

Jordan seeks definite goals, cautions against 'wish lists'

By PHIL GUTIS
Collegian Staff Writer

Incoming University President Bryce Jordan recently said the implementation of a wide-ranging strategic planning process for the University's development will be one of his priorities when he takes office July 1.

What he hopes to establish, Jordan said, is a process that would formulate specific goals and missions for each University department. Stressing that he would not allow the plans to become "wish lists," Jordan said he wanted to form "hard-nosed assessments of capabilities and needs and hard-nosed assessments of the resources required."

"One of the things I want to very much avoid, and one of the tendencies that exists, is for a strategic plan to consist of a wish list," Jordan said at a news conference in Harrisburg. "Deans and department chairmen and provosts will have to be cautioned that these plans may not be wish lists."

Jordan held a news conference and delivered a speech at the Pennsylvania Association of Newspaper Publishers meeting on June 3 in Harrisburg.

Jordan said he will appoint a director of strategic planning, who would report directly to the president and "work constantly with the planning coordinators in each of the departments and campuses." While planning coordinators do not exist in most departments, Jordan said he had no plans to create such a position — instead, present administrators would be given additional duties.

The planning process will be "ongoing, open-ended and subject to change as it needs to be," said Jordan, who is completing his duties as executive vice chancellor for academic affairs at the University of Texas System.

"We want to establish a format that can set goals and missions for

each unit of the University," the incoming president said.

Jordan emphasized the difference between his strategic planning ideas and the University's "Perspective on the '80s," a document he described as a collection of facts concerning "where Penn State is in the entire spectrum of higher education." The perspective established three broad goals for the University — quality, selectivity and flexibility — but did not set specific plans for attaining those goals.

"One of the deadliest things I know is a set of master plans that are bound into a book and put on a shelf," Jordan said. "This is to be a continuing process, evolving out of Old Main, but bubbling up from the unit level."

For the strategic planning to work, Jordan said, it is essential that the "units out on the firing line tell the president and his staff what they need and what their capabilities are."

Jordan said he hoped to start the strategic planning process by October, adding that it will take at least a year to make the system operative.

In response to a question about the national need for mathematics and science teachers, Jordan expanded on his strategic planning program, saying:

"If the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has a great need in some area of teaching, research or public service, and the capability is not fully realized, then we have to try to make that a high-priority item."

"On the other hand, lest I be misunderstood about this," Jordan continued, "let me say that in some cases where need is moderate, but where a unit of the University has great capability, it may be that we will want to keep that operation going simply because it provides a visibility and perhaps satisfies a need on a national level."

Jordan said he also wanted to look very carefully at the general

education profile of the University.

"I want to be sure that the instruction that undergraduates acquire is first of all the sort that makes them generally educated. And second that it produces a kind of knowledge and skill that is transferable."

The University probably will not experience a large decline in enrollments even though demographic studies foresee a large drop in the number of high school students, Jordan said. But Jordan qualified his statement with several "ifs" that he said could hurt his optimistic view about the University's future enrollments.

If the University continues raising tuition and if the state keeps awarding appropriations that do not keep up with inflation, Jordan said, Penn State could stop growing or begin to lose students.

Referring to University President John W. Oswald's cost cutting moves, which have recycled about \$30 million in the University's budget, Jordan said:

"The question for the future will be at what point cost-cutting will reach essential bone and muscle, and necessitate a reduction in comprehensiveness or quality, or both."

"If that goes on and on, then we have to look to the elimination of programs and I don't think the state's historic land-grant university should be eliminating programs," Jordan said. "It is, by its very definition, a broad-based university. Comprehensiveness is the key to a land-grant university."

Asked about the level of University tuition, Jordan repeated his previous claim that Penn State is still a bargain because it is "without any question, the strongest state university in the northeastern quadrant of the United States."

However, Jordan said he is afraid that because of increasing tuition costs the University will begin to reject qualified students who should attend Penn State.

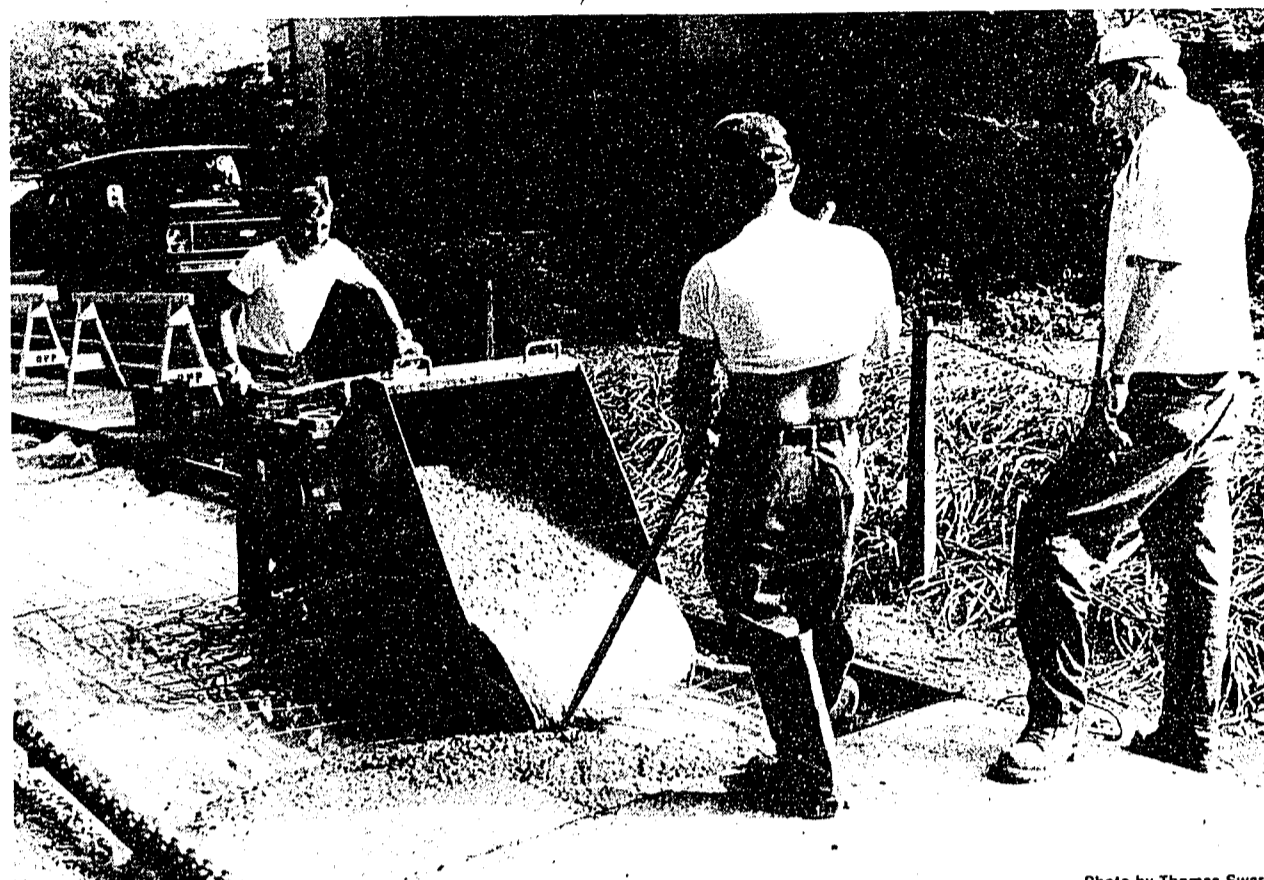


Photo by Thomas Swarr

Sweating it

While students have been enjoying this summer's sun at the University's pool, University employees have been getting their tans in a more vigorous way as they pave the sidewalk in front of Schwab Auditorium.

Supreme Court underscores its 1973 abortion legalization

By RICHARD CARELLI
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court yesterday struck down a host of state and local limits on abortion, reinforcing its 1973 decision which legalized the operation and sparked a moral and political storm which yet rages.

In three separate decisions — resolving disputes from Virginia, Missouri and Ohio — the court declared unconstitutional regulations requiring:

- All abortions for women more than three months pregnant be performed in hospitals rather than abortion clinics.

- That doctors tell women seeking abortions about possible birth-giving alternatives, abortion risks, and that the fetus is "a human life."

- At least a 24-hour waiting period between the time a woman signs an abortion consent form and performance of the medical procedure.

- Aborted fetuses be disposed of in a "humane and sanitary" way.

- That all pregnant, unwed girls under 15 — no matter how "mature" — obtain a parent's consent or a judge's approval before having an abortion.

The court upheld regulations that require medical reports to be compiled for all abortions and require two doctors to be present for abortions performed on women in the final trimester — the last three months — of their pregnancies.

It also ruled that state and local governments may require parental or judicial consent for abortions performed on minors as long as there is a determination in each case about the girl's "maturity" to reach the abortion decision on her own.

The decisions were hailed by "pro-choice" forces and lamented by "right-to-life" advocates.

'These laws were really aimed at denying access to abortion. They were efforts to limit rights to abortion (and) in no way enhanced the health of the women concerned.'

—Jane Gruenebaum, member of the National Abortion Federation

"This is the most far-reaching victory for reproductive rights since the court's 1973 decision which held that women have a constitutional right to choose abortion," said Janet Benshoof, director of the American Civil Liberties Union's Reproductive Freedom Project.

Jane Gruenebaum of the National Abortion Federation called the decisions "just terrific," adding: "These laws were really aimed at denying access to abortion. They were efforts to limit rights to abortion (and) in no way enhanced the health of the women concerned."

Judy Goldsmith, president of the National Organization for Women, said the "consequences for millions of women are positive and profound."

But Douglas Johnson, legislative director of the National Right to Life Committee, said the rulings "demonstrate the extremism of the Supreme Court on the abortion issue."

"Today's decisions underscore the need for congressional action by constitutional amendment or other remedy, and for the appointment of judges who will not impose such an extreme pro-abortion philosophy on the 50 states," Johnson said. "The court has defended the interests of the assembly-line abortion industry."

Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, said the decisions "point up the importance" of the constitutional amendment he is sponsoring that

would reverse the 1973 decision and allow states to outlaw most abortions.

A 1978 attempt by the Akron City Council to impose sweeping abortion regulations led to the high court's key decision yesterday.

Leading a 6-3 majority, Justice Lewis F. Powell invalidated the Akron ordinance in its entirety while emphatically reaffirming the court's 1973 decision that the right to choose abortion over childbirth is a "fundamental" one springing from a woman's constitutional right to privacy.

Americans spend an estimated \$700 million each year for abortions, with more than a million legal abortions performed annually. About three-fourths of those are performed in the nation's 530 licensed abortion clinics.

"Pro-choice" forces most feared court approval of the hospitalization requirement, noting that in many regions no hospital is willing to accommodate women seeking abortions after their first three months of pregnancy.

According to the National Abortion Rights Action League, there are 20 states that may have to scrap their hospitalization requirement for all second-trimester abortions. The states are California, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Campus Loop: Buses will not operate this summer

By GRACE LOMONACO
Collegian Staff Writer

The Campus Loop will not operate during the Summer Session because of a continued financial deficit, said the vice president for business at the University Tuesday.

Emil Parvensky, Undergraduate Student Government president, said USG was not consulted about the decision.

The Centre Area Transportation Authority announced it will not adjust its summer schedule to compensate for the Campus Loop.

In a press release dated Tuesday, Vice President for business Ralph Zilly said, "The Campus Loop always has operated on a restricted schedule in the summer."

The decision to cut summer operation was made because fewer students ride the Loop because of the warm weather. In addition,

fewer students are on campus and a larger gap exists between fares and operating costs, he said.

Zilly said he was uncertain if the deficit would warrant a fare increase in the fall.

The handicapped van will run as usual and continue to respond to calls, Zilly said.

Parvensky said he did not learn of the decision to discontinue the Loop for the summer until after the final decision was made.

Parvensky said he believes the University should have tried operating the Loop for a two-week trial period before making a decision.

Parvensky added that people participating in summer sports camps and conventions are often housed in East Halls and may be inconvenienced.

Kim Zaugg, vice president of the Graduate Student Association, said

she has not heard from people living in Graduate Circle about the decision to shut down the Loop for the summer.

Doug Holmes, assistant supervisor for University Police Services, said he expects to see more drunken driving offenses because of the increase in people driving home from bars.

Holmes said he could not yet estimate if crimes will increase due to more people walking on campus this summer.

Paul Oversier, managing director of Centre Area Transportation Authority, said no changes in CATA's schedule have been made for the summer.

Students living in Graduate Circle and East Halls could take the CATA buses to the west side of campus, he said.

thursday

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weather

Hazy sunshine with a few thundershowers today. High 84. Cooler tonight, with patchy fog. Low 58. Sunny tomorrow. High of 82. Today's sunshine scale is 6. —by Jim Kosarik

fyi

The Daily Collegian will be published Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays this summer.

Health screenings available in Lock Haven

By S.A. MILLER
Collegian Staff Writer

Preliminary health screenings may soon be on the way for Lock Haven citizens who may have been exposed to toxic chemicals while the Drake Chemical Company was operating.

The state Senate yesterday passed an \$82 million deficiency spending bill by a 26-22 vote. The bill, approved by the state House of Representatives by a 193-3 margin last week, includes a \$120,000 appropriations amendment for the screenings which was sponsored by state Rep. Russell Letterman, D-Centre County.

The bill must now be approved by Gov. Dick Thornburgh within 15 days to become a law.

Sen. J. Doyle Corfman, R-Centre County, believes the governor will

approve the bill, a spokesman for the senator said.

If the bill is approved, approximately 2,000 former Drake employees, their spouses and family members who live with them will be tested, along with some Lock Haven citizens.

Dr. Jim Logue of the state Department of Health, said earlier this month that \$120,000 is not sufficient funding to do extensive testing. However, he said urine analyses could be done to detect bladder cancer, a major concern of the former Drake employees.

From 1947 to 1962 Beta-naphthylamine (BNA), a chemical known to cause bladder cancer, was manufactured at the Drake site (then known as Kilsdonk) for use in dyes.

BNA was banned after a 1962 report called attention to the high

incidence of bladder cancer among those who came in contact with the chemical. Kilsdonk closed in 1962 and became Drake. Drake ceased production of BNA but began making Broenner's Acid, which may create BNA as a byproduct in production.

James Lovette, an aide to Letterman and executive director of the House Game and Fisheries Committee, said he believes that based on conversations with state Department of Health officials the list of people to be tested will begin with those who worked directly with BNA. These people include former employees of Kilsdonk and the adjacent Copper chemical plant (now called American Color and Chemical Corp.), which bought the BNA from Kilsdonk.

Following the former Kilsdonk and Copper employees on the

health screening list will be those who were directly involved in the manufacturing of Broenner's Acid. Lovette added that the Senate vote was close because of political considerations concerning appropriations to various state agencies.

Meanwhile, the Environmental Protection Agency continues its remedial investigation of the Drake site to determine a proper cleanup procedure. The EPA will soon begin an investigation for possible dioxin contamination of American Color and Chemical.

EPA spokeswoman Janet Luffy said the dioxin investigations are a result of growing concern with the sources of dioxin contamination.

Dioxin, said to be one of the most toxic man-made chemicals, can be a byproduct of chemical processes in the manufacture of herbicides.

The sites named for the investigation each manufactured a chemical that could produce dioxin as a byproduct.

Luffy said EPA previously believed that dioxin contamination was an isolated problem, occurring mainly in toxic waste dumps.

For about 18 months dioxin testing has been a part of EPA's priority pollutant scan of toxic waste dumps, Luffy said.

"Now we are going back to the manufacturing sites to test," she said.

The EPA is now developing sampling guidelines for the sites. Luffy said the guidelines will be largely site-specific because most of the companies manufactured site-specific chemicals.

Luffy said the EPA contacted the companies to be investigated yesterday to set up sampling dates.