperatures to unseasonably mild levels again.

Base ideal for Columbia landing

By ROBERT LOCKE
AP Science Writer

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. (AP) — The Rogers Dry Lakebed, destination for Columbia's landing today, is a sun-baked pilots' dream — chosen for the first space shuttle return because there's so much room for error.

And because the weather is so predictably ideal. The landing is due at 10:28 a.m. PST on this giant desert base in the Antelope Valley whose 44-square-mile lakebed airstrip has been at the cutting edge of aviation technology since America's first jets were tested in 1942.

The scene will little resemble the thundering fires that sent the space shuttle soaring above Cape Canaveral early Sunday. The ship will come sailing out of the blue desert sky without power, like a gigantic glider.

Equipped with "elevons" (wing flaps) and speed brakes, the shuttle is the first spacecraft ever designed to return from space to be re-occupied and sent aloft again and again.

Columbia should fly 100 times in its lifetime. Lt. Col. Winston Crandall, commander of the Air Force weather forecasting detachment, said, "We're looking for conditions to be very favorable for a landing," with clear skies and light winds expected. Landing conditions are good here about 350 days a year.

The landing sequence begins about an hour before touchdown, when the astronauts will fire reaction control jets to turn the ship around and, while flying backwards, fire its engines to reduce speed and begin leaving its 172-mile-high orbit.

Somewhere over the Pacific Ocean, Columbia will re-enter the atmosphere, where friction will cook its black belly to temperatures of about 2,300 degrees. The ship is protected by 30,922 insulating tiles whose performance is among the most dangerous unknowns of the mission.

The Columbia will enter U.S. air space near Big Sur, coast over desert towns like Buttonwillow and Mojave, pass over the lake bed at supersonic speed and circle back.

Then, with Young maneuvering through a control stick between his knees, the shuttle will drop steeply to a 27,000-foot runway on the lake bed.

Eventually, civilian shuttles will land back at Cape

Canaveral, but space agency officials are ending the test flights at Rogers Dry Lakebed because the runway is so long and there is room for the spaceship to skid and swerve and still survive. The Cape runway provides a generous 15,000 feet.

Among the steel building's with NASA's logo on the walls, 18 trucks and vans have been waiting at NASA's Dryden Flight Research Center alongside the lake bed.

The recovery convoy, manned by 160 well-rehearsed crew members, will dash onto the lake bed the moment Columbia's wheels stop rolling, about 11,000 feet after it lands at a touchdown speed of about 215 mph.

Denis Bessette, Dryden's deputy shuttle project manager, said the first person to reach the ship will be "a safety man... with a sniffer," who will sample the air to ensure no explosive or poisonous gases are leaking from the ship.

If any are found, a giant, trailer-mounted fan will kick in, sending a 45 mph wind past the shuttle to clear the air.

When safe, hoses from a pair of big trucks will be attached to the rear of the shuttle. One will provide air conditioning to keep the re-entry heat from seeping into electronic systems.

The other will begin purging engine areas and fuel lines of residual gases, especially the highly explosive hydrogen fuel.

If high concentrations are found in the shuttle, NASA says, the astronauts and convoy will leave the area immediately.

A doctor will board the ship to briefly check the crew.

The astronauts will disappear into Dryden for a complete physical about 45 minutes after the landing.

Correction

It was incorrectly stated in the interview with Chauncey Kepford in yesterday's Daily Collegian that the book *Unacceptable Risk* was Kepford's book. The book was written by McKinley Olson and Kepford is mentioned in the book.

Communication skills cure shyness

By MARY ANNE JANCO
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

How many times have you wanted to ask a question during a lecture in the Forum, but just couldn't get up the courage? Or how often have you gone to a party and been unable to start a conversation? Does the thought of giving a speech make you tremble?

If so, you are not alone. Most people are shy in one situation or another. Shyness is not a disease, it is the lack of basic communication skills, said Gerald Phillips, professor of speech communication.

Phillips, who has developed a program to help shy people, said the program does not deal with the psychological aspects of shyness — it teaches specific skills.

"Most shyness is nothing more than the inability to talk effectively," he said. "Whatever shy people feel inside, it's the result of knowing that they are not able to perform the task of talking with others."

Effective communication is a matter of acquiring skills, Phillips said.

The program helps people unable to recite in class to participate in group discussions, handle job interviews or initiate conversation at social gatherings,

ings, he said.

Stage fright, which is the number one fear of Americans in the *Book of Lists*, is another problem common to students who enroll in Phillips's program.

In the program, Speech Communication 200 option D, students learn to set goals, plan and prepare their remarks and carry on a conversation, he said. Social situations are set up in the classroom and students are given assignments.

For example, simulated cocktail parties are held between the students of the different sections. The assignment is for each student to meet three strangers and learn three facts about the people, Phillips said.

"Some students say they don't know what to discuss," he said. "We suggest talking about something in the immediate vicinity such as the weather, sports, fashion or school. We stress that it is perfectly all right to have prepared material," he said.

"We inform students on safe topics and safe places to socialize," he said. "We also help students analyze social situations realistically so they won't feel disappointed or rejected," he said.

Job interviews are also set up in the classroom. Students prepare their responses

to common interview questions, such as "What would you like to be doing 10 years from now?" The answers are rehearsed and delivered as short speeches.

Phillips said, "People who cannot speak clearly and coherently cannot advance on the job."

The program has been in existence at the University for 17 years. The Reverend Laura Muir and Phillips collaborated on the idea for the program at Washington State University while Muir was performing research at a speech and hearing clinic, he said.

Many students came into the clinic who had difficulty talking but no speech defects, he said, and the program was developed to help these people.

"Since the program began, more than 3,000 people have been taught to think through their social relationships and obtain skill at talking with others," Phillips said.

About 200 students, a slightly higher number of which are men, volunteer to go through the program each year, he said. Three sections are offered each term. A substantial number of 13th- and 14th-term students who have apparently been putting off their speech communication requirement have enrolled, he

said. "Most students make at least a little progress, others make giant leaps," Phillips said.

A study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the program over the past five years. More than 1,400 former students were called and questioned about the program, he said. About 85 percent of the students remembered a technique they had learned in class and could tell how they used it in the past week.

"We try to give students a great deal of individual attention," he said. Phillips said the instructors for the program are carefully trained through an internship.

"We want teachers who know the techniques and can demonstrate them."

Observing the classroom provides the most obvious evidence that the program is working, he said. During the first class period, there is dead silence, but by the fifth meeting, people who usually do not talk have created a happy, noisy atmosphere, he said.

Phillips said that no magical cure is offered, but through the program people can acquire a set of techniques for future communication experiences.

Phillips has written a book based on the program, "Help for Shy People," which will appear in paperback within the next six weeks.

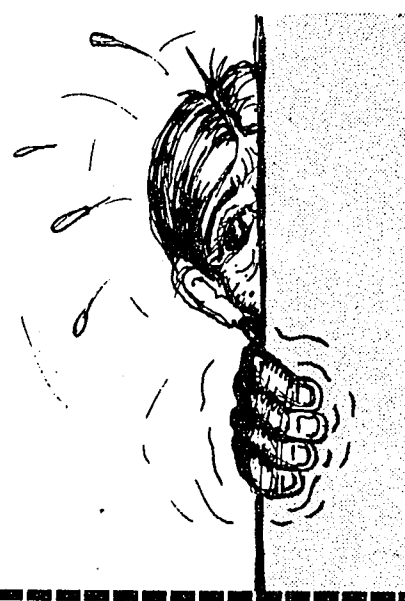


Illustration by Michael Walters

SHYNESS