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Employees to receive pay raises Tuesday

By Jack Ingles
Staff Writer

After a two-year wait, eligible faculty and classified staff members at West Virginia colleges and universities will see a portion of a promised pay increase in their Aug. 15 pay check.

Resulting from the third special session of the West Virginia Legislature in June, \$8 million was appropriated for the salary schedule to fund the faculty and staff pay raises at the 30 percent level.

"I am pleased to see that the legislature has been able to find the money to fund the needed salary increases," Herbert Karlet, associate vice president of finance, said. The pay increase includes faculty and staff who were employees of Marshall before Aug. 1 of this year.

The faculty and staff pay raise will be in the form of 30 percent of the difference between current and idea salaries. To calculate the pay raise, one first determines the salary schedule to be used.

The faculty will get the idea salary from the cross section between their classification and years' experience. For example, a professor with five years experience should be making \$29,645.

Once the idea salary has been determined, the current salary is subtracted from it. If the current salary was \$28,000, the difference would be \$1,645. The faculty member with that many years' experience and that classification would receive 30 percent of the \$1,645 as a pay raise which would be \$493.50. The new salary would now be \$28,493.50.

The classified staff's pay increase is calculated in the same manner as the faculty except staff members use the cross between pay grade and years' experience. Once the idea salary is determined, the current salary is subtracted from it. Thirty percent of that difference comprises the pay increase.

While 70 percent of the faculty will notice a pay increase in September, 30 percent will remain unaffected. "The faculty members who will not be receiving pay raises are already earning that amount," Karlet said.

Many faculty members will see their pay increases in September, after they are placed on the Sept. 1 payroll.

Ninety-five percent of the classified staff will see raises next week. The five percent who will not receive raises fall under the same conditions as the faculty members who are not receiving pay raises.

Enrollment hassles won't affect graduation dates — registrar

By Dan Adkins
Staff Writer

Because of an increase of about 18 percent in enrollment figures, many freshmen will find it harder than usual to get into classes they want this fall: 9,477 students had registered for fall courses by the first week of August.

Robert H. Eddins, registrar, said many of the basic requirement courses, such as English, speech, math, and biology, are full for the fall semester. Many freshmen will find themselves signing up for classes they wouldn't normally take until later on in their sequences, Eddins said, adding this will cause no harm or problems with the graduations of incoming freshmen.

"A student's class sequence can be rearranged without doing any harm or causing any delays to the student or his expected graduation date," Eddins said.

Eddins said the influx of students paired with the decrease in faculty has

put Marshall in a bind, but not one serious enough to "start pushing red panic buttons."

"There's no doubt that Marshall and other higher education institutions in the state are having big problems, but things are not as bad as they seem, some of the things have been misinterpreted," Eddins said.

Eddins said the traditional schedule for a freshman — those consisting of classes from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. three days a week — is not easy to arrange.

"If students expects to have their classes in the traditional setup, they may as well dream on because it is not easy to do at Marshall nowadays because of the increase in enrollment," Eddins said.

Eddins said there are more speech classes offered per semester than originally intended, but since speech can be taken at just about any point in a student's sequence, scheduling the class should not be a problem within that student's course of study at Marshall.

Dukakis state manager on campus

Election '88 makes its way to Marshall today as Michael Dukakis' campaign staff arrives on campus at noon.

Julie Gibson, newly appointed director of Dukakis' campaign in West Virginia, will address the Huntington Lion's Club at noon luncheon in the Shawkey Room at the Memorial Student Center. Gibson will be introduced by Dr. Soo Bock Choi, professor of political science.

The luncheon is open to the public. Tickets are \$6 and may be purchased at the door. Following her presentation, Gibson and her staff will be available to interested individuals for informal talks in the Alumni Room at 1 p.m.

Pay increases to take effect Tuesday

In June, the Legislature provided money for 30 percent funding of the faculty/classified staff salary schedules. Pay increases for eligible employees take effect beginning with Tuesday's pay checks.

Salary should be	\$30,000
Current salary	\$20,000
Difference	\$10,000
30 percent of difference	\$3,000
New salary	\$23,000

Graphic by Vina Hutchinson

Three changes made to harassment policy

By Jack Ingles
Staff Writer

Three changes have been made in Marshall's sexual harassment policy and a campus coordinator said she hopes the changes will strengthen the policy.

The changes occurred in the areas of grievance procedures, sanctions, and retaliation or reprisals. "If we ignore sexual harassment, the problem usually gets worse," Queen Forman, affirmative action officer, said, adding that the policy is strong and encourages people to come forward.

The general policy states that any sexual harassment committed by any faculty member, staff member, or student against the aforementioned is against university policy and in violation of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

Sexual harassment includes: graffiti, verbal abuse, rape, leering or ogling, physical assault, sexist remarks, touching, brushing against the victim's body and demands for sexual favors.

A person can file a formal or an informal grievance.

The formal grievance is a written complaint. Once the complaint is filed, a panel, consisting of one student, one faculty member, and one staff member, discusses and makes recommendations on the incident and possible sanctions to President Dale F. Nitzschke, who has the final decision.

An informal complaint identifies the problem and the parties involved.

Any person who believes that she or he has been the victim of sexual harassment should contact the Affirmative Action Office on campus.

"There are no formal actions taken," Forman said. "The person accused of harassment is informed of the problem and possible sanctions that could be taken and is asked to stop."

Any person who believes that she or he has been the victim of sexual harassment should contact the Affirmative Action Office at 206 Old Main, 696-6522.

"The sanctions that could be taken were strengthened," Forman said. Any person who sexually harasses another will be subject to disciplinary action at the discretion of the president in the form of a verbal or written reprimand placed in their file, a negative evaluation, suspension, or termination.

If there is any retaliation or reprisal on the part of the accused, the incident will be considered separate from the original grievance filed.

"The policy was modified to discourage further harassment of individuals," said Forman. "You would be surprised by the number of people that are harassed and take no action." All harassment cases are handled in a confidential manner.

Television to be learning tool with telecourses on WPBY

By Michelle Leonard
Staff Writer

Did you ever want to know about the African way of life and their heritage? Or maybe you've always been interested in the French language and the reasons why it draws one to listen so intently? This information could be easily found in the nearest library, but if that's what it takes, some people would rather not "know" it at all.

Those people would rather watch television.

This fall semester WPBY is once again offering students a variety of telecourses, an opportunity to learn about varied special interests and to actually experience them.

WPBY Channel 33 is providing these telecourses through partnerships with area colleges and universities, including Marshall, beginning August 29. Each credited course is worth two to four credits each and requires students to review a series of television programs, read special features in a text or magazine, and participate in class assignments. A student also gets the feel of what it takes to produce and put together a series of programs by involving oneself in the research itself, explained Bill Russell, WPBY's Director of School Services.

Seven courses will be offered: "Brain and Mind Behavior," "The Business File," "Economics USA," "French in Action," "The Africans," "Health," and "Out of the Firey Furnace." Each course is worth two to four hours of credit.

Seven telecourses will be offered during the fall semester: "Brain and Mind Behavior," "The Business File," "Economics USA," "French in Action," "The Africans," "Health," and "Out of the Firey Furnace." Each course is worth two to four hours of credit.

"The Africans," "Health," and "Out of the Firey Furnace," a story of metals and minerals. The telecourse will be aired during the fall semester.

More information concerning the telecourses can be obtained from Bill Russell at 696-6630 or Dr. Dorothy Johnson at 696-6786.

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Pledge drives to take on new look at WPBY

By Dan Adkins
Staff Writer

Pledge drives are the most successful way of making money, according to WPBY's public information director.

Sally Carico said of the \$334,000 raised last year through WPBY's pledge drives, about one-fourth came from donations made by local viewers. The remaining was obtained from state funds and the federal government's public broadcasting funds.

"Usually we set a goal of \$325,000, which is what we have done for the upcoming fiscal year. However, last year we raised far more than we had expected," Carico said. "Also, we budget for the amount we're going to get."

Carico said WPBY is refining the pledge drives by having professionals do the makeup of those in front of the camera, airing programs on time instead of waiting until the phones are ringing, and giving information concerning the programming rather than begging for donations.

Carico said fraternities and local organizations are very helpful in making the pledge drives a success because they are the ones who really put forth the effort to work with the pledge

WPBY is refining its pledge drives by having professionals do the makeup of those in front of the camera, airing programs on time instead of waiting until the phones are ringing.

drives even in the early hours of the day.

Carico said WPBY also has discontinued its giving of gifts for certain amounts of donations. "We would like to think that people are donating for the programming and not for the gift," Carico said.

Upcoming fundraisers include a live dance show entitled 'Let's Dance' to be broadcast August 19 from WPBY's studio and will include winners of local dance competitions along with former WKEE disc jockey Jack O'Shea as host.



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PERSPECTIVES

'Crucial test' puts shuttle program back on track

Cape Canaveral, Fla. (AP) — Space shuttle Discovery roared to life on the launch pad today as NASA ignited its main engines in a crucial 22-second test leading up to the first U.S. manned space mission since the Challenger disaster two and a half years ago.

NASA officials pronounced the test a success.

"It's a clear demonstration that Discovery is a very good bird," said Thomas E. Utsman, director of shuttle management, after the firing that checked modifications to the engines and other systems with ground-shaking fury and a

V-shaped steam cloud.

Robert Crippen, deputy director of shuttle operations, said a firm launch date would not be set until the test data is thoroughly analyzed and a small gas leak in a thruster system discovered several weeks ago is repaired.

"I still think we have a shot at late September," Crippen said at a news conference.

Crippen said the only question mark was a possible leak of nitrogen gas where fuel lines join the external tank. But he also pronounced the firing a "a super test" and said: "We have seen

nothing today that would delay the march toward launch."

The firing, delayed five times in two weeks by leaks and other mechanical problems, was critical to certifying the shuttle for the first post-Challenger launch. Many officials believe the liftoff will won't come until October.

At the end of today's near-flawless countdown, the three main liquid fuel engines on the delta-winged spaceship flashed to life. The launch pedestal was engulfed in steam as the fiery exhaust collided with protective water pouring over the base.

A thunderclap rolled across the Kennedy Space Center as the engines, fed by liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, generated thrust equal to the energy output of 23 Hoover Dams.

"Super job, super team," NASA administrator James C. Fletcher told the launch team following the test.

"It was a very smooth countdown; the team and the hardware all worked successfully," Forrest S. McCartney, director of the Kennedy Space Center, told the team. "It's been a long night, but it sure ended right."

Woman vows to fight for her pit bull in state Supreme Court

Morgantown (AP) — A pit bull that attacked a 9-year-old girl will be destroyed unless its owner can convince the state Supreme Court to hear her case, a judge ruled Wednesday.

Monongalia County Circuit Judge Larry Starcher ruled that Jeannine Molisee, 24, was in contempt when she failed to appear in court last week as part of her appeal of a magistrate's order to kill the dog, named Sheba, after it was found to be vicious.

"The court is of the opinion that you did have notice that your trial was scheduled for Aug. 5," Starcher said during a 45-minute hearing Wednesday. "Accordingly, the court finds you in contempt. ... The court further finds that the previous order is in effect."

"I'm going to take it to the Supreme

Court," said Molisee, who represented herself at the hearing.

"I don't think it was a fair. They wanted this to happen because they know if I had a jury trial I would have won."

Starcher's secretary and an administrative assistant in the Monongalia County prosecutor's office testified that Molisee's case appeared on an appeals docket that was mailed to her at the end of July.

But Molisee contended she never received the document and said she was told by court officials during a telephone conversation that her trial would be held in September.

"I've always showed up for the trials," Molisee told Starcher. "The trial is for me and the dog. I love that dog."

Energy Department helps coal companies study acid rain

Pittsburgh (AP) — The U.S. Department of Energy said Wednesday it will help two companies finance the testing of coal burning techniques that could reduce air pollution associated with acid rain.

Processes developed by NOXSO Corp. of Library and Cottrell Environmental Services of Somerville, N.J., simultaneously remove sulfur and nitrogen oxides from smokestack emissions, said Energy Department spokeswoman Mary Jo Zacchero.

Both pollutants harm plants, fish and buildings.

"Both of these systems promise to be smaller, less expensive and more efficient" than current pollution controls, Ms. Zacchero said.

NOXSO, along with M.K. Ferguson

Co. and W.R. Grace & Co., plans to test its process at Ohio Edison's coal-fired power station in Toronto, Ohio. The \$6 million project, expected to begin in the fall, will burn high-sulfur Ohio coal and will take two and a half years to complete. NOXSO said.

Cottrell's \$4 million project will be conducted at the Riley Stoker research facility in Worcester, Mass., and at a facility owned by KVB Inc. in Irvine, Calif.

The Energy Department's contribution to the projects will be decided in contract talks, but the department said it expects to pay for about half of NOXSO's test and 80 percent of Cottrell's. Ohio also will help fund NOXSO's work and Illinois will help Cottrell.

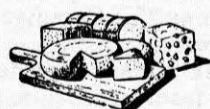
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OPINION



The long hot summer Environmental issues confront a planet poised for disaster....

"Nature encourages no looseness, pardons no errors." - Ralph Waldo Emerson

Hovering over the earth today are an array of manmade chemical pollutants that have, in effect, sealed in much of the heat from the sun causing an overall rise in world temperatures. Thus far, 1988 is the hottest year in recorded history and it doesn't look to be the last. According to James Hansen, one of the nations leading climatologists with NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies, there is a "99 percent" certainty that the Greenhouse Effect is upon us.

It works much the same way that the greenhouse in your neighbors back yard does. Glass from the greenhouse allows sunlight and heat to enter, but not escape. The same thing is happening today except that instead of dealing with glass and plants, we are dealing with pollution and people.

Of the chemicals (or gases) most responsible for the Greenhouse Effect is carbon dioxide. CO₂ itself accounts for half of the global warming. The release of CO₂ into the atmosphere comes mostly from the burning of oil and ... coal. To make matters even worse, man is systematically destroying rain forests which naturally absorb CO₂. Other gases includ-

ing methane, chlorofluorocarbons, and nitrous oxide, which comes from car emissions, all add to the effect.

Closely related to the Greenhouse Effect is the Earth's ozone layer — a paper-thin security blanket that surrounds the planet and guards against harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's), the same chemicals that are helping produce the Greenhouse Effect, are also eating away at the planet's delicate ozone layer. CFC's are found in plastic foam, fast food containers, aerosol cans (deodorants), refrigerators, and air conditioners. When released into the atmosphere, they begin to eat away at the Earth's protective ozone layer.

"It is totally unequivocal and straightforward," says atmospheric chemist James Anderson of Harvard University. "There would be no ozone hole without fluorocarbons."

In May, Anderson met with 200 researchers from nine countries in Snowmass, Colo., and reached a consensus that CFC's are causing the ozone hole.

Today, experts warn that these two environmental phenomena are working together to produce a number of grave consequences. The list of scientific predictions are alarming to say the least:

- Global warming produced by the Greenhouse Effect would cause sea

levels to rise as water molecules expand.

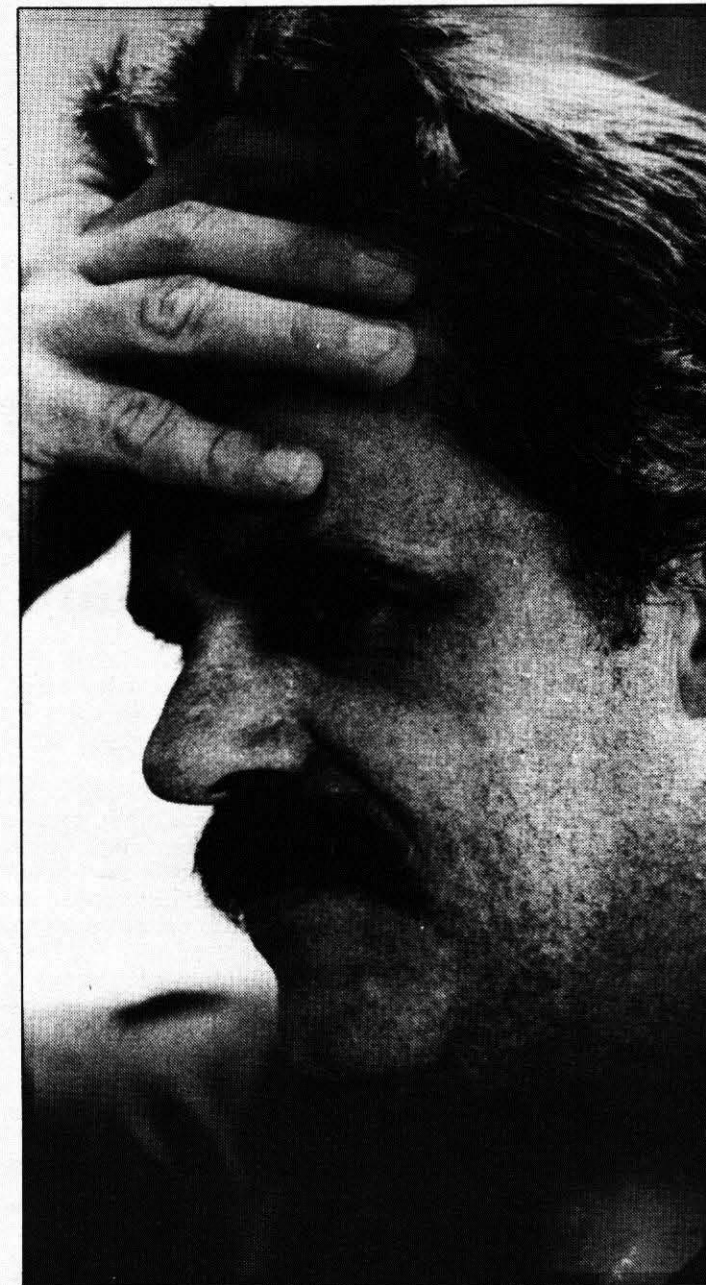
- Ultraviolet heat passing through the hole in the ozone layer would melt glaciers and polar ice causing sea levels to rise by as much as four feet by the year 2050. Areas throughout the world, including Florida, would be subject to oceanic flooding. As many as 40 million homes worldwide could be lost.

- In the United States, the corn and wheat belts would dry up following a 40 percent decline in rain fall.

- Increased UV rays would induce mutations in the organisms that anchor the food chain of the world's oceans.

- Increased UV rays would not only produce more incidents of skin cancer, but would also tear down our immune systems, leaving us defenseless against infectious diseases.

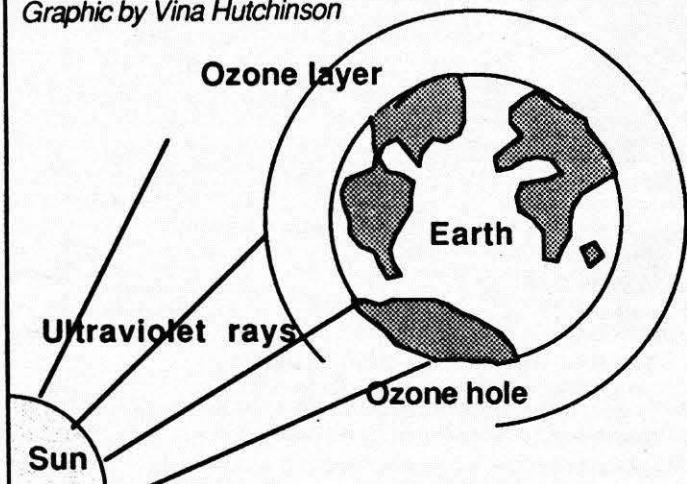
Answers to the dilemma are far from simple. Serious conservation efforts are called for and include, among other things, a 60 percent reduction in fossil emissions — namely oil and coal. Areas such as West Virginia, for example, would be hard hit. However, if we continue to contemplate the benefits of the present without regard for the future, then perhaps the world we pass on to our children will possess no future at all.



Above: Don Damron, a Marshall University staff employee, feels the effects of the long hot summer. Above right: America has become an excessive, wasteful society. Evidence of such waste exists in our consumption of paper, in particular, the amount

The Ozone Hole

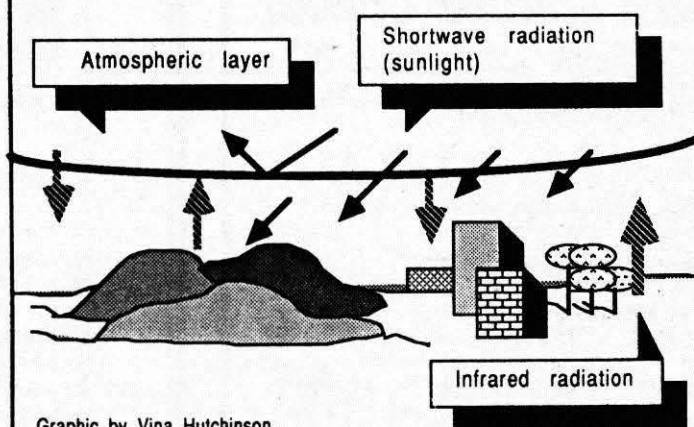
Graphic by Vina Hutchinson



A hole about the size of the United States has developed in the ozone layer over Antarctica. Scientists, who say the ozone was destroyed when man-made chemicals attached themselves to polar ice clouds, discovered the hole in September 1987.

The Greenhouse Effect

Sunlight heats the surface of the Earth after entering the atmosphere. This heat, released into the atmosphere as infrared radiation, is absorbed by a layer of carbon monoxide, dust, and water vapor. The layer creates a "blanket" that reflects some of the heat back to the surface. This reflection is known as the greenhouse effect. Scientists believe that changes in the Earth's climate are due to increases in carbon monoxide and other pollutants.



Graphic by Vina Hutchinson

Lesson learned

By Dr. Richard J. Bady
Guest Commentary

Once upon a time there were 10 farmers who each had 10 cows. The farmers all lived around a great and bountiful pasture. No one owned the pasture, but they all shared it. The pasture became known as The Commons, and all the cows grazed there freely.

Each of the farmers made a decent living, but one day one of the farmers thought, "If I were to add 10 more cows to my herd, I would double my income. The 10 cows would put an extra burden on the commons, but that is a small extra burden and it will surely have no effect." So he added 10 cows and became very successful.

Soon, other farmers began to think along similar lines. Some added more cows and prospered accordingly. However, some farmers began to notice that each cow was not producing as much milk as it used to. The pasture was not as bountiful and there seemed to be fewer birds.

"But birds are not productive," said one of the richer farmers. "And besides, with my 20 cows, I'm making more money than ever before."

But another farmer said, "There are too many cows

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OPINION/2



University staff
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of junk mail that each citizen receives on a daily basis. Right: Factories throughout the nation pump unseen, unmonitored pollutants into the air that produce such environmental nightmares as acid rain, the ozone hole, and the greenhouse effect.

The conservation ethic

The conservation ethic in America started long before the Carter administration and the energy crisis of the late 1970s. It isn't entirely possible to pinpoint exactly where the ethic was born, but many experts site the mid-1800's and, in particular, the writings of Emerson, Thoreau and other transcendentalists as the basis for an environmental awareness. It was Thoreau who proposed that each town should set aside land where children and adults could enjoy the unspoiled beauty of nature.

Today, some 150 years later, America faces more ethical questions concerning the environment than ever before. Issues including acid rain, oceanic dumping, toxic waste, landfill problems and the near-extinction of our national symbol for freedom confront us.

Today, more than ever, America must re-subscribe to the conservation ethic. Alternatives such as solar energy must be explored and made feasible. In addition, the recycling of paper, aluminum, glass, and plastic must be undertaken if we, as a responsible nation, hope to survive.

urned in 'Tragedy of the Commons'

on The Commons. We need to pass a law that limits how many cows there can be."

"Undue government regulation!" said the rich farmer. He went on to tell his workers that they should oppose any such rule because it would surely drive him out of business and they would all lose their jobs.

"Let's do a study of the problem," said another farmer, and all agreed to calculate the costs and benefits of grazing on The Commons.

One of the farmers was suspicious of this approach and said, "The benefits we gain from The Commons are easy to calculate, but the costs are more subtle. We may not even notice some of these costs until later. How can we count the value of the birds and other creatures in The Commons?" But this farmer was ignored because he was so obviously impractical.

As time passed, The Commons became more and more overgrazed. Only the farmers with the largest herds were able to prosper. At times, a certain farmer would stand up and demand that something more needed to be done, but the richer farmers would always say: "Wishy washy idealism!" or "Government interference!" Additionally, few of the politicians were willing to recommend anything....This is the end of the story, but of course it really isn't.

This classic allegory, *The Tragedy of the Commons*, symbolizes most environmental dilemmas. We all share the clean air, clean water, and bountiful earth. We share it common. But we are overburdening our common environment because each individual, each corporation, tends to view the world through narrow self-interests. Every polluting factory can rightfully claim that their contribution to the problem is tiny.

Addressing the problem locally, it is well-known that the air quality in the Tri-State area is poor. Some don't notice it. Some have simply resigned themselves to live with it. For those who stand up and call for improvements, there is usually an excuse.

An editor with *The Herald-Dispatch* has argued that if local corporations cannot meet pollution standards, then those standards should be changed. Local corporations fill the community with public relations people and gimmicks to maintain their power over politicians. But who speaks for The Commons? Who speaks for the clean air and water?

As long as short-term self-interests govern our lives, The Commons will deteriorate. There is seldom a dramatic disaster looming, for if there were, we would probably act. The tragedy of The Commons is more subtle than that.

Jack
Houvouras

Editor



Ashland Oil:

Do people or profits come first?

It was during the spring of 1987, in an American Literature course, that I was first exposed to some of the greatest minds in literary history. It was there that I studied writers who fell under the category of *Symbolic and Ethical Idealism*, many of whom wrote of the beauty and truth to be found in nature. Of the many ideals gained from that one course, perhaps the search for truth, in all things, was the most enlightening. I carried out of that one classroom a new set of ethical values and a profound respect for nature that would, I hoped, last a lifetime.

The first challenge to these ideals came recently when I was asked by a friend to give my opinion of the Ashland Oil/Kenova dispute. I studied the problem from afar, trying to derive some truth out of what I saw. After a great deal of careful reading and reflection, I developed some personal philosophies that seemed applicable not only to Ashland Oil, but most other businesses as well.

Historically, it is a long standing controversy that pits the conservative big business faction against the liberal environmentalists. In each instance, the two groups are working for a common goal — to save something. The environmentalists work to save the land; big business to save money. There is nothing wrong with each respective goal as long as such groups are not blinded by purpose. However, since nothing blinds like money, history dictates that it is traditionally big business that falters.

To compensate for this lack of vision, the community is ultimately subjected to the big business mentality. ... simply stated as: *If I, as a company, employ more than 50 men or women, I am considered to be an invaluable provider of jobs and, subsequently, am free from all forms of public scrutiny.*

Instead of simply conforming to regulations, big business chooses to cut costs, thereby increasing profits. When accidents happen or questions are raised, business falls back on the public relations arm of the corporation — an army of men and women who are mostly used to smooth over external problems. However, such money spent on P.R. salaries should be applied to proper clean up procedures involving chemicals and waste, not television and newspaper.

Solutions to these problems are not easy, especially in a profit-minded society. The duty of enlightenment seems to have fallen into the hands of the environmentalists, who have, as their greatest strength, truth. Truth resides in those who search for that which is right. ...something not yet realized by those working in big business.

Quotable

"I love to think of nature as an unlimited broadcasting station, through which God speaks to us every hour, if we only will tune in." - George Washington Carver

"How far must suffering and misery go before we see that even in the day of vast cities and powerful machines, the good earth is our mother and that if we destroy her, we destroy ourselves?" - Paul Bigelow Sears

BOR extends limit to prove immunization to 2 semesters

By Jack Ingles
Staff Writer

The Board of Regents has extended the required time for incoming freshmen to show proof of immunization records from one semester to two.

"The BOR policy has been in effect since January of 1988," Kenneth Blue, associate dean of student affairs, said, adding Student Health Services will offer immunization shots to students who need them, with the medicine to be provided by the Cabell County Health Department.

After the two-semester limit ends, students who do not show proof of measles or rubella immunization can theoreti-

cally be withdrawn from the university. However, there has not been a problem with students complying with the policy. "Only eight of 500 students refused to comply with the BOR policy this past spring," said James W. Harless, director of admissions.

"The new policy has some weaknesses," Blue said. The BOR policy does not apply to students who were enrolled before spring 1988 and to students who move on-campus from off-campus housing.

"Through the BOR policy many students could be immunized," Blue said. "This is a needed program so as to prevent any further outbreaks of disease."

Task force to study possibility of extending office hours

By Jack Ingles
Staff Writer

A task force will be appointed this fall to study the university's regular office hours and to make recommendations for changes in those hours to make access to campus services easier for students.

"Because of the increased average age of students and the number of working students, the present hours seem to be inconvenient," Nell Bailey, vice president of student affairs, said. The task force will determine the feasibility of accomodating older students, she said.

The task force will be chaired by Bailey and consist of members of the faculty

and administration. "The goal is to complete the study by the end of the fall term but it may last the entire year," Bailey said. "There may also be a questionnaire and hearings in which students can state their opinions."

Any students who wish to make recommendations may write to Bailey at 115 Old Main. She said she will attempt to address the concerns raised in letters she receives.

The task force will also investigate the concept of flex time at other universities that are similar to Marshall. Flex time allows staff personnel to adjust the time they work, as long as they work seven to eight hours a day.

Disability no obstacle to professor's success

By Jill Zegeer
Staff Writer

Violet C. Eash was told in high school that she would have to be six feet tall and weigh 200 pounds to teach in public schools.

"It was a way of making a point," said Eash, associate professor of counseling and rehabilitation at Marshall. "People thought I wouldn't be able to do it. They wanted me to be a children's librarian because I'm short."

Eash was stricken with rheumatoid arthritis at the age of three. The severity of the arthritis and the pain medication stunted her growth and left her handicapped.

Eash didn't listen to the people who told her she couldn't teach. Today she teaches 12 hours of counseling and rehabilitation classes at Marshall and is a in crises intervention and substance abuse counselor.

Her activities extend into social service organizations off-campus. She is chairwoman of the Huntington Human Rights Commission as well as a board member of Cammack Children's Center, Goodwill, Huntington Center for Independent Living, the Division of Rehabilitation Services and Time Out, a shelter for runaway teen-agers.

Eash said she serves on these boards and does counseling work so that "I

know what the current human condition is. That way I know what I'm teaching.

"It's also to help students to get jobs and internships. It's much easier to place students if I know what an agency is about."

Eash said, "The only way to keep current is to get out there and do some counseling. I see a lot of professors get stale, real stale and I don't want that to happen to me."

Her goals are "to be a better teacher than I am today."

Jennifer Stone, a Point Pleasant senior majoring in counseling and rehabilitation, said she is "totally amazed by Eash's dedication to her students and the community. She cares immensely about her students."

If Eash could give one message to disabled young people it would be for them to "make it easy for people to help them. If strangers offer to help, such as opening a door, and you say no, they might not try to help the next handicapped individual that they meet.

"Many handicapped people have chips on their shoulder which makes it worse and they then blame the public for having a bad attitude," she said.

Eash said she enjoys singing and playing the piano in her spare time. She has also gone on white water rafting trips with her students.

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SPORTS



Deficit could be erased by next year, Moon says

A potential revenue shortfall of \$568,000 has been herded off by Marshall's Athletic Department, according to Athletic Director Lee Moon, who said the AD closed the 1987-88 fiscal year with a deficit of only \$183,455.

"We were able to reduce the deficit through the implementation of a combination of cost reduction and revenue enhancement measures," said Moon. Moon, who is now working on the current fiscal year, predicts that by June 1989, there will be no deficit at all.

Some of the key initiatives that were taken to cause the reduction were:

- A special "Help the Herd" fundraising campaign, which even generated additional revenue, was conducted.

- Athletic department expenditures were monitored to reveal where cost savings were attainable.

- A review of the athletic organizational structure was complied to show areas where economics could be realized.

- Payroll costs were reduced by transferring positions and consolidating responsibilities. This did result in an overall reduction in staff personnel, Moon said.

"Lee Moon and his staff have done an absolutely first rate job in bring-

Lee Moon

"We were able to reduce the deficit through the implementation of a combination of cost reduction and revenue enhancement measures."

Athletic Director

ing the Athletic Department financial situation under control in less than five months," Nitzschke said, who added that he is confident Moon will have the department in the black by the end of the current fiscal year.

Since costs were reduced significantly during the latter part of the past fiscal year, Moon will not have to use 1988 football ticket revenues to pay 1987-88 obligations. Additional measures, which will be implemented for this fiscal year, will lead to the elimination of the deficit, Moon said.

These additional measures include: a "no-frills" budget which will reduce payroll and team traveling expenses, a new ticket management computer system, and a weekly reporting system to monitor expenditures that will also permit timely budget adjustments.

Sports Editor's Backlash

Take note, WVU!

This is in response to a West Virginia University editorial that was reprinted in the Aug. 10 "Voice of the People" section of *The Herald Dispatch*.

We at Marshall are sick and tired of taking a back seat to the rednecks at WVU. You stated in your editorial that just because we had "one good" season we don't need a new stadium. BULL! We have had four straight winning seasons and made a trip to the national championship game. Can WVU say the same? How many post season games did the WVU football program participate in last year? At last count Marshall had four.

The fact is Fairfield Stadium is a structurally unsafe ancient relic and has been condemned once before. Frankly, we didn't hear any concern for professors' pay checks when it came time to build a stadium at WVU.

Narrow-minded individuals such as those who wrote the editorial are perhaps the main reason why the state is in such financial duress. After all, isn't Arch Moore a WVU graduate?

Just because we get overdue recognition from the state government, you have to cry foul. Appropriately we hope those at WVU are GREEN with envy! And thanks for the free publicity.

You are no longer the elite of the state, so move over and let some real class take over!

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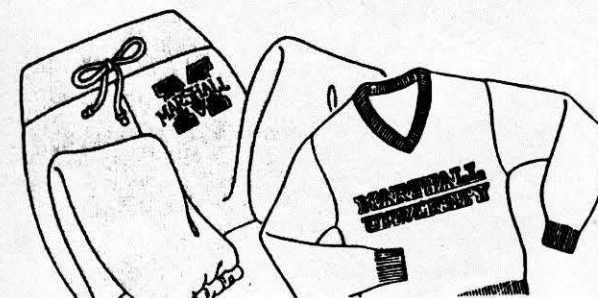
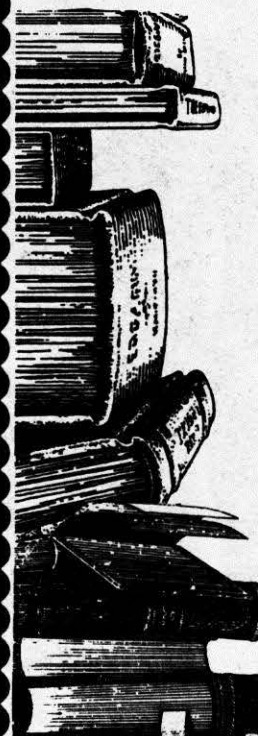


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BREAK

Hip, hip, and more hip

Fall fashions to blend traditional Ivy League with novelty looks

By **Vina Hutchinson**
Managing Editor

Traditional looks and fabrics will compliment Ivy League looks of the past when fashion hits college campuses this fall.

Denim will continue to be the cornerstone of the campus wardrobe, although the denim will be darker, no longer faded by stonewashing and acidwashing as it has been in previous years. Fashion also is moving away from standard five-pocket styles and experimenting with new seam and pocket treatments. Novelty waistbands will be hip as more fashion attention is showered on body shapes. Jean jackets will be fuller on top and slimmer at the waist.

Plaid is definitely in this fall. The tartan plaid skirt is one of the central building blocks of the campus woman's wardrobe for the season. Teamed with a white shirt with plaid trim or one of the new cropped sweaters or jackets, it goes beyond the traditional and redefines its personality for a new audience.

Lucille Klein, fashion director of the Women's Division at J.C. Penney, said, "The silhouette of women's fashions is more feminine, with softer shoulders and rounder lines. Many important ideas for young women's fashions come from menswear, but this is a far cry from the man-tailored look of a few years ago. It's more fluid and distinctly feminine."

Men's wardrobes will utilize tried-and-true traditionalism and fashion novelty in making statements for the season. Like women, campus men are placing a great deal of stock in classic woven shirtings, particularly plaids and stripes, but the patterns are executed in new colorations and combined with fancy sweaters for a fresh, forward look.

Randy Ronning, fashion director of the Men's Division at J.C. Penney, said, "The winning ticket this fall for a young man's wardrobe is a combination of aviator-influenced sportswear, textured and patterned sweaters and slacks for dress, along with denim jackets and jeans with the latest in detail and styling."



Bottom photo: Trumpet-style tunic top with knit pants will stand out for any roll call. Top photo: Black canvas bomber jacket gives its wearer an aviator look that's anything but uniform.



Below: Classic white shirt and dark pants are always a fashionable combination. Left: Denim jackets and jeans sport a new look for fall. Jackets will be roomier and taper at the waist, while jeans will feature such items as drop pleats, front seams, and novelty waistbands.

Photos courtesy of J.C. Penney

