



Today, increasing clouds and milder with a high near 28. Cloudy and not as cold tonight with some light snow possible, low of 22. Tomorrow, light snow likely with a high of 32.

— Bob Tschantz

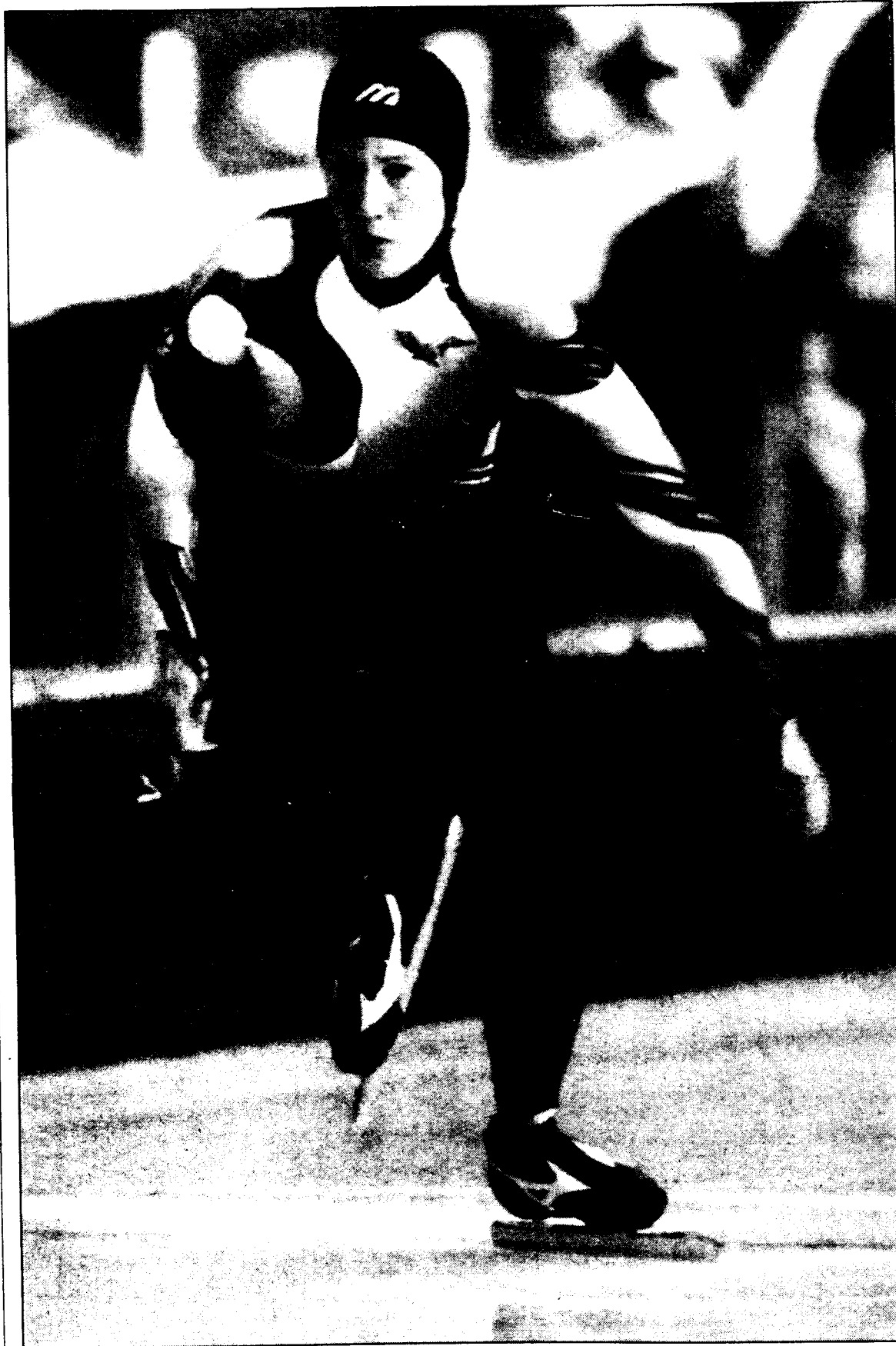
# the daily Collegian

30°

Monday, Feb. 10, 1992  
Vol. 92, No. 127 22 pages University Park, Pa. 16801  
Published independently by students at Penn State  
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## 1st Olympic medals awarded

### Winter Games begin on disappointing note for U.S.



By STEVE WILSTEIN  
AP Sports Writer

ALBERTVILLE, France — Austria turned the Winter Games into a soaring Vienna waltz yesterday, starting with a downhill racer who twirled and weaved gracefully over a course he hated.

For the United States, it was the same old tune with words of disappointment at nearly every turn. From A.J. Kitt in the downhill to Duncan Kennedy in the luge to Mary Docter in speedskating, Americans struggled on the first full day of competition.

The U.S. hockey team barely eluded an upset, overcoming a 3-2 deficit in the second period against eighth-seeded Italy as Tim Sweeney scored a goal and added two assists in a four-goal third period that gave the fourth-seeded Americans a 6-3 victory.

Not missing a beat, though, was the Unified Team representing five republics of the former Soviet Union. Lyubov Egorova won the first medal of the Winter Games, giving the newly named team a gold in the women's 15-kilometer cross-country. The Olympic hymn accompanied the raising of the five-ringed Olympic flag during the medal ceremony, rather than the usual national flag and anthem.

Pairs figure skating world champions Natasha Mishkutienok and Artur Dmitriev and of the Unified Team and compatriots Elena Bechke and Denis Petrov stood 1-2 after the original routine, worth one-third of the total score. Canada's world silver medalists of the last two years, Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler, were third.

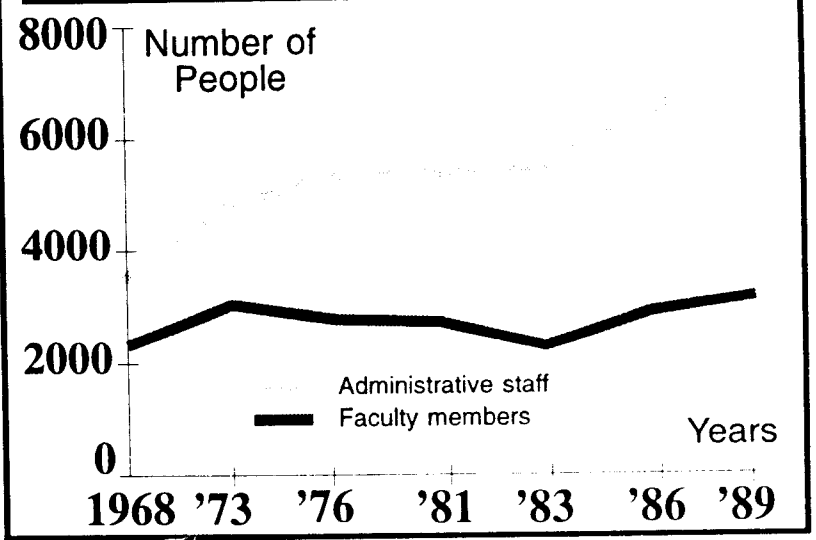
U.S. champions Calla Urbanski and Rocky Marval, the pair dubbed the "Blue Collar Couple" — she is a cocktail waitress and he owns a trucking company — were seventh in the original program and virtually out of medals contention. Marval stepped out of his double Axel, then nudged the boards.

Docter, who finished 15th in the women's 3,000 meters, said that to some extent the attention she received over her addiction to drugs and alcohol, and her struggle for recovery, hurt her race.

"I don't think I've been concentrating as much as I should," she said. "I wasn't concentrating on my race last night. I was thinking about how I was going to deal with the questions I get from the press."

American speed skater Mary Docter skates in the 3,000-meter race Sunday at the 1992 Winter Olympics in Albertville, France. Please see more coverage of Olympic sports on page 22.

## Administrative Staff vs. Faculty Member Growth



Collegian Graphic/David Petke

## Faculty growth lagging behind administration's

By LISA LOEFFLER and AMANDA THOMPSON  
Collegian Staff Writers

Although the University's administrative staff has more than doubled during the last 20 years, faculty has grown by only a little more than one-third.

The administrative staff has increased from 3,523 in 1969 to 7,722 in 1989 — including executives, administrators, exempt and non-exempt staff and clerical workers — according to the Penn State Source Book.

The increase in administrative staff is often due to increasing pressure from state and federal government regulations, said Charles Hosler, retired senior vice president for research and dean of the Graduate School.

"This has been imposed upon us by external forces for the most part," Hosler said.

University faculty has increased by about 35 percent, enrollment has increased by about 49 percent and administrative staff positions have risen by about 119 percent.

Faculty growth has not kept up with staff growth. During the same amount of time, faculty has grown to 3,132 from 2,325, according to the Penn State Source Book.

"I think it's pathetic," Undergraduate Student Government President Mark Stewart said of the growth differences.

The University should remember that it is here to serve the students and not the other way around, he said.

Faculty numbers include professors, assistant professors, associate professors and instructors — which are considered "the traditional faculty designations and account for most of the full-time teaching and research personnel," according to the Penn State Source Book, a compilation of University facts.

Outside of teaching, faculty members don't have as many commitments as they did 20 years ago, said Arthur Goldschmidt, professor of Middle East history, adding that faculty used to advise and register students.

"We actually went out and sat at tables and registered students," Goldschmidt recalled.

But many faculty no longer have

the time or inclination to do these tasks, he said, adding that this means more staff must be hired.

Goldschmidt compared the University to an empire, with a natural tendency to expand.

"He or she feels more important with more people under them," Goldschmidt said. "They manage to make work for larger staffs to do."

One example of the need to hire additional staff is increased regulations for the handling of hazardous chemicals in lab classes, Hosler said, including labeling, packaging and trucking.

"We have to pay \$300,000 to have someone haul this stuff away," Hosler said.

The University also requires additional staff members to help review questionnaires for possible human rights violations, and to monitor lab animal treatment.

Expanded student services — such as counseling, computing facilities and day care — also take up funding, he added.

"When I went to college none of these services were available — you sank or swam," Hosler said. "You can't do these things for nothing."

A growing research program has also contributed to staff increases, said University President Joab Thomas.

"The growth of our research program also would add significantly each year to our staff," Thomas said.

Since 1983, research expenditures have risen from \$114.8 million to \$275.2 million in 1991.

The University pays for new services with general budget funds, of which about half is funded by tuition, Hosler said.

With increased regulations and decreasing state funding, the University draws upon tuition as a source of revenue, Hosler said.

Added staff and decreasing resources have altered the faculty size, Hosler said. The added emphasis on administrative staff directly affects overcrowded classrooms and the use of teaching assistants, he said.

And some students agree the University should try to cut back staff size because the resulting lack of professors directly relates to class size.

"It's hard to approach a profes- Please see STAFF, Page 12.

## Tens of thousands rally against Yeltsin

### Demonstrators protest Russian president's economic reforms

By THOMAS GINSBERG  
Associated Press Writer

MOSCOW — In a raucous demonstration of the tensions brought by painful economic reforms, tens of thousands of people rallied against President Boris Yeltsin yesterday, but more than 10,000 others gathered in support.

The competing demonstrations, less than two months after the collapse of the Soviet Union, were being watched as a barometer of Yeltsin's popularity as prices rise dramatically and living standards fall.

The demonstrations were generally peaceful,

and police kept the two camps apart. One television report suggested that if the rallies had turned violent, there was a contingency plan to impose a state of emergency.

"This was supposed to be the logical outcome of the disturbances expected today," said the report on a Moscow-based television channel, which cited informed sources in the Moscow city administration. It gave no details about the reported plan.

In a symbolic move, the Yeltsin backers staged their demonstration at the Russian Parliament building, where Yeltsin led the anti-coup vigil in August that propelled him to the leading political role in the country.

At the parliament, which is known as the White House, a speaker told the cheering crowd: "We don't want to demonstrate. We want to work. But we must come to the defense of the White House!"

The hard-liners' rally in Moscow — where many waved the red flag of the old union — was one of the biggest of its kind since the coup. Recent rallies by pro-communists and other traditionalists rarely drew more than 1,000 people, so yesterday's turnout indicated growing support and organization among the hard-liners.

The rally was organized by a loose coalition of groups that include the Russian Communist Party and the Yeltsin opposition.

Please see YELTSIN, Page 12.

## Sneakers may join bottles as recyclables when Nike introduces new rubber soles

By JENNIFER COHEN  
Collegian Staff Writer

The idea of recycling sneakers is not new but the size and capital of Nike shoes have allowed the company to "just do it" first.

"If you can recycle a beer bottle ... you can recycle a shoe," said Nike representative Dusty Kidd. "We've been interested in anything we can do to lessen our impact on the environment."

For the last year, chemists at Nike have been developing a process to combine rubber from ground-up sneakers with new rubber to form a recycled

"If you can recycle a beer bottle ... you can recycle a shoe."

— Dusty Kidd  
Nike representative

sneaker outsole, Kidd said. The company has perfected the chemical formula and is working on a production system, he said.

Nike plans to obtain a patent for the recycled sole, but intends to allow others

to use the process because of its positive effect on the environment, Kidd said.

But Nike's new technology might not benefit the environment as much as the company believes, said David Long, professor of civil engineering.

"My guess is the impact on the environment would be minimal," Long said.

Although many people wear sneakers, the percentage of rubber used for shoes is probably small compared to the rest of the material's uses, he said.

But even small efforts to help the environment are welcomed, Long added. "I certainly wouldn't want to do or say

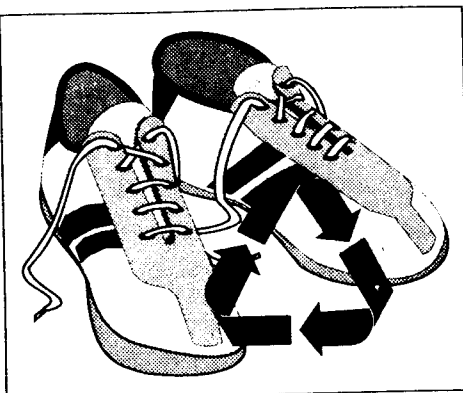
anything to discourage companies from recycling like they are doing," he said.

Depending on the kind of shoe the sole is in, up to 20 percent of the new sole will be made from recycled rubber, Kidd said.

"If you go beyond 20 percent you lose the integrity of the outsole," he said. "Performance is always the number one concern."

To make sure the outsole's quality was preserved, it was tested in activities such as running, biking and hiking, Kidd said.

Although it's too soon to set retail Please see NIKE, Page 12.



Collegian Graphic/David Petke