

Virginia debates ban on sex between teachers, students

University faculty considers value of two proposals

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Faculty members at the University of Virginia considered Thursday whether to endorse a strict ban on sexual relations between college students and their instructors.

The Faculty Senate weighed two proposals supporters say would curb sexual intimidation of students, but

which opponents decry as an unconstitutional limit on love.

The faculty votes will be sent to university President John T. Casteen III, who will make a recommendation to the Board of Visitors. The board sets policy at the 18,000-student school Thomas Jefferson founded in 1819.

"We've gone to a lot of trouble and I'm certain that he'll pay a great deal of heed to our advice," said Robert H. Kretsinger, president of the 98-member Senate, which represents the school's 2,000 faculty members.

Proposal A, offered by the

Women's Concerns Committee, would ban all sexual or amorous relations between undergraduate students and faculty. It also would bar similar activity between professors and graduate students in the same department, teaching assistants and their students, and financial officers and any students they could affect through scholarships or grants.

Proposal B, devised by an ad hoc faculty group, states that teachers, supervisors or evaluators "should not engage in amorous or sexual relations with students enrolled in their classes, with their

student advisees or with their student employees."

The proposal applies to both undergraduate and graduate students.

Proposal B also recommends sanctions for violators, ranging from reprimand to dismissal, depending on the case. The Women's Concerns Committee proposed no penalties, saying its main goal was to establish a policy.

Kretsinger, the Senate president, said Proposal A went further than any policies he is aware of at other public colleges and universities, while Proposal B is similar to codes at a few dozen other schools, in-

cluding the College of William and Mary in Virginia.

Ann Lane, director of the university's women's studies program and a member of the Women's Concerns Committee, said sexual relationships between students and faculty harmed the school's educational mission.

While student-faculty sexual liaisons don't occur in great number, those that exist present a problem, Lane said.

The American Civil Liberties Union advised the faculty to reject both proposals, saying bans on relations between consenting adults were unconstitutional.

Alabama governor dismissed

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The ouster of Republican Gov. Guy Hunt on a felony ethics conviction Thursday thrust Democratic Lt. Gov. Jim Folsom into the governor's office even as Hunt promised a legal battle to regain it.

"We will be fighting to clear this and clear my name," Hunt, a Primitive Baptist preacher, said outside the courtroom. "This is not my battle now. It's the state of Alabama's battle."

The jury convicted Hunt of looting \$200,000 from his tax-exempt 1987 inaugural fund, a verdict that by law removes him from office in his second term as Alabama's first GOP governor this century.

Hunt moved through the courtroom hugging weeping supporters after the verdict was announced on the ninth day of the trial.

Circuit Judge Randall Thomas called the 59-year-old Hunt to stand before him in the courtroom as he set a May 7 date for sentencing. The maximum penalty is 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Hunt's chief defense attorney, George Beck, said no appeal would be filed before the May 7 proceeding.

Hunt would be restored to office if the verdict is overturned on appeal by January 1995.

"Whether the governor violated the law to such an extent that he deserves the penitentiary, it's up to the judge," said Attorney General Jimmy Evans, the chief prosecutor.

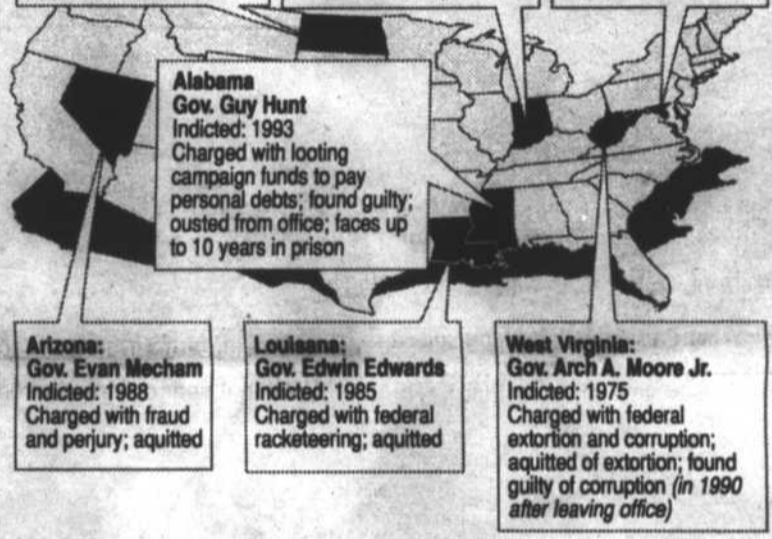
Indicted governors

North Dakota: Gov. William L. Langer Indicted: 1934 Charged with obstructing the administration of FEMA and soliciting money from federal employees; removed from office; re-elected in 1936

Indiana: Gov. Warren R. McCray Indicted: 1924 Charged with using the mail to misrepresent holdings; served 3 years; pardoned by Pres. Hoover

Gov. Ed Jackson Indicted: 1928 Charged with conspiracy to bribe; cleared of charges when statute of limitations ran out

Maryland: Gov. Marvin Mandel Indicted: 1975 Charged with federal mail fraud and bribery; served 14 months



Alabama Gov. Guy Hunt Indicted: 1993 Charged with looting campaign funds to pay personal debts; found guilty; ousted from office; faces up to 10 years in prison

Arizona: Gov. Evan Mecham Indicted: 1988 Charged with fraud and perjury; acquitted

Louisiana: Gov. Edwin Edwards Indicted: 1985 Charged with federal racketeering; acquitted

West Virginia: Gov. Arch A. Moore Jr. Indicted: 1975 Charged with federal extortion and corruption; acquitted of extortion; found guilty of corruption (in 1990 after leaving office)

"Is the defendant remorseful or is the defendant arrogant?"

Hunt's conviction automatically elevated the 43-year-old Folsom to the governor's office that his father, the late Gov. James E. "Big Jim" Folsom, held for two terms in the 1940s and 1950s.

On leaving the courthouse after becoming Alabama's first governor ousted for conviction of a felony, Hunt said he would go to the

Governor's Mansion to pray with family and friends. Later Thursday, he greeted his Cabinet members with handshakes and hugs on the mansion porch, summoning them for a final meeting.

Folsom and Hunt also met at the mansion for about 20 minutes to "discuss the need for an orderly transition," said Hunt spokesman Terry Abbott.

Yeltsin campaigns before Sunday vote

IZHEVSK, Russia — Boris Yeltsin flew to the most military-dependent region of Russia on Thursday to pitch for support in the referendum on his leadership. Opponents stayed home and accused the president of plotting a coup.

The mudslinging was heavy going into the final days of the campaign for Sunday's vote.

Yeltsin's one-time ally and now rival, Vice President Alexander Rutskoi, demanded air time on Russian television to report "corruption in top echelons of state power," the ITAR-Tass news agency said.

He rejected a chance to debate others on a Friday program and accused Russian television of bias for Yeltsin, the agency said.

And the Supreme Soviet legislature, locked in a power struggle with Yeltsin for months, issued a statement charging the president was engineering extensive election fraud and planning to impose one-man rule on election night.

Yeltsin's aides denied the allegations, contained in a Supreme Soviet statement quoting unidentified sources in the Security Ministry.

But during a whirlwind trip to this concentration of defense plants, Yeltsin promised "a series of decisive, harsh measures." He refused to elaborate.

The coup plot charges came a day after the Constitutional Court handed Yeltsin a victory, saying he needs only a majority of votes cast to win the ballot on confidence in his leadership.

The Communist-dominated Parliament had set a requirement for a majority of eligible voters, which would have made it nearly impossible for Yeltsin to win.

Hard-line opponents of Yeltsin's free-market economic reforms have frequently accused him of plotting to seize absolute power.

In a pitch for votes at a collective farm in the village of Yakshur, Yeltsin appealed: "Do not turn away from your president."

Several people shouted back: "We are with you. We support you."

Later, he told managers at the Izmash factory — which makes cars, Kalashnikov rifles and appliances — Yeltsin promised the region would receive \$250 million of the aid President Clinton earmarked for Russia. He did not say how it would be used.

The area around Izhevsk, 750 miles east of Moscow, is the most militarized region in Russia, with two-thirds of its industrial output tied to the armed forces.

Outside the management office of Izmash, Yeltsin was greeted by 1,000 people in a small square with a 15-



Boris Yeltsin Brian Shellito/DN

foot-tall statue of Soviet founder Vladimir Lenin, Evgenia Ivantsevo, who retired after 15 years at Izmash, advised voters to think about the choices Sunday: "If not Yeltsin, then who else? Do we want a civil war like in trans-Caucasia?"

The ballot will include four questions, asking voters if they approve of the president and his reforms and whether they want early elections for president and parliament.

"No previous campaign has seen such provocations and lies," Yeltsin said in an interview published Thursday in the weekly Argumenti i Fakti. "It gives the impression (my opponents) are fighting their last battle."

Cultists describe the final morning

WACO, Texas — As the walls came tumbling down and tear gas filled the air, cult leader David Koresh sprang into action.

He left his fancy third-floor bedroom with all the amenities and began looking around the more Spartanly decorated house, making sure women were secure and checking that everyone had their gas masks on properly.

Koresh saw Steve Schneider sitting on the floor listening to a portable radio through headphones.

Within hours, the cult compound became an inferno. Only nine Branch Davidians escaped the pyre to tell how the standoff ended.

This is their story, taken from lawyers who spoke with six of them now jailed on charges that include conspiracy and murder.

Schneider's radio was his only contact with the outside world since he ripped out the compound's only phone line after federal officials delivered an ultimatum.

FBI agents weary of waiting for Koresh, Schneider and the other 93 Branch Davidians called before dawn Monday saying this was the cult's last chance: come out or prepare to get forced out.

By dawn, tanks were battering the Mount Carmel compound, punching for hours at its walls again and again to break them open.

Strapped into gas masks, the women tended to laundry. Others read their Bibles in their rooms. The 17 children remained on the second floor, by their mothers' sides.

Each punch from a tank violently rattled the poorly constructed building. Cult members dodged falling sheet rock and doors. Nozzles on the tanks and hundreds of gas canisters hurled in from the armored vehicles

were filling the air with fumes. At least one man was hit in the face by a flying canister.

The gas began filling the air, swirling from room to room and floor to floor, driven by heavy gusts of wind through the windows and holes the tanks made.

The currents created deceptively safe air pockets. Thinking he was in a safe spot, one man slipped off his gas mask to drink a glass of water. In seconds his dry throat burned, his eyes watered and his skin crawled.

Staying where they were, scattered throughout the house, they made no effort to gather. They seemed to be thinking in concert: The government's action was infuriating them all and only strengthened their resolve.

Then the FBI sent in its biggest weapon — a massive armored vehicle larger than the others — and headed for a chamber lined with cinder blocks, where authorities hoped to find Koresh and Schneider and fire tear gas directly at them.

When the tank rumbled in, it produced such trembling it felt like an earthquake.

The tank took out everything in its path. The front door went. So did an upright piano standing as a barricade behind it.

The FBI says cult members set the fire in three places and fuel sprinkled throughout the compound let the flames quickly spread.

Each of the six surviving cult members consistently gave versions at odds with the FBI's account.

They say the tank took out a barrel of propane, flattening the container and spilling its contents. And as the tank rolled through the house it tipped over lit camping lanterns, spitting flames that ignited the propane and other flammables.

Ozone layer drops to record low levels

WASHINGTON — The ozone layer that protects the Earth from ultraviolet radiation has dropped to record low levels globally, with the biggest decline over areas that include North America, Europe and parts of Asia.

The finding strengthens the concern about the effects of manmade chemicals on the natural ozone layer, researchers said, although they also said the dip in the concentration may be related to a 1991 volcanic eruption.

J.F. Gleason, a scientist at the Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland, said that measurements last December and January by a NASA satellite showed that the ozone layer surrounding the Earth was thinner than in any previous measurements. The Nimbus 7 satellite has been taking measurements since 1979.

"During December 1992 and January 1993, global ozone was at the

lowest level ever recorded," Gleason said Thursday at a news conference. "We had never seen global ozone under 280 Dobson units."

Readings taken as recently as Sunday, he said, show that ozone in the upper atmosphere is still depleted.

"The global ozone levels are still way below normal and they have not recovered," said Gleason. Readings in the northern hemisphere, he said, were still 10 to 20 percent below normal.

Ozone is a molecule of three atoms of oxygen. It forms a layer in the upper atmosphere that blocks much of the ultraviolet radiation streaming from the sun. Ultraviolet rays from the sun are powerful enough to cause possible genetic damage and to kill some forms of plant life. The radiation also causes sunburn and is thought to be one of the major causes of skin cancer.