

# PLO bomb kills 4, wounds 46 in Jerusalem

By ARTHUR MAX  
Associated Press Writer

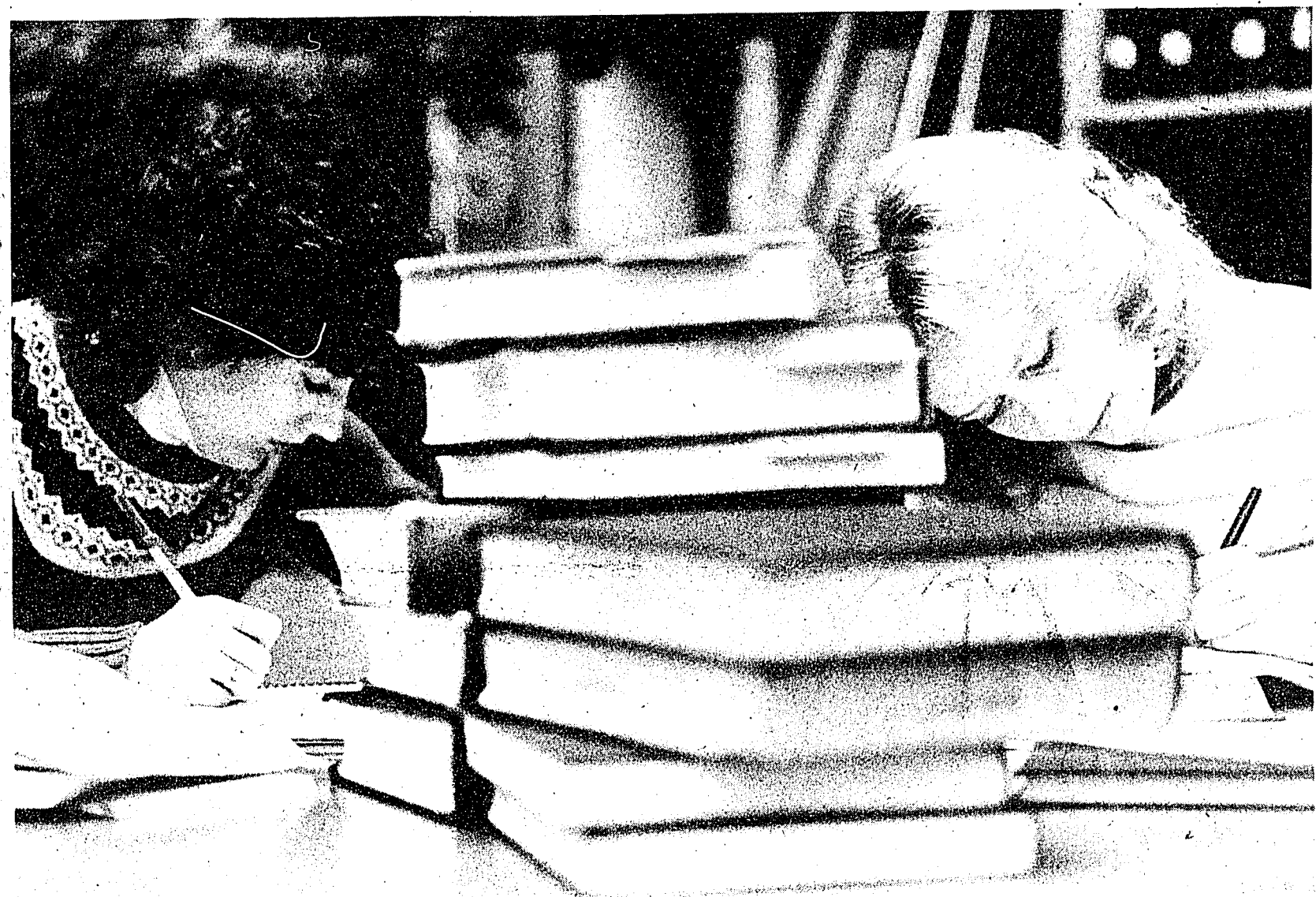
JERUSALEM — A PLO bomb blew apart a crowded bus yesterday, killing four people and wounding 46 in the bloodiest terror attack in Jerusalem in more than five years. The bomb ripped limbs off some passengers and blew away the roof and sides of the bus while it was stopped on Herzl Boulevard linking southern Jerusalem to its western suburbs. One-fourth of the wounded were in intensive care units with serious burns and singed lungs, doctors said. The office of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir vowed "the perpetrators of this wicked assault . . . will not remain unpunished." It was the most serious attack on civilians in Israel since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982 to crush the PLO, and

the worst bombing in Jerusalem since a June 1978 bus bombing that killed six people. The Palestine Liberation Organization in Tripoli, in claiming responsibility for the attack, said, "This operation comes to escalate the actions of the Palestinian revolution against the Israeli occupiers." It also claimed the bus was a military vehicle. Although the PLO claimed it carried out the attack, many followers of PLO chief Yasser Arafat have been trapped in Tripoli, Lebanon by rebels backed by Syria and Libya. Arafat and about 4,000 of his fighters are expected to be evacuated from the Lebanese port city soon. The explosion occurred when the bus was stopped at a traffic light in Jerusalem's Jewish section. It came during a school vacation for Hanukkah, and several children were believed to be on the bus. The blast also damaged another bus stopped at the red light, knocking the driver

and some of his passengers from their seats. Parts of the red-and-white bus were scattered over a 200-yard radius. The roof flew almost 100 yards and landed down the street almost intact. The bomb appeared to have been placed under a seat near the center of the bus. It blew a three-by-six-foot hole in the floor, buckled seats and stripped the paneling off the sides. "It appears that the bomb was very heavy," Transport Minister Haim Corfu told Israel radio. "A heavy package or a big shopping basket like that should have aroused suspicions among the passengers." The bus exploded as it was standing at the Yefe Nof junction, about half a mile from where another bus was destroyed in a blast that killed six people in June 1978. It was two blocks from the apartment where former Prime Minister Menachem Begin is soon to take up private residence.

"I saw the roof and side of the bus fly into the air," said Mahira Rotman, 19, who was walking nearby at the time. She said she saw one small girl lying on the street, her severed arm blown across the street and her face blackened by burns. Amos Masimam, 17, said he was sitting on the back seat of the bus when the bomb went off. "I was just stunned. I couldn't hear anything. I got up and walked off the bus and just fell down. I was doubled over in pain," he said as he waited to be examined in a hospital. Eli Hershkovitz, a news photographer who reached the scene within minutes, said, "There was no screaming or weeping. Passengers were sitting in their seats frozen with shock, blood pouring down their faces." Living under the constant threat of

terrorism, Israelis have an inbred caution of unaccompanied parcels, and buses have in the past been prime targets for bombers. Government-sponsored television advertisements warn citizens to be alert for suspicious objects. In 1978 three bombs exploded on buses in or near Jerusalem, killing a total of 12 people and wounding nearly 100. The last terrorist incident in the city came in 1981, when a hand grenade thrown into a tourist shop in the Old City killed an Italian tourist and wounded 23 others. In Tel Aviv last January, grenades thrown at a bus wounded 12 people. Police say they receive dozens of calls daily from citizens spotting suspicious packages, and several bombs have been found in the past year before they exploded. Police use remote-control robots for handling such objects.



**Hitting the books**  
Bobbi Marr (senior-individual and family studies), left, and Nan Hoffman (junior-health planning and administration), right, study at Pattee as the end of the semester draws near.

## Dorm students may not have to pay for local calls

By KAREN NAGLE  
Collegian Staff Writer

Residence Hall students may be legally exempt from paying local call charges because of a clause in the 1983-84 Housing and Food Services Contract, said Residence Hall Advisory Board director Joyce Darkey last night. As a result, the Association of Residence Hall Students, of which RHAB is a department, voted unanimously to recommend residence hall students be absolved from telephone charges for local calls during Spring 1984. Billing for local phone calls is scheduled to begin in residence halls Jan. 1, 1984. The change is a consequence of an American Telephone and Telegraph divestiture of its 22 Bell operating companies. Darkey said the clause stating "The cost of telephone service is included in your room and board rate," indicates students have already paid for local calls. The contract also states that it is legally binding from the time it is made to the end of Spring Semester. Attorneys have told RHAB and ARHS representatives that students have a legitimate concern regarding additional charges on their phone bills for local calls, she said. Dave Labuskes, president of ARHS, said that regardless of increased costs, the University is

still contracted to provide students with local calls without additional charges. "We're looking at it from the students' viewpoint," he said. "The students were contracted with the University that they would provide that service for us as part of our room and board rate." Jeffrey B. Kuhn, manager of telecommunications for Bell on campus, said if students are exempt from paying charges planned by Bell of Pennsylvania, the University would have to pick up the tab. However, the "University would probably pass the costs on to students," Kuhn said. Darkey estimated campus-wide local call charges would total \$35,000 per month. In another clause in the contract, the University reserves the right to revise or change stated rates, subject to Board of Trustee action. However, attorneys have told the student representatives that the clause possibly could not be used to make up for the University's loss, she said. When the University tried to use the clause in 1978 to charge students for room and board — after officials closed residence halls because of the energy crisis — a court ruled the clause did not apply, the attorneys said. According to the attorneys, an application of the clause seems even weaker in this situation.

# Planning prevents problems in College of Education

*Editor's Note: Following is the third in a five-part series examining the impact of the semester transition on each of the University's 10 colleges, based on interviews with administrators and faculty. Today's stories look at the Colleges of Education, and Engineering.*

By ANITA J. KATZ  
Collegian Staff Writer

Sound planning prevented the calendar conversion from causing many problems, according to faculty members in the College of Education. Several department heads agreed that programs in the college, such as practicums, have actually benefited from the transition.

THE COLLEGES TAKE ON SEMESTERS  
Education

G. Phillip Cartwright, professor and head of the division of special education and communication disorders, said the transition is "moving remarkably smoothly," because of the planning his department did last year. "The planning process was very beneficial," he said. "It gave us a chance to rethink our course curriculums." Because some required courses

are now only being offered once a year, students may have a more difficult time staying in sequence under the semester calendar than they did under terms, Cartwright said. However, the normal progress of most students has not been affected by the change, he added. Cartwright said he believes students benefit from the system because they have more practicum days per semester than per term. Also, the longer semester allows for a "more developmental approach to instruction," he said. Cecil Trueblood, professor and acting head of the division of curriculum and instruction, said he personally likes the semester system because it gives students more time to learn and develop in their classes. Trueblood said he also likes the transition's effect on student practicums. Under the term system, sophomore education majors spent one day a week, for eight weeks, teaching in a local school. Under the new system, students spend 12 days in the public schools. The field experience for juniors and seniors now is more concentrated, Trueblood said. Students teach in area schools five days a week for five weeks of the semester, instead of twice a week for eight weeks of the term, he said. The concentrated practicum gives student teachers a more accurate portrayal of the profession, Trueblood said, and they can become better acquainted with the students. All student teachers have seminar classes at the University in addition to their practicums, he said. Edwin Herr, professor and head of the division of counseling and

educational psychology, said the main problem with the semester transition for the college was its reduction of course flexibility. Because many education courses are sequenced developmentally, students have to plan more carefully to be sure they maintain the proper sequence, he said. Herr said although his department

has experienced some unpredictable enrollments, it has not really been faced with problems. The department had anticipated problems last year and alleviated several of them through careful course scheduling, he said. Henry J. Hermanowicz, dean of the College of Education, said he does not believe the semester

transition has caused major problems in the college. However, the conversion has caused a few minor ones, he said, which have required the college to plan courses more carefully. Hermanowicz said students should know what their program requirements are and should be sure to take their prerequisites for

student teaching at the correct time. The transition has already improved the practicum experience, Hermanowicz said, and he expects the system will show other benefits over time. "The semester system is educationally healthier (than the term system is)," he said.

## Preparation key to semester transition for Engineering

By ANITA J. KATZ  
Collegian Staff Writer

The semester transition "did not cause any problems we did not anticipate," said a faculty member from the College of Engineering. George Eitzweiler, associate professor of electrical engineering, said the college had an adequate amount of time to prepare for the calendar change and consequently was not experiencing many problems. The only problem Eitzweiler saw with the change was some confusion over new course numbers. Several mathematics and laboratory courses were restructured and renumbered last spring for the semester system, he said. The transition has not caused dramatic increases in enrollment, he said, but enrollment in the electrical engineering department has been increasing steadily for several years. Enrollment in the department will be limited to students with a 2.5 grade point

average, he said. Barnes W. McCormick Jr., professor and head of the department of aerospace engineering, also said the semester transition went smoothly for his department. Because the department prepared itself for the change, it is experiencing minimal problems, he said. One problem in the department is overenrollment, McCormick said, but crowded classrooms have been

plaguing several departments in the college for years. McCormick said the transition this year to semesters was similar to the transition to terms more than 20 years ago and that he was glad to be back to the semester system. Robert Barnoff, professor and department head of civil engineering, said he had some trouble adjusting to 50-minute class periods, but his department made a smooth transition to the semester system. Barnoff said the system could cause some problems with course scheduling, but students will stay in sequence if they plan their schedules carefully. In general, Barnoff said he was pleased the University converted to the semester calendar. "I studied under the semester system and I first taught under the semester system," Barnoff said. "I feel from a teaching standpoint and a learning standpoint, the semester system is better," he added. Please see SEMESTERS, Page 12

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weather

Blustery and cold today with occasional flurries. The high will be a brisk 32. Winds will diminish tonight with partial clearing. Low of 19. Partly sunny and cold tomorrow. High near 36. ....by Glenn Rolph