



State Reps. Gregg L. Cunningham, R-Centre County, left, and Stephen Freind, R-Delaware County, discuss their abortion-restricting bill during debate this afternoon.

State House votes 131-62 for restrictive abortion legislation

By **TIM PETTIT**
 Associated Press Writer
HARRISBURG (AP) — The House voted late yesterday for legislation that would restrict many women's access to abortions in Pennsylvania. After more than 12 hours of heated debate, the House voted 131-62 for a bill that opponents say would make Pennsylvania the toughest state in the nation in which to get an abortion. The abortion language was amended into a Senate-passed bill that was sent directly to the Senate

floor — a strategy supporters say is necessary to avoid having Senate leaders bury the bill in committee. Earlier, the House reversed a previous decision and voted 100-93 to reject an amendment that would have allowed the voters to decide whether the Abortion Control Act should take effect. The bill would make it harder to get an abortion by requiring:
 • A 24-hour waiting period before an abortion. Counseling would have to be provided, pointing out the physical and emotional risks of abortion.
 • A female minor to get one parent's consent for an abortion.
 • Doctors to use an abortion technique most likely to result in a live birth when a well-developed fetus is aborted. A second doctor must be present to save the life of a newborn child.
 • That no abortions be performed in public hospitals and clinics unless the woman's life is endangered or pregnancy results from rape or incest.

A Reagan Christmas gift

Fired air controllers may apply for other government jobs

By **H. JOSEF HEBERT**
 Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan, citing a "tradition that individuals deserve to be treated with compassion," opened the door yesterday for 11,500 fired air traffic controllers to again seek federal jobs — but not in the flight towers.
 "I do not believe that those who forfeited their jobs as controllers should be foreclosed from other federal employment," Reagan said as he lifted a three-year federal hiring ban against the controllers, who launched an illegal strike last August.
 Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis told reporters that none of the dismissed 11,500 individuals would be accepted at the Federal Aviation Administration, where they previously worked.
 He acknowledged that some of the fired workers eventually might work as military controllers. The FAA has picked up some of the slack in its depleted workforce by borrowing from the military.
 Federal personnel officers said the former controllers' job applications would receive the same treatment as those of any other person, but pension and other benefits would be carried over from the time they went on strike.
 Because of employee reductions across much of the federal government, there was a question, however, as to how many jobs would be available — especially at the \$22,500 to \$49,800 a year pay levels the controllers once commanded at the FAA.
 Donald Devine, director of the Office of Personnel Management, said that many of the former controllers might be hired by the Defense Department, where 20,000 additional civilian jobs are expected to open.
 But there are few federal jobs available elsewhere. The normal government attrition rate of about 10 percent outside the Defense Department and Postal Service has been largely countered by Reagan's budget cuts, acknowledged John Scholzen, a spokesman at the Office of Personnel Management.
 The fired controllers "will be treated essentially the



Drew Lewis

same as any other employee that left federal service" when their applications are considered, Devine told reporters. But he said each applicant will be given a background check and those found to have intimidated working controllers or coerced others to strike "would not be determined suitable."
 Reagan's decision to waive the regulations that bar federal employment for up to three years to anyone who engages in an illegal strike against the government came a week after labor leaders urged him to show compassion toward the fired controllers.
 At the meeting Reagan said he would review the matter, but wanted to wait until Lewis returned from Japan. But most labor unions had sought to get the fired controllers back to directing air traffic.

Happy Birthday

A box of gold golf balls evoke a chuckle from President Reagan and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., D-Mass. The golf balls were a gift from the president on the occasion of O'Neill's birthday yesterday. Please see related story, Page 9.



AP Laserphoto

Constantine slips to poor condition

By **BRIAN E. BOWERS**
 Daily Collegian Staff Writer
 Norman Constantine, former Nittany Lion mascot, slipped back from stable condition into poor condition, a spokeswoman for the University of Pennsylvania Hospital said yesterday.
 Earlier yesterday, the phone-a-thon benefiting Constantine, who is in the hospital as the result of an October automobile accident, was cancelled, said Mary Beth Johnstone, the coordinator for the fund-raiser.
 The phone-a-thon, scheduled for Dec. 14 to 17, was cancelled because Constantine's lawyer said Constantine's insurance would cover bills from the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Johnstone said.
 Constantine's insurance covers emergency care and primary hospitalization, so there was some doubt as to whether it would cover his stay at the university's hospital — the second hospital he has been in since the accident, Johnstone said.

"They are 99 percent sure it will cover it," she said.
 The Norman Constantine Fund was set up to help cover his bills if the insurance would not, she said.
 Constantine's no-fault automobile insurance will cover what the health insurance does not. Also, the United Cerebral Palsy Association of Philadelphia, Constantine's employer, will organize some fund-raising drives for his benefit and will put the received money in a trust fund.
 Constantine, Nittany Lion mascot from 1978 to 1980, is "pretty well taken care of for the next few years," Johnstone said.
 Raymond O. Murphy, vice president for student affairs, said that money contributed to the Norman Constantine Fund will be returned to the contributors. When the money is returned, a note will also be sent, which says the money may be recontributed to a scholarship fund sponsored by Delta Chi fraternity to benefit handicapped students.

Panel ponders philosophies of education

By **ROSA EBERLY**
 Daily Collegian Staff Writer
 Their purpose seemed pointed enough. A three-member panel gathered Monday night to discuss the quality of education at Penn State. But after the discussion began, the panel and the audience showed that philosophies of education are by definition complex. The complexity grows in part from the conflict between skills-oriented minds and liberal arts-oriented minds.
 Besides the three panelists, an audience of 13 contributed to the discussion, sponsored by the Forum for Free Religious Thought.
 To begin, panelist Steve Osborn (graduate-business administration) asked how the University can get skills-oriented students interested and involved in a liberal education. An engineering graduate of the University, Osborn said a liberal education is "something that I feel that I've kind of missed out on."
 Osborn said it is difficult to get students interested in a liberal education if they are skills oriented.
 "It's the University that isn't pushing its students to be involved in that way," he said. Stanley F. Paulson, dean of the College of The Liberal Arts and also a panel member, said that although students attend college for a diversity of reasons, Penn State is seen as a place to acquire practical knowledge.

"I know there are students who come to college to have a good time... it's a lot better than working 8 to 5 at some job."
 However, Paulson said, "there are more students who come to Penn State today to get training for a job than for any other reason."
 But 10 years ago, studies show that students who had chosen to attend the University had in mind the acquisition of a philosophy of life rather than a technical skill, Paulson said.
 Paulson said he wonders if mastering a field of technology suffices for a college education.
 "The question of concentration on the singular goal of work capacities... may be a mistake," he said.
 Rather, he said, the goal of the University should be to allow students "to acquire intellectual and social competence."
 Practical education often misses the mark in the long run, he said, because "by and large the preparation (received at college) is for the first job." People often change jobs, and, because many skills can be learned after graduation — once a person is on the job — "the long-range investment may not be as good as it should be."
 Only 20 percent of life is spent on the job, Paulson said, and a strictly technical education may not deal with other areas.
 Intellectual and social competence should teach students how to make decisions on the basis of ethics, Paulson said, because "some of

the greatest risks we face are from others around us."
 Students need more than practical understanding — they need understanding of human nature and other cultures, he said.
 The faculty should be a vehicle of that more obtuse knowledge, said Caroline D. Eckhardt, associate professor of English composition. In addition to disseminating technical or specific information, University faculty have the "responsibility for helping students to get from here to there."
 The multi-faceted responsibility of college faculty includes more than practical skills instruction.
 "Beyond that," she said, "a more subtle but more important responsibility is to... make someone who says 'I want to be an engineer,' see what it means to say 'I want to be an engineer.'"
 In addition, faculty members should unsettle things, and force students to "look at the roads not taken." College should give students the chance to explore things they don't want to do "to make sure their (career) decision is more informed," Eckhardt said.
 Another responsibility of the faculty — one that "might be the one that the faculty does least well" — is to act as role models in the community, Eckhardt said.
 To offer a more general education, the University offers basic degree requirements,

courses that the three panel members agreed could be more effective.
 "(Basic Degree Requirements) don't always do what we want them to do," Osborn said. "If students were required to take a language they wouldn't say, 'I'm taking a language,' they'd say, 'I'm being forced to take a language.'"
 Paulson said that the instructor's attitude — along with the students' attitudes — could decrease the effectiveness of a basic degree requirement course.
 "All a faculty member may do is say 'This is the second course of astronomy and we will cover this area' and never say 'What is it about astronomy that is a different way of examining the universe from what a novelist uses?'"
 "Might it be too much for a philosophy professor to say the way he looks at scientific knowledge differs from the way a scientist does?" Paulson asked.
 However, Osborn said that goal cannot be accomplished in one shot. "It can't be 15 minutes of the first lecture the first day. It has to be 15 minutes every day."
 Instead, he said, a professor could say, "As we learn these new things let's go back and reflect on how this applies."
 "On the other hand, I don't think the professor can stop every day and say 'Why do I look at (things) differently?'" Paulson said.

inside

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weather

Variable cloudiness and windy today with occasional snow showers. High temperature of 28 degrees. Partly cloudy and breezy with flurries tonight. Low temperature of 18. Intervals of clouds and sunshine with the chance of a flurry tomorrow. High temperature of 31.
 —by Mark Slunder