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Thursday
Aug. 6, 1992

MARSHALL UNIVERSITY

THE PARTHENON

Volume 92
Number 107

"You sometimes have to give them a little extra incentive to stay. When you get the person you get, you have to invest to get them to stay. That's a great investment."

— Dr. Dale F. Nitzschke

MU paid administrator's rent for 1 year

By Kevin D. Melrose
Editor

Despite her \$60,000 salary, the vice president for multicultural affairs lived in a residence hall guest apartment for more than a year — and the university picked up the tab.

Parthenon editors uncovered the expenditure during a search of university purchase orders last month. Shortly after editors began their investigation, university administrators ordered a halt to the search.

According to university records, Dr. Betty J. Cleckley lived in the Twin Towers West guest apartment from Nov. 27, 1989, to Dec. 17, 1990, at a cost of \$290 a month.

She was hired in fall 1989 to fill the newly created multicultural affairs position.

Cleckley said last week she couldn't remember how long she had lived on campus, but she only did so until she could find another place to live.

"When I finally was able to get what I thought was a suitable place to live, I



Cleckley
vice president
for multicultural
affairs:
Lived in
apartment at
university's
expense



Neel
former vice
president for
finance:
Nitzschke says
he lived in
apartment
when he first
was hired



Nitzschke
former
university
president:
Says funds
spent for rent
was "money
well-invested"



Scott
former vice
president for
institutional
research:
Also lived in
apartment
when he first
was hired



Smith
former vice
president for
academic
affairs: Lived
in apartment
while she
looked for
permanent
home

pense] is common ... the opportunity doesn't present itself that often."

Linda Bowen, assistant director of auxiliary services, said the apartment had been used by other administrators when they first came to campus.

"I don't know how common it was. It was guest housing for an administrator."

Dr. Dale F. Nitzschke, former university president, signed the purchase orders paying for Cleckley's rent.

He said Wednesday that at least three other administrators have lived in the apartment: Harry Neel, former vice president for finance; Dr. Keith Scott, former vice president for institutional advancement; and Dr. Carol Ann Smith, former vice president for academic affairs.

"That was common practice," he said from the president's office at the University of New Hampshire in Durham. "That's very common for universities throughout the land. It's sometimes used as a recruiting tool."

Please see RENT, Page 2

Grievance could end in lawsuit

By Greg Collard
Managing Editor

Although a grievance by 12 Marshall employees has been denied three times, Staff Council President Sherri Noble said her organization will support their cause as the case moves to a higher level.

"We believe they have a grievance. We believe they are right," she said. "It's possible if we get the right information ... there has been discussion of a class action suit."

The grievance, filed in late 1990 by six building engineers, four carpenters, a locksmith

and a building service worker, alleges employees at West Virginia University earn higher salaries for the same positions.

Employees are requesting equal pay with their counterparts at WVU.

That plea was rejected July 16 by the University of West Virginia System Board of Trustees, despite a contrary ruling the previous month by Hearing Examiner Betty Caplan.

In her ruling, Caplan said the pay system is illegal because it violates a 1986 law mandating a revised uniform classification system for em-

ployees.

On July 18, a petition requesting that BOT Chancellor Charles Manning visit Marshall to explain the decision was signed by 350 classified staff.

Manning temporarily substituted his visit with a three-page letter to all classified staff the following week.

The letter stated: "simply because the titles are the same or similar does not, by itself, mean that the level of responsibility is the same or that the salary must be the same to be 'uniform and equitable.'"

However, that and other

reasons in the letter did not satisfy Samantha Erickson, an organizer with the West Virginia State Employees Union, which represents the 12 employees.

"I wasn't really happy. The way I see it, a gardener here is the same as a gardener there... How can you make a distinction if everything is under one university system?"

Erickson said a beginning gardener at Marshall earns between \$19,000 and \$20,000, while one at WVU earns about \$24,000.

Please see LAWSUIT, Page 2

▼ GRIEVANCE

■ The grievance, filed in late 1990 by 12 Marshall classified staff members, complains that their counterparts at WVU receive higher wages.

■ In June, a hearing examiner ruled in favor of the employees.

■ On July 16, the BOT rejected the examiner's ruling.

■ By July 18, 350 classified staff had signed a petition for the chancellor to come to Marshall to explain the decision.

Jury selection begins today in rape case

There was a motion hearing Wednesday afternoon to continue the trial for Emmitt McCrary, the man accused of the Feb. 8 abduction and sexual assault of a 20-year-old female Marshall student.

Jury selection begins today and the trial is scheduled to convene Monday, according to Prosecuting Attorney Chris Chiles.

McCrary's not guilty plea remained the same.

He is charged with two counts of first-degree sexual assault, one count of first-degree sexual abuse, one count of kidnapping and one count of malicious wounding.

Organizer: Interest in union growing

By Greg Collard
Managing Editor

The president of the Marshall chapter of the West Virginia State Employees Union has no doubt about how many employees she wants to become members by the time collecting bargaining for public workers is again introduced to the Legislature next year.

"We want all employees," Marsha Napier said Wednesday. "I think it's important we unite for the things we need. If people want improvements and change, this is the way of doing it."

However, Napier said there is an obstacle: intimidation.

She said some employees are afraid something will happen to them — possibly losing their jobs — if they join the union.

"I think it's one of the main problems on campus ... I think some people see this as a threat. Anytime you don't know about something you'll see it that way."

"I think it's important we unite for the things we need. If people want improvements and change, this is the way of doing it."

— Marsha Napier, president of MU chapter of WVSEU

WVSEU Organizer Samantha Erickson said union membership on campus is "pushing 100."

But Napier expects that figure to grow steadily as more people are exposed to the issues.

"If people educate themselves ... all they have to do is read. There's no persuasion to it."

Staff Council President Sherri Noble said she envisions the organization having a relationship with WVSEU, but not as a member.

"If the union had good ideas we might work together to accomplish goals, but [Staff Council] wouldn't join the union," she said. "We believe the majority approve of not to have a union, but there are several members who are pro-union all the way."

Mark Rhodes, a WVSEU member and form Staff Council president, agrees.

"The council's function is to perform in an advisory capacity," the Marshall University Police Department officer said. "But I think the organizations can complement each other."

Rhodes said union membership will depend upon the passage of a collective bargaining bill during the 1993 Regular Session. If that happens, Rhodes said he thinks most university employees would join WVSEU.

Please see UNION, Page 2

LAWSUIT

From Page 1

But Manning said the BOT made its decision so that those questions can be answered.

He said an appeal for a fourth decision from a statewide examiner will be a "starting over process where everything will be put back on the table."

The extra time will allow the BOT to gather adequate information to make an appropriate decision, Manning added.

"I am convinced this study will determine that because this question needs to be answered."

The firm of William M. Mercer, Inc. has been hired for \$440,000 to help establish a "uniform and equitable" system for classified employees.

A date for the appeal has not been determined, but Manning admitted there might be inequalities with the state's university system.

"There may well be, and probably reason to assume, we will find inequities and we intend to rectify those inequities," he said.

In addition, Manning said the

BOT still is following Caplan's ruling on a "broader perspective" since every position within the university system will be studied.

Meanwhile, Noble said Staff Council is seeking job descriptions it wanted "yesterday" from the BOT to determine if a class action suit is needed for classified staff to receive fair salaries.

"What it would be, if we filed on behalf of the employees, they would have to take advantage of it. They would have to come

to us and say they want to be a part of this."

Erickson said she doesn't know if that will be necessary. For now she is concentrating on the grievance procedure.

But she is confident of at least one thing.

"This should have been done in 1986. It wasn't until we filed the grievance and brought this to [the BOT's] attention that they started looking at it."

Manning said he intends to visit every campus in the fall to help find a solution.

UNION

From Page 1

Unions have represented university employees, but only with limited success, Napier said. The difference with WVSEU, however, is it is specifically for public employees.

And contrary to common perceptions, Napier said unions represent employees on more than one issue.

"A lot of people think a union just argues about pay. That's

only one-third of it. Probably 75 percent of grievances have to deal with problems on the work site.

"A union is as good as its people. You can put together any type of union you want. It doesn't have to be about striking."

Meanwhile, WVSEU membership on campus continues to grow.

In July, 12 more university employees joined the union, a figure that keeps Napier optimistic.

"At one time buildings and grounds employees were our main members.

"Now, we're everywhere — instructors, VA workers, the medical school... We're excited because we represent all employees."

Board of Trustees Chancellor Charles Manning said he is prepared to work with the union if lawmakers approve collective bargaining rights.

"[Employees] have to decide if it's in their best interest. If the state concurs, we will work with that kind of administration, but it's not something for me to decide if it would be good or bad."

THE PARTHENON

The Parthenon, Marshall University's student-run newspaper, is published every Thursday during the summer. The student editor has final authority concerning editorial content. Founded in 1896.

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RENT

From Page 1

"It's like paying moving expenses. We provided a place for them to stay."

Nitzschke said that although he couldn't recall how long other administrators had used the guest apartment, he remembered Cleckley had "substantial difficulty" finding a home in Huntington.

Although the university had been experiencing ongoing budget problems, Nitzschke said the funds allocated from one of the president's accounts to pay for rent was "money well-spent."

"If you want to hire people nationally known, you have to be competitive in the marketplace. When you go nationally and you search, you can spend \$20,000-\$30,000.

"You sometimes have to give them a little extra incentive to stay."

"When you get the person you get, you have to invest to get them to stay. That's a great investment."

The Parthenon.

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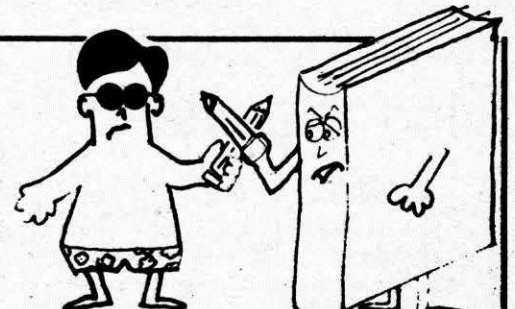
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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BRIEFS

CHARLESTON

State seizes control of Logan schools

The State Board of Education on Wednesday seized control of the Logan County school system. It marked the first time a county has had its powers stripped by the board.

The board appointed John Myers to a four-year contract to guide the system at a salary of \$80,000.

Last April, the state Department of Education released a report critical of the school system.

Since then, state officials have learned that hundreds of Logan County teachers are not certified and others teach courses for which they have not been certified.

EAST ST. LOUIS

Clinton supports air strikes on Serbs

Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton Wednesday renewed his call for an emergency session of the U.N.

Security Council on the killings in Bosnia and suggested air strikes against the Serbs.

And his running mate, Al Gore, chided President Bush for failing to push "timid" Europeans to move faster on the crisis.

The death toll has been mounting steadily in Bosnia-Herzegovina, a country that has broken away from Yugoslavia and now finds itself torn by ethnic strife between Serbs, Croats and Muslims.

"I think the United Nations with the United States' support needs to consider doing whatever it takes to stop the slaughter of civilians," Clinton said in response to a teenager's question on the first day of a campaign swing by bus through the Midwest.

GENEVA

U.N. may investigate Serbian camps

A.U.S. envoy Wednesday called on the U.N. Human Rights Commission to investigate concentration camps in the former Yugoslavia, where reports say Serbs are brutalizing Muslims and Croats.

U.S. Ambassador Morris B. Abram, in a letter to the commission, did not name any of the factions fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Recent reports about the camps have focused on Serbs. All sides in the war have been accused of atrocities.

The leader of Serbs in Bosnia Wednesday strongly denied the existence of concentration camps and invited foreign inspection.

Serbs opposed to the republic's independence are fighting Croats and Muslims in Bosnia.

"This all is obviously initiated by Muslim propaganda," Radovan Karadzic said from his headquarters in Pale, outside the Bosnian capital.

Four policemen indicted in King case

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Four white police officers have been indicted on federal charges of violating Rodney King's civil rights in the videotaped beating of the black motorist last year.

The grand jury indictment, which was returned Tuesday but unsealed Wednesday by the U.S. attorney, accused Sgt. Stacey Koon and officers Lawrence Powell, Timothy Wind and Theodore Briseno of depriving King of his civil rights while acting under color of law.

In Washington, Associate Attorney General Wayne Budd said: "The De-



NATION

■ Sgt. Stacey Koon, and officers Lawrence Powell, Timothy Wind and Theodore Briseno were charged with depriving Rodney King of his civil rights.

partment of Justice has a responsibility to vindicate the violation of the fundamental rights protected by the United States Constitution.

The indictment of the four police officers in Los Angeles whose conduct was captured on videotape last year is the first step toward fulfilling that responsibility."

U.S. Attorney Lourdes Baird said

the investigation into the case was continuing.

Each of the four defendants was charged under a civil rights statute that carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

The indictment alleges the defendants "willfully and intentionally used unreasonable force" during the arrest of King for a speeding violation on March 3, 1991.

All except Powell were cleared of assault charges last April 29.

The verdict prompted three days of deadly rioting in Los Angeles.

Powell, 29, still faces a state trial on one charge unresolved by the jury.

The outcome the first trial was racially motivated according to some. Los Angeles burned for three days and nights after the April 29 verdicts.

Bosnian forces claim advances around Sarajevo

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (AP) — Muslim-led forces claimed further advances today in their offensive to break the Serb stranglehold on Sarajevo, a day after some U.S. lawmakers demanded international action to stop the slaughter in Bosnia.



WORLD

Some U.S. lawmakers condemned what they called the administration's embarrassingly slow response to the may-

hem. Lawmakers from both parties were particularly upset by reports that Serbs are torturing and executing Croats and Muslims in concentration camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"What the Serbians are doing is an international crime.

And what the world is not doing is

also an international crime," said Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y.

D'Amato and others said the situation was beginning to look like a version of the Holocaust. Many lawmakers called for the use of force.

The Bush administration, fearing a quagmire, has opposed sending troops into the ethnic war that broke out after Bosnia's majority Muslims and Croats voted for independence Feb. 29.

Bosnian Serbs oppose independence. At least 7,500 people — by some accounts as many as 50,000 — have been killed.

In Sarajevo today, district commander Mustafa Hajrulahovic claimed government forces had "taken up positions from which we can begin to unblock Sarajevo."

But it appeared they still were too short of weapons to accomplish that.

The boom and thud of mortars, artil-

lery and anti-aircraft weapons echoed off Trebevic, a mountain south of Sarajevo. Red, green and orange tracers lit up the sky as government forces tried to dislodge Serb forces.

Sarajevo defense officials claimed several Serb garrisons in and around Sarajevo were surrounded, and that they had cut a supply route over Trebevic that linked Serb positions south of the Bosnian capital with Serb headquarters in Pale, east of the city.

The Muslim-led forces also said they captured part of the Serb-held western suburb of Ilidza overnight and advanced on another suburb, Nedzarici, which has been split between Serb and government forces for the last month.

There was no word from the Serb side on these claims.

The fighting came a day after the United Nations suspended all relief shipments but its own to Sarajevo for 72 hours because of the bloodshed.

Bush remains firm on anti-abortion stand in speech

NEW YORK (AP) — President Bush Wednesday reaffirmed his opposition to abortion "no matter the political price" in this election year, and told an appreciative Roman Catholic organization



NATION

he would use a second term to help restore America's values.

"And if you're looking to restore America's moral fiber, why buy synthetic when you can get real cotton" the president told the

Knights of Columbus annual meeting as he set out on a two-day, pre-convention swing through three states.

Bush articulated differences with Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton on welfare reform, education and prayer in public schools without ever mentioning his general campaign rival by name.

But his comments on abortion drew the largest ovation from his audience.

The president said that seven times

since becoming president, he has vetoed legislation passed by the Democratic-controlled Congress to liberalize abortion rights.

"Seven times I have ignored the polls and acted on what I believe is fundamental principle ... I promise you again today, no matter the political price, and they tell me this year that it's enormous, I am going to do what I think is right."

Abortion looms as perhaps the most contentious social issue of the election campaign. Clinton supports a woman's right to choose an abortion, and Democratic leaders in Congress are searching for enough votes to send Bush legislation that would expand abortion rights in the wake of a recent Supreme Court ruling that narrowed them.

The president also met briefly with Cardinal John O'Connor, a strong abortion foe.

Bush made no mention of the economy during his speech, the issue that polls indicate is giving Clinton much support. The Democrat leads Bush widely in most surveys — by 25 points

or more.

On welfare, Bush suggested that Clinton favors a government guaranteed job for every recipient, a proposal he ridiculed.

On education, Bush said he favors permitting parents to use government vouchers to finance religious or private school tuition, as a way of giving them a break on the property taxes they pay for public schools. He said Clinton favors extending school choice only to different public schools.

Bush was travelling later in the day to Reno, Nev., for a speech to a group of disabled veterans that aides said would focus on defense issues.

On Tuesday, in an interview with editors and reporters from USA Today, President Bush said his Democratic rival is "a man I like," but quickly added he can't wait to do battle against him.

The president described the Arkansas governor as a nice fellow and said, "I've always thought so."

The interview, which was taped in the White House, was shown on C-SPAN this morning.

Mandela, 100,000 march on Pretoria

PRETORIA, South Africa (AP) — Nelson Mandela led 100,000 chanting and singing supporters in a march on the capital Wednesday to demand that a multiracial interim government replace the white administration.

The march was the latest in a series of African National Congress protests calling for the removal of President F.W. de Klerk's white government. De Klerk emerged on a balcony of the government headquarters to briefly survey a crowd draped in ANC colors

and waving signs calling for him to step down.

"The campaign for peace and democracy must become a tidal wave," Mandela told the roaring throng. "An interim government of national unity is an urgent and critical step."

The march followed a two-day strike deemed a "resounding victory" by the ANC, the country's largest black political group.

Millions of blacks returned to work today.

Ford, Reagan to speak at GOP convention

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gerald Ford, the last Republican to lose the White House, will help kick off President Bush's re-election bid with a speech the last night of the Republican National Convention, it was announced Wednesday.

Former President Ronald Reagan will open the convention in Houston on Aug. 17.

OUR VIEW

Staff members need strong voice

When the Legislature convened last January, many lawmakers were worried by a bill pushed by the West Virginia State Public Employees Union to grant collective bargaining rights to public employees.

Special interest groups like the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce were not shy in voicing their opposition. They said the result of collective bargaining would be what all voters fear: "higher taxes."

Of course, they had their usual influence, as the issue was sidetracked for a year so it could be studied by a legislative committee.

In short, the Legislature was afraid of turning off voters during an election year.

The decision affected many Marshall employees, for it meant another year of not being represented when discussing problems with the Board of Trustees and other administrative bodies.

It meant another year of not having the same right that public employees enjoy in nearly 40 states.

Opponents also say West Virginia would be welcoming a strike if collective bargaining rights were granted.

WHAT TO DO

Marshall University classified staff members interested in joining the West Virginia State Public Employees Union should contact Marsha Napier.

Are people naive enough to believe union members enjoy striking?

At least some are, as is evident by some of the panic caused by the bill.

One condition of West Virginia's collective bargaining bill is binding arbitration, which means both sides submit their best proposals to a bipartisan arbitrator who determines the outcome.

What's the fear?

The result could mean higher education employees might get what they deserve — equal representation.

Under current conditions, higher education employees basically serve at the whim of their superiors.

There is a grievance procedure, but employees aren't protected from the consequences that could result.

Political cronyism has no place in higher education, let alone state government.

Marsha Napier is coordinating a membership drive for university employees to join WVSEU.

This news is encouraging.

Although there only are 100 members on campus, the figure should increase when collective bargaining again becomes a hot issue next January.

Of course, Napier said intimidation from superiors is an obstacle, which is all the more reason a union belongs on campus.

University employees have an opportunity to do more than all the advising provided by Faculty Senate and Staff Council combined.

A stronger voice is needed.

An equal voice is needed.

POLICIES

Editorials

"Our View," is The Parthenon's official editorial stance and represents the opinions of the student editors. The views expressed by columnists are those of the individual and do not necessarily reflect those of The Parthenon editorial board.

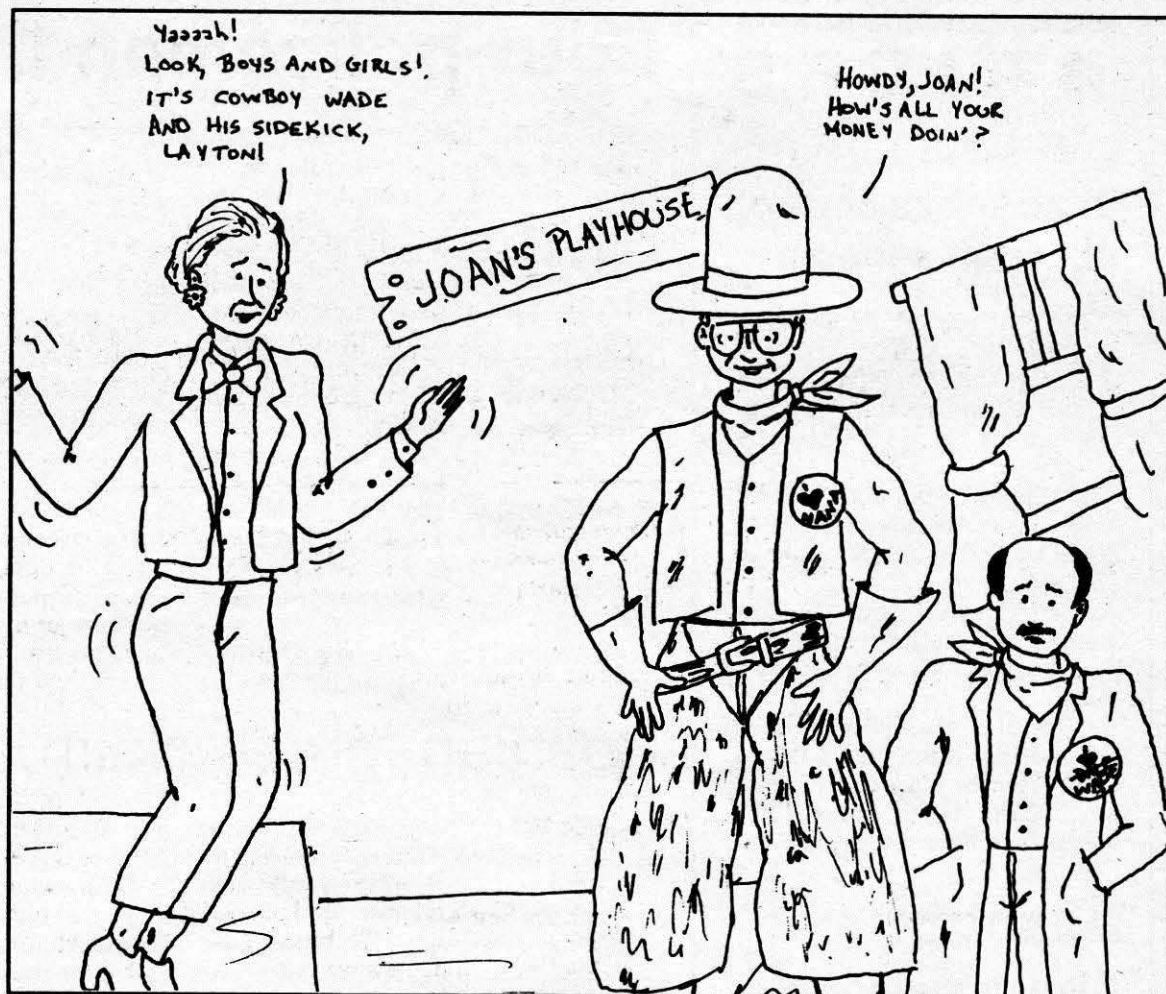
Corrections

Factual errors appearing in The Parthenon should be reported immediately following publication. Corrections will be printed on Page 2 as soon as possible after notification.

Letters

The Parthenon encourages letters to the editor. Letters should be typed, signed and include a telephone number, hometown, class rank or title. Letters should be no longer than 300 words.

The editor reserves the right to edit for space, clarity and potentially libelous content.



Hey, kids, the magic word is "money." When you hear it, scream.

Learning outside the classroom

"See that building right there?" He pointed to a three-story brick building that sat at about the midway point of a short side street.



DAVID SWINT

I nodded. "Yeah." "They sell crack from the third floor, right off the fire escape." He stepped closer and pushed his baseball cap back from his dark forehead, already beaded with sweat in the late morning humidity. A stocky man, perhaps in his mid-thirties, he spoke with a matter-of-fact sense of authority that had less to do with a resignation to circumstance and more with a sense of what it took to live in his neighborhood.

I wiped sweat away from my own balding head. "When do they start?"

"When it gets dark. Cars line up all along the block. Out here all night, until way late. This street will be packed with people at four in the morning. It looks like a carnival."

The sun crept higher, glancing harsh rays off the dusky stone faces of tattered buildings on an edge of downtown Cincinnati. It was a segment of the city known as Over-the-Rhine, so named by German settlers from more than a hundred years ago, immigrants homesick for the land they left behind.

For a time, that little segment of the city had been a prosperous, productive area, populated by new tenants who labored under the promise of a wondrous future in what still was known as a land of opportunity.

Little of that old charm was evident now. It looked like a shelter for survivors, smoky

husks of squat buildings standing silent amid the sprawl of urban decay. The colors here were the muted tones of neglect and hopelessness: rusted red and slate gray, dusty brown and burnt black. Only a few blocks from the busy business section downtown, it seemed forgotten (perhaps intentionally) by the Chamber of Commerce, an ugly stepchild of a failed past.

I'd seen no photos of Over-the-Rhine in any of the brochures welcoming me to the city when I began my summer internship with The Cincinnati Enquirer last year. I was working the daytime cops beat, and I was in the neighborhood looking for comments on a drive-by shooting that had occurred during the early-morning hours. Three young men had been injured, one seriously. The police had no suspects.

No one was willing to talk for the record, and for good reason. The owner of a small used-furniture store summed it up best: "Do you have any idea what would happen to me if my name was in the paper? I would be your next shooting."

It looked like a neighborhood from which one would have to escape. For some, that escape came in the form of drugs, with crack featured as the inner-city drug of choice.

I'd struck up a conversation with my neighborhood guide on the street, telling him who I was, and what I was doing. He, like everyone else I'd talked to that morning, refused to give his name for the record, but he was more than willing to tell me more about the side-street building that appeared to be a hub of drug activity.

He pointed to some children playing near the doorway of the structure. "See those little girls? They help sell. They run out to the cars and take orders, then run inside to tell the boys upstairs what the buyers want."

Turning back to me, he said: "You should come down here tonight and see it. Dress up in something scruffy and they'll sell you some crack. They won't if you're dressed like that." He laughed and pointed at my tie.

Our attention went back to the building, to watching the children again. "Yeah, you could buy some. They sell to white boys all the time. They drive in here in fancy cars from all over town."

Such are the scenes from the front in the drug war.

That brief look at a different slice of life helped unwrap a layer or two of the comfortable insulation provided to me by college, and helped point out an interesting difference of perspective.

College says: "Real life is exciting and offers a challenge to those who are ready. Be prepared."

Experience says: "Real life will kill you and leave your body in an alley for the rats and flies. Watch your ass."

Clearly a difference.

I never had a reason to go back to that particular Cincinnati street, but I did manage to get sent to some areas that were equally bad. I watched the players on their way to and from their daily dramas. I watched the pretenders who tried to claim some action of their own. I watched the citizens who tried to live their own lives in spite of it all.

I learned last summer that college merely puts us on the periphery of living. Education really begins when you are thrust into the abstraction of life and forced to apply what you have learned.

And above all else, you gotta remember to watch your ass.

David L. Swint, a soon-to-be Connecticut resident, graduated from Marshall in May. He often has trouble watching his ass. It hurts his neck.

ISSUES

IN EDUCATION

These courses include dose of real life

By The Associated Press

There's a direct connection between the Wednesday night bingo game Glen Cabrera ran at a local Salvation Army and the English composition course he took at Columbia College Chicago.

"In the past, I've had some trouble expressing myself in writing, but in this class, the ideas flowed out of me like a waterfall," says the radio major who took a course that pairs academic study with community volunteerism.

The course was the idea of Philip Klukoff, chairman of Columbia's English department. He theorized that if students worked among Chicago's neediest citizens, the experience and stimulation would improve their writing skills. Students would keep detailed journals of their volunteer experiences, later turning the material into finished essays.

Educators praise programs

The results exceeded expectations, says Fred Gardaphe, a faculty member. "It seems that once they focus on subjects that interest them intensely, they gain a confidence and authority which allows them to write with great eloquence."

Community service is becoming integrated into academic life all over the country, according to Roger Nozaki, coordinator of Campus Compact, a coalition of college and university presidents. "It is increasingly difficult to exist in this country and not be aware of social problems here," he says. "There

Community work can give students wider learning, career training and course credit, according to Campus Compact, a coalition of college and university presidents. Some colleges are requiring community service as part of their degree programs.

is now some sense of the excess of the '80s, that personal gain is not the answer. There has to be something larger."

Not totally altruistic

Community work can give students wider learning, career training and course credit, according to the organization. And some colleges are requiring community service as part of their degree programs.

Often volunteer work matches professional interests.

Quick work by graduate students at the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York City helped save a textile and decorative arts collection in the Old Merchant's House Museum in Greenwich Village. They pitched in to help catalog, evaluate, photograph and pack materials for storage when structural problems in the museum building jeopardized the collection.

Interior design students at FIT designed plans for a proposed Bronx-Lebanon Hospital center for children with AIDS and drug problems. They also prepared a booklet to help families make the transition from welfare ho-

tels to apartments.

One FIT department, advertising design, runs The Agency, which does pro-bono work for non-profit organizations and trade associations. This lets students build their portfolios with designs for catalogs, invitations, publications, posters, and T-shirts, at the same time providing professional services to organizations with limited budgets.

Student volunteers at Hartwick College in Oneonta, N.Y., helped beautify local low-income housing and provided day care at a battered women's shelter. A college chapter of Habitat for Humanity grew out of their work.

A slightly different approach

Other college volunteer programs deliberately steer students away from work related to their major subjects. "We don't want this to be an internship. We want this to be purely altruistic," says Eltjen Flikkema, director of the honors program at Drury College in Springfield, Mo. Drury students help tutor at-risk youngsters at a local high school, work with boys' and girls' clubs, with the blind, in the local hospitals

and abuse centers.

"The point isn't the credit, and the students learn this," says Flikkema. "We have lots of students who go back and don't get credit. There are Drury students volunteering all over the city of Springfield."

Many college programs focus on problems like AIDS, drug abuse and homelessness.

Students repeat rewards

Columbia Chicago photography student Michelle Paladino, also enrolled in the English-volunteer course, worked at Chicago House, an agency that provides housing and related services for people with AIDS. She helped with shopping and keeping patients comfortable — an experience she found valuable for more than improving her writing. "I get so much strength from being with them. They don't wallow in self-pity. They're just trying to live out their lives in comfort and dignity, and I'm helping."

Ramapo College in Mahwah, N.J., sends its Art and Interaction course students into jails and psychiatric wards, according to Judith Peck, the professor.

"Students are getting exposure to the major domestic issues of our time — crime, old age, mental illness, drug abuse and poverty."

Drury's Flikkema says the volunteer programs are preparing students for a lifetime of community involvement. "Students are ready for it. It's meaningful to them."

Got a news tip? Call 696-6696

Economy contributes to increase in those studying foreign languages

CHICAGO (AP) — More college students than ever are studying foreign languages.

Pourquoi? (Why?)

"Economic factors are probably the biggest reason for the increase in the study of foreign languages," says Ann Bugliani, chairman of modern languages and literature at Loyola University Chicago. "The language of business is always the language of the customer."

Wie viele Leute? (How many people?)

Loyola has tracked a 31 percent increase from 1986 to 1991 for undergraduate enrollment

in language and literature courses; graduate enrollment in the same period has almost doubled. A Modern Language Association survey found that nearly 1.2 million students nationwide were enrolled in language courses during the 1990 terms, an increase of 18 percent since 1986. Japanese, Russian and Spanish showed the largest increases.

Un altro ragione? (Another reason?)

Multi-cultural influences also are a factor, says Bugliani, president-elect of the Association of Departments of Foreign Languages. "Immigrants used to want to blend in at all costs, but in the process, people lost some very valuable links to who they are and where they came from. Now, acknowledging your ethnic background

and learning more about your roots and culture and ancestral language is seen as a very positive thing."

And, of course, international travel is accessible to more people.

En qu difiere ahora el estudio de idiomas? (How is language study different now?)

Language instruction at U.S. universities and colleges has changed, too. The emphasis used to be on reading proficiency.

"Now at Loyola, all of our classes are taught in the target language right from the start," she says. "The initial emphasis is not on 100 percent mastery but on communicating and enjoying the language. The majority of our students are in foreign language classes because they want to be."

Foreign program covers some students' tuition

LONDON (AP) — The British government is paying the bill for an American, Richard Falkenrath, 23, to study international law and military relations at London's Kings College.

Another American, Peter Orszag, 23, is studying at the London School of Economics and in August will work as an assistant to one of his professors in Russia. The British government is paying for his college, too.

Falkenrath and Orszag are two of more than 900 American college students who, over the past 40 years, have received British Marshall Scholarships — founded in 1953 to express British gratitude for the aid received after World War II through the Marshall Plan.

Marshall scholars are able to study at any British university for two years. The scholarship covers tuition, an allowance for books, living and travel expenses and air travel.

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Women's colleges flourishing, officials say

FREDERICK, Md. (AP) — With the drama of a favored soap opera, women's colleges are beginning to flourish just when they were expected to die.

"There's no question that there is a real resurgence of interest in these colleges, as the country gets more attuned to gender issues and what works well for girls and women," says Marcia Sharp, a spokeswoman for the Women's College Coalition.

"There is real recognition that the results of these colleges are extraordinarily impressive," adds Sharp.

Hood College President Martha E. Church is quick to cite figures attesting to the success of her nearly 100-year-old institution, which is spread across a 50-acre campus of red brick Georgian buildings in Frederick County, Md., about 45 miles west of the nation's capital. Among them:

- 80 percent of Hood's 1990 graduates were employed within one year of graduation.

- 40 percent of those who found work got their first job through a Hood connection.

- 30 percent were enrolled in graduate study, full or part time.

"I do think that women benefit enormously from an environment which understands their ambitions, the circumstances of their lives and which also builds the confidence that they need to take on the many roles that they have in life after they graduate," says Elizabeth T. Kennan, president of Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Mass., the oldest institution of higher education for women in the country.

"The fact that it's a women's college isn't what brought me here," says Hawley Meeder, a Hood history major from Gettysburg, Pa.

"But it's the best decision I made. It has changed me. I've become more assertive and feel a sense of empowerment."

Nationally, women's college graduates make up 42 percent of the 31 female members of Congress.

Of the 4,012 highest paid officers and directors of 1990 Fortune 1000 companies, less than one-half of 1 percent were women.

■ **Nationally, women's college graduates make up 42 percent of the 31 female members of Congress, one-third of the highest paid officers and directors of Fortune 1000 companies, and one of seven cabinet members in state government.**

Of these women, one-third are women's college graduates.

One of every seven women cabinet members in state government attended women's colleges, which educate only about 2 percent of women in the country.

"These colleges have the best record of any set of institutions in all of higher education for producing women who major in the sciences and go on to get science doctorates," says Sharp.

Debra Thomas of Bryn Mawr College says the percentage of women who major in physics at the Pennsylvania institution is 29 times the national average and in actual numbers.

Only two major universities have more women physics majors—the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of California at Los Angeles.

One-third of all Bryn Mawr students major in science, says Thomas, noting a national average of 8 percent.

Only 84 women's colleges now thrive in the United States, compared with 297 in the 1960s.

The renewed optimism about the schools belie earlier fears they would become extinct.

Many women's colleges fell victim to the coeducation push when all-male colleges opened to women in the 1960s and '70s.

They either closed or merged with men's colleges.

Others succumbed to the recession and a decrease in the number of college-age students in general.

Only four all-male colleges remain, two of them military.

Sharp says the problems of the women's colleges merely reflected "what was happening in higher education as a whole ... and tremendous growth of the public sector."

The decisions of Goucher College in

Towson, Md. and Wheaton College in Norton, Mass. to admit men sent shock waves.

Faced with declining enrollment, Wheaton voted to go coed in May 1987, ending 155 years as a women's college.

Nine alumnae intervened when the college sought court approval to use its assets for coeducation.

Wheaton returned \$127,000 to 56 donors under an out-of-court settlement.

Mills College in Oakland, Calif. voted to admit men to the 139-year-old campus but later reversed the decision when students took over the campus in protest.

Alumnae helped put together an alternative financial rescue plan. The Mills strike influenced the decision by Chatham College in Pittsburgh to remain women only, officials said.

Proponents of coeducation complain that single-sex institutions lead to a "cloistered" environment in which women students were sheltered from the rough-and-tumble competition and engagement of the real world, says Laurie Fenlason, a Bryn Mawr graduate who now works for the University of Michigan.

But Fenlason says she was able to "achieve without having to apologize" when she attended the prestigious women's college.

Women's college officials point to Goucher as an example of what can happen once men are accepted.

Men comprised 10 percent of the student body when Goucher went coed in 1986 but took over half of the elected positions within one year.

Harvard professor of education Catherine Krupnick tells a colorful anecdote.

"After coeducation, one college's aerobics class changed from something women felt comfortable showing up at

just out of bed in the morning to something no woman would be caught dead at unless she was a model-perfect spandex queen."

Sister Mary Reap, president of Marywood College in Scranton, Pa., says such problems can be avoided.

Marywood, which opened in 1915 as the first women's Catholic college in Pennsylvania, began to accept men as "kind of a natural evolution" — an outgrowth of a cooperative program with the University of Scranton in 1965. By the mid-1980s, a men's dormitory was opened on campus.

"Certainly men have become active on our campus and are very well integrated into our student groups, clubs and organizations," says Sister Mary Reap.

"But I think we have so many strong young women, because they outnumber the men, I think that women as leaders certainly will continue at the colleges."

Barbara Hetrick, dean and vice president of academic affairs at Hood, says, "Perhaps because we as women's colleges have been threatened, we have examined ourselves more closely than any other type of institution."

Ursuline College in Pepper Pike, Ohio, recently began using a revamped curriculum and a retrained faculty to test the theory that women learn better when they work together in small groups and relate what they study. Rosemarie Carfagna, director of the studies program, describes it as the nation's first curriculum based on women's learning patterns.

Will society reach a point at which single-sex colleges will have no redeeming value?

"I hope society does some day reach a point where there is no violence against women ... where women are treated with openness and fair evaluation in every circumstance in business, where there is no need for the extra ability to come back from either hidden or open discrimination, no need to be able to rebound after sexual harassment or sexism. I hope so but that's not the world we live in now," says Mount Holyoke's Kennan.

Study abroad has ups, downs

Studying overseas is stimulating, enjoyable, and useful. It also requires some careful checking before you go.

If you plan to be one of the estimated 71,000 American college students taking classes abroad next year, one of your first decisions will be whether you want to be taught by American faculty or be integrated into the host school's campus life.

"You learn more when you live with students from the nation you are visiting, provided, of course, that you know the language well enough," says Bill Griesar, director of the west coast office of the Beaver College Center for Education Abroad.

Ideally, that means the American student will live in

the same dorms and be taught by the same professors as the other students, he says.

"The American faculty may be terrific, but you're going to have an American educational experience, in effect," points out Barbara Kaplan, dean of Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, N.Y.

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WEDNESDAY'S HIGHLIGHTS

Capriati as good as gold or silver



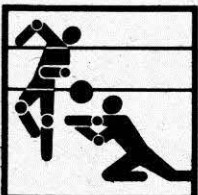
American Jennifer Capriati beat Barcelona's own Arantxa Sanchez Vicario in tennis. The 16-year-old Capriati, who plays Steffi Graf for the gold medal Friday.

No gold for U.S. women's team



Hopes of gold for U.S. women's basketball were dashed in a 79-73 semifinal loss to the Unified Team. They play Cuba for the bronze medal Thursday.

Volleyball team still in swing



The two-time defending Olympic champion men's volleyball team defeated the Unified Team 12-15, 15-4, 15-10, 15-11, advancing to the semifinals against Brazil on Friday.



MEDAL COUNT

Leaders through Aug. 5

	G	S	B	Tot
Unified Team	35	29	20	84
United States	21	29	24	74
Germany	18	16	23	57
China	16	20	14	50
France	8	4	13	25
Australia	6	8	9	23
South Korea	9	4	9	22
Hungary	10	7	2	19
Japan	3	7	9	19
Italy	5	5	7	17
Cuba	5	3	8	16
Romania	4	5	7	16
Britain	5	3	6	14
Poland	3	4	7	14
Canada	6	1	6	13
Spain	10	1	0	11
Netherlands	2	3	6	11

Day anything but golden for U.S.

By John Nelson
AP Sports Writer

BARCELONA, Spain — Dave Johnson almost fouled out of the decathlon Wednesday, a start to a dismal day for America at the Summer Olympics.

A women's basketball dynasty is over, and America's boys of summer go home empty-handed. So does world 200-meter champion Michael Johnson, who failed to qualify for the final.

The International Olympic Committee says Jud Logan, whose fourth place was the best for the United States in the hammer throw in 36 years, tested positive for steroids.

Jennifer Capriati is the most unpopular woman in town after beating Barcelona's own Arantxa Sanchez Vicario with Spanish King Juan Carlos in the stands.

"It was tough out there, but I blocked it out pretty well, I think," said the 16-year-old Capriati, who plays Steffi Graf for the gold medal Friday.

Three fouls and he's nearly out

Dave Johnson was flagged for fouls on all three of his attempts in the shot put.

One judge overruled the other, Johnson got another chance, and he was still in the hunt, ninth with five of the 10 events left on Thursday.

"I'm having an off day, but nothing major, fortunately," Johnson said. "But you never know what your body's going to do on any given day."

When the red flag went up on his third throw, Johnson stood in the circle, his hands on his hips.

"I asked him, 'Are you sure?'" Johnson said. "He said yes. But there were two officials watching the toe board, and one saw it as a foul, the other saw it as a fair throw."

"Fortunately, the larger and more powerful referee saw it and said it was a fair throw," Johnson said.

After the reprieve, Johnson threw 50 feet, 1 3/4 inches, a personal best, and moved to ninth from 13th after poor performances in the 100 meters and long jump.

Spain, Czechoslovakia and France protested the judge's decision, but it was denied.

Johnson cleared 6-6 3/4 in the high jump, the next event, and finished fourth in his 800 meters, the final event of the day. He goes into the final day of the event with 4,154 points. Paul Meier of Germany led with 4,510.

American women lose

Any designs the U.S. women had on a third straight basketball gold were dashed in a 79-73 semifinal loss to the Unified Team. They play Cuba for the bronze medal Thursday, while the Unified Team meets China for the gold. China beat Cuba 109-70 in the other semifinal.

"I think the majority of us have a feeling of letdown, disappointment, anger, frustration," U.S. team member Teresa Weatherspoon said.

The Unified Team had little trouble with America's fullcourt pressure, leading to a lot of easy baskets. Coach Theresa Grentz eventually had to call off the press.

"They were passing the ball up the floor, not dribbling, which is the way to beat the press," said Medina Dixon, who led the Americans with 20 points. "They always had the ball in the air."

The Unified Team's quick zone defense had the American women bewildered.

"We have nothing to show for this but fond memories."

Jeffrey Hammonds
U.S. outfielder

The U.S. women rallied from an 11-point deficit with a 14-1 run, but the Unified Team called time-out. And when it returned, it took control again. Elena Tornikidou's two free throws put the Unies up 71-67, and that was the end of the dynasty.

Natalia Zassoulsakia had 20 for the Unified Team.

And the U.S. baseball team lost to Japan 8-3 in the bronze-medal game.

"We have nothing to show for this but fond memories," outfielder Jeffrey Hammonds said.

Cuba won the gold medal with an 11-1 victory over Taiwan.

With all of the day's 12 medal events over, the Unified Team led with 84 total, 35 gold. The United States had 74 medals, 21 gold, and Germany had 57 medals, 18 gold.

Volleyball team wins again

Still in the chase for American medals was the two-time defending Olympic champion men's volleyball team, which defeated the Unified Team 12-15, 15-4, 15-10, 15-11, advancing to the semifinals against Brazil on Friday.

Two Americans set Olympic records — Quincy Watts of Los Angeles in winning the men's 400 meters, and Mike Marsh of Houston in a semifinal heat in the men's 200.

Watts won in 43.50, defeating defending Olympic champion Steve Lewis of Santa Monica, Calif., breaking the mark of 43.71 he set in the semifinals on Monday.

Marsh ran his 200 heat in 19.73, only one-hundredth of a second off the world record. The previous Olympic mark of 19.75 was set by American Joe DeLoach in 1988.

Michael Johnson of Dallas failed to qualify in the other semifinal.

"In the home stretch, I just didn't feel like Michael Johnson. It just wasn't there," said Johnson.

World champion Marie-Jose Perec of France won the women's 400 meters gold, and Sally Gunnell of Britain caught Sandra Farmer-Patrick of Austin, Texas, to win the women's 400-meter hurdles.

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Guitarist, blues giant to take center stage

Blues giant John Hammond will join James McMurtry, Free Will Savages and Toshi Reagon Sunday at the Cultural Center in Charleston for what Mountain Stage says will be one of the hottest shows of the summer.

Grammy Award-winner John Hammond, long-regarded one of the world's most important blues artists, recently released a new album, "Got Love If You Want It."

Hammond's style has been described as a blend of raspy vocals with spots of accomplished slide guitar, giving his music "a fun, yet traditional Delta blues texture."

McMurtry, son of novelist Larry McMurtry, is a self-taught guitarist who hone his musical skills while living in several Texas towns and traveling with his father to assorted colleges and lectures.

The younger McMurtry is described as a splendid storyteller who uses "strong evocative language, fine detail and simple twists of speech to portray full-blown characters and scenarios."

Reagon was born in Atlanta in the early 1960s, surrounded by the sounds and noises of the civil rights movement.

The experience left a profound effect on her music, which breaks "musical and social boundaries."

Also appearing is the Free Will Savages, old-time new wave music from Virginia.

The show starts at 3 p.m., with gates opening at 2:30 p.m. Tickets are \$6 for adults, \$3 for children 12 and under.

It is broadcast on 89.9 FM in Huntington.

Raising Cain



John Lithgow, left, stars as child psychologist Dr. Carter Nix, whose role as father triggers old wounds and propels him into kidnapping his own daughter in Brian De Palma's new film *Raising Cain*.

Museum to feature guitarist

Guitarist Bill Roberts will perform classical works and his own compositions at 2 p.m. Sunday at the Huntington Museum of Art.

Roberts, a Kitts Hill, Ohio, native, has been playing guitar since the age of 8.

He attended the University of Kentucky and The Boston Conservatory of Music where he honed a style that combines classical sounds with jazz, rock and folk techniques.

"I like coming up with music that no one's ever heard before. I like to break boundaries."

He recently completed a folk version of the national anthem called "A Back Porch Star Spangled Banner."

Some of his other works experiment with dreamy ballads and strumming and staccato rhythms.

Roberts will perform 13 works at Sunday's free performance.

VTV TOP TEN

1. "XXV Olympics Summer Games" - Thursday, NBC
2. "XXV Olympics Summer Games" - Tuesday, NBC
3. "XXV Olympics Summer Games" - Monday, NBC
4. "XXV Olympics Summer Games" - Wednesday, NBC
5. NBC
6. "XXV Olympics Summer Games" - Saturday, NBC
7. "XXV Olympics Summer Games" - Sunday, NBC
8. "XXV Olympics Summer Games" - Friday, NBC
9. "Roseanne," ABC
9. "Home Improvement," ABC

"Tuesday Movie: Conspiracy of Silence," CBS

The prime-time television ratings, compiled by the A.C. Nielsen Co., are for the week of July 27-Aug. 2.

Olympics coverage boosts NBC to top

NEW YORK (AP) — NBC won the gold, the silver and the bronze in the ratings with its first full week of Olympic coverage.

NBC won every night and claimed the top seven slots for an overall 20.2 rating last week, the A.C. Nielsen Co. said Tuesday.

Second-place CBS had an 8.2. ABC had a 7.5, Fox a 6. Each ratings point represents 921,000 homes.

NBC said its 12-point lead over CBS was the widest

weekly margin of victory in the network's history.

It was NBC's highest rating since October 1986.

The share of the viewing audience tuned to NBC's Olympics coverage hit 40 percent on Thursday, dropping to 34 percent on both Friday and Sunday.

Rounding out the Top 10 were reruns of ABC's "Roseanne" and "Home Improvement" and the repeat of a TV movie, "Conspiracy of Silence," on CBS.

ENTERTAINMENT NEWS

PEOPLE

How much could a woodchuck chuck?

PITTSBURGH (AP) — A groundhog bit Bill Murray's fingers twice during the filming of the comedy "Groundhog Day," director Harold Ramis says.

The injuries weren't serious and the actor continued working.

"To be bitten twice means he stuck around after being bitten once," Ramis said in the September issue of Premiere magazine. "He's very game."

The rodent bit the actor during a scene in which he lets it drive a truck, Ramis said.

Murray plays a weather forecaster who is sent to Punxsutawney, home of Punxsutawney Phil, to cover the Groundhog Day festivities.

Gumbel breaks wrist

NEW YORK (AP) — Bryant Gumbel broke his wrist while in pursuit of a hippo in Africa, NBC says.

The "Today" host has been in Africa since last week, taping segments to use when the show originates there for six days, beginning Nov. 13.

Members of the crew were chasing a hippopotamus at Kenya's Masai Mara game reserve when the vehicle carrying Gumbel went into a ditch, an NBC spokeswoman said Tuesday.

Axl Rose overdoes it

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Axl Rose overdid it at a concert a week ago and had to cancel a Guns N' Roses show Wednesday rather than risk perma-

nent damage to his voice. The group's lead singer hurt his vocal cords during a 2 1/2-hour concert at Giants Stadium in New Jersey, Geffen Records said.

A physician advised Rose to give his vocal cords at least a week to heal, Geffen said.

The concert at the Metrodome has been rescheduled for Sept. 15.

'Major League' actor buys 'Mookie Ball'

NEW YORK (AP) — Charlie Sheen paid \$93,500 for the baseball that slipped between Bill Buckner's legs and ultimately cost the Boston Red Sox the 1986 World Series.

Sheen, who acted in the baseball movie "Major League," bid by telephone

Tuesday to claim what in New York became known as the "Mookie Ball" for Mookie Wilson, the New York Mets player who hit it past Buckner at first base. Signed by Wilson, the ball became tobacco-stained when it was handed around the Mets clubhouse and kissed by unidentified lips. It had been expected to sell for only \$8,000 to \$10,000.

Mike Tyson's leather crotch protector, worn in training during the 1980s, didn't do as well. It was expected to fetch \$2,000 to \$2,500 but went for only \$1,650.

Other items at the sports memorabilia auction included uniforms worn by Ty Cobb, Roger Maris and Tom Seaver.

About 265 items sold for a total of \$1.2 million, said Leland's, the auctioneer.

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