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Health screenings examine condition of student body

Candy Franks Special to the Capital Times

Faculty, staff and students lined up in the Gallery Lounge on April 14 to find out how healthy or unhealthy they are at the annual health screening sponsored by Health Services.

"Part of my goal was to add wellness programming to promote wellness among faculty, staff, and students," said Marylou Martz, coordinator of Health Services. "I found a real need to have something done to complement my wellness programs. Last year's screening went so well, I thought I'd start them up again."

The screening offered advice about breast self-examination and colorectal cancer testing, and provided booths to check blood pressure, cholesterol levels, height and weight, body fat percentage, lung capacity, and colorectal cancer.

A Community General Osteopathic Hospital physician answered participants' questions about their results.

The American Cancer Society volunteered a new booth to teach women breast self-examination, to catch signs of breast cancer. Health America provided a booth that gave participants an overall health risk appraisal, listing the individual's major health risks, such as heart attack, car accident, or stroke, and what to change to stay healthy.

Whether healthy or unhealthy, the See Screenings, page 13

Karl Martz gets his lung capacity measured by Mimi Humphrey of the Cardiopulmonary Division of Community

Ethnic groups clash during campus debate on conflict

Lawrence Bates Capital Times Staff

Former Yugoslav ambassador, Cvijeto Job addressed students, faculty, staff and members of the community at an evening discussion sponsored by the International Affairs Association, in the Gallery Lounge on April 8.

The discussion, "A Study on Conflict," presented Job's personal views about the conflict which is destroying his country, Yugoslavia. A reaction panel featuring Frank Colak (Croatian) and Elizabeth Tolmachev-Packer (Serbian) represented two of the conflicting ethnic groups.

Job, a Croatian communist, once fought for Tito's partisans during World War II. From 1944 to 1989, Job was an active member of the former Yugoslav communist party. He was also the former helped bind us together during the war

Yugoslav ambassador to the United Nation delegation. Since the collapse of communist rule and the beginning of the ethnic conflict, Job has been a lecturer and columnist.

During the discussion Job stated his position during the conflict.

While I was a diplomat, I was attacked verbally for supporting each side," he said.

Job also said "a small group of Serbs and Croats are fighting. Not all of Yugoslavia's people are supportive of the war. Let's bind our wounds and forget our cause and begin to rebuild our country.'

Job partly blamed the collapse of Yugoaslvia on the promises of democracy and the betrayal of law: first by monarchydominated Serbian Yugoslavia, and then by the communists.

"The tolerance and rationality that

slowly frayed," Job said. "Instead of hating the regimes oppressing them (Yugoslavs), our peoples resumed their hatred for each other."

Job added that "the ethnic conflict is a result of constant foreign rule which denied Yugoslavia the processes of building a nation." Job said the experience of the terrible slaughter during World War II is still present in the Yugoslav people.

Elizabeth Tolmachev-Parker, lecturer in Russian Language at Harrisburg Area Community College and Serbian representative on the panel, charged Croatia with war crimes against the Serbian people during the World War II. Parker said, "The Serbs were treated like the Jews during the second world war. The Croatians never apologized for those war crimes.

After Parker's comments, Frank Colak,

president of the Croatian Democratic Union, countered that "because of the conflict (present), Croatia is covered with blood, churches destroyed, and thousands of Croats are now refugees."

Colak also said the Croats have been stereotyped as killers by the Serbs, who were really responsible for the number of Serbs slaughtered during World War II. In response to Colak's charges, a member of the audience asked Colak what the total number of deaths was to date. Colak said he did not have the figures.

"We did not start the war," Colak continued. "The Yugoslav Army (85 percent Serbs) planned the war. Since all guns were moved out of Croatia (by the Army), how could we start the war?'

Reactions from the crowd were mixed. Both Serbians and Croatian members and supporters confronted one another with questions and allegations. At one point, the discussion became very emotional for some members of the audience who were survivors of either World War II or the current ethnic conflict. Some shared their personal experiences with the group

Job summed up the discussion by expressing his hope that the Yugoslavs "will learn from the past and once again live in peace with each other. Will we ever exist in peace?" he asked. "Not before each side attempts to answer the crimes against each other."

Bill Woodworth, IAA member and a senior majoring in behavioral science, called the program, "the most lively and interesting program we have ever had."

Photo by Elin Marcel





