

## Woods Hired To Develop Policy Leadership Institute

Lt. Gov. Will Start Here In January

by Laura J. Hopper reporter

A prominent figure in Missouri politics will play an important role in the new Bush Center after she finishes her current job as the state's lieutenant governor.

Harriet Woods will become Practitioner-in-Residence to develop a new institute for policy leadership at the Bush Center, UM-St. Louis Chancellor Marguerite Ross Barnett announced at the dedication and opening of the center on May 10. Woods will assume the position after her term as lieutenant governor expires in January of next year.

"The institute will work to tap the best minds at colleges and universities in the region to work with community leaders at all levels," Lt. Governor Woods said. "It will link university research and the

world of practical politics." Barnett said, "We're very excited to get the Bush Center off the ground and, of course, to have Harriet Woods here. I think she brings with her tremendous experience and will be a valuable part of the university."

Lt. Governor Woods turned down an offer for a position at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in Boston to take the job at UM-St. Louis. Two factors, she said, led to her decision.

"One factor was the new leadership of Chancellor Barnett, who shares my feeling about the university having a policy impact in the community," she said.

The other factor, Lt. Governor Woods said, was UM-St. Louis' status as the only land-grant university in the St. Louis area.

"It is the traditional mission of a land-grant university to be action-



Harriet Woods

oriented," she said.

Lt. Governor Woods said the new institute will serve a separate function from the Bush Center itself.

"The purpose of the institute is to impact public policy through the creation of a think tank and a

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Center To Work With Community Problems

by Laura J. Hopper reporter

UM-St. Louis will take another step toward working with the St. Louis community through the newly opened James T. Bush, Sr., Center for Law, Social Change, and Conflict Resolution.

The center, dedicated and opened by Chancellor Marguerite R. Barnett in a ceremony held May 10, is part of the chancellor's Partnerships for Progress program, a program that attempts to merge university and community leaders as they solve area problems.

George J. McCall, professor of sociology and public policy administration, serves as the center's acting director.

"We're here to help the community create its own agenda and prepare itself for change," McCall said. "We want to try to bring people

out of the woodwork, get them mobilized and bring in outside experts as a further stimulus."

Barnett said the center would be staffed by a variety of faculty experts in the areas of sociology, psychology, history, economics and political science. Also, experts from outside the university would have input, she said.

"The center will provide opportunities for civic and political leaders to come to the university to discuss public policy in key areas," Barnett said.

One of these areas which will be the center's prominent focus in upcoming years is housing in the St. Louis area and the associated problems of discrimination in real-estate and lack of low-income housing.

"We'll be working with a lot of actors in the housing field to construct an agenda to deal with the

low-income housing problem," McCall said.

Part of this agenda, he said, will be a workshop for non-profit developers of low-income housing. "We will help them deal with financing, management and development issues."

Fair housing will be a continuing theme in center programs, McCall said.

"There are people whose housing needs don't run down the real estate mainstream that the housing market discriminates against," he said.

This spring the center sponsored a conference on racial discrimination in housing and a conference on discrimination faced by the elderly may take place this fall. But McCall said the center won't limit itself to these topics — and may not even

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## Teaching Profession Attractive To Students With 'Mission'

By Kevin Kleine managing editor

"The prestige is beginning to return to the teaching profession," says Associate Dean of Education Thomas Schnell.

The number of people in education classes has risen from 7,220 to 9,455 over the past three years. The same thing can be seen as a national trend. People are viewing education as a worthwhile profession.

As a result of reform in education, salaries are on the rise. The New York Times reported that the average salary for teachers between 1980 and 1986 rose from \$17,300 to \$25,000; a 45 percent increase. A rise in salary is not the only motivation, though, Schnell said.

"The students have a high sense of mission," Schnell said. "They're a very bright group and could succeed in any field. Some people are born to teach and find that they can make a reasonable living at it."

The boom in education is not without its problems. Large classes,

Some of the problems are solved by hiring part-time instructors to teach the classes. Most of them teach one or two classes and ease the load on the professors. The School of Education has added only one full-time faculty member in the last three years. Schnell says that the lack of full-time faculty is one of the major problems of the school.

Nationwide, the percentage of not enough instructors and an increased workload on the professors take their toll.

"Our enrollment is so large that we were trying to open up additional sections and fill the classrooms to their physical capacity this summer," Schnell said.

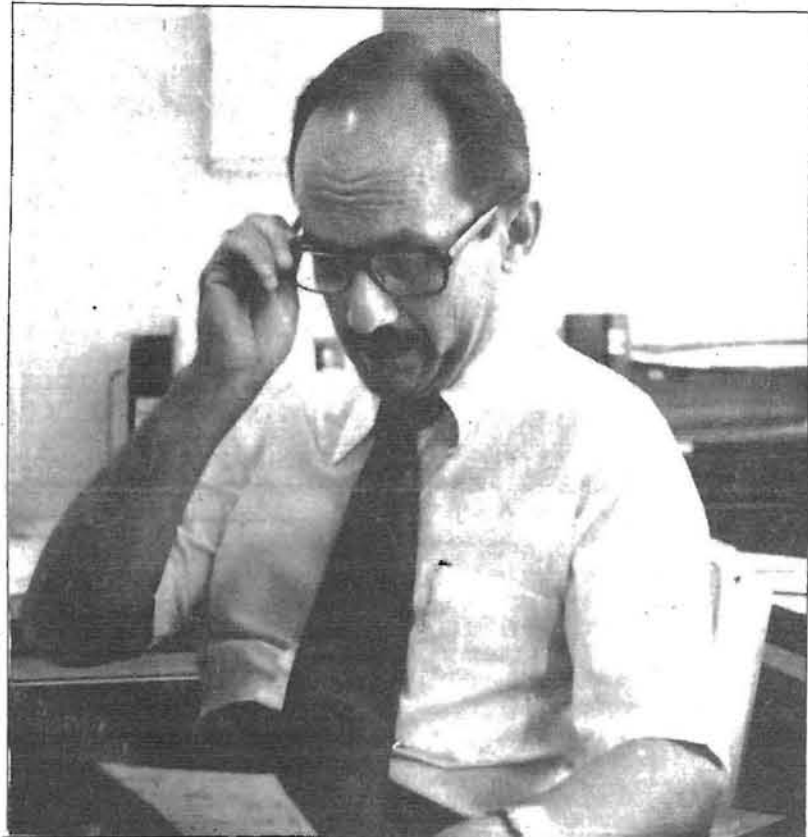
A problem education students are facing is that educational reform groups are pushing for more requirements for teacher certification. Schnell says that in the near future, 150 credit hours may be required of education students to receive a bachelor's degree with teacher certification. He said that some schools are moving to 5 year programs.

freshmen planning to become teachers is rising. A national survey of 200,000 freshmen by the University of California at Los Angeles found that 8.1 percent planned to teach elementary or secondary school. In the late 1960's, 25 percent of college freshmen planned on a teaching career. That percentage plummeted to a low point of 4.7 percent in 1982, but has been on the rise ever since.

"Jobs are more available now for two reasons," Schnell says. "New positions are being created in public schools to decrease student/teacher ratios and the need for special services such as remedial reading. The second reason is that many teachers are retiring and leaving vacancies."

Katharine K. Merseth, director of teacher training at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, reported the same kind of trends in the New York Times.

"People are not stupid about jobs," said Merseth. "If college graduates perceive there are jobs, then they start selecting that profession."



DEEP THOUGHT: Associate Dean of Education Dr. Thomas Schnell looks over his notes while discussing the problems created by growing enrollment figures.

## Diversion Of Funds Saves Library Serials For One More Year

by John Kilgore associate news editor

The serials department of the UM-St. Louis library has received a 12-month reprieve from drastic cuts in subscriptions thanks to a last-minute diversion of money from the general campus fund authorized by the chancellor.

"If they had not helped the library out, we would have had to cancel approximately 30 percent of our journal subscriptions," said Joan Rapp, director of the library.

"The chancellor wanted to make a commitment to the academics of the university," Rapp said. "This was a symbolic way of showing her support."

Chancellor Marguerite R. Barnett said she stepped in to prevent serials cuts that might have disrupted academic research on the campus.

"I found the \$140,000 (in the budget) so we wouldn't have to cut serials," Barnett said. "We're hoping to find the money so we won't have to cut serials in the future."

According to Rapp, faculty opposition to the proposed cuts played a significant role in the chancellor's decision.

"We sent out lists to prioritize subscriptions to all the academic departments, so if we had to make

### THE RISING COSTS OF JOURNALS

	1988	1987	1986	1985
European Economic Review	\$575	\$455	\$258	\$211
Journal of Criminal Justice	209	157	145	135
Astronomy and Astrophysics	1,084	908	623	630
Organometallic Chemistry	2,983	2400	1776	1501
Marine Geology	813	683	496	422
Mutation Research	2,283	1800	1373	1102
Brain Research	4,826	3826	2992	2176

cuts we would know where to begin," she said. "We found out that the faculty does support us."

Rapp said that the diversion of funds will keep the library's collection intact for one more year. The library currently has a \$140,000 deficit.

"We need to spend the next year building stronger library cooperation and getting the UM system to understand the problem and get the funding," she said.

Serials prices have increased, on average, by over 18 percent each of

the last two years. In some cases, serials and journals cost twice as much as they did two years ago.

According to an article in the June 8 edition of The Chronicle of Higher Education, most major scientific and technical journals are published by just a few publishing companies, creating a monopoly and causing "price gouging."

For example, one issue, 170 pages, of the scientific journal Carbohydrate Research costs \$58 — twice the price of an average book. Carbohydrate Research, with 26

issues a year, costs the library \$1,500 per year.

Other journals cost the University as much as \$4,000 to \$6,000 per year.

According to Rapp, the largest increases in prices have been in the sciences — where publishers are aware it is most important for libraries to keep their collections up-to-date.

"Publishers have started scientific journals, and then they hike the price because they know the libraries can't do without them," Rapp said.

Some publishers charge institutions up to 10 times the price they charge individuals for journals. For example, one year of the organic chemistry journal Tetrahedron would cost an individual subscriber \$210, but it costs libraries and university departments \$2,200.

"The publishers know they have a 'captive audience' in libraries," Rapp said.

Another factor in the increased costs of journals to libraries include the devaluation of the dollar: most of the high-priced journals are published overseas.

In addition, according to the Chronicle of Higher Education article, publishers charge North American subscribers far more

than other subscribers, even taking postage charges into account. For example, the journal World Economy costs \$42 in England but \$100 in the United States.

"What makes it hardest for us is that we have a small number of journals of our size institution to begin with, and any cut in them hits us very hard," Rapp said. "We have no excess journals and no duplicate subscriptions."

The library currently has 3,000 serials subscription titles, compared, for example, to UM-Columbia, with over 17,000.

UM-St. Louis currently has a serials budget of \$640,000. "Indexes take up a big part of that," Rapp said. "It's no use getting the materials without the indexes."

"The chancellor saved the academic program for one more year," Rapp said. "Now we have to work with the UM system to fund these massive increases."

Barnett said librarians will be seeking ways to avoid cuts in serials in the upcoming year.

The chancellor also said librarians will work out a more efficient way to exchange materials between the libraries in the university system so that, in the event of future cuts, vital campus research will not be halted.

## Five Million New AIDS Cases Expected By 1993

by Jamie Dodson news editor

Over one million new cases of the disease AIDS will occur worldwide during the next five years, according to Dr. Jonathan Mann of the World Health Organization.

Mann addressed the Fourth International Conference on AIDS, held this week in Stockholm, Sweden. Over 7,000 AIDS experts from 140 countries presented more than 3,200 research papers at the meeting.

"Many papers (presented at the conference) convey discouraging results concerning the risks of AIDS," said Dr. Lars Olof Kallings of the Swedish National Bacteriological Laboratory. Kallings stated that although much has been learned about the disease, progress on practical countermeasures has been frustratingly slow.

Among the problems cited were the inability to develop an effective vaccine against the disease, the toxic nature of drugs used for treatment and the continued rise in the number of AIDS cases worldwide.

In the United States, AZT is the only drug widely used in AIDS treatment. AZT does not cure the disease, but can prolong the lives of some AIDS patients.

AIDS is a disease of the immune system which results from infection by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus. The virus inhibits the function of the host's immune system, leaving the host vulnerable to a number of opportunistic diseases, including Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia and Kaposi's Sarcoma, a formerly rare form of cancer.

Once symptoms of the disease appear, the victim will die within about three years.

In the United States, the spread of AIDS is largely among several "high risk" groups, including male homosexuals and persons who inject illegal drugs, according to William J. Welsh, assistant professor of chemistry at UM-St. Louis.

Welsh stated that according to the United States Centers for Disease Control, the rate of HIV infection has not yet risen sharply in "low risk" groups.

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**CAN YOU DIG IT**  
 Students in UM-SL Field School Learn the Rudiments of Archeology.  
**Features page.**



## Digging Up Pieces Of The Past

by Christopher A. Duggan  
features editor

Anyone who has seen the movie "Raiders of the Lost Ark" probably thinks of archeology as walking through ancient temples and ruins, with dangers and booby traps lurking around every turn.

What students in the UM-St. Louis field school at the Bridgeton archeology site are finding out is that it is actually a complex science that involves a good amount of digging and sweating.

Joe Harl, who runs the site, said that archeology involves all the senses, from sight to smell, as well as a lot of the other sciences and more than a little mathematics.

"We actually use the trigonometry that you learned in high school here," he said.

The land the Bridgeton site is on is owned by nearby West Lake Quarry, who is letting the university dig there.

Harl said that the quarry has a right to the ownership of anything unearthed on the site.

"They let us keep any artifacts we dig up," Harl said. "They've been very good about that."

Harl said that the site, which covers about seven acres, is a good place to dig because of its occupation by American Indians on at least three occasions.

"The first occupation was between 600 and 800 A.D.," Harl said. "The second was between 900 and 1000 A.D., and the third was between 1000 and 1100 A.D."

The last period, called the Mississippian period, took place at the same time as the occupation of the Cahokia area.

"One of the reasons we're digging here is we are trying to find some link with the Cahokia community," Harl said. "We've found bits of mica and galena here. Those are not common to the area, so we think there might have been some trading going on."

Harl said that the evidence so far says that this was a small farming community. Also, contrary to popular opinion, life for the Indians was not as difficult as once thought.

"These people had no problem with food," Harl said. "They were practically surrounded by it. There were a lot of nuts and forest-dwelling animals, as well as elk, longhorn sheep and maybe buffalo. Also, the Missouri river once ran very close to here. We've found a lot of fish bones in the garbage here."

Harl said that these people probably spent less time working than we do, and that much of their time was probably spent talking and drinking.

The field class, which is worth six credit hours, runs for six weeks (May 17-June 26).

Normally there are about 10 people in the class. This year there are nine; that includes one student from UMC.

"The atmosphere is very relaxed here," Harl said. "This is really great for teaching because you're being taught in so many different ways."

Harl said that when they are done in the area they are digging, they will have uncovered several thousand artifacts.

Some of the better ones are displayed on occasion. All are kept at the archeological survey on the Marillac Campus. There they are available for others and will be eventually used for a report by Harl.

On June 19, there will be an open house on the site from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Some of the better artifacts will be on display, and the house structures will be exposed.

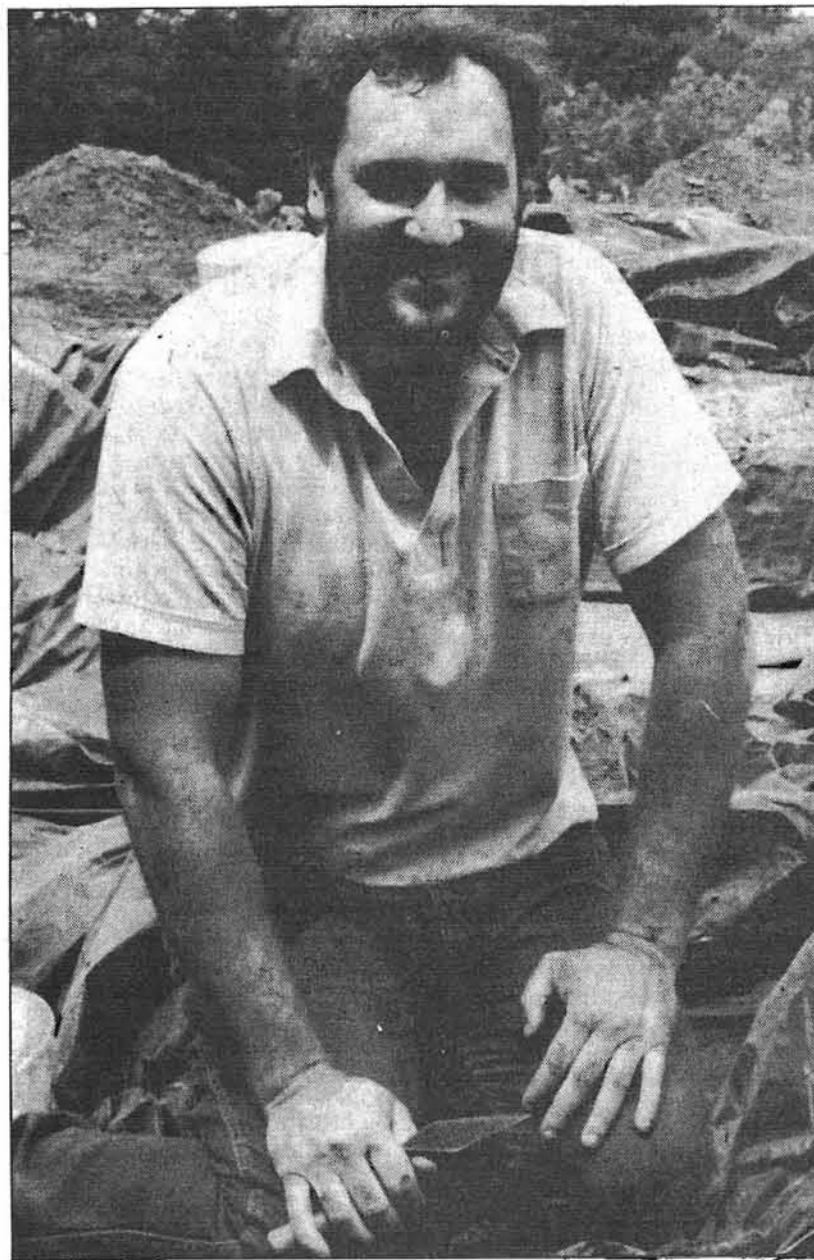
After the students are done with the area, it will be filled in and

marked. Harl said archeologists only dig five percent of an area and save the rest for the future.

"We may come back and re-dig in this spot sometime later," he said.

Harl said that he hopes to give those who take the course an understanding of what archeology is like. Some who take the class are studying archeology, but most are from other areas.

"We use evidence to find out what was happening then," Harl said. "In that way, we try to dispel some of the myths about Indians. The whole experience of learning about past cultures shows me that people can overcome all sorts of problems."



INDIANA JOE: (left) Joe Harl, who runs the Bridgeton Archeology Site, helping one of the students in the UMSL field school. (above) Joe Harl not only instructs students in the field school, but works the area with them as well.

## Mixed Reviews: Summer Movies, The Good, The Bad And The Ugly

By Eileen Pacino  
movie reviewer

This summer theater cash registers will really be ringing with the best lineup of quality productions in a long time. Below are some of the first and odds-on favorites for summer-long releases.

Number one at the box office now is "Crocodile Dundee II" the sequel to "Crocodile Dundee" which cost \$6 million to make and earned \$375 million worldwide. "Crocodile Dundee II" cost approximately 2 1/2 times that much and is well on its way to an estimated quarter of a billion dollars total take.

There is no denying the sheer delight in the Croc's non-violent approach to kicking rears in the hostile environment on New York in the original.

That imperturbability is intact in the sequel as old Mick bids farewell to Manhattan's jungle with its punks, suicidal maniacs, gung ho Japanese tourists and returns to "Belong Mick" Australia, to his Walkabout Creek Cafe, his aborigine tracker friends, bush philosopher buddy Wally (John Meillon) and a simpler lifestyle, one step ahead of bloodthirsty Columbian druglords who are way out of their element and decidedly outclassed by their Outback opponent whose "weapons" include a water buffalo trap, bat droppings, a fake crocodile suit, a bra and some well-aimed rocks. Definitely an all-ages nonviolent action film that is unapologetically appealing.

Number two at the boxoffice is "Big" a delightful "switch" movie starring Tom Hanks. Hanks is perfect as a 12-year-old who turns into a 35-year-old. Much of the movie's success is due to Hanks' expert body language.

Magically transformed by a carnival arcade wizard, Josh Baskin (Hanks) is abruptly thrust into the adult world when he's hired by McMillan Toy, becomes vice president of product development, and attracts the not unwelcome attentions of young woman executive Susan Lawrence (Elizabeth Perkins).

Director Penny Marshall doesn't skip a silly beat with his situation and the Anne Spielberg (Steven's sister)/Gary Ross script really sparkles.

Fourth on the charts is Chevy Chase's new film "Funny Farm," directed by George Roy Hill ("The Sting").

When New York sportswriter Andy Farmer (Chase) goes on sabbatical to the rustic town of Redbud in upper New York State to write the Great American Novel, he begins the "life of quiet desperation" Walden Pond resident Thoreau warned about.

How complicated can it be to move your possessions several hundred miles, install a phone, plant a garden, enter a fishing contest, get police protection, buy an intelligent

specimen of man's best friend, collect your mail, or write a fun novel about a casino knock-over?

Not complicated at all if you don't factor in the decrepit covered bridge, the phone company that delivers a pay phone, the pine coffin under the dirt clods, the homicidal home-town anglers, the police chief whose squad car is a taxi, the inbred, run-amuck canine, the "liquored up, pissed off" mailman, and the little wife (Madolyn Smith) whose secret stories about squirrels sound a lot like your own life.

In a new release, as of last week, Sean Connery is seen in his first role since his Academy Award portrayal in "The Untouchables," as Provost Marshal Lt. Col. Alan Caldwell in "The Presidio," a murder/mystery set in San Francisco on the famous Army post.

The script mixes mystery with rpush, suspense with sobs as it tries to dovetail a domestic plot of hard-nose military father (Connery) clashing with wayward, headstrong daughter (Meg Ryan) who has trouble getting "close" to men and she seduces; in this case, handsome Mark Harmon as Jay Austin, who has been assigned by the S.F.P.D. to assist his old C.O. in investigating the murder of an M.P. at the Presidio's Officers' Club.

There's no effort required to enjoy the opening car chase down some of the city's steepest hills; nor the breathtaking, impressive foot chase by Harmon in San Francisco's Chinatown; nor the steamy Corvette trunk tussle between Ryan and Harmon. I give it 2 1/2 stars.

A new release this weekend is "Bull Durham" a Holly Golightly meets "The Natural" screwball of a movie, perfect for the softball and beer crowd this summer.

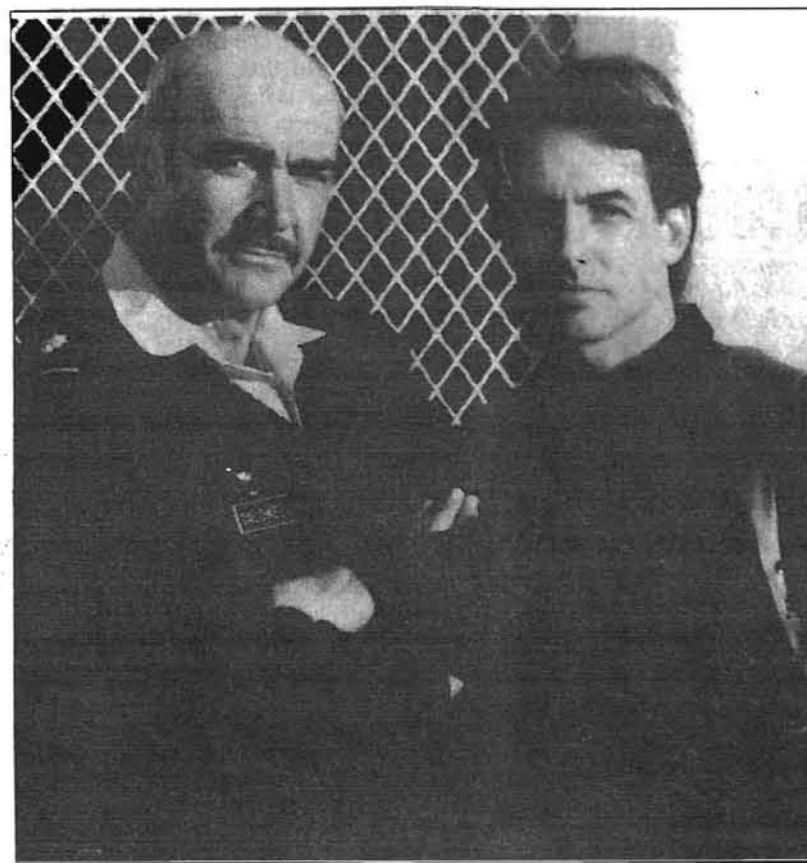
Susan Sarandon plays Annie Savoy, a highly unorthodox groupie to a goofy bush league team called the Durham Bulls. Her season m.o. in the past has been to pick out a talented but struggling player, bestow her favors, and watch him blossom as a man or as a pinch hitter.

Her choice this season is Ebbey Calvin LaLoosh (Tim Robbins) a gangling stringbean of a boy with a million dollar southpaw arm, 5 cent brain and 98-mile-an hour heat that more often than not either hits the mascot or gets taken downtown.

But this summer Annie's got competition: Crash Davis (Kevin Costner), a twelve-year veteran of the minors picked up to settle down LaLoosh.

First time director Ron Shelton draws on five years as second baseman for the Baltimore Orioles to write an original script that pokes a lot of fun at some of baseball's more sacred cows; a ball player's obsession with superstitions, for one.

Costner and Robbins do their own impressive ball playing as well as shut out team comedy that has an impressive "heat" of its own.



PARAMOUNT'S RINGERS: (top) Linda Kozlowski and Paul Hogan star in the sequel to the 1986 hit, "Crocodile Dundee," called "Crocodile Dundee II." (bottom) Sean Connery and Mark Harmon star as army career man and San Francisco cop in the new Paramount release, "The Presidio."

by Christopher A. Duggan  
features editor

This summer is off to a flying start as far as movies are concerned.

Every summer, people like me try to predict what movie will be the annual "Back to the Future," "Beverly Hills Cop," or "Crocodile Dundee."

You know what I mean, that movie that is out all summer, and sometimes even longer, that everybody loves. It usually doesn't win any Oscars, but it always makes lots of money.

The purpose of this particular feature is not to tell you what that movie is, but to give you some ideas as to what is good and what is not.

I will tell you one thing: I don't think that movie has been released yet.

At the beginning of the summer, we were looking toward the release of "Willow," the joint project of George Lucas and Ron Howard.

When it did finally come out in late May, it was given the big Blah by many reviewers, who were looking for something that was incredibly inventive and original, like "Star Wars" and "Raiders of the Lost Ark."

With that expectation embedded in their heads, most critics only saw what "Willow" wasn't. They failed to notice that it was beautifully shot, acted and directed, that the story was entertaining and original, and that it was incredibly funny.

So what if it isn't the movie that "Star Wars" or "Raiders..." was. By itself and for itself, it is a very good film and well worth seeing.

Another film that had the masses waiting in eager expectation is the sequel to the mega-hit, "Crocodile Dundee," titled, inventively as hell, "Crocodile Dundee II."

I think that critics had more to be disappointed with in this case than they did with "Willow." I'm sure the big trick with this one was to come up with a story line that could match the freshness of the original.

Off the top of my head, I can think of three or four of them that would have worked better than the one they chose.

In this one, Dundee and his girlfriend, played by Paul Hogan and Linda Kozlowski, get mixed up in a battle between the police and some Cuban drug smugglers when Kozlowski's ex-husband sends her some incriminating film of the smugglers, then gets killed in the Colombia.

The chase goes back to Australia, where Dundee takes on the smugglers on his own turf. It's no real challenge for him, and basically no fun to watch. He always knows the right thing to do, and it usually works; kind of like a Rambo film.

I will say that this movie is very funny. Hardly a minute goes by in which you're not rolling out of your seat, but they tried to make it into an

action film, and I don't think that is what people wanted to see.

So, unlike the original, and contrary to Paramount's wishes, this isn't going to be the summer's big movie either.

Also out under the Paramount name is "The Presidio." This film had a lot of potential. An M.P. is killed one evening while investigating a break-in at the officer's club on the Presidio army base in San Francisco.

An ex-soldier is assigned to the case in cooperation with Lt. Colonel Alan Caldwell, whom he never got along with, and ends up falling for the Colonel's flirtatious daughter.

On top of that, we have people like Mark Harmon, academy award winner Sean Connery and Meg Ryan playing the main characters.

There were a lot of problems however. The mystery doesn't have much mystery to it, the romance has no build, and the clash between the two main characters has the intensity of a toaster oven set on light brown.

There are some good moments however, like when Connery beats up a disrespectful biker using nothing more than his thumb. As far as acting goes, everyone had their moments here and there, although some, like Connery, had more than others.

However, Ryan seemed lost in the role of the oversexed, free-spirited daughter of the L.T.C. I think that character is outside of her limitations.

"Funny Farm" is a film that made no promises that it didn't keep. People were expecting a cut-up film about a couple that move to upstate New York.

What they get is a film about a couple that move to the "country" and become enemies with virtually everyone (and everything) they meet, including the surrounding environment and each other.

For instance, all Chase seems to be able to catch in the pond out back is snakes; the mailman barely gets below 60 mph as he throws the mail onto the lawn; the do-nothing sheriff doesn't have a driver's license and rides around in a taxi; and, to top it off, the great American novel that Chase is trying to write is not coming out as well as he originally planned, to put it lightly.

The end result is an extremely funny film that leaves you feeling like you got what you paid for when you bought your ticket at the box office.

If you haven't seen anything you like so far, keep trying, there are some some new movies coming out that look like they have promise: "Red Heat," "The Great Outdoors" and "Arthur 2," to name a few.

And remember, the mere fact that Eileen and I sometimes disagree shows that our opinions are nothing more than opinions. You may like a movie that one or both of us didn't, and vice versa.







## WOODS

leadership development center," she said.

The major policy area Woods hopes to tackle through her position is the problem of homelessness. She has already initiated work in this area by issuing a "challenge to the community" to solve the problem constructively.

"She challenged this community to put housing on the agenda," said George J. McCall, the center's acting director.

McCall said Lt. Governor Woods should prove an asset to the center "because of her expertise and background dealing with public officials

and the media."

"She will sink her teeth into some regional, community and state problems," McCall said.

Lt. Governor Woods said, "Homelessness is just the most visible evidence of a lot of structural problems within the community. I will be working with key community decision makers to create more low-income housing."

Lt. Governor Woods has served in her current position since January of 1985. She has been active in politics since 1967, and has served two terms as a state senator in the

Missouri legislature. In 1982 she was the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate.

Lt. Governor Woods hopes the Bush Center, besides serving as a leadership training force, can aid in resolving conflict among political groups.

"Both politicians and interest groups tend to defend their positions in public," she said. "If you have a center where people can confront each other constructively in a non-threatening environment such as a university, they could perhaps resolve their differences."

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## CENTER

limit itself to the United States.

"Next year I anticipate going to the best place in the world to see conflict take place and be resolved — South Africa," he said.

McCall expects to do research and teaching in South Africa in the winter of 1989. He hopes a return visit by South African experts could take place the following summer.

"The plan is next summer to bring in some of the people from South Africa to bring some of their teach-

ing skills here," he said.

While McCall said this plan is still tentative, he has definite plans for the center. Besides its other functions of helping the community construct policies and training through workshops and seminars, the center is already heavily involved in its third function — research.

"Most of the research right now is on the homeless," McCall said. This research includes trying to

help the Census Bureau learn to count the homeless population and evaluating mental health services for the homeless, he said.

Ultimately, McCall hopes the center can serve as a meeting place for opposing views.

"We want to try and bring people together in a way that will help the community deal constructively with change," he said. "A university is a kind of neutral meeting place with respectability for people that don't normally meet under friendly climates."

from page 1

# ATTENTION: Business Majors

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