

More mine survivors are hunted

BORKEN, West Germany (AP)—Workers intensified the search Saturday for survivors of a powerful mine blast after rescuing six men who had survived 65 hours in an underground air pocket.

"It's a miracle," said Peter-Carl Ruehland, spokesman for Preussen Elektra, the company that owns the coal mine.

All 57 men trapped by the blast Wednesday had been given up for dead. Late Saturday, a 37th body was recovered. Another 14 miners were still missing.

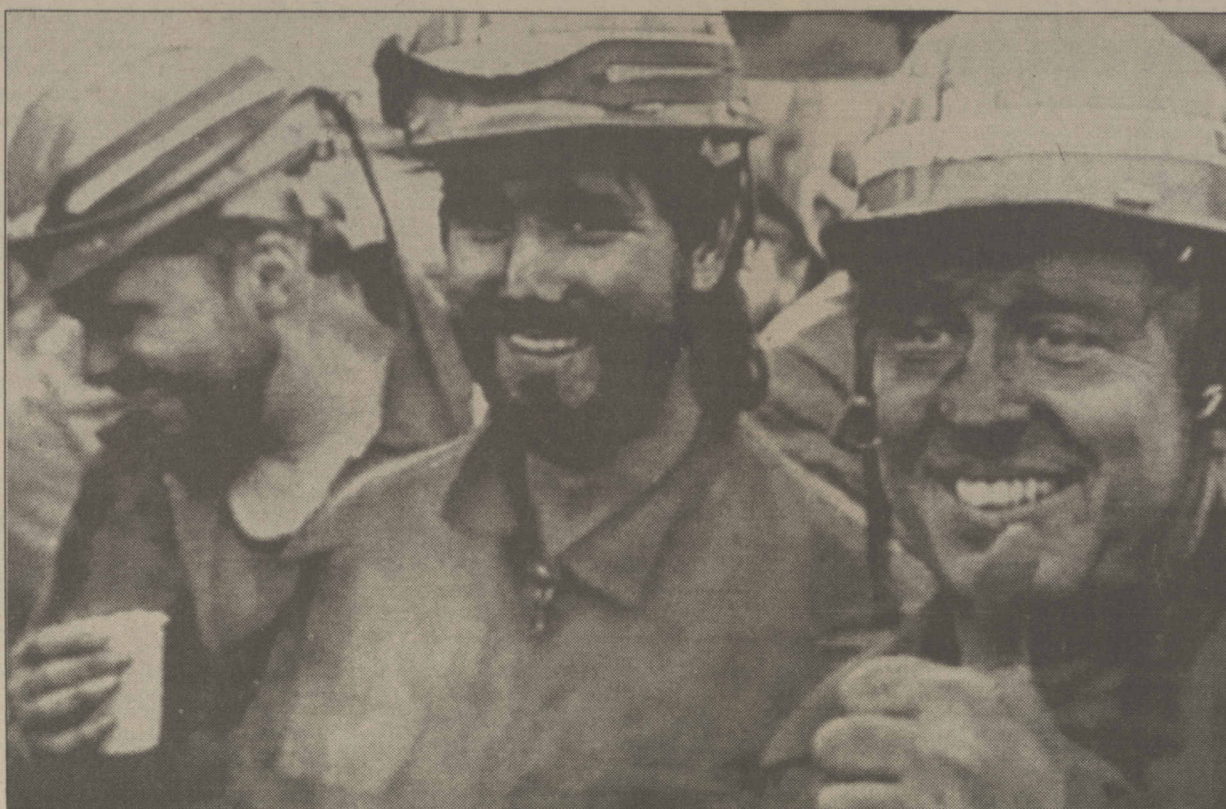
The rescue came with the help of a television crew's microphone, which was lowered 230 feet into a shaft and picked up tapping sounds. Officials said the six miners were trapped 500 feet underground, in an air pocket away from carbon monoxide estimated at 50 times the level fatal to humans.

Heinz Cramer, a spokesman for the mine owner, said the rescued men were in an area "which was about to run out of oxygen, and time was running out when they were found."

"Everybody was making their last wills and testaments. I told them they didn't have to," said mine supervisor Thomas Geperth, one of the six rescued, who was credited with saving the survivors by leading them away from the deadly gas.

"You can certainly call Geperth's actions something special," Cramer said. "He reacted in exactly the right way."

Another survivor, also interviewed on state television but not identified by name, described hearing drilling on Friday, fol-



Rescue workers celebrate Saturday at a coal mine in Borken, West Germany, after finding six miners who had survived an underground explosion nearly three days earlier.

lowed by silence.

"That was really agonizing, because nothing more was going on up there. 'You start thinking, 'Have they forgotten us or something? Maybe they're figuring it's not worth it,'" he said.

Searchers, some with tears in their eyes, broke into applause as the exhausted but otherwise unhurt survivors—five West Germans and a Turk—reached the surface. Fourteen Turkish immigrant workers were among the 57 trapped miners.

The dramatic rescue sparked hopes for finding more survivors inside the Stolzenbach mine.

"We're stepping up the search," said Cramer, who added that about 200 workers were involved in the search in Borken, a town of

15,000 people 70 miles northeast of Frankfurt.

The six survivors were examined at nearby hospitals, then allowed to go home. Cramer told reporters the six were found in a dead-end tunnel about 10 feet wide and 8 feet high.

The rescue came after crews drilled an air shaft in the east field of the mine. Officials said that carbon monoxide levels registered lower there than in the north field, where they were 50 times higher than the amount lethal to humans.

A television crew then suggested lowering a microphone into the narrow shaft. It picked up the tapping sounds, and after more than three hours of digging, the rescue workers broke into the air pocket and found the men.

When the six miners felt the shock wave of the blast Wednesday, Cramer said, they ran toward an exit. But Geperth, 36, a veteran miner and trained rescuer, realized they were running into high concentrations of deadly carbon monoxide when he saw another man staggering.

Geperth turned the group in the other direction and instructed them to be as calm as possible to conserve oxygen, Cramer said.

A man who identified himself as the brother-in-law of one of the survivors, Egon Dehn, said the six men had kept up their hopes by talking about the "Miracle of Lengede"—a reference to a 1963 mining disaster in Lower Saxony, when 11 miners were found alive two weeks after water flooded the mine.

War on dropouts making the grade

By Tom Hundley
Chicago Tribune

CLEVELAND—Last fall, when school reopened, Kimberly Vaden and Tyrone Hart were well on their way to becoming casualties in the city's uphill battle against school dropouts.

Both were repeating 9th grade. Kimberly, 16, bright but high strung and disruptive in class, had failed virtually every subject last year, and her attendance began slipping. Tyrone, already 18 and starting to feel out of place in school, was skipping one of every three days.

"I wasn't coming to class. Sometimes I'd just get mad and leave. Me and my friends, we'd just get in the car and drive," Tyrone said.

But thanks to an aggressive dropout prevention effort pursued by the Cleveland public schools, Kimberly and Tyrone are not only still in school and achieving respectable grades, but last week, when Kimberly got her report card, it included a certificate worth \$100 toward a college scholarship. Tyrone's grades earned \$20.

The city's Scholarships-in-Escrow program rewards good grades with cash. This spring, 30,000 public school students in grades 7 through 12 earned \$40 for each A they brought home, \$20 for each B and \$10 for each C in academic subjects. Students in honors courses got a \$10 bonus.

The Cleveland approach is just one of several innovative programs underway in America's major cities to keep black high school students from dropping out—an effort that is apparently meeting with success.

A recent study released by the Census Bureau suggests that, nationwide, schools with largely black enrollments are gaining ground in the war against dropouts, a war that claims some 600,000 to 700,000 young victims each year.

According to the study, the percentage of blacks age 18 to 21 who are dropouts declined from 27 percent in 1975 to 17 percent in 1985. During the same period, the graduation rate among blacks rose from 61 percent to 71 percent.

The study did not define the dropout situation in individual cities or school districts, so experts do not yet know which programs are working best. But they attribute the turnaround to basic reforms in school curricula and to diverse strategies designed to meet the particular needs of at-risk students.

"It's starting to sound a little trite, but I think it has a lot to do with going back to the basics," said Bruce Carnes, deputy undersecretary of education for planning, budget and evaluation. "Kids are pretty good detectors of baloney. There's a lot less touchy-feely stuff in the schools today, and a lot more real stuff."

Still, despite the improvement, Carnes and other educators acknowledge serious problems in many of the country's largest urban school systems, where just about half of the students who entered high school four years ago will graduate this month.

"It's a problem that's not going to go away overnight, and we may even lose a generation because, by the time these kids get to high school, it's already too late," said

Rolando Shorey, a Detroit Youth counselor who works with adolescents who have been permanently expelled from the city's schools.

To attack the problem, school administrators, teachers and community leaders are trying a variety of unconventional approaches.

"There's not any one single reason why kids drop out, so there's not any one single program that's going to solve the problem. We've got to keep trying different things," said Dennis Gibson, who oversees several dropout prevention programs in Detroit, where the dropout rate is 42 percent.

In New York City—where the official dropout rate is 31 percent, a figure many experts dispute as much too low—officials have been able to retain some older students who feel out of place in the high school environment by moving classes onto the campus of a local community college. The idea is now being tried in Memphis and Union City, N.J.

In Boston, where the dropout rate is about 40 percent, business and labor leaders have agreed to provide jobs for students in exchange for measurable improvements in the school system's performance.

As a result of the incentive program, known as the Boston Compact, high school attendance jumped from 71 percent in 1982 to 86 percent last year, standardized test scores are up and students who graduate are almost assured of either a job or financial assistance to attend college.

Other districts around the nation have opened day-care centers in schools to retain students who are parents, or have tried peer counseling and peer support groups.

Under Cleveland's Scholarships-in-Escrow program, the money students earn with passing grades is set aside in a trust fund that becomes available only after graduation from high school. In six years, a straight-A honors student can accumulate up to \$6,000 for college or vocational training.

Some educators have criticized the idea, saying it is too gimmicky, or that paying kids to get good grades sends the wrong message. But two dozen Ohio colleges have backed the program by offering to match the amount earned by any student who matriculates. And Cleveland's top-rated Case Western Reserve University said it would quadruple the scholarship earnings of any student who comes to the school.

The program is the brainchild of Schools Supt. Alfred Tutela, who persuaded the Greater Cleveland Roundtable, an influential group of business and civic leaders, to raise \$5 million to launch the project.

"The first thing that you've got to do is get people to believe that their kids can go to college," said Tutela. "With the scholarships, we get the kids and the parents and the teachers to focus on college as a viable alternative."

It's working. Kimberly, who got six A's and a B on her last report card, has her sights set on college and law school. Tyrone, who hopes to join the Army when he graduates, notes that "half the guys I started ninth grade with are gone. Most of them are selling drugs."

Jordan ties condition to talks

CAIRO (AP)—Secretary of State George Shultz met with King Hussein on Saturday and said the Jordanian monarch is reluctant to engage in peace talks with Israel unless Israel agrees to give up land on the West Bank.

"If they feel there is no territorial compromise possible, they then feel, 'What am I going to negotiate about?'" Shultz told reporters during his trip back to Egypt from the Jordanian capital of Amman.

Shultz, on a mission to promote a U.S. peace plan for the region, flies to Israel on Sunday to try to get the assurance Hussein seeks from Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. His prospects are not bright.

Shamir told Israel Radio on Saturday he still opposes the U.S. proposal for an international peace conference and does not expect a breakthrough during Shultz's visit. He also opposes trading land for peace, the other essential part of the American plan.

During his 2½-hour meeting, Shultz said he found an "intensity of interest" by Hussein in the U.S. plan for Arab-Israeli negotiations.

"As a general proposition, they are in favor of proceeding," Shultz

said. But Hussein "hesitates to say 'yes, we will go into the talks,' until they have some assurances that it's going to be based on the formula of trading territory for peace," he said.

Jordan controlled the West Bank from 1948 until 1967, when it joined Egypt and Syria in a war with Israel and lost the territory, including East Jerusalem. Shultz supports Jordan's demand for an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank, but has said giving up all the land was "not in the cards."

Shultz has two sessions scheduled Sunday with Shamir and separate meetings with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and members of the Israeli parliament, the Knesset.

This is his fourth trip to the area this year. Shultz said on his arrival Friday night he knew the odds were against him.

Shultz began Saturday with a session with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, who has endorsed the U.S. approach in principle. Shultz has made Cairo his base, shuttling from the Egyptian capital to meet with other leaders.

"We had a good personal visit," Shultz said after he and Mubarak

spent an hour in private. "It's good to start this trip to the Middle East here in Egypt."

In the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on Saturday, stores were closed and public transport halted as Arabs shut down the occupied lands for a second day to protest Shultz's tour. The strike also paralyzed Arab East Jerusalem.

Curfews and closures continued for at least six towns and refugee camps with 120,000 Arab residents.

Israeli soldiers breaking up a protest shot a 55-year-old Arab woman in the hand in the Gaza Strip's Nuseirat refugee camp, a local reporter said. The army confirmed the injury and said it was investigating the circumstances.

In Tel Aviv, about 5,000 Israelis marched to support ending the occupation in exchange for peace. Fights started when police arrested a woman wearing a dress with the design of the Palestinian flag, which Israel has outlawed. Police said eight people were arrested.

"There was a problem with the woman, who was asked to take the flag off her body," said a police spokesman, whose name was withheld in keeping with regulations. "Her friends tried to prevent her arrest."

Talks slated on Ukrainian church status

MOSCOW (Reuters)—The Roman Catholic and Russian Orthodox Churches will hold talks in Finland next month on the status of the long-surprised Ukrainian Catholic Church, an Orthodox leader said Saturday.

Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev also said the Kremlin will return to his church Tuesday the 11th Century Kiev Pechersky monastery.

Josef Stalin forced Uniate Catholics, Eastern-rite believers who hold allegiance to Rome, to merge with the Russian Orthodox Church in 1946. Since then, Uniate bishops and priests have ministered to a flock estimated at 4 million at secret masses in apartments or in forests.

Disagreement over the status of the church is one reason Pope John Paul II will not be attending celebrations for the millennium of Russian Christianity starting this weekend.



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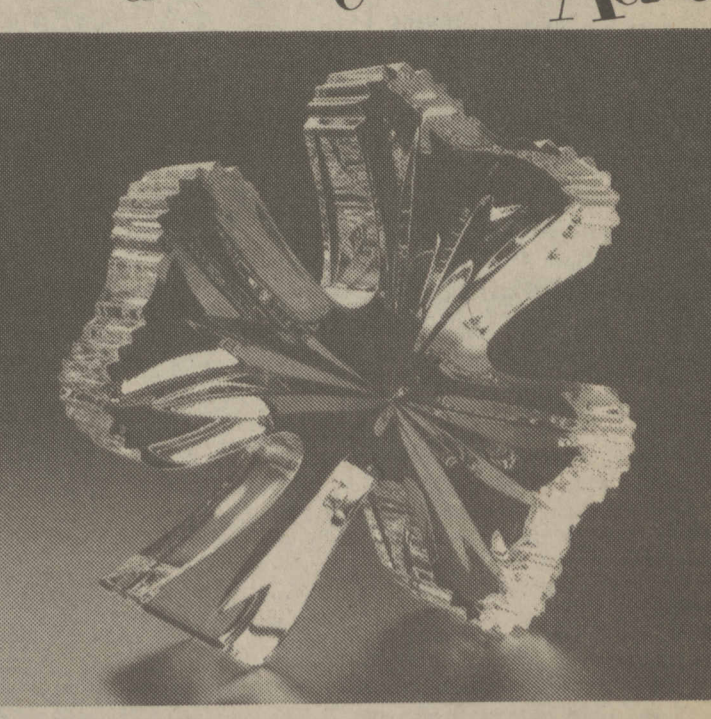
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