

## Swish

Rock Bridge guard Sarabeth Rhodes just may be the best bucket-dropper in town. She leads the Bruins' basketball team in scoring, rebounding and steals. When Rock Bridge needs the points, it goes to Rhodes. And she goes to the basket. See Page 13A.



## Gray rights

Maggie Kuhn, self-proclaimed "wrinkled radical," fights for an end to discrimination toward elderly folks. At age 79, the co-founder of the Gray Panthers is as sharp-witted and outspoken as ever in her battle to make life longer and happier. See Page 20A.



## Spicy price

It sells for up to \$60 an ounce, but it's not illegal. It's saffron, the world's most expensive spice. The Missouriian Food section tells you how to use this high-priced ingredient, which can be bought at many Columbia supermarkets and shops. See Page 1B.



# Columbia Missouriian 75

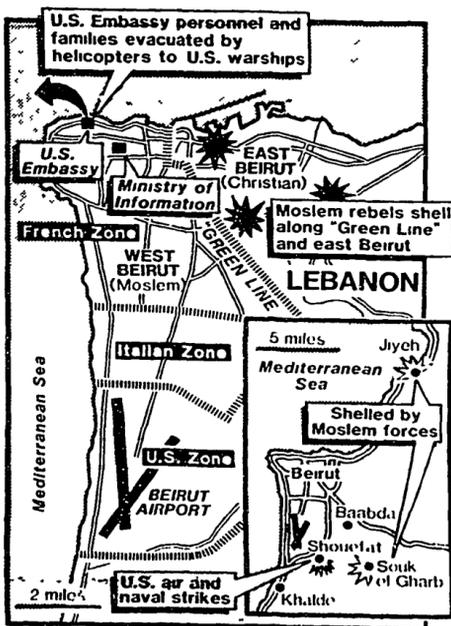
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## Reagan tells Marines to leave Lebanon



BEIRUT, Lebanon (UPI) — Moslem rebels boldly seized control of much of Beirut Tuesday and President Reagan ordered the U.S. Marines at Beirut airport to withdraw to ships offshore.

The withdrawal order came as the splintered Lebanese army neared collapse in the face of the onslaught by the Syrian-backed Druze and Shiite militiamen. Meanwhile, the government of President Amin Gemayel seemed to be disintegrating.

Rebels pushed army units back to the gates of east Beirut leaving the Christian enclaves in the city and suburbs virtually the only parts of Lebanon still controlled by the besieged government.

A fierce thunderstorm helped quell the clashes that had engulfed the capital Monday in the worst combat there since the 1975-1976 civil war. At least 275 people were killed and 785 others wounded in the past week.

Reagan issued a statement saying he had ordered a phased withdrawal of the 1,470 Marines in the U.S. contingent of the multinational peace-keeping force. He also authorized U.S. naval and air retaliation for any Syrian-controlled strikes on Beirut. American forces previously retaliated for attacks on the multinational force.

"Those who conduct these attacks will no longer have sanctuary from which to bombard Beirut at will," Reagan said. "We will stand firm to deter those who seek to influence Lebanon's future by intimidation."

Senior administration officials said the first 500 Marines will come out almost immediately and within a month will completely withdraw to their five ships offshore.

Reagan said some of the American forces, including 100 U.S. Army advisers, would continue training the Lebanese army and protecting remaining personnel.

The order appeared to presage a full withdrawal of the

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5,000-strong peace-keeping force, which includes troops from France, Italy and Britain. There was no immediate reaction from Britain or Italy, but the Italians have long signaled a readiness to pull out. Lebanese officials were also not available for comment, but U.S. officials said all parties had been consulted.

The Marines are based at Beirut International Airport south of the troubled Moslem suburbs on the capital's south side. They have repeatedly been exposed to the fighting since they were deployed in August 1982 and 263 U.S. servicemen have died in attacks.

French President Francois Mitterrand said late Tuesday France would withdraw its 2,000-strong contingent as soon as it could be replaced by United Nations forces.

Reagan's announcement triggered new shooting in Beirut. As word of it spread around 2 a.m. Wednesday local time, small arms and rocket-propelled grenade fire could be heard again in the capital.

U.S. officials earlier ordered the evacuation of non-essential embassy personnel. Thirty-nine American diplomats and dependents were airlifted out by helicopter from the seafloor U.S. Embassy offices to the 6th Fleet's Mantowac landing ship.

Marine CH-46 helicopters swooped down on the palm-lined boulevard under heavy guard at dusk. Some Americans had been trapped inside the British Embassy, which has housed U.S. offices since the U.S. Embassy was bombed last year.

The Christian-led army, which is about 60 percent Moslem, headed for collapse after Moslem soldiers headed calls to fight against the rebels.

"I just don't know what's left of the Lebanese army,"

said a U.S. Army adviser taking part in the 14-month-old program to rebuild the army of 35,000 men.

American forces joined the battles for the second straight day after a U.S. Marine was seriously wounded when the airport base came under shellfire. Three Italian members of the peace-keeping force also were wounded in the clashes.

Middle East envoy Donald Rumsfeld met with Gemayel and reportedly headed for Damascus for talks with the Syrians, who back the Moslem rebels.

U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew held talks with Lebanese officials at the presidential palace in suburban Baabda. A White House spokesman said Reagan had ordered stepped-up diplomatic efforts to salvage the situation.

Around the capital, Moslem gunmen toting automatic weapons and rocket launchers boldly roamed the streets and took over government bureaus, including the office of the resigned Prime Minister Chefik Wazzan, the Ministry of Information and the state television and radio building. Some top Lebanese government officials were reported to have gone into hiding.

Moslem leaders urged restraint and assured the safety of the 5,000 American citizens in Lebanon, most in Beirut, and thousands of other foreigners who operate businesses or are employed in contract work.

"I call on all brethren fighters and strugglers to exercise restraint, especially moral restraint," said Shiite Amal leader Nabih Berri as his men took control of the battered Holiday Inn.

But in the eastern city of Baalbek, the opposition group known as the National Salvation Front, led by Druze Moslem leader Walid Jumblatt, used the Druze radio station to urge all guerrillas to go to the Beirut battlefield.

## University sunshine bill clouded

By Nichola Zaklan  
State capital bureau

JEFFERSON CITY — Legislation to bring the University under the state's open meetings law became entangled in technical questions over wording Tuesday during a House Governmental Review Committee hearing.

However, legislators indicated they favored inclusion of the University under the open meetings law.

The proposal, engineered by Rep. Chris Kelly, D-Columbia, was filed in response to the Missouri Supreme Court's decision last month that said the law covered only the Board of Curators' meetings and not the rest of the University's meetings.

The Supreme Court ruled in a case filed by the Columbia Daily Tribune. The court said the state's sunshine law regulated only the governmental bodies of a public entity.

Kelly's proposal would delete the word "governmental" from the state's so-called sunshine law. By deleting "governmental," the law would provide access to meetings and records of all public bodies, not just governmental bodies.

At the University, the Missouri Supreme Court's ruling provides access only to the records of the Board of Curators. It excludes the record of administrative offices within the University. For example, the University's financial records are not available to the public, Kelly said.

Kelly added that greater access to the University's records and meetings would enhance its reputation.

Although the University's lobbyist, Duana Linnville, did not testify against the bill, she said after the committee hearing she doubts its necessity. "University administrators do currently act in full accordance with the state's sunshine law." Nevertheless, none of the committee members

questioned the purpose of the bill — only its wording.

Committee Chairman Al Nilges, D-Bourbon, said if Kelly wants to bring the University under the sunshine law, his bill should specifically say so.

"The concept of the bill is fine," Nilges said. "If he put educational institution on it, instead of trying to delete 'governmental' that might work a lot better."

"Until that bill is cleaned up, it won't be considered," Nilges added.

But Kelly said he fears that the recent court ruling could be used as a precedent to deny access to other agency records.

"I think other governmental entities will try to sneak through," Kelly said. "The ruling could be interpreted to close the records of a city's public works department, things like sewer and building permits."

## Arrest made in death of Columbian

By Linda Gage  
Missourian staff writer

A Jefferson City man was arrested Tuesday night in connection with the apparent beating death of a 32-year-old Columbia woman.

The dead woman was identified by the Columbia Police Department as Gloria Dianne Jameson of Apartment B-3, 2801 W. Broadway. She died Tuesday afternoon.

On Tuesday night, police arrested James Howard Williams, 29, of Jefferson City, on a charge of second-degree homicide in connection with the case.

Williams, who police said knew the victim, was being held in the Boone County Jail. Police said he will be formally charged today.

Jameson, who suffered bruises, was taken to Boone Hospital Center where she was pronounced dead at 2:45 p.m. She died about 1½ hours after the University Hospital and Columbia Fire Department received notice of a medical emergency at her residence.

Hospital officials informed Columbia police that it appeared Jameson was an assault victim.

## Course standardization raises questions on college campuses

By Nichola Zaklan  
State capital bureau

JEFFERSON CITY — Kathy Smith's voice registers frustration at the prospect of spending extra time and money to get her University degree.

When Smith, now a junior majoring in political science, transferred from the University's Kansas City campus to the Columbia campus, she lost six credit hours.

"No one told me why," Smith said. "I didn't really question it that much. I had just transferred here, and I thought that I would have to accept it."

Stories like Smith's prompted Rep. Gladys Marriot, D-Kansas City, to sponsor a bill making courses in all state colleges and universities uniformly numbered, and the credits and grades directly transferable.

Associate and bachelor degree requirements at all state colleges and universities also would be the same under the bill. That way, students transferring from one school or campus to another would not have to take extra credit hours.

"Students want to get out of school and get on with the rest of their lives," Marriot said. She said credits and grades should be directly transferable by fall 1985. Courses would be uniformly numbered by fall 1988.

But creating a uniform numbering and credit system for the thousands of courses taught statewide raises some thorny problems.

For the system to work, the con-

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tent of all these courses would have to be the same. That could require use of the same books and teaching methods. Marriot said such standardization of courses should go smoothly.

But some faculty members have doubts.

"In some courses, it's difficult to standardize. Each one has a different orientation, different emphasis and different background," said Dick Warder, professor of engineering, after Thursday's Faculty Council meeting.

Nor is the use of the same educational materials for like-numbered courses any guarantee that the results will be the same.

"You can use the same syllabus, the same text and a student would not come out in the same place," Warder said.

Different instructors have different ways of presenting material, Warder added. If course content had to be the same statewide, the teacher's creativity would be severely hampered.

Introducing new courses also would become a complicated endeavor, said Dave Leuthold, chairman of the UMC Faculty Council. "The bureaucratic work would be staggering," Leuthold said.

The massive task of compiling information about courses taught in state institutions and deciding which are the same or should be made the

same would fall on the shoulders of the Coordinating Board for Higher Education. Despite the added workload, the Coordinating Board has come out in favor of the bill.

"The faculty needs to realize that legislators have a legitimate concern, up to a point, in the efficiency of higher education," said Stephen Dougherty, deputy commissioner of the Higher Education Department.

According to Ralph Bryant, fiscal officer for both the House and Senate, the new numbering and transfer system would cost \$5,000 for data processing. But, Bryant added, the figure doesn't take into account the cost of updating and maintaining such a system.

Nor do all concerned agree on the price tag. UMC music professor Don McGlothlin said that when the University of Florida undertook a similar endeavor, it cost \$3 million.

Deans at other state schools said they don't believe the bill is necessary. "We don't have trouble transferring courses," said Jim Musick, dean of student services at Moberly Junior College. "We've been around long enough to know what students should take if they want to transfer."

"Our transfer problems are minor ones," said James Pierce, dean of St. Louis Community College at Meramec.

Nevertheless, legislators believe the time has come for the government to intervene. Marriot's bill already has 72 co-signers in the house, just 10 shy of the number that will be needed for passage.



Robert O. McEwen

John Stolt will supervise instruction and curriculum.

## Administrator sees educational rebirth

By Kelly Hodgeson  
Missourian staff writer

John Stolt, new associate superintendent for Columbia's public schools, is serious about jogging, quail hunting, fishing and playing tennis. "I don't just fool around."

Stolt's attitude about his hobbies reflects his feelings toward his new position.

"As a professional I'm very serious about pursuing excellence in education," he says, in a no-nonsense manner. "I feel that all those associated with the profession should feel as I do."

Stolt, 48, was recently hired to replace associate superintendent Hank Steere, who will be retiring in June.

Stolt is no newcomer to the Columbia system, however. He was vice principal at Jefferson Junior High from 1967 to 1971 and principal from 1971 to 1978 before he took a job as associate superintendent in the St. Joseph school district.

His new duties will be essentially the same as his old: supervising instruction and curriculum.

"Besides finances, the area of curriculum and instruction is the thrust of the '80s," he says. "How do we teach better? How do we prepare youngsters better than we have before? I'm respectful of that complexity."

Deciding to return to Columbia

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