

Murdered Dartmouth couple stabbed to death, say police

by Matthew McGuire
TMS Campus
February 1, 2001

Police who have been tight-lipped in the investigation of two Dartmouth College professors, said Thursday that the couple was stabbed to death, likely by someone they let into their home.

"The death was in fact caused by a stabbing, although I will not amplify on that," Attorney General Philip McLaughlin said at a press conference.

Susanne and Half Zantop were found dead in their Etna home, about 3 miles from the Dartmouth campus, Saturday, Jan. 27, by a fellow faculty member who had arrived for a dinner engagement.

The Zantops kept their doors locked, so it was likely that they let the person into their home, McLaughlin said. It is possible, however, that the Zantops did not know their killer, as "the Zantops were very generous and might

have let a stranger into the home," he said.

The Dartmouth, the college's student newspaper, reported Thursday that police confiscated a kitchen knife, clothing and shoes from a Dartmouth junior who lived in the college dorms.

The student, who spoke to the paper on the condition of anonymity, said he is in no way connected to the murders. He also told police the same thing during a four-hour interrogation at the Hanover police department, The Dartmouth reported. McLaughlin declined to name the student a suspect, though he said he was aware of the investigation.

"We have no prime suspects at this time," said Dan Mullen, senior assistant attorney general.

Susanne, 55, had headed the German studies program and was also involved in the women's studies and comparative literature programs. Half Zantop had taught

U. of California project to put 40 million tobacco industry documents online

by Billy O'Keefe
TMS Campus
February 1, 2001

The University of California, San Francisco, this week announced plans to create a massive Internet archive of tobacco industry documents and develop facilities for the study of the material. The announcement comes in the wake of a \$15 million donation from the American Legacy Foundation, an independent public health foundation dedicated to helping decrease the use of tobacco by Americans.

The two proposed facilities, the American Legacy Foundation National Tobacco Documents Library and the Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education, aim to streamline access to the approximately 40 million pages of documents related to the tobacco industry, according to the university's announcement.

"This gift is an incredible opportunity to develop a single portal to documents from six tobacco companies," said Karen Butter, who will direct the new library. "By combining emerging digital library standards with highly effective online search systems, we will create a freely available resource for the world wide commu-

nity."

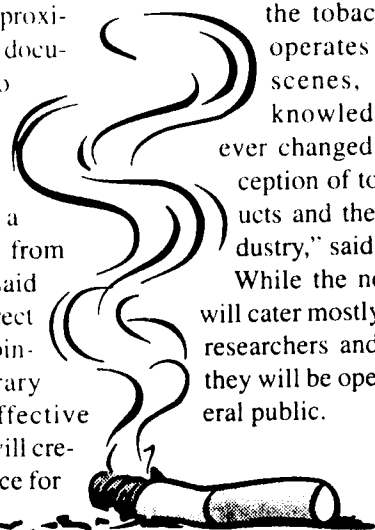
The importance in establishing the permanent archive lies in the 1998 Master Settlement Agreement, a settlement between the industry and 46 states which, among other things, allows the industry to order the removal of existing documents from the Internet by 2010. This includes documents in UCSF's current digital library, located at <http://www.library.ucsf.edu/tobacco>.

In addition, foundation President Cheryl G. Heaton said, sites launched by the industry are clumsy to a fault and difficult to navigate, not to mention a hard sell to the public.

"Early research in this important area, led by UCSF, has already revealed so much about how

the tobacco industry operates behind the scenes, and this knowledge has forever changed public perception of tobacco products and the tobacco industry," said Heaton.

While the new facilities will cater mostly to scholars, researchers and journalists, they will be open to the general public.



Cold cash: Schools struggle with rising gas bills

by Matthew McGuire
TMS Campus
January 31, 2001

This past month was the coldest December Bruce Braun could remember. As director of facilities management at the University of Wisconsin, Braun said the last month of 2000 was the most expensive month to heat the campus in recent memory. Prices doubled in December, with heating bills reaching about \$95,000, compared to \$47,000 to heat the campus in Dec. 1999, Braun said.

The Madison, Wis., campus is not an exception, as the combination of freezing temperatures and skyrocketing natural gas prices are taking their toll on college campuses across the U.S. this winter.

According to the U.S. Department of Energy, the average world oil price increased from \$17.35 per barrel in 1999 to \$27.60 in 2000, a 59 percent increase. The increase in price is more pronounced because oil prices fell in 1997 and 1998 due to an oversupply of oil. To counterbalance the price drop OPEC reduced oil production in 1999, and oil and natural gas prices increased due to higher than expected demand and to tight supplies.

The price increase has left college campuses searching for alternate sources of heat and ways to reduce costs in budgets already strapped for cash.

Large universities like the University of Wisconsin and Colorado State University have large central heating plants that in addition to burning natural gas can also burn cheaper alternatives like coal and fuel oil. In addition to changing fuel sources, the universities are finding other ways to cut back costs.

Ron Baker, director of facilities management at Colorado State University, was at the university in the 1970's when the U.S. was facing a more dramatic oil crisis and he's employing some of the same strategies he used back then. The university is rolling back the thermostats in some of the administrative buildings and asking the staff to bring sweaters to

work. Several projects have also been planned throughout the campus to update older buildings that to leak heat.

"In the past, with oil prices being rather economical, a lot of projects that we could have done to insulate buildings wouldn't have paid back for us," Baker said. "It didn't make sense for us to make the modifications. But a lot of those projects, with the increased oil prices, are becoming financially viable."

Ohio State University isn't planning any insulation projects, but has also switched over to burning coal to steam heat the campus buildings.

"Our power plant can burn coal and the process is significantly cheaper than using natural gas, even prior to the increase in gas prices," said Terry Conry, director of facilities management at Ohio State.

But while coal may be cheaper to purchase, it isn't always cheaper in the long run.

"Even though we're paying a lot less for the coal, we're spending money on hauling away the ashes," said Bruce Frantz, director of physical plant at North Dakota State University. "Coal creates a lot of issues, in the removing of ash and in handling it."

Like most cities, Fargo, N.D., registered one of the coldest Decembers on record, with temperatures on the North Dakota campus reaching 20 below zero -- 60 below with the wind chill. As of the middle of January, heating costs have already exceeded the school's budgeted amount by 10 percent, with almost two months remaining of frigid temperatures, Frantz said.

Chicago's DePaul University has been hit with gas bills three times larger than they're used to paying, said university spokeswoman Robin Florzak. And while the university has a "contingency fund" to offset the cost of unforeseen costs, even the back-up plan won't cover all of the bills.

The university is currently in talks with the local natural gas company, People's Gas, to set up a payment plan over the next year to payoff the bills, Florzak said.

Adolph Haight, director of facilities management at the College of William and Mary, estimates that the school's natural gas bill has doubled over the last year. And unlike some of the larger universities, William and Mary doesn't have a heating plant that would allow the option of switching over to cheaper alternatives like fuel oil or coal.

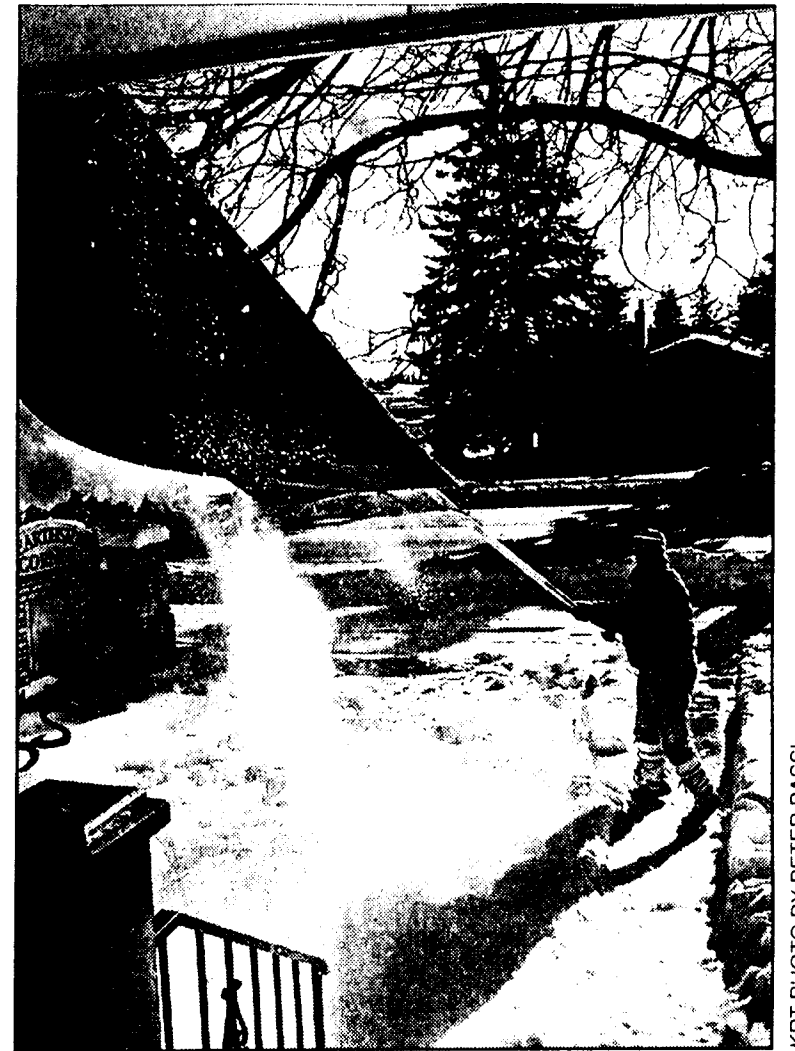
That's when things can get unpleasant in the financial department.

Sam Jones, vice president for finance at William and Mary, said he's had to hold off on general equipment purchases and take a closer look at "one time expenditures." He's also had to make choices regarding the hir-

ing of new faculty. "Most of our money is tied up in people, so our expected short term approach is that you stop filling positions," Jones said. "You look at what positions you have vacant and you might be able to hold off hiring someone for a couple of months. But you must look at the long run. It's likely that in the long run it's critical that the position be filled."

With the escalating costs and balancing act in the finance office, Jones summed up what most college finances offices must be thinking.

"Let's just hope these energy prices are a one time spike."



Dave Staubitz clears snow from his business, located in Ely, Minnesota. Many consumers, including businesses and universities, have had to endure escalating gas prices this season along with severe winter weather.

KRT PHOTO BY PETER PASSI

Student wins right to sue ex-professor for calling her "Monica"

by Helen Peterson
Knight-Ridder Tribune
February 2, 2001

NEW YORK - Better watch those Monica Lewinsky jokes.

A federal judge has given a former student of State University of New York at New Paltz permission to sue her former professor for repeatedly referring to her as "Monica."

The woman, Inbal Hayut, 23, said Alex Young also made such remarks as, "How was your weekend with Bill?" and "Shut up, Monica. I'll give you a cigar later," according to court papers.

He once mentioned she was wearing the same color lipstick as Lewinsky.

Hayut is suing Young and several SUNY New Paltz officials who allegedly failed to respond to her sexual harassment complaint. Young could not be reached for comment, but his lawyer, Kenneth Kelly, said his client was just teasing Hayut because he thought she resembled Lewinsky.

"It may not be polite, it may not be politically correct, but it is not sexual harassment," Kelly said.

Young, who retired after the case surfaced, has not been accused of propositioning or improperly touching Hayut, Kelly said.

The remarks were made while Hayut was a student in Young's political science class in the fall of 1998.

"The timing of these comments, occurring as they did at the height of the

White House sex scandal, is ... significant ... in determining the legitimate inferences which might be drawn from them," Northern District Judge David Hurd wrote in a decision made public Thursday.

The judge said that looking at the facts from Hayut's standpoint, the comments were the equivalent of Young telling her classmates that she would perform, or was performing, sex acts on "older men in positions of authority."

Hurd said the comments could have created a "sexually hostile environment" for Hayut, who has transferred to another college.

Her lawyer, William Martin, said the remarks left her feeling "embarrassed ... and humiliated."

He described Hayut as "quiet, shy and reserved" and said she never laughed or encouraged any banter. Martin said Hayut corrected Young when he called her "Monica," saying, "that is not my name."



COMIC COURTESY OF TMS CAMPUS

For many high school football stars, entrance tests tackle their dreams

by Andy Friedlander
Knight-Ridder Newspapers
February 5, 2001

FORT WORTH - By far, the most significant moment of Lee Foliaki's high school football career occurred off the field. It came three weeks ago, when the Trinity linebacker and "Star-Telegram" Defensive Player of the Year went to his mailbox and found an envelope from ACT, Inc., a firm that administers college entrance examinations.

It was the word he'd been waiting for, confirmation he had posted a 20 on the ACT, good enough to immediately become eligible for NCAA Division I competition. His dream of playing major college football was alive.

"Man, that feeling was great, the best," said Foliaki, who gave his oral commitment to Colorado last week. "That beats anything I've felt on the field, no doubt. Without this, you can't go on. I've never felt so relieved."

Wednesday, national signing day, is a day of celebration for recruits such as Foliaki, whose high school exploits will earn them a free education. Many of the area's and state's top players, however, won't be celebrating.

They'll be sweating, hoping time hasn't run out on their hope for a scholarship.

Despite repeated warnings from their coaches, counselors and recruiters the past two years, they waited too long to ensure they had a high enough score on the required standardized test, the ACT or SAT, to earn a scholarship.

Without those test scores, athletes aren't eligible to play at the Division I level as freshmen and are often dropped by recruiters.

Fourteen of the "Star-Telegram's" list of the top 75 area players are still missing a qualifying score, meaning they are unlikely to sign this week. They're left to hope schools still have interest should they get their test score at a future date.

NCAA spokeswoman Jane Jankowski said the percentage of actively recruited players who failed to qualify has held steady at 12-13 percent for the past five years.

Those involved in the process are mystified why the athletes aren't qualifying at a higher rate. In almost all cases, say those close to the process, the students wait too long to take the ACT or SAT, not leaving enough

time to retake it in case they score low the first time. The required test score depends on a recruit's grade-point average in core curriculum courses. There is no limit to the number of times a student can take the test.

Eastern Hills running back Douglas Sherman, the "Star-Telegram" Offensive Player of the Year, is one such player who is paying the price for procrastination. He took the ACT as a sophomore and failed to score 17, which turned out to be his minimum score to be eligible based on his current GPA. Instead of retaking it as a junior, or early in his senior season, he waited until Jan. 27. Because the College Board, which administers the SAT, takes three weeks or more to report results, the vast majority of Division I scholarships will be filled by the time Sherman gets his score. Even if he qualifies, he might find any recruiting interest in him gone.

"Nobody has been calling," Sherman said. "I'm not confident about getting a scholarship. I just hope something will be there."

Sherman said he considered taking the test as a junior but decided he would wait until he had taken an SAT preparatory course last fall. He missed

the registration for taking the test again, however, and college coaches never looked in his direction after that. Despite a senior season during which he rushed for 2,001 yards, Sherman said he has received strong recruiting interest from only two colleges -- Division II schools Tarleton State and Midwestern State.

For top recruits, missing a test score doesn't always mean the end of recruiting interest. Division I and II colleges are allowed to accept partial qualifiers -- athletes who score 720-810 on the SAT or 14.75-16.75 on the ACT -- but there are often severe limits on the number a college can take.

College coaches in some cases are willing to take the chance of wasting a scholarship on a blue-chip player, hoping he will become eligible or will at least enroll as a partial qualifier. Many coaches are also willing to sign a recruit whose score is close to qualifying because he can take the test again in the spring and summer in an attempt to become eligible.

"It depends on how far off a kid is," Texas Tech coach Mike Leach said. "If someone is just a whisker off (on the test), you figure with the tutoring and test prep classes available, he's

probably going to pass. But if it's not close, if it looks like there's no chance, we'll go after someone else."

Sherman is not the only area football star who saw schools lose interest. Before he received his qualifying score, Foliaki watched the large number of schools pursuing him dwindle to three -- Kansas State, Colorado and TCU. When he chose Colorado, he said the decision hinged at least in part on Colorado's willingness to stay with him when it seemed as if he might not make it. Iowa State was looking hard at Everman tight end Mike West, but when West scored 800 on the SAT, 20 points short of qualifying, the Cyclones canceled his scheduled visit.

West blames himself for waiting too long to prepare for the test.

"Our coach always tells us to start now," he said. "He's always staying on us about that. But I was like, 'I don't need to think about that,' until suddenly it all comes down to your senior year, and you haven't got it done yet. It gets real serious after that."

High school coaches say they can only do so much to remind their players about the importance of following the necessary steps to qualify for

a scholarship.

"I just tell them they have to pass the test for colleges to be interested in them or to get a scholarship," Lamar coach Eddy Peach said. "I tell them they should take the test in their junior year and keep taking it until they get the score. But I'm not going to sit there and argue with them. I'm not going to push the kids or their parents. They need to get it done."

This year, three of Peach's players have yet to qualify, including running back Willie Montgomery, who took the ACT in the spring of his junior year but waited until Jan. 27 to take another test. He is waiting for the results, like Sherman, and has received little recruiting interest. He is considering going to a junior college or to Division II Emporia (Kan.) State.

"Definitely, if I had to do it again, I would take 1/4R the SAT 1/4S three times as a junior," Montgomery said. "But kids are hard-headed. They're going to wait until the last minute. I have to deal with the consequences. I don't know how this happened, but it happened, and now I just have to hope for the best."

Sadly, it's a refrain heard often each February.