UI hosts a weekend of jazz

By Dena Rosenberry

Amid the brushing swish of the high-hat and the running sixteenth notes of the soprano sax, hip music lovers will be treated to world-class jazz this week at the 1984 University of Idaho Jazz Festival.

Jazz greats Sarah Vaughan and Lionel Hampton headline this year's celebration with concerts at 10 p.m., Friday and Saturday in Memorial Gym.

Also appearing in the festival are Dianne Reeves, one of the fastest rising young jazz vocalists in the country and Bill Perkins, world famous for his jazz saxophone.

Free Flight, a classical improvisational quartet, performed in concert last night in the SUB Ballroom. Their repertoire included classical works, contemporary jazz and improvisational combinations of the two styles.

Members of the group offered clinics in flute, piano, bass and percussion Thursday to a number of eager young musicians. The group's co-leader, Jim Walker, is the principal flutist for the Los Angeles Philharmonic.

Reeves will give a vocal clinic at 4 p.m. today in the SUB Ballroom, and will follow this with a concert at 6:30 p.m. The concert will also feature appearances by high school and junior high school vocal jazz groups.

Reeves strikes a balance between classical jazz using a more upbeat, contemporary sound. She has been a professional jazz singer since her teens and has performed with many greats, including a tour as the featured vocalist with Sergio Mendes.

Perkins, a saxophonist with the highly acclaimed Tonight Show Orchestra, will perform as soloist with the UI Jazz I group in concert at 6:30 Saturday in the SUB Ballroom. Perkins will conduct a jazz clinic Saturday at noon in the ballroom, sponsored by Yamaha. He has recorded with his own group on the Sea Breeze label and his music can also be heard on a number of Steely Dan albums.

Vaughan, sometimes called "The Divine One," has a voice that spans four octaves. "She uses it like a horn," one critic said. She has been performing for over 40 years.

The critically acclaimed singer won the 1981 Downbeat Award, has been recognized for 18 consecutive years as best female vocalist and eight years as best female jazz singer for the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences, and received an Emmy award in 1981 for her television special, "Sarah Vaughan Sings George Gershwin." She also won the 1982 Grammy award for the best performance by a female vocalist.

Hampton has been performing for over 45 years and is world famous for his command of the vibes and drums.
Gibb: McKinney to stay at UI

By Jane Roskams

UI Vice President of Financial Affairs David McKinney confirmed Tuesday that he will remain at the university.

At a press conference Tuesday morning, UI President Richard Gibb said that the confident McKinney would not be leaving the university. Gibb said he had just spoken with McKinney himself and tentatively turned down an offer from Kansas State University. He said he was expecting McKinney to confirm it later in the day during a telephone conversation with the president of KSU.

That turned out to be the case, and McKinney has now confirmed that he will not become the second UI administrator to leave in a month’s span. UI Academic Vice-President Robert Furgason announced his resignation earlier this month.

Gibb said that he was impressed with McKinney and would have approached him to ask him to do anything to keep McKinney. “We would not attempt to match any salary offered him dollar for dollar,” he said, “but I will do anything I can to see that Dr. McKinney receives adequate recognition for his services in terms of salary.”

Joking that McKinney decided to stay because he couldn’t possibly find a better boss, Gibb added that McKinney did not have to be offered a higher salary to stay at the UI and that any increase would come as a result of the annual salary reviews for all UI personnel staff that he does every July.

Gibb also announced the establishment of a committee which will be responsible for looking for a replacement for Furgason, who is scheduled to be leaving May 1 for a position at the University of Nebraska. “It will be a problem replacing Vice President Furgason,” said Gibb, “but at least not as large a problem as it would be if we were looking for two presidents.”

Gibb mentioned that several people had suggested to him that the UI create a new position of vice president for research. He said that although this is unlikely, it will be looked to in very seriously by the committee.

“It is a very, very important position on this campus,” said Gibb, speaking of the Academic Vice President, “and I am anxious to fill it as soon as possible. It will be a national search, and we will move as quickly as we can, but we will not rush it into.

Gibb also announced the setting up of an agreement which would enable the UI to work cooperatively with North Idaho College, in Coeur d’Alene, on academic programs. Describing the move as “kind of exciting,” Gibb said that the agreement would mean the expansion of the UI programs which already exist in Coeur d’Alene.

“We will be bringing programs in there, but not programs that UI already has,” he said. “We will not be competing with them, we will be complementing each other.”

Gibb traveled to NIC Wednesday and put his final signature on the

See GIBB, page 22

Briefs

Tuition featured at info session

An information session focusing on in-state tuition will be held Sunday, March 4, at 2 p.m. in the Presidents’ Ballroom.

Speakers featured at the session include: Senator Norms Dobler, D-Moscow, Nick Gier, president of the Idaho Association of Teachers; ASUI President Tom LeClair; ASUI Senator Jim Piers; and former-ASUI President Scott Green.

The session will address and try to explain the tuition proposal currently before the Legislature, as well as try to answer any questions students might have concerning tuition and other issues before the Legislature.

Tuition is the main focus, though, of the session, which will run for about two hours. A letter-writing table will also be set up to encourage students to write their legislators about in-state tuition.

“We are trying to get outside of being blamed one way or the other,” said Gary Lindberg, chairman of the ASUI Political Campaign Committee, which is sponsoring the session. The purpose of the session is to inform students, and to invite them to work with the legislators — not to fight against them.

“I’ve talked to legislators personally,” Lindberg said, “and they value our input.”

The session is originally scheduled for last week but had to be put on hold because some of the scheduled speakers had to cancel, according to Lindberg.

Week celebrates foreign languages

March 8-10 is National Foreign Language Week, and the University Language Services Office is planning to celebrate with a foreign film festival.

The festival will begin on March 8 with a French film titled Rules and Jim. Following that on the 9th, 20th and 22nd, will be an Italian film titled Bicycle Thief, a Spanish film titled Young and Damned, and a German film titled Last Laugh. The films will begin each night at 7 p.m. and shown in the Administration building.

According to Debbie Wilson, chairwoman of the Association, anyone interested in seeing the films is encouraged to attend, and also can find out more about the Association.

UI library posts spring break hours

The UI library has posted its hours for spring break March 9-15.

Spring break hours are: Monday through Thursday, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Closed March 12-15.

Monday through Thursday, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

CLOSED March 19-23.

Monday through Thursday, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

NOTE: The Library will be open the last day of the Fall Semester (Wednesday) and the first day of the Spring Semester (Monday) from 1-5 p.m.

See ASUI, page 6

ASUI debates lobbyist ordeal

By Jon Ott

While the ASUI Senate discussed the controversy surrounding lobbyist Doug Jones’ eligibility at its Wednesday night meeting, it took no formal action on the matter.

The Argonaut reported earlier this week that Jones was not a registered student. According to the ASUI Senate, Jones’ appointment as representative, which state that the lobbyist must be a full-time student at the University of Idaho, Jones is ineligible to hold that position.

However, the senate has not taken any action to enforce the rule as of yet.

Sen. Boyd Wiley said he had no idea Jones was not a registered student. He said he would read the Argonaut on Monday.

“Boyd is a horrible breach of trust if people have known he was not registered while he was drawing lobbying funds,” he said. “We call Jones a student lobbyist but he is not a student. He may be cheap professional,” Senator Mike Trail said.

President Tom LeClair, who gained the senate’s approval for Jones’ appointment by an 8-4 vote, said the rules for the lobbyist should be changed.

“Jones is a UI student, he was last semester, and he will be next year. The Legislature is having longer sessions, and maybe we should change the rule,” he said.

President Frank Chilis expressed concern over changes, however, “I have a problem with suspending the rules. The issue is that Jones is not a student and he didn’t pay his fees. He needs to comply with the rules of the UI.”

Jones is periodically paid by check and is given $2,000 total by the senate to work as a lobbyist. However, Senator Mike Trail said, “Technically we can’t even send him another check since the rules have been broken.”

The money Jones receives should be for lobbying expenses exclusively,” Vice President John Edwards said. “Jones’ living and fee expenses would have been the same either way. He would have had living expenses here, too, and living expenses are no more in Moscow than they are Boise. He has cut out on his fees for the bargain.”

However, Andy Hazzard, chairperson of the Rules and Regulations Committee, said the rules disqualifying Jones would not necessarily have to be changed. “You always deal with the rules and constitution of the senate, they are open to interpretation. The intent of the rules is

See ASUI, page 6

Council discusses summer curriculum

By Laurel Darrow

Although members of the Faculty Council agreed Tuesday that there are several problems with summer session courses, it decided that no changes should be made until summer begins.

Summer session courses do not provide enough contact hours, fail to meet requirements for GI Bill students and generally have lower standards than do fall and spring semester courses, faculty members said. However, correcting problems for the coming summer session would create problems that would solve, the council decided.

The Faculty Council recommended that the University Curriculum Committee, which informed the council of the problems, study the issue in depth and suggest possible solutions, to be implemented for summer session 1985.

Summer session courses meet for 50 minutes on 5 days during each 8-week session.

See COUNCIL, page 7

Known as

Dean Venetris, ASUI general manager, was abducted by Randa Allen and Kristi Hansen of the Alpha Phi Sorority on Thursday. Kidnap victims were “forced” to assist the women in soliciting funds to purchase a cardiovascular resuscitation machine for Gitman Hospital. (Photo by Deb Gilbertson)

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Kidnapped

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Senate panel delays tuition vote again

BOISE — The Senate Health, Education and Welfare Committee has once again postponed its vote on the controversial in-state tuition proposal.

According to ASUI lobbyist Doug Jones, who is working in Boise, the committee has now combined the tuition proposal, a plan to split the State Board of Education and scholarship proposals into a single package, it is now saying that the three proposals must be voted for as an "all or nothing" package.

The scholarship proposal has a number of provisions attached to it that Jones feels are unfair. These are that scholarships will only be given to students who show they cannot afford the extra in-state tuition and to those who have graduated from Idaho high schools within a certain number of years. Students who graduate, work for a year or more, and wish to apply for the scholarship will not be eligible for the funds, according to Jones.

Recipients of the scholarship also have to go straight through school and are not allowed to take a semester off. Students doing so will have to pay the loan back within five years.

Jones said that the committee doesn’t feel it has sufficient support to put all three proposals through right now and that this has caused their postponement.

ASUI President Tom LeClaire said that much of this is due to Jones’ effective lobbying and the backing he has received from students and their parents.

He said there is still some time left before the vote, which has now been scheduled for the beginning of next week, and urged both students and parents to write to legislators to put further pressure on them.

There is still some question over Jones’ position as ASUI lobbyist, as he has recently been shown not to be, a registered student — a qualification necessary for him to hold that position.

LeClaire is currently petitioning on Jones’ behalf to the College of Letters and Science. He is allowed to do so by proxy through Dean William McCroskey, Jones’ representative to the deans’ council.

LeClaire is reluctant to predict the outcome of the appeal because the committee does not usually take appeals this late, but he said he hopes that this will be an exception and that it will go through.
Lobbyist dispute causing red faces

As the showdown on in-state tuition approaches in the Idaho Legislature, the legality of the appointment of the ASUI lobbyist is once again becoming an issue.

In the latest round of action in the ASUI political play, it was revealed that Doug Jones may be ineligible to serve as the ASUI lobbyist in Boise because he is not a registered University of Idaho student.

And worst yet, it appears as though ASUI President Tom LeClaire and Senator Chris Berg deliberately covered up this fact and hid it not only from students but from other ASUI student leaders as well.

“We (Berg and LeClaire) didn’t keep it a secret, we just didn’t tell anybody,” Berg had the gall to tell the Argonaut this week.

Not only does this statement place Berg in a questionable light, it also discredits other ASUI senators that didn’t have any knowledge of the entire cover-up.

At this point, it seems counterproductive to attempt to correct the entire situation.

It might be best to maintain the status quo and permit Jones to continue his fine efforts in Boise while LeClaire, Berg and anyone else involved are left blushing.

Gary Lundgren

Refurbish plans to camouflage statue

A University of Idaho art student’s proposal for restoring the statue on the Administration Building lawn should receive the thumbs-down signal from campus administrators.

Although the statue needs repair, the plan to sandblast the figure and paint it in a camouflage pattern using the colors of olive, tan, brown and black should be questioned.

Instead, the UI should consider hiring a professional to rebuild the 84-year-old landmark to its original form. Even though the foundry that constructed the figure has gone out of business, fixing the statue cannot be an impossible feat.

Should the UI decide to camouflage the statue, we might suggest installing a digital clock in the Ad tower to top off the “restoration” project.

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Letters policy

The Argonaut will accept letters to the editor until noon on days prior to publication. They must be typed (double spaced), signed, and must include the name address, phone number and student ID or driver’s license number of the author. Letters will be edited for clarity and spelling. The Argonaut reserves the right to refuse letters that are libelous or in bad taste.

Opinion

I don’t know about you, but I’ve been wondering lately just where I came from. So far I’ve got it narrowed down to monkeys, intelligent zygotes or Minnesotans.

Apparently, if the letters to the Argonaut are any indication, I’m not the only one who is awake at night wrestling with this problem. I don’t mean that they’re wondering if they’re from Minnesota or not. Nobody will admit that anymore; the Minnesota Twins and now Walter Mondale have seen to that.

But a lot of people have been expressing their concern lately just about where we humans originated from, so I’ve decided to help them out.

Since we’ve ruled out Minnesota, we’ve got to look at the proposition that all men were created monkeys.

This theory makes sense. Just watch the 6 o’clock news. Those people out there fighting all those wars and committing all those crimes couldn’t be 100 percent human.

It would take real baboons to devise all those nasty bombs and things. No civilized creatures could be the cause of all the clamor and confusion that we’re clobbered with every night. What animals!

Now I’ve been called an animal before: I swear it’s undeserved, but I’m not too sure about some of our world leaders. So on a lack of sufficient human evidence, we can’t completely rule out the “monkey see, monkey do” theory.

Another possibility to explain our existence is the old intelligent zygote theory. To be honest, the first time I heard the word zygote, I thought it was the capital of Yugoslavia, but in reality it’s a cell formed by the union of two gametes.

Now that we’ve cleared that up, the argument is that the zygote is too complex to be

No one here but us monkeys

Paul Baier
Managing Editor

anything but human. Therefore, it had to be the victim of a special creation.

But why in the world would any god in its right mind want to make anything that acted like humans? It’s beyond me, but I guess it’s not out of the question that there could be a supreme being out there with a sadistic streak.

If we want to watch us forever slipping on banana peels, that’s his business.

I don’t know if we’ll ever figure it out, and I don’t know if it really matters.

The more I think about it, the more I feel that it’s more important to look at where we’re going rather than where we came from. I think it will all seem so relative if we blow each other up.

While we sit around debating just who we are or who the god is, there are a lot of things we could be fixing right now — little things like how do we stop ourselves from trashing, poisoning or blowing up our world.

I know these are minor points, but a lot of dialogue seems to be a little unproductive these days. It’s the old “what came first — the apple or the banana” question.

It just can’t be answered, so why don’t we channel our energy into more productive areas, such as finding a way to get all our bananas together, and quit monkeying around.

Because if we continue to dwell on our exalted beginning, there’s a good chance that the next generation of zygotes will have to start the whole argument over from scratch.

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Editor:
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"We didn't keep it a secret, we just didn't tell anybody." was the quote given by ASUI Senator Chris Berg after admitting that he had known about it for some time. Well, I would like to address this quote.

I believe I am the best person to discuss this as I am the above mentioned Senator Chris Berg. As a matter of fact I was told that Doug Jones had not registered as a UI student. I am sure that many of us are guilty of the trap I fell into.

To me it was just some information that I had heard once and stored away for future reference. When a reporter contacted me about the problem last Sunday, I replied that yes I knew about it. Now I wish I would have not stored that information away.

My quote in the Argonaut has possibly hurt my credibility among the students but more importantly, and I stress this, it has hurt the credibility of my fellow senators.

Stand by lobbyist

Editor:
I hope to appeal to the 72 percent of the UI students who do not want to pay for in-state tuition.

Currently, we have an appointed student lobbyist in Boise fighting to block in-state tuition fee increases.

Right now we are in the clutch to keep our legislative votes necessary to defeat in-state tuition.

Now with an anonymous letter the appointment of Doug Jones as a lobbyist is threatened because he is not a full-time registered student at the University of Idaho. Someone charges that since he is not a student, how can he be a student lobbyist.

When I said "we didn't keep it a secret, we just didn't tell anybody," I was talking not about the ASUI Senate but myself and someone else who is completely separate from the Senate.

Unfortunately I was not quoted in that context — therefore, hurting my co-senators who knew nothing about the problem. I would like to take a moment to apologize to the other senators of the ASUI. I am truly sorry for any heat you may have taken in regard to something you didn't know anything about. I am prior to the Argonaut's report. As far as the students are concerned, I owe them an apology also.

I didn't recognize the problem when first heard about it, therefore, in some way contributing to the present dilemma. I am aware now of what an ASUI Senator despite this embarrassment.

The important thing to remember is that it never has and never will be the policy of the ASUI Senate to keep secrets from the students. It didn't happen in this case, and I pray believes that it will not happen in the future.

Chris Berg
ASUI Senator

That's asinine! Jones was an effective chairman of the ASUI Political Concerns Committee. He was on the ASUI Senate. Further, he was hired to lobby for students.

Other than the fact that the timing of this anonymous letter suggests a motive of some, perhaps in the administration, who may well in-state tuition, the REAL DANGER is taking our attention away from the in-state tuition fight and redirecting it to the person of our lobbyist.

Some ASUI senators are now looking to reconsider Jones' appointment when students need him the most — to defeat in-state tuition. Don't delete horses in the middle of the stream.

I pose this question to these ASUI senators and, in particular, to Jane Freund: How can you effectively lobby in Boise and attend the UI 300 mile away as a full-time student? Especially, Jane, since the Idaho Legislature may recess session until late in March?

I am also surprised that there are no efforts to withhold taken from what apparent-ly is a salary. (I am convinced that there are several people and organizations that would find that interesting.)

There is also the apparent conflict with the general university policy of intern compensation. The university's policy revolves around the principle that a student deserves compensation for their efforts, but it is an "either-or" type of compensation. Either a student gets paid or they get credit. They do not get both. The ASUI lobbyist presently gets both and that should concern us.

Let me return to the question of Jones' lack of registration.

From what I have read and what I have been told there has not been an effort to "cover" up the fact that Doug is not currently enrolled.

But as far as I am concerned not telling the truth is as just as much a lie as being vocally dishonest. I must confess that several people that I know disagree with me but then they had some information that they did not want someone to know.

The urge to request resignations is growing rapidly. I think some individuals within ASUI have some serious questions to answer.

I have heard a great amount of justification for the activities that have occurred. I also must confess that some of the arguments are good. Most are weak. I hope that the ASUI lobbyist's past have erased any chance for that we might act in some way that will effect the present lobbyist.

This is not the case. The present lobbyist went to Boise and has operated with the understanding that he was free to pay personal expenses with student funds. Any changes we must make must be with the understanding that they will effect the next lobbyist. I would like to make sure that Doug Jones does not receive any credit for his work this semester.

I hope that we can raise this issue above the usual sandbox sandthrowing and deal with it as other than a personal attack on the current lobbyist. There is a real problem with our program and we must deal with it in a swift and professional manner.

Heaven knows the sandbox needs a bit of straightening rather than the littering that the future.

Sally Lanham
ASUI Senator

J. S. Decker

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UI, NIC combine forces

COEUR D'ALENE — Coeur d'Alene residents soon won't have to leave town to earn a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Idaho.

At a Wednesday morning ceremony at NIC, UI President Richard Gibb and NIC President Barry Schuler signed a formal agreement coordinating efforts to expand the educational services in the area.

"We'll work together," Gibb said, "It's extremely important that in the interests of higher education, we do work cooperatively with each other.

The MBA program will be an extension of the on-campus program, according to Larry Merk, acting dean of the UI College of Business and Economics.

He said UI plans an evening MBA program for next fall, relying heavily on faculty located at the Moscow campus.

Merk said that industries located in the Coeur d'Alene area are major employers of MBA graduates, assuring a strong market for the program in the future.

"I want people to realize it's just the beginning of this arrangement — not the end," Gibb said.

NIC will continue to be responsible for providing all courses of vocational teaching and a wide range of lower-division courses. The UI will be responsible for upper-division and graduate-level programs, according to the agreement.

The cooperative agreement also arranges for space on the NIC campus for the University of Idaho Education Center.

The center, begun in 1971, through the efforts of Thomas Bell, dean of the College of Education, helps meet the needs of teachers, part-time students and others whose work schedules permit only part-time upper division and graduate level studies.

The agreement aims to build on and expand the success experienced by previous UI programs in Coeur d'Alene. Bell said. A major summer school offering is also in the works as part of the agreement and the continuing program.

The joint agreement received approval by the Board of Regents at its January meeting in Boise.

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Ar·go·naut (ár'gə nōt', -nät')

n. [L. Argonauta ](-Argo, Jason's ship) 

naut, sailor (naus, ship) (1.) Gr. Myth. Any of the men who sailed with Jason to search for the Golden Fleece. (2.) A person who took part in the California Gold Rush of 1849-49.

Argonaut — Friday, March 2, 1984
Hampton started playing while he was a student at Chicago’s Holy Rosary Academy and St. Elizabeth’s High School. His big break came in 1930, when he met Duke Ellington in Los Angeles and was asked to help back him for a recording session. That inspired him to form his own band in 1934, and he has served as director, vocalist and drummer since then.

Jazz Festival

The jazz festival began in 1968 as a small, regional festival with limited participation. Workshops and concerts for the participants were conducted with a single artist. The festival grew steadily, and in 1976 the current director, Lynn Skinner, UI professor of music, began to work with the festival. At that time, there were 50 participating bands and choirs.

Skinner changed the format of the festival by enlisting Chevron USA to underwrite the event and bringing big name artists to make the evening concerts an integral part of the music-filled weekend. Major talents brought to the university include Ella Fitzgerald, Maynard Ferguson, George Shearing, Doc Severinson, Richie Cole and the Four Freshmen.

Week of the 8-week summer session. This does not provide the required number of classroom hours to satisfy University of Idaho credit standards and minimum attendance standards for GI Bill students.

In addition, Registrar Matt Tein, a guest at the meeting, said that grades awarded during the summer session are usually higher than those awarded in spring and fall sessions.

Faculty Secretary Bruce Bray told the council to wait until next summer to implement a solution to the problems rather than try to implement a last-minute plan for this summer.

"It’s impossible to see around corners, and you would encounter problems you couldn’t possibly plan for," he said.

Vice President of Academic Affairs Robert Furgason told the council that he believed the problem should be corrected but said changing plans now would cause too many problems.

In other business, the council approved a proposed cooperative program in pulp and paper technology between the Colleges of Forestry at UI and at the University of Minnesota.

University of Idaho students would attend their first three years of study here and would complete the program at Minnesota. They would receive degrees from the University of Idaho.

Another issue was that of Minnesota students in harvest technology would spend their first three years of that university and would then complete the program at the UI. They would receive degrees from the University of Minnesota.

All Mosleni, head of the Department of Forest Products, told the council that the cooperative program will cost the university nothing, while obtaining equipment and staff necessary to offer a complete pulp and paper technology program would cost almost $1 million.
Professor explores medical technology

By Jane Roskams

Tucked away on the third floor of the Administration Building, far away from his department, is the office of a man whose work could have a profound effect on your life — or that of your children, or their children.

The comments to Robert Blank, a professor of political science and a world expert on the politics of biotechnology and clinical medicine

Blank, formerly the chair of the Political Science Department, has had a number of books published on the subject, his most recent being, Redefining Human Life: Reproductive Technologies and Social Policy.

A look at political theory and political parties in elections, Blank now dedicates the majority of his time to his work in biomedical policy. He is adamant about the differences between his field of study and that of the workers in bioethics and social medicine.

"Everybody talks about the ethical and social dimensions of the development," he said, referring to recent developments in reproduction technology such as in-vitro fertilization and egg-flushing.

"They talk about whether they are right or wrong, or good or bad. My emphasis is completely different. I ask, 'Should we have a policy on this, and, if we do, what should it be?'

It was an interest in science fiction that first attracted Blank's interest to biotechnology in the mid-seventies.

"I was interested in science fiction that first attracted Blank's interest to biotechnology in the mid-seventies.

"Out of that interest, I attended a National Science Foundation seminar on ethical issues in the life sciences."

At that seminar, he realized just how quickly work in the field of genetics and clinical medicine was moving, and his interest grew.

He believes there is a great void in this area, and is attempting through his work to fill this void. However, it has not been easy for him to adapt to a subject like clinical medicine from his own field of political science.

Before he could tackle the topics he was most concerned about, he first had to learn some of the technical details involved and understand the principles behind the work being done in those areas.

"I spent a summer at Stanford with some biologists and geneticists," he said, "and then a year in Northern Illinois. While I was there, I lectured in some of the medical schools in the area and to students in the clinical genetics program at Madison."

The publication of his first two books heralded the beginning of work that Blank admits is taking more and more of his time from politics and into biomedical research. He first realized the magnitude of the task he was undertaking when planning to address the College of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Chicago.

"I was staying at a college house the night before and I suddenly realized that the next morning, I would be speaking to 50 or 100 obstetricians and gynecologists from one of the best schools in the country, and I was speaking to them on the political aspects of the work they were doing."

The talk, however, went well and Blank says he no longer feels intimidated by the groups he is addressing.

Blank sees his work as the beginning of a completely new field of study, and says this can present him with some unique opportunities — and problems.

"One of the reasons why I can get my work published so easily is because there is absolutely nothing else out there. In a way that's good — for publishing. In another way, it's kind of difficult, because you not only have to defend what you're doing — your own work, but you have to make a case for a brand new field."

Although Blank saw his original target audience as political scientists and students with an interest in the field of biomedical technology, his emphasis changed once he actually got down to preparing the books for publishing.

He says he has found that all his books, and in particular this last one, are being read by more people in the life sciences.

This bias toward technical coverage is demonstrated by the fact that a leading clinician at Yale has suggested that his books be used as textbooks for graduate genetic seminars.

Blank said that it hasn’t been used in that way yet, but it has been used in other graduate programs.

Since being involved in the field of biomedical politics, Blank's specific interests have also changed. While his first concerns were over the possible abuses of cloning humans, his concerns now lie in applications of reproductive techniques including in-vitro fertilization and cryopreservation — the freezing of sperm and embryos. He is more concerned now about the fetal environment — the maternal effect on the fetus and fetal viability.

These concerns now go hand-in-hand with what he terms "some of the greatest advances in medicine at the moment."

Namely, fetal surgery. The area of fetal surgery encompasses a

See MEDICINE, page 9

Robert Blank

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Grade point averages drop to 2.59 overall

By Eric Bechtel
University of Idaho students' grade point averages last semester were at their lowest point since 1968, according to Matt Telin, registrar and director of admissions.

"In the fall semester of '82 to '83, the average undergraduate GPA was a 2.66," Telin said. "It dropped to 2.59 this fall."

He said that, in the last 15 years, there have been only two increases in undergraduate grade point averages — in the fall of 1969 and in 1974.

Telin said that he can explain these ups and downs. "Changes in regulations and policies seem to have a direct impact on grade point averages," he said.

He mentioned the suggestion of Clifford Dobler, Professor Emeritus of Business Law and former chairman of an ad hoc committee of grading patterns, who attributed the 1969 increase to the 1968 advent of student evaluation of faculty members. The initiation of the pass/fail option, also in 1968, could be considered as another factor.

In explaining the 1974 increase, Telin said he "can attribute that to English 103 and 104 being graded p/n (pass, no pass). Grades of p/n, like pass/fail, have no impact values and are not considered in the figuring of grade point averages." Telin said that he has four explanations for this year's GPA drop.

He said that a major cause of the decrease is the implementation of the new core curriculum requirement.

Apparently, students who normally would avoid the core courses are now required to attend these classes. Inadequately prepared for a class, such a student tends to do poorly and pull down the average of the rest of the class with his/her low grade.

Two closely related rule changes, also blamed by Telin for the drop, are the 1979 credit withdrawal limitation and the 1983 withdrawal deadline change.

Under the limitation rule, students are allowed to accumulate only 20 withdrawal credit hours. In addition, the Nov. 18 drop date, published in the catalog, has been changed to Oct. 28. According to Telin, students "have three less weeks to make that decision (whether to withdraw)."

According to a Feb. 34 report compiled by Telin, in which GPA and grade trends are outlined for the period from fall 1961 to fall 1983, withdrawals decreased from 7.9 percent in 1979 to 4.8 percent in 1983. This occurred at the same time that grades of F's increased from 3.1 percent to 5.5 percent and N's (no pass) increased from 0.7 percent to 1 percent.

The final and, according to Telin, the least contributing cause to the drop in GPA is the 1982 discontinuation of general studies courses.

Medical number of new technological advances — fiberoptics, microwaves and computer software used to synchronize surgical techniques.

Blank sees this as an interesting political and legal framework — to look at the technologies and see how they are interacting.

"What I am basically trying to do is work in public law," he said. "What are the courts doing? What, if anything, are the legislators doing? And I'm trying to tie that together with the rapid changes in the technologies."

Blank said that he is now being drawn into the area of neonatal care, including whether newborns with certain kinds of defects should be operated on and whether it should be public policy to spend about $200,000 on a premature baby who may never get off a respirator.

He dedicated a chapter in his new book to describing a framework for reproductive choice and their impact on society. While traditionally the choice has been left to the parents or the woman, Blank said that, with new technology, it is now possible for others to intervene.

"I don't think the question should any longer be 'Should there be a role for government in the matter,' because the government is already involved in funding; the courts are involved in all of these cases; legislators are getting more and more involved. It is only a matter of time before these become very important policy issues, and they must be brought to the public's attention."

He feels that a lot of the public policy makers are ignorant of many of the issues, and, as a result, stay away from them because they don't want to get involved in things they don't understand.

Blank is also concerned that new technological advances are becoming victims of commercialization. He cites the example of the new egg-flushing technique, from which a baby was born in the past few weeks.

"The interesting thing is not that the baby was born by the technique, but that, as it was announced, they were seeking patents on the process, and the computer software used in the technique."

This indicates a big commercial interest that could get out of control. Blank feels that a balance must be found between the good and bad pur-
Bengals bop Vandals into Big Sky basement

By Jeff Corey

Any reasonable hopes that the University of Idaho had of escaping the Big Sky Conference basement came to an end on Tuesday night when the Vandals fell to the Idaho State University Bengals 58-54 in the ASUI-Kibbie Dome.

"Although the Vandals walk over and hand it to them; you've got to give them credit," said Idaho Coach Bill Trumbo. "ISU made them when they had to, they shot with a lot of confidence and there was not a lot of hesitancy."

The hot-shots for the Bengals were forward Mike Williams and guard Bill Chavez. Williams led all ISU players with 16 points and Chavez followed with 15.

Chavez and guard Nelson Peterson were the main factors late in the game for ISU. Peterson made a 22-foot jump shot for the Bengals with 34 left in the second half. This bucket put the Bengals up 56-54 and in the end the shot proved to be the decisive bucket of the game.

"I really feel those are the kind of shots that we normally make," said Trumbo. "They were working hard to get the ball in to Williams and we were really trying to be conscious about keeping position on him. It wasn't that those shots were gimmies, especially Petersen's. In particular, I think his shot was just an afterthought and he let it go.

"In the first half nobody going to the boards," said Trumbo. "We would shoot it and everybody would just stand. We turned it over and everyone made mistakes."

"It wasn't a spectacular performance," said Idaho State Coach Wayne Ballard. "But we'll take it any way we can get it.

"Both teams played hard and it seemed, a little tentative, early," Ballard added. "But the second half came out shooting the ball real well."

Ballard's statement proved true as Idaho came back from an eight-point halftime deficit and took the lead at the 14:27 mark, 55-53.

Three Vandal seniors to end season vs. WSC

Three Vandal men's basketball team members will play their last home game for Idaho, as the team's last regular season game gets under way Saturday night.

Beginning at 7:30 p.m. in the ASUI-Kibbie Dome, the Vandals battle the Lewis and Clark State College Wildcats in the final regular season game for both teams.

And in addition to putting the Big Sky Conference, losing the second division Vandals, the game also rings to a close the regular season for Idaho Head Coach Stan Arnold, Freeman Watkins and Pete Prigge.

Senior point guard Stan Arnold departs with 15 years of experience in the UI in which he scored over 450 points and had 200 assists. He currently leads the team in season in both of these departments with a 12.2 point per game scoring average and an assist average of just under five a night.

Guard Freeman Watkins leaves after a four-year stint at the UI. The Vandals' fourth leading scorer this season, the Boise State scorer who gets the totalled up, Watkins will have amassed almost 450 career points and 130 rebounds.

And finally Pete Prigge, who has been a major factor in each of his four years at Idaho, therippholed final regular season game tonight. Prigge, who has scored over 600 points and grabbed nearly 500 rebounds during his career with the Vandals, is the BSC's second leading rebounder this season with an average of 10.4 boards per contest.

Thus these three Vandals will not only be heading off the court as the Weber State Wildcats but will try and pull out one final regular season W.

And opposing the Vandals will be WSC Head Coach Neil McCarthy's Idaho Wildcat team in its own finale tonight. The Vandals will be attempting to pull off a 20-6 overall record and an 11-3 league mark over the season on an overall mark of 10-16 and league record of 5-8.

Idaho State guard Buck Chavez (13) drives downcourt as Vandal point guard Stan Arnold (10) applies pressure. Arnold may have been a step behind Chavez on this drive, but on the evening the Vandal senior netted 19 points while Chavez tallied 15 points. (Photo by Michele McDonald)

Women eye playoffs - but first BSU, PSU

Hot off its third place finish in the Alaskan Northern Lights Tournament last weekend, the Vandals women's basketball team returns to the ASUI-Kibbie Dome on Friday. Idaho's final two Mountain West Athletic Conference tournaments are against the University of Montana and Montana State University.

Following this weekend's league games, the Vandals will convene on one more tournament -- the MWAC post-season playoffs.

"We will find themselves returning home to a must-win situation," said Coach Pat Arnold. "They'll be at our third-place standing prior to the MWAC tournament.

"At 1-6 in the conference, we have a 7-5 conference mark, their hold on the third-place spot isn't too solid, as Weber State College and Montana State are both possess 6-6 league records."

This weekend, WSC will be playing the University of Montana (12-0 in the MWAC) and MSU. MSU will also go up against Idaho State University (11-1 league play).

To keep that third-place spot, the Vandals must either win both games this weekend or hope that MSU or WSC lose one. In order for the Vandals to pick up, Idaho must beat the Boise State University Broncs tonight and the Portland State Vikings on Saturday.

The BSU game starts tonight at 7:30 p.m., when the Vandals attempt to buck the Broncos for the second time this season.

Earlier this season, the Vandals tasted the Broncos in their home corral, 73-53. Although Idaho won by 20 points, the game was not as expected as the final score indicated; the Broncos trailed at halftime only by a score of 32-30. BSU is currently 4-8 in conference play and 11-14 overall.

"They've been on a run," said UI Women's Head Basketball Coach Pat Dobratz about BSU, "and they've got a little men who they may have been in the last time we met them.

"We really had trouble with our first half with them, and they just beat Weber (70-64) and only lost to Montana State by two (68-66).

Following the BSU game, it will be the clash of the Second Division titans when the Vandals meet the Vikings from Portland State on Saturday at 5:15 p.m.

Earlier this season, the Vandals out-battled the Vikings in Portland by a score of 71-50. But as just as in the game, things did not look too tempting for Idaho as PSU led the Vandals at halftime, 28-25.

"They play good man-to-man defense," Dobratz said, "but so has about 50 percent of our competition this season. We're hoping to get off to a better start than we bad last time.

"We were pretty successful the last time we played these two teams," Dobratz said. "And we are in the midst of our goal of a 20-game win season (the Vandals are currently 18-8), and these two games could do it.

"But if we're thinking playoffs then we need to look towards the game with Eastern Washington University. The 6-foot-7 junior forward is averaging 11.6 points per game and is the 14th leading scorer in the WSC."

WSC's other starting big men are a pair of junior college transfers.

Woman's head coach Pat Dobratz leaves the court with a 11-14 overall record and a 4-8 league record. She is looking for her Vandals to play good man-to-man defense, something they have encountered. (Photo by Michele McDonald)
Argonaut

Women’s basketball coach finds success and happiness at Idaho

By Frank Hill

"I’m competitive, but I’m not sure competitive. I don’t care to ever coach a national power. All I want is to be in a league where I have a chance to be competitive, and that’s why I pretty much like the job and the situation here.”

Dobratz, Vandals women’s head basketball coach, has every reason to like her job at the University of Idaho. And why not? The fourth year Vandals coach enters this weekend’s game with a career won/loss record of 85-31, a trip to the Mountain West Athletic Conference playoffs last season, and a team, that in all probability, will be making the MWAC playoffs again this year. She would seem to have her life and career geared toward a bright future in collegiate women’s basketball. But she doesn’t.

For Pat Dobratz, the “big time” in women’s basketball can be found right in Moscow, Idaho.

"As far as a big time job, that doesn’t appeal to me at all.”

Dobratz said. "The pressures and the hassle and whatever are too much. I pretty much like to be in a competitive situation, and this job lasts nine months. Sure, you’re busy, but you’re not and die and have someone tell me I’ve got to win 20 games each season to keep my job — but it’s not for me."

But collecting 20-game winning seasons is something Dobratz has done with or without being told.

Arriving at the UI after an intense head coaching season at the University of Washington, Dobratz ignited the 1980-81 Vandal highlight to a 22-8 overall record. Her team also made a trip to the AIAW Division II playoffs. The following season, Dobratz’s Vandals powered their way to a 27-5 season mark and another trip to the AIAW Division II playoffs. Last year, the Vandals moved up to the Division I MWAC and, with the help of Dobratz’s coaching skills, placed third in their inaugural conference season and garnered an 18-10 overall record.

"Coming into the MWAC was pretty scary, because we were the only Division II team that joined: the other seven were all Division I. So we were a little bit stuck as far as competition,” the number of scholarships and the whole works were concerned,” she said.

This season, the Vandals are again in third place in the MWAC. And with a pair of victories this weekend against Boise State University and Portland State University, Dobratz will have earned her third 20-game winning season.

"We set a goal earlier in the season that we wanted to get a 20-game win season. As a Division I we hadn’t done that, and so we know the chances look good at doing that,” she said. Prior to this weekend’s games, Idaho’s overall record rests at 18-8.

With all of the success the Vandals women’s basketball program has experienced in recent years, the team has nevertheless been overshadowed by the highly successful men’s program. Yet, Dobratz views this intra-school basketball relationship as an advantage and not a hindrance.

"The publicity we’ve gotten this season has just been outstanding,” Dobratz said. "We’ve always had a winning program here, and now that we’re getting a little more media we’re trying to draw a little bit bigger crowds."

"I don’t know if it’s a blend of everything, but its been a treat and a new experience. We appreciate the exposure."

"We don’t want to be a threat to anyone’s program,” she said. "All we want is to get some equal time."

And “equal time” is a term Dobratz uses quite often when referring to another part of being a college basketball coach.

Her personal coaching philosophy is to use all of her players to their full potential. And one of her most satisfying wins this season was when she had the chance to give all of her players equal playing time in game at Gonzaga University.

"Going into the Gonzaga tournament, all 10 people on the team, we felt, played really well. It was probably our best performance of the year. I don’t think we’ve really topped it since... Even if you don’t play everyone has the satisfaction of winning, but at Gonzaga everyone personally thought, ‘Hey, I did something at that tournament to contribute to the team,” she said.

Whereas the Gonzaga Tournament games may have been this season’s highlight for the Vandals team, the one UI victory that stands out in Dobratz’s mind was this season’s 82-76 win against the University of Washington.

"Personally, the game I’ll always remember is the University of Washington game this year,” Dobratz said. "Just because I’d been there and pretty much had applied for the head coaching job last year. That win just made it sweet, you know — beating your ex-team really made that one nice."

Conversely, Dobratz’s most disappointing loss was her team’s heartbreak 76-75 defeat at the hands of Biola University during the 1981-82 national playoffs.

"We were trailing by one point with about eight seconds to go and we set up a play for guard Karin Sabotta to drive the key and dish the ball off to Denise Rose. Well, nobody guarded Karin, so she put up a six-footer and missed. Denise got the rebound and missed — we put up something like three shots and they all missed."

As far as the future for women’s basketball at the UI is concerned, Dobratz said she had one definite goal — to increase community involvement at home basketball games.

"The one thing we’re going to try and do is get more of the community and the students involved with our women’s games. In the future we’d like to see 300 or 400 kids plus about as many community members at one of our games.”
Trumbo: Despite a poor showing this season, coach proves hoop, education do mix

'I expected to do better. I'm up there for public scrutiny every time we put a team out there, and I can't say I'm overjoyed with all our efforts.'

Bill Trumbo

By Gary Lundgren

Idaho sports fans and first-year Head Basketball Coach Bill Trumbo have something in common — they aren't used to losing basketball games.

During the past five years, under Coach Don Monson, basketball fanatics watched the Vandals earn 100 wins against 41 losses, two Big Sky Conference championships, two NCAA playoff appearances and an NIT invitation.

Meanwhile, in California at Santa Rosa Junior College, Trumbo was also working miracles on the maple court. During his nine years at the northern California junior college, he compiled an impressive 215-65 overall record and received six conference championships.

"I knew replacing the man who has had the greatest impact on athletics at the University of Idaho in the history of the university was not going to be something easy, but I was looking for something that was a means of challenge," Trumbo said.

For Trumbo, coaching has provided a challenge for his entire professional career. After attending Chapman College in California and serving as a graduate assistant at the college, he began coaching and has been doing so ever since.

Trumbo spent four years coaching at the high school level before advancing to the junior college circuit. Prior to coaching at Santa Rosa, he spent four years as the basketball coach and athletic director at Culver-Stockton College and then moved on to Sonoma State College.

During his 19 years as a coach, Trumbo has earned an overall record of 386-153.

Despite his successful run, he tends to downplay the importance of winning in college athletics and instead views it as an educational experience. "I've been a teacher all my life, and I view my role as a coach as being a teacher and a counselor and somebody that somewhere along the line is going to have an impact on a young man's life," Trumbo said.

Trumbo also places importance on the integrity of his basketball program.

"We are going to run an up-front program that has good quality youngsters, and we won't cheat to get it done. We're going to play within the rules, and our program is going to be something that is a model. In the broad perspective, that is what I've felt proud of in all the programs I've been associated with.

"I have a strong commitment that athletics at the college level is still an educational experience. The players are here primarily to get an education, and basketball is at the University of Idaho, as long as I am responsible for it, is going to be part of that education," he said.

Since taking over the Idaho program, the coach has been struggling through one of the worst seasons in his 19-year career.

Throughout his conversation, Trumbo's disappointment with the Vandals' progress and his optimism for the future was evident.

"I expected to do better," Trumbo said of his season so far. "I'm up there for public scrutiny everywhere we put the team out there, and I can't say I'm overjoyed with all our efforts.

"Obviously the expectations have been heightened within the community. People think, are understanding; they recognize the core of the past year's team with Kellerman, Smith and Hopson — who were so vital to the success over the past two years, but really four years — are gone.

"I am impatient with myself, and I'm impatient with our programs. I don't like to view a rebuilding situation as a lengthy process. I feel more burdened and pressured by the fact of feeling the responsibility to continue to have good teams that the kids in school and the community people can relate to and feel good about," he said.

The coach's impatience is often evident on Thursday and Saturday nights in the ASU-Ribbie Dome. As his team tangles with some of the Big Sky powerhouse, a tense Trumbo is on the sidelines with his trademark — a white towel. If his team is playing well, the towel is draped neatly over his knee. If the players or the officials get him riled, the coach often drops, throws or chews the towel.

Off the court, Trumbo's style is influenced by his casual, straightforward approach. His confidence demands respect, while his sincerity creates a comfortable atmosphere for his players and colleagues.

Although his professional and personal lives, Trumbo is devoted to his family and players. In fact, one of the reasons he accepted the job at the UI was the pleasant environment Moscow offered his family.

"The town of Moscow was a place I felt was genuinely a nice place to raise a family. I wanted to put my daughters in the best possible situation," he said.

Trumbo and his wife Evie have two teenage daughters — Tracey Lynn, 14, and Marcie Ann, 13.

Although Trumbo likes the environment Moscow offers, coaching in a small community does present its problems.

"Here (in Moscow), in the course of your daily activities — at the grocery store, out for dinner, at church — you're going to be easily identified as the basketball coach because it is a small community. That's sort of a negative factor, but then becomes a positive factor because of the community feeling that surrounds it," he said.

The middle-aged coach sees himself coaching and possibly teaching for the rest of his career. He also doesn't plan on leaving the UI at anytime in the near future.

"I didn't come here with the idea of using this as a stepping stone, because I feel it could be somewhere in which I could spend the 15 to 20 years I have left in coaching.

"I admire so strongly guys who have devoted their whole lives to something like Marv Harshman (the University of Washington's head basketball coach), or DePaul's Ray Meyer. I hope to someday look back and be able to reflect upon that type of career," he said.

When Trumbo accepted the Idaho job, he left behind a secure position at Santa Rosa, however.

"It was a lifetime job, because I had tenure and didn't have to worry about the next contract. I recognize in the position here that I am going to be evaluated by the bottom line, which is the team's success. I look forward to that and like the challenge.

"I knew I could stay at Santa Rosa and win 20 games a year until I decided to quit. We had it together," Trumbo said.

"And, someday real soon, I'd like to get to that point here."
Vandal sport shorts

(As compiled by the Argon wire service)

Berwald nets win at Vandal Indoor

The University of Idaho men's tennis team and the Washington State University women's team collected the top honors at the Vandal Indoor Open last weekend in the ASUI-Kibbie Dome.

Leading the way in the men's singles were UI freshmen Skosh Berwald and Bob Hlaivec. Berwald, of Layton, Utah, won the men's singles crown by defeating Hlaivec.

Berwald knocked Hlaivec in an abbreviated match as Hlaivec was disqualified from the finals by UI Head Tennis Coach Jim Sellow for using abusive language. At the time of his disqualification, Hlaivec trailed Berwald 4-1 in the first set.

Berwald advanced to the finals match by defeating UH senior teammate Suresh Mecon, 7-4, 6-4 in the semis. Earlier in the tournament, Berwald knocked off Idaho's Eric Mock and WSU's Steve Buckingham.

Berwald's success at the weekend match was not limited to just the singles court as he and Mecon dropped the all-Vandal doubles team of Hlaivec and Lance Famionow to win the men's doubles title, 7-6, 6-2 last Monday.

"Hlaivec played extremely well in doubles and singles," Sellow said. "He has really come on as of late. Berwald struggled to the finals but played his best tennis once he got there."

On the women's side of the ledger, WSU's Brenda Tate capped the women's singles title by defeating teammate Erin Majury 6-4, 6-0. Idaho's Jane Strathman won the consolation title by beating WSU's Whitney Wright, 6-3, 6-2.

WSU also took the women's doubles crown when Tate and Binky Lebbo bopped the UI's Trish Smith and Susan O'Meara, 6-4, 7-5.

Last season, Smith and O'Meara were named to the All-Mountain West Athletic Conference tennis team.

The Vandals open their dual match season Saturday against Whitman College from Spokane, Wash.. at the Dome. The match is scheduled to begin at 10 a.m.

Tracksters set for Kimmel meet

Male and female high school and college track athletes throughout the Inland Empire will take to the ASUI-Kibbie Dome Sunday morning for the Kimmel Track and Field Indoor Meet.

The Kimmel meet will end the indoor season for the Vandals who will break until the official opening of the outdoor season on March 24. Admission to the event for both athletes and spectators is $3. Field events are scheduled to begin at 8 a.m. and running events will start at 9:30 a.m.

This year's meet features the following running events for both men and women: 55-meter high hurdles, 55-meter dash, 500-meter run, mile run and 3,000-meter run.

Field events include: discuss, shot put, long jump, triple jump, high jump and pole vault.

Intramural corner

Badminton Singles (men and women) — Entries are now open and will be due on March 6. All matches will begin at 4:30 p.m. in the IM Gym.

Swim Meet (women) — Entries are now open and will be due on March 6. The meet will be held following spring break on March 22 at the UI Swimming Pool.

Basketball Inter-Office — If you officiate on five nights or more, than you may receive a free T-shirt by coming into the IM Office.

Congratulations to — Forney Hall for winning the women's track meet with a total score of 53 points. AGD was second with 46 points and Steel House was third with 36 points.

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Moscow MASHERS off to Pullman

The University of Idaho volleyball clubs power into action this weekend when the Moscow Masher's journey to Pullman, Wash.

The Moscow Maschers are comprised of two teams: the "AA," made up primarily of returning UI varsity athletes, and the "A's," composed of coaches, managers and other volleyball enthusiasts.

In addition to the Maschers, the UI also possesses a team comprised of student and faculty members — the Moscow Spikers.

So far this season, the Moscow Maschers have competed in two volleyball tournaments and have won them both. On Feb. 4, the Maschers hosted a 12-team volleyball tourney in the Memorial Gym and the AA's won the tourney championship. On Feb. 18, the Maschers traveled to Yakima, Wash., and took home the first place trophy in an eight-team tourney.

Following this weekend's match at Washington State University, the Maschers will travel to a number of tournaments.

"We have several other tournaments planned in Cheney (Wash.), Corvalis, ( Ore.),( and ending in April with regionals at WSU," said UI Women's Varsity Volleyball Coach Amanda Gammage.

Umps needed for softball season

The Moscow Softball Association is now accepting the names of men and women interested in learning to become certified ASA umpires for men's and women's summer softball leagues.

Pay for umpiring is between $8-10 per game. Play begins in mid-April.

For more information call the Moscow Parks and Recreation Office at 882-0240.

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Volleyball: Vandals ink old, new players

By Frank Hill

In an attempt to beef up its 1984 line-up, the University of Idaho women's volleyball team recently inked three junior college transfer players and re-signed a former Vandal to NCAA National-Letters-of-Intent.

All four of the players signed by Amanda Gammage, UI head volleyball coach, will possess junior-class rankings next season.

"In looking at next year's roster, we found we only had one junior," Gammage said. "I feel that juniors are the meat of the team and bringing in junior college transfers builds up that class and brings experience in with the newcomers."

Two of the three junior college recruits signed by Gammage played ball last year in California.

Joyce Sasaki, a 5-foot-4 setter, played last season at Kings River Community College. The Reedley, Calif., native competed last season on a team that employed an offense very similar to Idaho's.

"We now have a setter with the addition of Joyce, who is familiar with our play and we'll have the option of varying our offense," Gammage said. "I feel she can step into our program without a lot of adjustment as the setter is the 'quarterback' of the volleyball team.

"She is very quick with good leaping ability, the quality I believe will make her a Division-I competitor."

Another Californian signed-up by the Vandals is Janine Peard. Peard, a 5-10 all-round performer the last two seasons at Shasta Junior College, was named the most valuable player of her conference both years at Shasta JC and was selected to the All-State Team. "We got a great evaluation of Janine from her JC coach, Sharon Yox," Gammage said.

I worked with Sharon several years ago with recruits and know she is a reliable source. I am looking forward to working with Janine and know she'll be an asset to our team," Gammage added.

The third JC transfer corralled by the UI is Robin Jordan from Spokane Falls Community College.

"I saw Robin three years ago and felt she needed more experience before competing at the college level," Gammage said. "She was very highly recruited, especially by the University of Montana - our biggest rival."

"She competed two years at Spokane Falls where she was named the Most Valuable Player at the state tournament for both volleyball and basketball. Robin is a very coachable athlete and will be a welcome addition to our team."

In addition to netting three JC players, a fourth volleyball player has indicated a desire to play at the UI.

Laura Burns, who played for the Vandals in 1981-82, will return to the UI after a one-year stint at the University of California at Davis. Gammage said Burns, a 5-9 utility player, redshirted last season while at Davis.

"Burns' signing makes four," Gammage said. "We are still active in searching for a fifth person, preferably a freshman middle blocker. We lost two so far this year, one to Hawaii [the No. 1 ranked team in the nation] and one to Northwestern (the No. 20 team in the nation)."

These four recruits will have to fill the void created by the departure of four of last season's top Vandal performers.

Gone are senior starters Beth Johns and Kay Garland. Senior Jodi Gill has also graduated and starting junior middle blocker Julie Holstinger will not be returning.

Burns returns
Laura Burns (21), who played for the Vandals during the 1981-82 season, blocks a spike in a game two years ago. Burns transferred to the University of California at Davis last season, but will return to play for the Vandals in 1984. (File photo by Penny Jerome)
The University of Idaho Blue Mountain Rugby Club was successful in its opening matches of the spring season last weekend, defeating Western Washington University 12-3 and University of Washington 21-9.

Blue Mountain brought a strong side to Seattle to open the season against these two college clubs. The win gives the Blues an edge in the newly-formed Northwest College Rugby Union. In addition to the two Seattle-based clubs, the NCRU includes teams from Gonzaga University, Washington State University, Whitman College, the University of Oregon and Oregon State University.

The UI ruggers faced the Western Washington University “Warhogs” in their first match at the UW campus. Blue Mountain was able to control the match, especially in the scrum. Blue forwards used good rucking and gave the backs plenty of possession of the ball.

The Blues’ scrum-half and captain, Deeders Petersen, started the scoring with a penalty goal (three points) and also added a three-point drop goal to put Idaho ahead 6-3 after the first 40-minute half.

In the second half Western was able to run the ball in the back line, but sound defense kept them from scoring. Blue hooker Rod Wolfe did a good job securing the ball in the set scrums and locks Eric Jones and Rick Lusk pulled down many line-out balls, giving Blue Mountain good possession.

The Blues’ only other score came when fly-half Lance Levy made a short pop-kick, covered it, and ran in for the try (four points). Petersen made the two-point conversion kick. It was the Blues’ third consecutive win over Western since last spring.

On Sunday the Idaho players faced the host Washington Huskies. Again Idaho was able to control the ball in the scrum with good rucking and the backline was able to run the ball at will at the UW defense.

Petersen put the Blues on the board with a penalty goal and Levy added a try on a second phase move with the help of center Eric Phillips. Winger Shawn Lally also scored a try in the first half to give the Blues a 15-6 halftime lead.

In the second half, Blue Mountain again maintained control of the ball, and the match, with good forward play and solid defense. The Blues capped the scoring when prop Dave Paoli made a devastating tackle on a Husky back and forwards Bob Campbell and Scott Huffman covered the loose ball. Huffman then passed to Levy who touched down between the posts. The reliable kicking of Petersen converted all tries.

Blue Mountain will host Whitman College and the Spokane Rugby Club on Saturday. Matches begin at 11 a.m. on the UI Intramural/Wallace Complex fields.

**Playoffs**

From page 11

an average of 38 boards per game, opponents have been grabbing 41.7, BSU averages 40.8 boards per game, and the Broncos’ opponents have been tallying 40.6. Meanwhile, Idaho’s post-season playoff games will be broadcast over KUID-FM, 91.7.

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**Kokondo: A cut above**

By Greg Kilmer

Shepherd Reale, a fourth degree “Yodan,” was in Moscow last Thursday night to show area self-defense students some of the finer points of the martial art Kokondo.

Reale, West Coast Director of the Kokondo Association, was helping Jeff Soltez, Chief Instructor of the Moscow area, put on a Kokondo clinic. Soltez holds a black belt in this ancient martial art.

Reale told the Argonaut of his beliefs and of what people can get out of Kokondo. “You can learn to control people who don’t know how to control themselves,” he said.

Reale, who has been involved with Kokondo for 21 years, has practiced in Vietnam, Korea and New York City. He said that Kokondo is the only martial art that has not deteriorated while being passed down through the years.

Kokondo is very traditionally Japanese. When asked about how long it takes for people to really be able to protect themselves, Reale pointed to the back of the room to a young female beginner.

“After three months, she should be able to get away and run from an attacker, and after six months she should be able to hurt him and walk away,” Reale said.

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Evening of theatre proves Divine

By Lewis Day

The selection, direction and performance of The Diviners at the Hartung Theatre shows a measure of depth and appreciation not often seen in collegiate drama. The presentation is a fresh departure from the old traditional standards. The Diviners, by Jim Leonard, Jr., is a depression-era tale of a disturbed young man, a disillusioned preacher, and their chance encounter in a small Indiana town. Leonard’s tale explores relationships of trust, affection and power in a setting that is quintessentially American. The story is as much an exploration into the American psyche as it is a depiction of chance events in time and space.

In presenting The Diviners, director Forrest Sears has assembled a cast which is cognizant of its responsibilities to the dramatic literature. Tom Watson leads off the cast as Buddy Layman, the young antitheta, left mentally handicapped (at least according to society) by a near-drowning. Buddy has developed special gifts of communication and discernment. Watson has managed to bring a special child-like quality to his portrayal of Buddy; he takes a role which could easily have become banal and slapstick and gives it intensity, integrity and strength. While some of Buddy’s

See DIVINE, page 20

Sears:

He’s direct, and that is his job

By Lewis Day

The Hartung Theatre production of The Diviners is a special project for director Forrest Sears. The 18-year veteran of the UI Theatre Department has seen talent come and go, but he says the pleasures of working on The Diviners have been unparalleled in his experience.

“I knew I could cast it,” said Sears of the show, which won the American College Theatre Festival in 1980. The Diviners was written by a student at Hannover College, Jim Leonard, Jr., and has been “making the rounds as an underground production.” Sears heard about the show from a former student, and selected it for this year’s season after one reading.

“I immediately fell in love with it,” he said. “I’ve been recommending it to friends, and it’s really going to take off soon.”

Sears said the play is an important step for the university’s theatre program, both as dramatic material and as a vehicle for the Hartung facility. “It shows off the Hartung Theatre,” he said. “The thrust stage gives us much more flexibility.”

As for the impact The Diviners had on the cast, Sears said the play has been an uplifting experience. The actors love this play,” he said. “They’ll do anything for me, for the play, because it’s a darned good play.”

Unusual in a first play, Leonard’s script has no minor parts, according to Sears. “There are eleven wonderful parts,” Sears said. “They’re all good, and the actors will die to be in it.”

The director said he is pleased with the ensemble of students in The Diviners. He

Stage Talk

Goldie (Carla Capps) makes a point to Pop (Bruce Rowan) as C.G. Showers (Tom Hepner) and Buddy (Tom Yost) laugh along, in a scene from The UI Theatre Department’s production of The Diviners, showing this weekend at the Hartung Theatre. (Photo by Penny Jerome)

Sitting Properly

Forrest Sears, director of the UI Theatre Department’s production of The Diviners, takes a fitting seat in a director’s chair. Sears welcomed the chance to direct the play and says the actors have enjoyed this production as well. (Photo by J. Yost)
Piano Preps
In preparation of this weekend’s jazz festival, Everett Story, a keyboard technician, tunes a piano in the SUB-Ballroom shadows. (Photo by Deb Gilbertson)

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**Juried show open to all**

All undergraduates with an interest in the arts are encouraged to enter the University Gallery’s annual Undergraduate Juried Art Exhibition for a chance to win three “best of show” awards of $100 each granted by the ASUI finance committee.

The exhibition is open to all students at the University of Idaho and reflects a wide range of interests and talents from throughout the student population. The exhibit will run March 20 through April 6 and the entry deadline is March 21. In 1983, over 200 participants from a variety of disciplines were represented. The selection of the final 62 works was done by a panel of professionals from outside this university.

Of the 62 finalists last year there were students from engineering, biological sciences, home economics, and education, as well as art and architecture.

To be selected to show in the Undergraduate Juried Exhibition is an honor within itself, according to Kathy Ecton, gallery director.

**Poe's life, work at WSU**

Fans of Edgar Allen Poe will be treated to selections of his works March 24 when Jerry Rockwell brings him to life through an in-depth characterization as part of Pauline Performances in the Beasley Performing Arts Coliseum at Washington State University.

“Edgar Allen Poe — A Condition of Shadow” draws material from Poe’s tales, poems, letters, essays and even marginal notes, revealing the agonizing conflicts of the writer’s personality: his egomania, frustrations, sublime as well as tortured visions, and his little-known humor.

Poe, a dreamer dwelling in ideal realms of heaven and hell, died friendless and penniless in 1849 at the age of 40.
Airbrush, color

By Dena Rosenberry

Vibrant and explosive color greets visitors to Diane S. Magel's Airbrush Portraits exhibit at the Fritchard Gallery, showing through March 16. Magel displays two types of work in this exhibit. One-half of the works in the show are large airbrush portraits, while the other half are mixed media color fields, depicting feelings of the micro and macro ends of the universe.

A favorite of many at last Friday's opening was Second Death, another brilliant mixed media piece in hot tangerine with a peacock blue border. Magel captures movement in loose, squiggly lines winding across the bottom half of the piece, while streaks zip diagonally from the upper left corner to the upper right, drawing the eye to the seeming escape of orange-yellow color off the frame.

Positive Channel reaches out to shake you by the shoulders with its shimmering pink, tangerine and red background, broken by a flash of brilliant white, ripping it all open in a flying 'V'. The work is nothing short of explosive.

Other pieces revolve around a stellar, planetary, and also seed-like feeling of life, all playing vibrant colors off one another in exciting, rich contrasts. The same gripping tightness also works in Basic Truth, a piece in black, gray and white with small bursts of color.

Another strong mixed media piece, which like the others blends airbrush and chalk, is Will, Attention and Power, an austere and commanding work in midnight blue with splashes of color that captivate in a strong yet peaceful manner.

Though many people may not want Little Red Baby hanging in their home, it is a fascinating piece. The baby's expression is hopeless and somewhat indifferent, removed, while the woman seems hopeful, almost pleading.

The background looks comically flat — reminding one of the medium — while the two figures appear as tinted photographs. Beautiful colors combine for a powerful and firm effect. Throughout the visit, the baby beckons you to look back.

Magel's portraits are stunning in their use of airbrush and the detail achieved. She focuses on the eyes and the tilt of the head, brought out most effectively in her stunning portraits of children.

Two Boys, Boy in the Backroom, Child and Peter 1 are black and white pieces that look almost like old photographs. Magel has achieved a smoothness and blend of tone that recalls the softness of a child's skin. She also brings out the soulful eyes and a brooding, somewhat defiant expression in Boy in the Backroom.

In her color portraits, Bubble Gum 1 and Bubble 2, Magel captures the wind in the children's hair, the shadows cast on their faces by a bright sun and the cheerfulness of the moment.

Also interesting is Peter 2, a color portrait showing the shadow pattern cast on a face from light coming through a window. Even the reflection of the window is caught in the boy's glasses, as the unique qualities of the medium gain full expression here.

Though not a common artistic medium, airbrush painting of this quality cannot be considered merely commercial art.

Moscow pianist in youth concert

The musical talents of a young Moscow resident will be featured Sunday in Pullman when the Washington Idaho Symphony presents its Annual Young People's Concert at Gladish Auditorium at 4 p.m.

Pianist Lance Loewenstein, a Moscow High sophomore, will perform Britain's A Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra and the first movement of Beethoven's Concerto 1 in C Major.

Loewenstein, who was recently featured at the Washington Idaho Symphony's Young Artists' Concert, is currently studying with Jay Mauchley, UI associate professor of music. In addition to being a winner of the Symphony's Young Artists' Competition, Loewenstein has taken top honors in the Idaho State Music Teachers National Association/Baldwin Piano Competition (1981) and the Spokane Allied Arts Festival (1982-83).
Footloose is fine for fun

By Lewis Day

Fortunately it doesn't live up to its billing as the "male Flashdance." The prospects for such a creation's success would have been dismal, at best. No, Footloose isn't a copy of any one movie; its makers instead have taken the most salable elements of several recent hits and have synthesized them into February's blockbuster.

Footloose has been enormously successful with audiences for several good reasons. It is a high-energy production. Fast-paced and expertly edited for maximum impact, Footloose is a non-stop super video. It moves so fast that a strong sedative might just be in order.

New star Kevin Bacon leads the cast as Ren, the music-and-dancing-loving new kid in town. Moving from Chicago to an unnamed small town (it was filmed in southern Utah), Ren finds himself in a fundamentalist utopia: no drinking, dancing, smoking or wiggling.

A good-natured, all-American boy, Ren rebels and takes on the powers that be. In this case, power is wielded by the local pastor, played by John Lithgow (The World According to Garp, Twilight Zone).

While the pop sociology practiced in Footloose isn't necessarily very good, the film does make some points about the perennial battle — especially where music is concerned — between the generations. Footloose's misunderstanding of the phenomena of American Christianity is pretty shaky, but then who goes to teen-aged movies for an education? Footloose is a cute movie, and the overall impression is positive.

Teens don't generally flock to the theaters to see great morality plays, and Footloose would have lost its audience had it dwelt too deeply into the relationship between the preacher and Ren. The makers of Footloose at Paramount knew this, being the consummate marketeers of financially successful films. Director Herbert Ross aptly melded a quick lesson in generational politics with the obligatory loud music and lots of quick cuts to create a pleasant little film.

The music is the real star of Footloose. All situations in the movie are tightly choreographed, with even the minutest detail precisely synchronized.

True to the genre of the music film, Footloose contains wall-to-wall tunes. A moment of silence, one is led to believe, would be anathema. The title song, Footloose, is a big draw. The Kenny Loggins tune has received much airplay and is featured in all the promotional material. Let the casual filmgoer forget, the song pops up several times throughout the movie.

Footloose won't go down in anyone's archives as a landmark film, but it is, again, a harmless, innocuously entertaining film. No message here, but lots of medium.

Footloose is a modern-day musical that scores with audiences in material and direction. It is an impressive undertaking for the US film industry and shows the true potential the students and staff in the majors have for the production of credible and serious theatre.
Entertainment spotlight

Flicks
Audiee (Fullman) — Rockless (R), 7 and 9 p.m.
Cordova (Fullman) — The Right Stuff (PG), 7:30 p.m.
Kenworthy — Lastic (R), 7 and 9 p.m.
Micro Movie House — What's Going On Around Here?
Nurt — Against All Odds (R), 7 and 9:10 p.m.
University 4 — Footloose (PG), 5:10, 7:15 and 9:30 p.m. — Blame It on Rio (R), 5:7, 9 and 9 p.m. — Unfaithfully Yours (PG), 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. — Silkwood (R), 5, 7:20 and 9:40 p.m., early shows Sun., through Thurs.

Off the Wall
Carnegie Hall — WSU Print Collection: Contemporary American and British Printmakers, through March 9
Pritchard Gallery — Diane S. Hagel: Airbrush Portraits, through March 16
ARC Mall — Kurt Obermayer: Ceramics catch it tonight or never

Cafe Libre — Sylvia M. Dainow: Couch Potatoes of America
SUB Wangan Room — Carol Powell Glass: Oil, through May 12
SUB Wall — Photos of Mexico form the Outdoor Programs mountain climbing trip

Gigs
Adams Aud., — University Symphony, 8 p.m., March 7
Cafe Libre — Sparky Rucker and Red Jones, blues and ragtime, March 5 at some time
Cappuccin Ballroom — Western Justice, March 2-3 — Braun Brothers, March 6-10
Cavanaugh's — Dick Kent, 9 p.m.-1 a.m., through March 10
Garden Lounge — Jazz, 9 p.m.-midnight, Wed. and Sun. — Max, 9 p.m.-midnight, Thurs.
Gladish Auditorium — Washington Idaho Symphony: Annual Young People's Concert, 1 p.m., March 4
Rebel Hall — Idaho Camerata, 8 p.m., March 4, Robert Carter: bassoon, 8 p.m., March 6
Scoreboard Lounge — Radar, 9 p.m.-1 a.m.

Curtain Calls
Hartung Theatre — The Diviners, $4.50: adults, $3.50: students, 8 p.m., March 2-4
A Chance in a Thousand
1984 UI Jazz Festival — Sarah Vaughan, 88, 80, 10, 10 p.m., Memorial Gym — Diane Reeves, 6:30 p.m., SUB-Ballroom, March 2 — Lionel Hampton and his Big Band, 88, 80, 10, 10 p.m., Memorial Gym, Bill Perkins, 6:30 p.m., SUB-Ballroom, March 3

Arts In Canada — Johnny Mouse song and news: legends and traditions of the Canadian Coast Salish Indians, 7:30 p.m., Room B-42, Klintham Music Building, WSU

Other Stuff
Poetry Reading — Robert Wright, 7:30 p.m., UI Law School Courthouse, March 7
Auditions: Blue Key Talent Show — Group, Individual and Comedy, Fri. and Sun. 9 and 11:30 a.m., 6:30 p.m., March 27
Donut Eating Contest — Daylight Donuts is sponsoring a donut eating contest Thursday night. For $2.50 you win $25 — "Heck of a deal!"

Buy Seventeen Magazine — Details on six ward-robes perfect for spring break — all for under $20

Argo-Notes
— Of Mice and Men is now playing at the Arg. — The Club may be dim, but the sound is first rate.
— Casta Fiji may soon be looming under a Pagoda if O.E. gets in gear and calls Cowabunga Airlines. Doomed to fly
— I.C. phone home: The San Francisco hotline is now open

Argo-Volleyball dropped another, netting a second loss Wed. night. Too many Nits-wits, Bruts, Patricks, Hubceys, Lacketts, Eekers and Yeast to be successful. Doomed to serve one more X-rated game. No problems? Call the Commodore — he'll fix it, right. Not right away.
— Larry, Moe, and Curly — only one still lives to ponder, and abuse Humble Argonaut staff after. Pick him then kick him.

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agreement with that of NIC President Barry Schuler. Saying that it is inevitable that faculty from this campus will find themselves based in Coeur d'Alene, Gibb said the new programs will not interfere with the freshman/sophomore courses but will actually supplement the junior/senior level and graduate level courses. These courses will be mainly in the fields of engineering, education and economics. A Masters of Business Administration degree will be offered in business.

Gibb also announced the establishment of another committee which will examine the organizational structure of the medical and veterinary programs at the UI.

He described this committee as a Blue Ribbon Committee, which will have as its consultant President William Tietz of Montana State University.

Turning to the current legislative session, Gibb said that his biggest concern at the moment is the supplementary funding revenue of $81 million that is being considered this week.

He said he knows the Idaho Legislature is at a stalemate over whether the additional 1.5 percent sales tax, due to expire on July 1, will be allowed to do so.

"I am very reluctant to make predictions," he said, "but I will be very surprised if some of the tax increase seen last year does not continue."

Gibb said there is a chance that the UI may not get any supplementary budget money but that has been operating all year with this knowledge.

Agreeing that the UI has been "battening down hatches" should the Legislature not approve the supplementary $81 million, Gibb said that the university is not operating on the assumption that it will automatically receive the extra money. He said that the UI took steps at the beginning of the academic year to prepare itself in case its share of the $81.5 million is cut back.

"I think we can do it without cutting any positions," he said, "but I don't think we could avoid position cuts if we didn't already have some vacant positions."

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Chris Limbo, John's Vinyl Couch Limbaugh
Julie Foo Man Choo Payne
Nancy "Straw in her nose" Crane
Brenda Sweetness Hellman
Norma Nome Pitarro
Gwen "Rolling in bark" Powell
Chris Bied CA, Ayersman
Nancy Bubs "It's H.T. to Rob" Welch
Michelle Mich Mike Hunt
Chris Angie Chief Combo CA, Angland
Rhonda "How was your 1st Happy Hour?" Stowers
Lynette Love Helpers Horan
Celeste Celie Chester Bishel
Rae Low Cut Harsh

Here's to You!

Borah symposium hosts ex-CIA chief

David Alle Phillips, retired chief of CIA Latin American and Caribbean operations, is the final speaker to be named for this year's University of Idaho Borah Symposium, scheduled for March 26 and 27.

Phillips signed on with the CIA while working as a newspaper editor in Chile and remained with the agency for 25 years, retiring in 1975. He worked in Chile, Guatemala, Cuba, Lebanon, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Brazil and Venezuela.

Phillips is the founder of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, an organization with about 3,500 members from all intelligence services.

Phillips has a number of books to his name, including The Night Watch, a CIA memoir. His fourth book, Careers in Secret Operations, was published some months ago. In announcing the final speaker, Bill Voxman, chairman of the Borah Symposium Committee, said the committee was interested in having a State Department spokesman appear also.

"We were informed by the State Department that although they would be happy to send us someone to speak on general U.S. policy in Latin America, that person would not be allowed to comment on any past, present or future actions of the CIA in Latin America. The committee saw no point in having anyone speak under those conditions."

Other speakers for the symposium include Ralph McGeehe, who served 25 years with the CIA; former CIA Director William Colby; Larry Birns, director of the Council on Hemispheric Affairs and editor of the bi-weekly Washington Report on the Hemisphere; Saul Arana, head of the North American Division of the Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Sorbonne, Paris, France; and Michael Harrington, a former member of the House Select Committee on Intelligence.

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LET’S ACT NOW, FOR OUR EDUCATION
CAREERS FOR THE '90s
The High-Tech Payoff
(Even for Liberal Arts Majors)
Stands head and antlers above the rest.

IMPORTED MOOSEHEAD. BREWED BY CANADA'S OLDEST INDEPENDENT FAMILY BREWERY.
High-Tech Payoffs for Everyone

Now that the future is almost here, a lot of people don't know what to make of it. In its cover package, NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS offers some comfort to the technophobes among us: high tech should pay off in new job opportunities for both technical and nontechnical types by the 1990s. With machines running more of the working world, thinking humans who can communicate should be at a premium. A companion story discusses gerontology, a nontechnical specialty that will grow in importance as the elderly population increases. Another piece reports how professional careers have lost some of their luster because of overpopularity. The final story discusses how and when college placement offices can help students secure their piece of the future. (Cover illustration by Arnold Roth.) Page 4

Campaign '84: Practical Politicking

Although the presidential race is now in high gear, many students remain unmoved by this significant minority, however, is taking to the campaign trail. This year's volunteer tends to be more practical than idealistic, looking for résumé credits and connections as well as the best candidate or cause. But students are willing to pay a price to learn—from stuffing envelopes in a barn office to trudging home to home in the snows of New Hampshire and Iowa. And some are proving that they can wield considerable political power. Page 20

A Congregation of College Hangouts

The cuisine may be okeanious and the decor late Beer Hall. But students will still cherish their college hangouts long after they become alumni and other memories have faded. A hangout, after all, is where waitresses and bartenders dish out comfort as well as cottage fries, where a person can sink or circulate at will. NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS correspondents fondly describe several of the longest-standing local gathering spots, ranging from a down-to-earth diner in Virginia to a former boot camp in California. Page 26

New Tactics to Overcome Dyslexia

The learning disorder dyslexia, which causes victims to confuse words and letters, affects an estimated 25 million Americans. But if dyslexia is not uncommon, it is uncommonly frustrating for many students, who must master texts and pass exams despite their handicap—and despite occasionally unsympathetic professors. More institutions, however, are beginning to recognize the problem: they are organizing schedules and programs to help dyslexics overcome the disability and realize their capabilities. Page 31

THE NEW MUSIC ARRIVES

For years, New Music languished at the fringe of American pop music; last year, it leaped into the mainstream. Jim Sullivan explains what New Music wants to be and how it reached the big time. Page 24

MARCH 1984
In most jobs, at 22 you're near the bottom of the ladder.

In the Navy, at 22 you can be a leader. After just 16 weeks of leadership training, you're an officer. You'll have the kind of job your education and training prepared you for, and the decision-making authority you need to make the most of it.

As a college graduate and officer candidate, your Navy training is geared to making you a leader. There is no boot camp. Instead, you receive professional training to help you build the technical and management skills you'll need as a Navy officer.

This training is designed to instill confidence by first-hand experience. You learn by doing. On your first sea tour, you'll be responsible for managing the work of up to 30 men and the operation of sophisticated equipment worth millions of dollars.

It's a bigger challenge and a lot more responsibility than most corporate jobs give you at 22. The Navy's bigger too. It has a comprehensive package of benefits, including special duty pay. The starting salary is $15,000.

As a Navy officer, you grow through challenges, new tests of your skills, and opportunities to advance your education, including the possibility of attending graduate school while you're in the Navy.

Don't just take a job. Become a Navy officer and take charge. Even at 22.

Navy Officers Get Responsibility Fast
**Computers on Campus**

Thank you for a fine article on the impact of computers on higher education (TECH-NOLOGY). The one thing that troubles me, though, is whether students who are fascinated by computers will eventually become unwilling or unable to use traditional materials such as books, magazines and newspapers. Are we creating a generation of idiot savants who find their way around a computer keyboard in their sleep but can't find a book listing in a card catalog?

**DEAN M. VANDER LINDE**
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Mich.

The computer has created social interaction at Clarkson College? What about freshman humanities courses, late-night studying, hockey games, barrooms—the list could go on. I agree the computer is a wonderful tool, but it does not change one's life. And it certainly doesn't make interesting dinner conversation.

**GARY J. GARRAHAN**
Clarkson College
Potsdam, N.Y.

Computers may be an integral component in the future of academies as you described. It appears, however, that these new teaching tools aren't able to help students overcome one of the most prevalent problems on campuses today: incompetence in the English language. While Primanti's restaurant, described in the printout on page 10, may have "cheese steaks," the people there are "weird" not "wierd." Perhaps we should consider making some basic improvements in English departments before putting a computer in every dorm.

**HANS HUMES**
Williams College
Williamstown, Mass.

**Beer Myths**

Howard Hillman's column on "Beer Myths" promoted beer better than any commercial could (LIFE/STYLE).

**ALAN JOHNSON**
Walls, Miss.

Why is it assumed that college students are a bunch of uncontrolled beer guzzlers?

**CYNTHIA PEARCE**
UCLA
Los Angeles, Calif.

**Alumni Contributions**

It's incomprehensible and unfortunate that Neal Karlen advises alumni to "fight back" and offers "defenses" against college fund raising (MY TURN). Active alumni associations are vital to the survival of colleges today. They provide for scholarships, new buildings and scientific research among other things. Every student who goes to college benefits from the generosity of the alumni who graduated before him. And if a student thinks his tuition more than covered the costs of college, he should look again at the costs of running an academic institution. Chances are that without the help of alumni, tuitions would be higher.

**MARIA K. WOLOG**
Smith College
Northampton, Mass.

Privately endowed institutions of higher learning owe their very existence to the loyalty and devotion of their alumni. Unlike our public counterparts, we receive no state or federal subsidies to balance our budgets or build our facilities. Surely, Karlen's counsel would spell eventual death to private-sector education at all levels, and our society would be the poorer for it.

**ROBERT A. HOWARD**
Assistant Vice President for Public Affairs
Colgate University
Hamilton, N.Y.

Delightful! Truth and humor can be fun. Thank you, Neal.

**S. M. DEBAKER**
Islamorada, Fla.

Thank you for Karlen's hilarious column. As an alumnus of the University of Wisconsin, where the pledge mailing is benignly headlined "Wisconsin Calling," I sympathized with Karlen's mild annoyance and laughed out loud at his comical retaliation.

**ART SIMON**
Madison, Wis.

Neal Karlen's "column" was amusing but his advice that alumni sever links with their alma maters utterly lacks imagination. There are better strategies. After being pursued through two continents for nearly a decade, I, for example, have returned happily ever after to academia as the editor of my favorite alumni magazine. So far my move has worked out splendidly, even if I have yet to savor mussels scungilli for breakfast with our varsity volleyball players.

**ROBERT BAO**
Editor, MSU Alumni Magazine
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Mich.

**Africa '84**

Since you included us in "Summer '84 Starts Now" (UPDATE), we've received a record number of requests for information about our Africa program. Your statement has motivated many to consider Africa for their summer '84 travels.

**SONIA KELLY**
Operation Crossroads, Inc.
New York, N.Y.

Thank you for the contact. My next stop will be Africa...

**SUZANNE RICHARDSON**
Del Mar, Calif.

**Student Designers**

Your story about fashion jobs (CAREERS) was the best national coverage that I have ever clipped for our fashion library. For fashion/design students in the West, our small museum shines as an example of where they can go to examine vintage garments firsthand. Guided by fashion experts, we have kept our closet doors open and accessible by sharing some 6,000 documented garments and fashion accessories. Our programs are available at nominal cost to all students of the history of costume.

**PATTI PARKS McCLAIN**
Curator
Museum of Vintage Fashion
Moraga, Calif.

Student fashion designers should be proud. Their creations are almost as ridiculous as the ones coming out of Paris.

**ERIC RANDALL**
Blacksburg, Va.

**Colleges and Schools**

I enjoyed "Rally Round the Schools" (EDUCATION). It's great that universities are lending a helping hand to the public-school system. Introducing high-school students to technology and various other fields will raise our educational standards and benefit the students by easing the shock of a college workload.

**LINDA DOUGLAS**
Senatobia, Miss.

Letters to the Editor, with the writer's name and address and daytime telephone number, should be sent to: Letters Editor, Newsweek On Campus, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. Letters may be edited for reasons of space and clarity.
**The High-Tech Payoff**

As machines replace many routine jobs, new worlds will open for people who think.

The future used to look like a pretty good place to be. A now-forgotten writer named W. Parker Chase was no more wild-eyed than many of his contemporaries when he predicted, in 1932, that within 50 years "buildings will be 230 stories in height, and vacuum-tube escalators will whisk tenants upwards at a speed surpassing all imagination... People will be fed on concentrates, and some young high-school genius will have discovered a serum which perpetuates life." Chase was wrong on just about every count, as we can certainly testify; there's still not a robot in every kitchen nor a jetpack in every garage. Nevertheless, his technological tomorrowsland seems a little closer all the time. Home computers—smaller, cheaper and far more powerful than the behemoth UNIVAC's that spawned the computer age 33 years ago—were among the biggest-selling gift items for Christmas '83. And in the workplace, says John Naisbitt, author of the best-selling "Megatrends," the thinking machines will soon be so ubiquitous that all employees will need to be trilingual—speaking English, Spanish and computer.

Now that the future is almost here, many people don't quite know what to make of it. Some view the brave new world of high tech with fear or downright loathing. Call it technophobia, if you will. "When you get into the mind of man, he wants homeostasis—comfort and predictability," says Mortimer Feinberg of BFS Associates, a consulting firm that specializes in organizational psychology. "When something comes in which is fast-moving and unpredictable, he gets bewildered by the ambiguity." Nowhere is that bewilderment more paralyzing than among students who are trying to launch careers: how can we possibly plan, they ask, when we don't understand what all this machinery means?

Take heart, job hunters. Technology needn't be threatening. In fact, say many experts, the odds are good that high tech will pay off with myriad new opportunities in the next quarter century—not only in the technical fields themselves, but in every other area of the economy. In a kind of trickle-down effect, the spread of technology will create openings for software writers as well as engineers, occupational counselors as well as computer programmers, teachers as well as technicians. Humans of many disciplines will be needed to design the machines and make them function. As the hardware grows in sophistication, moreover, so will manpower needs; many jobs for the '90s will require college graduates who display not only technical mastery, but the ability to think and manage creatively. Forecaster Naisbitt even spots a coming demand for "high touch" specialists—the likes of artists, dance therapists and pastry chefs—who can help humanize a stressful high-tech world.

This spring's graduates can already see the shape of things to come. The nation's economic recovery has brightened overall job prospects since last year, according to two most authoritative campus measures—Northwestern's Endicott Report and Michigan State's annual analysis of recruiting trends. Even neglected liberal arts majors find a warmer welcome this year; some banks and corporations now regard them as more malleable and less costly than M.B.A.'s (page 8). High-tech companies have rebounded more swiftly than any others, however, and so have high-tech specialties; Endicott says that demand has jumped 28 percent for computer grads and 21 percent for engineers since 1983. Computermaker Hewlett-Packard expects to hire 1,500 colleagues this June (and maybe double that number in 1990); LTV Aerospace and Defense Co. will visit 66 campuses by the end of the school year in search of 200 new employees. Most of these jobs are strictly technical, to be sure, but there are already some signs of spillover. NASA's Johnson Space Center is taking on undergraduate business and liberal-arts majors as interns, training them for personnel, procurement and other administrative tasks.

The now-and-future kings of the job market will probably be those who understand both science and art: engineers who can write, writers who can program. Such paragons are already sought by fast-track firms like Microsoft, a leading creator of computer software. The best bet for success in a computer career, says Microsoft recruiter Chris Grimes, is "a technical person with fine communications skills." Public-spirited folks who can also crunch numbers will be more and more popular with overburdened local governments, says Lee Koppelman, executive director of the Long Island Regional Planning Commission. In even the most arcane specialties, broader knowl-
edge is increasingly required; Browning-Ferris, a major mover in the flourishing field of hazardous-waste disposal, now expects young chemical engineers to be well versed in environmental studies, business management and scientific journalism, too.

Whatever the job, technology will almost certainly make it more enjoyable. Smaller and smarter computers will allow more Americans to work at home; IBM estimates, for example, that up to one-third of its employees will be home workers by 1990. The new home base should benefit the disabled, as well as those women—or men—who want to balance a job and family. Young entrepreneurs should also profit as capital and physical plant become less important than technological know-how. Computers, unlike bosses, will be blind to age and sex. "High tech is a great equalizer," says Marvin Cetron, coauthor of the forthcoming book, "Jobs of the Future."

Not only the workplace, but the work pace will be transformed. Computers can already dispatch business letters electronically; soon they will also take dictation, proofread and send off a corrected version without the help of middlemen and women. The National Security Agency is testing such a device; its 92 percent accuracy record is spoiled only when some human coughs, sneezes or slurs. Still greater efficiency should pare the workweek from its current 40 or so hours to an average of 32 hours by 1995, according to Cetron.

But the biggest change technology will bring is changeability itself. "High-tech people will be the migrant workers of the future," says psychologist Feinberg. Companies will be on the move, constantly seeking better—and cheaper—sources of brainpower in the Silicon Valleys of tomorrow. Employees may be equally restless, switching from firm to firm to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the latest breakthroughs. Those who stay put will also see their jobs periodic metamorphosis—or disappear. Retraining will be essential; AT&T spends $1 billion annually to retrain its white-collar workers and estimates that each will perform at least five different jobs before retiring from the company. Technological advances will reverberate. The spread of cable television and the trend toward "narrowcasting"—many channels geared to highly specific interests—are already reining advertising, for example, and will continue to do so. "A multitude of efforts will be necessary to market something," says Allen Rosenshine, chairman of the BBDO agency, "and we'll count on people who are flexible."

The new patterns of employment reflect a basic shift in the American economy. Two years ago the number of people who work in manufacturing jobs was surpassed—for the first time—by the number who work in newer service industries, providing everything from fast foods to financial advice. The resulting loss of blue-collar factory jobs is expected to be offset by new service positions—both skilled and semiskilled—and white-collar opportunities. Many of the white-collar jobs will come in high-tech industries. Some may well be de-professionalized; such first-generation computer positions as that of programmer may soon be filled by alumni of junior colleges and technical schools. But computer jobs—like computers themselves—will grow ever more complex and should spin off still more openings for both college graduates and postgraduates.

Just how many white-collar jobs can be created remains a matter of some dispute. Prognosticator Cetron expects high tech to create 10.5 million white-collar openings in the next decade. The more conservative Bureau of Labor Statistics, using 1980 census data and 1982 updates, predicts a total of only 1.5 million new technical jobs. Cetron blames the discrepancy on BLS reluctance to project entirely new kinds of jobs; he sees 260,000 openings by 1990, for example, for information-security managers—people who protect computers from the ingenious intrusions of hackers.

Those who chart the further reaches of the future plainly disagree about its exact boundaries. Their differences, however, are usually over timing and degree, rather than basic direction. Cetron estimates, for instance, that by 1990 as much as one-fifth of all retail sales will take place via telemarketing—a system in which the customer scans an electronic catalog on his home video screen and places an order through his computer. The telemarketing boom would furnish new jobs, admits Cetron—the question is how soon. A number of people are beginning to suspect that this change will be a lot more gradual than the futurists have been forecasting. Rosenshine of BBDO cautions that "statistics are overblown. Telemarketing won't move nearly as fast as some people say, because we can't assimilate it that fast. But it will happen."

Students have been buffeted by overblown projections before and bruised by unforeseen events. Even engineers have weathered ups and downs; ask those who chose petroleum engineering two or three years ago, when it looked like a sure-fire gusher, only to see their fortunes clogged by an unexpected oil glut. In just the last three years, General Motors has shifted its hiring emphasis from mechanical to electrical engineers. Better to handle the advanced equipment that is involved in plant automation. The volatile nature of technology may mean that everybody's in for a bumpy ride.

Rough spots aside, high tech can still get
CAREERS

The New Age of the Aged

While Americans ponder how much technology will change the workplace of the near future, another factor—a non-technological one—promises to have as stunning an effect on the job market: the graying of America. More than 1,600 people turn 65 every day and by the year 2035, the number of people over 65 is expected to double. “There will be increasing numbers of recreational, social and educational operations directed toward older people—even new sports and physical-fitness programs,” says Dr. Robert Butler, former director of the National Institute on Aging. “Improving the quality of their lives is going to be big business.”

That process has already started. In a lab at the University of Southern California, researchers are trying to discover the chemical mechanisms that control the way people grow older—and perhaps alter the process. On another floor, students are training for careers in health care for the elderly, while personnel officers from General Foods and Xerox are learning how to prepare older employees for retirement. Farther upstairs, counselors are advising older people on how to deal with the raft of problems—financial, emotional, sexual—that accompany aging. This is USC’s gerontology program, America’s first and most comprehensive degree program on treating the problems of older people.

Gerontology—the study of aging and the problems of the aged—offers almost unlimited career opportunities as the population ages. The American Institute of Architects was recently granted $95,000 to train architects in the construction of buildings for the elderly. More schools and colleges are starting “elder hostels” in the summer—filling empty campuses with lectures and seminars for older people. Health clubs and travel agencies are responding with an array of special package deals for older people.

Training: The educational system—as always—has been slower to respond. About half of the nation’s 126 medical schools offer some training in geriatrics—the medical aspects of aging—but “a majority have what I call a shadow program, one with no real expert,” says Dr. Richard Besdine, director of geriatrics education at the Hebrew Rehabilitation Center in Boston. Besdine estimates that only about 25 of those schools have serious programs in aging. And only one—Mount Sinai in New York—gives geriatrics a status equal to other medical specialties. “Medical education hasn’t made that leap forward yet,” says Butler, head of Mount Sinai’s program. “But it will because it has to.”

For that reason, most of the jobs in the field currently require undergraduate or graduate training in gerontology rather than an M.D. USC’s program trains people for careers in research and for service positions in public agencies or private enterprise. Graduates learn to counsel the aged on legal and financial matters, sex and nutrition—with an emphasis on their special problems. Butler sees openings for registered nurses more than tripling. And when the medical schools are ready to respond, there will be plenty of opportunities. Says Besdine, who teaches at Harvard Medical School, “I tell my students, ‘If you don’t like old people, you’d better get out now!’”

BILL BAROL with CYNTHIA L. PIGOTT

a lot of students where they want to go in the near and longer term. Looking toward the next decade, here are the prospects that should be most pleasing to technophile and technophobe:

- Robotics: Forget those space meanderings by R2-D2. These robots are down-to-earth, and they’re already starting to toil in the assembly lines of automotive plants. The Upjohn Institute for Employment Research estimates that robots will provide 18,000 new jobs by 1990 in Michigan alone. Economic recovery boosted robot production 22 percent last year, as the United States raced to catch up with heavily robotized Japan. Cetron predicts that robotics will offer 450,000 engineering jobs within six years. A college background in computer science, industrial or electrical engineering will be required. Companies badly want exotic specialties. Prab Robots, a small manufacturer, is hungry for applications engineers who can identify new uses for their product. Although liberal-arts majors are not yet courted, their day will come. Industrial psychologists may soon be needed to help humans adjust to their mechanical co-workers. There should also be room in management and sales.

- Biotechnology: This is another blue-sky field with almost unlimited potential. The first genetic engineering firm was founded just nine years ago; there are now at least 100 in business. The federal Office of Technology Assessment predicts that sometime before the turn of the century, annual sales of chemicals and drugs produced by genetic splicing could top $5 billion. Cetron sees some 250,000 jobs opening for genetic-engineering technicians by 1990. Genentech, the biotech pioneer, made 100 hires last year. Its entry-level technical job, lab assistant, requires a B.S. in biochemistry, microbiology, biophysics or genetics; more elevate jobs require master’s or doctorates in science, as well as lab experience. For the first time, however, Genentech is now filling a position that doesn’t require extensive scientific background: operator of its computerized fermentation machines. Says employment manager Christine McKinley: “We’re looking for college graduates interested in technical work, who have had experience working with equipment, are very precise and able to keep records.”

- Medicine: Yesterday’s sci-fi gadgets are today’s medical necessities, from laser sur-
gery to the bionic replacement of limbs. Perhaps the fastest-growing specialty is computerized diagnostics, which makes use of state-of-the-art machinery such as the PETT (Positron Emission Transaxial Tomography) scanner to check for disease. The best preparation, according to Dr. F. David Rollo of Humana, Inc., in Louisville, is the four-year diagnostic-imaging program offered at most major colleges. Students take courses in anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, computer technology and statistics as well as psychology and liberal arts. “We need to develop people who understand computers, but they also need people skills to get patients to those machines,” says Rollo, a radiology professor at Vanderbilt who is Humana’s vice president for medical affairs.

People skills are even more important for the administration of hospitals, clinics and Health Maintenance Organizations that extend the reach of physicians. Until recently, Humana recruited administrators primarily from business schools—“by accountants and in high demand. Lately, however, it has been hiring liberal-arts graduates, too.

Health: Concern for fitness is spreading almost as fast as the waistslines of those who never stir from their computer keyboards. “As we become a more technologically oriented society, people are becoming more sedentary,” says Barry Mandel, senior vice president of U.S. Health, a booming chain of fitness centers. “We’re going to need some alternative to maintain a happy, healthy, prolonged life.” An accent on fitness will produce more jobs for physiologists, nutritionists and those who can dream up new machines to spur human exertion. Mandel already hires people to design computer-aided workout plans. As more clubs and corporate fitness centers open, demand will build for trained managers; American University now offers a two-year master’s program in health-fitness management. Technology should also encourage the rise of other health specialties. Cetron projects 40,000 openings for computerized diagnostic pathologists by 1990, and 300,000 jobs for geriatric social technicians, who will use computerized hearing aids and speech-synthesis devices to help older people communicate. Gerontology itself—a whole range of occupations dealing with the elderly—is likely to grow very quickly in the years ahead (page 6).

Education: High tech will spell new jobs for teachers in the next 25 years—but many of those will be outside the classroom. Software manufacturers will be competing for already scarce teachers of math, science and vocational training. These teachers will write educational materials like those used in Plato, the computer system designed by Control Data Corp., which brings language, math and other subjects to schools and colleges. Educational technology as a subject area will likely be introduced at teachers’ colleges in the next few years, says Control Data’s Dick Reid. “Down the road we’ll probably be looking for business students and liberal-arts majors,” he says, “but they would also have to be computer literate.” Another unhappy byproduct of the tech boom may be the continuing, and perhaps worsening, shortage of those who can teach engineering. Engineers of almost every specialty—including some still unknown—will be romance by high-tech industries, and few colleges will be able to compete.

Art: Two traits that have distinguished artists in the postindustrial age are high unemployment and deep disdain for technology. Thus, it’s strange but true: high

In the end, technology’s very transience can only increase the value of a well-educated human being. That’s the prediction of Michael Maccoby, the Harvard psychoanalyst who has long studied the behavior of corporate America—and whose provocative 1967 book, “The Gamesman,” made a persuasive argument that nimble minds, not organization men, would be leaders of the future. Electronics companies, he says, claim that the technical knowledge with which engineers emerge from school is obsolete in 5 to 10 years. “You’ve got to decide that if you’re going to get ahead in the world, you’re going to be rapidly relearning; two, you are going to be very flexible, and three, there’s no way you’re going to do it simply by being an expert,” says Maccoby, who is director of a research project on technology, work and character.

If that message cannot vanquish technophobia, perhaps it’s time to return to W. Parker Chase, the gentleman who saw it all away back in 1932: a shiny new day in which man and machine would walk together, fleshly hand in metallic claw, toward the bright promise of the dawning high-tech era. “Business depressions, Wall Street crashes, Communist upheavals and other disturbances will be a thing of the past by 1982,” he wrote, “as with the tens of thousands of brilliant young college graduates with which the universities are blessing us, there will be no problem of either a financial, social or other nature that this esteemed young graduates will not be able to solve.” So let the microchips fall where they may. Colleges have quite a few jobs left to do, and they’re already two years behind schedule.

**Bill Barrow with PHILIPPE BRENDEL DAVID GONZALEZ in New York and newsmen and BARBARA RUGGIERI in Boston, Photographs by HOWARD SIEGEL.**
Too Many Professionals?

Legal, medical and business degrees once were golden passkeys. Now they are losing some of their luster.

Once upon a time, the letters J.D., M.D. and M.B.A. seemed to spell "guaranteed jobs." A diploma from law, medical or business school was a ticket to the good life, and new graduates had only one worry: how to choose among all the tempting job offers. The work was good, the pay was even better and the lifestyle was comfortable. But the days of automatically landing a plum job are over for most. One University of Texas Law School student graduated in May 1982 just above the middle of her class and has yet to find a law job. "The people I send résumés to just aren't hiring," she says, "or they've become very exclusive and will only take people from the top 10 percent."

In part, the problem is one of supply and demand. In the past 20 years, enrollments in professional schools have swelled—by a factor of two in law and medicine and almost five in business. But reports of a doctor-lawyer-M.B.A. glut have been greatly oversimplified. Opportunities vary according to one's grades, graduate school, the place you want to work and the specialty you have in mind. The most apparent problem is in medicine, where there is an oversupply of physicians in such specialties as general surgery, pediatrics and ophthalmology. Competition for law jobs is hottest in the Northeast and California. Deregulation and federal cutbacks have also created a glut of lawyers in Washington, D.C. In the three highest-paid business fields—management consulting, investment banking and commercial banking—thousands of M.B.A. graduates are interviewed each year but only 1 in 10 gets hired.

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ometimes the appearance of a glut can be deceiving. Nationally, statistics show that the United States has about as many doctors as it needs, but too many live in upscale metropolitan centers and too few in rural and inner-city areas. Most doctors choose big cities for their better facilities and higher pay scales, especially when they have tens of thousands of dollars in educational debts, but there are personal considerations, too. "Doctors, like everyone else, want to live in a setting where there are good schools for their children, cultural opportunities, commuting at a minimum," explains Dr. Howard Hyatt, dean of the Harvard School of Public Health.

Popularity also creates surprises in certain specialties. Most law students want to enter private practice—for personal and financial reasons—and that means too few lawyers in the public sector. John Sutton, dean of the University of Texas Law School, points to shortages of legal-aid lawyers and public defenders. "The work is there," he says, "but it's not highly paid work." Tom Schwartz, a junior at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, would prefer to train in ophthalmology because laser technology makes it "one of the more dynamic areas of medicine right now," but he knows the chances are slim. A friend who graduated fourth in his class applied to 10 schools for an ophthalmology residency and most wouldn't even interview him.

As the job market tightens, where you study and how well you do are more important than ever for professional graduates. In business, says Abraham Siegel, dean of the Sloan School of Management at MIT, those who talk of an M.B.A. glut fail to distinguish "between a person who comes from a place like Sloan or Chicago and an M.B.A. who gets third- or fourth-tier training." For those at lesser-known schools, this can be very frustrating. "It's a market-shakedown problem," says Gilbert Whitaker Jr., dean of the University of Michigan business school. "There are a lot of less-well-prepared graduates."

Institutions have responded to the changing job market in many ways, from trimming class size to pumping up curricula in areas that show promise. The Duke University Medical School will reduce its class size from 114 to 100 by 1990, in response to projections of an overabundance of physicians. MIT hopes to ride the crest of the new technological wave by offering a new two-year dual degree in business and engineering this fall. After the Midwestern job market started drying up, Indiana began trying to win national reputation for its business school so that its M.B.A.'s could cast a wider net.

Professional students are also taking extra steps to make themselves marketable. Some are combining business and law degrees or getting work experience before going on to grad school. When choosing a school, it's important to know the program's specific strengths. More than one-third of Michigan's M.B.A.'s, for example, go into aerospace, electronics or transportation. Students must also keep in mind trends within disciplines: tax law at the University of Michigan, for example, is "hot specialties" in medicine, psychiatry, preventive medicine and gerontology (box, page 6) offer good opportunities, and it's no secret that information systems and computers are shaping up as growth areas in business. Above all, students need to strike a careful balance between desire and reality—choosing a career direction that appeals to them while recognizing the job possibilities in an increasingly competitive marketplace. "Encourage people to defy statistics," says Linda Stantial, placement director at Sloan, "but they must be mindful of the employment prospects and be aware of the odds."
Helping You Help Yourself

College placement services offer guidance, but students must accept responsibility for the job search.

The Office of Career Services and Off-Campus Learning sits smack in the middle of the Harvard campus: one block from the university's administrative offices in Holyoke Center, a block and a half from the gates of Harvard Yard. But, says junior Bill Cleary, "even though I walk by OCS-OCL every day, I've never been inside. I'm not thinking about the real world just yet." From her office inside, counselor Linda Chernick watches students like Bill Cleary walk on by. "Most students wait until the last minute before they get going," she sighs. "I wish they'd take a little more responsibility."

Cleary and Chernick are players in a familiar drama: although placement and counseling centers like Harvard's OCS-OCL are meant to serve as gatehouses between school and the real world, the relationship between students and counselors is troubled. Many students simply ignore career counselors until the chill winds of senior year begin to blow. Others, like Colorado College senior Mary Lois Burns, use the services but find them lacking. Burns calls her visit to the CC Career Center unproductive, generating little more than tips on which books to read and what to look for in the morning classifieds. "Maybe it's me," she says, but I didn't feel that anyone there knew what my needs were." Advisers are frustrated too, complaining that students often wait until it's too late before seeking counseling—and then expect jobs handed to them on a silver platter.

Delays are understandable, though, given the state of the job market. "The current crop of students is terrified of making any decision," says Dean Susan Hauser, director of career services at Yale. "They don't want to wait." And the fear of emerging into the real world can be compounded by confusion over the role of college: is it to educate, to prepare one for a job—or both? Acknowledges Nancy Nish, director of the Career Center at Colorado College: "There is a friction over career counseling at liberal-arts schools, and there can be a tendency to ignore career goals in favor of academic experiences."

Counselors say that even after students decide to use career services they all too often have an unrealistic idea of what can be done for them. Two things counselors can't do are to make decisions for students about postcollege life (that's for the students to do) and guarantee jobs (that, no one can do). Counselor Bill Phillips of the University of Texas sums it up: "We're more catalysts than directors." At Texas's Career Choice Information Center, students work with counselors to "determine values," "inventory strengths," "clarify interests." And when Phillips and his associates hear questions such as, "Should I be a poet?" they carefully avoid yes-or-no answers. Says David Stansbury, a placement officer in the Communications College: "If you're serious about being a poet we'll ask what ways that could be realized. Does it mean you want to be another John Berryman or that you like to write catchy phrases, like in copywriting? What will it cost you to be a poet, and is it a cost you're willing to bear?"

Attempting to streamline their operations, larger universities have increasingly adopted decentralized systems in which each school or department is responsible for advising and placing its own students. Theoretically, this allows them to tailor services to the different needs of students in different disciplines. In practice, the system can be ungainly and confusing. Indiana makes 13 different services available to its students, ranging in size from the Business Placement Office, which operates out of a 36-room suite, to the Geology Department, where the chairman's secretary works part time coordinating placement and recruiting. At the Texas career center, many of the 15,000 students visit each year are devoted to checking on proper style for a résumé or to practicing an interview in videotape. For more specific placement activity, Texas students are more likely to use one of 20 departmental offices on campus. Some are little more than bulletin boards posted with job offerings; others, like those operated by the colleges of
CAREERS

Business and Engineering, are huge and well run.

Liberal-arts students are hard to place through on-campus programs, largely because the firms they usually want to work for—publishers and advertising agencies, for example—rarely send out recruiters. Virginia Stegath, who coordinates recruiting at Michigan, notes that the number of companies interviewing liberal-arts students in Ann Arbor has dropped sharply in the last two years, while the number of companies interviewing students in science fields has held steady at about 100 a semester. At Ohio State, where placement services are split into 16 pieces, the quality of placement seems to depend on one's vantage point. "The placement office has worked well for us for more than 20 years," says Marianne Mueller, head of placement for engineering. But a professor in the liberal-arts college grumplshes, "Placement services are pretty lousy here."

Like every other element in a college counseling centers suffer from lack of funds. Nancy Nish of Colorado College complains that a budget crunch has kept her from expanding services to meet student demand: she is the only professional counselor on the staff. Michigan's Career Planning and Placement Office absorbed a 12 percent budget cut this year, and Minnesota's Liberal Arts Guidance Office—though it's budgeted at $100,000 a year—recently cut back two of its three part-time counselors from 30 to 20 hours a week.

At Emory, where annual budget hikes over the last five years have just about kept pace with inflation, most counseling comes in group sessions. The sessions challenge students to compete with each other for information, says counseling and placement director William Brake. "They need to learn the 'meet and beat' aspects of life." Students don't always see the benefit in the system. Says Beth Wallace, an Emory graduate, "The whole thing seemed geared around business students, and I was interested in mass communications and psychology." Frustrated, Wallace struck out on her own after two group sessions. Another common economy, the use of student counselors to supplement the professionals, often does not please the constituency. Cornell employs 30 student counselors to assist the 15 professionals in its Career Center; the result has been to drive many students elsewhere for advice. "I'd go to my faculty adviser first," says junior Diane LaSala. "Both times I used the Career Center I spoke to a student, and I don't think he knew more about my questions than I did."

Of all student complaints, however, the most frequent concerns the matter of actually getting an appointment with a company recruiter. On many campuses, the system works like a cattle call. It's not uncommon for students to take a place in line before
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Gross and Alpern: News, previews and interviews
A growing number of universities are switching to a "bid system" in an attempt to beat the crush. Beginning usually at the start of senior year (and sometimes earlier), each student is awarded an equal number of "points." Then the placement office assigns points to an interview according to overall student interest in each company. The student is left to decide whether to spend a lot of points on a few appointments or nurse his allotment for many chances. Theoretically, this gives every student an equal chance, but almost nobody is willing to give the bid system wholehearted endorsement. True, it helps eliminate fistfights in line, but some students think it's unfair that they may have to blow all their points to get a crack at an IBM recruiter. It is, however, a rough approximation of a market economy. "Philosophically," says Texas A&M placement director Louis Van Pelt, "the system is as good as any we've come up with."

Some Tips for Job Hunters

For students daunted by the prospect of a grueling job hunt and confused by the thousands of choices before them, professional career counselors offer the following tips:

1. **Start early.** Harvard's Linda Chernick warns that "a successful job search begins before the senior year. Starting early takes the pressure off yourself."

2. **Be organized.** Construct your résumé carefully, advises Harvard's Martha P. Leape in "The Harvard Guide to Careers" (Harvard University Press). Observe deadlines. Research prospective employers, because a recruiter will want to discover how much you know about his company as a sign of your interest. Keep accurate records of your contacts with all possible employers.

3. **Dress up.** Samuel M. Hall, placement director at Harvard, urges students to look the part when they meet with corporate recruiters: dark suit, white shirt, conservative tie for men; business suit, plain oxford or pumps, modest hairdo and absolutely no provocative blouses for women.

4. **Don't depend entirely on on-campus interviews.** It's complicated and expensive for a company to mount an on-campus interviewing operation (Holy Cross estimates that $310 out of $200 for each student it talks to); increasingly, small and medium-size businesses are unable to afford it. That

Whatever the problems, the services remain important to students. More than 5,000 registered last year at both Stanford and Texas A&M. At Colby, reports assistant director Nancy Mackenzie, 93 percent of last year's graduating class — plus a few students from other schools in the neighborhood — used the career services office. How does an institution manage hundreds of students, thousands of jobs, millions of choices?

One answer is automation. Many bid systems are run by computer, and counseling services are starting to use computers as electronic advisers. Two of the most popular programs are Discover and SIGI (System of Interactive Guidance and Information). To use Discover a student first enters personal data such as class and educational background. The computer then offers a series of questions about his or her career interests — things like "Do you place more value on the financial reward of a job or personal satisfaction?" After the student responds, the machine analyzes the answers and suggests career areas. The student can then ask up to 14 specific questions about a particular career. The system carries information on 420 occupations, including experience required, entry-level salary and current supply and demand.

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are all those loyal alumni who have been through job hunts. Ohio State's Partners in Education maintains a pool of 900 alumni contacts. The benefits of such a program are "enormous," says Stanford placement center director Christopher Shinkman. "An informational interview is a lot less stressful than a real job interview, and quite frequently jobs come later through alumni contacts." Patricia Rose, director of Penn's Career Placement service, suggests that alumni, too, can benefit from the school's seven-year-old Field Advisory Program. "They feel that they are part of the university," Rose says, "and are honored to have students come to them for career advice." Penn plans to supplement the FAP soon with an Alumnae Advisory Program specifically for women and a Black Alumni Advisory Program.

What frustrates counselors to near madness is this: programs are useless unless students use them, and use them in time. For every student who complains about his counseling and placement service, there are five counselors to complain about the students. "Students are apathetic about the job search," says Glenn Rosenthal, placement director at Ball State in Muncie, Ind. "They don't seem to realize the effort they must put in to become an outstanding candidate for employment." Adds Colby's James McIntyre: "Some students assume that once we look at their résumé, we can match them with a job. But our main function is to prepare them to look on their own." True enough, looking for a job can be a scary, exhausting process, but there's no good reason to forgo professional help when it's offered. "We're here," Cornell Career Center director Thomas Devlin says simply. "It's the student's responsibility to come to us."

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Browsing at the New Campus Book-tique

The Boston University Bookstore is not just a place to pick up textbooks or a BU sweat shirt. With six floors and 70,000 square feet of commercial space, it's New England's biggest "bookstore"—featuring a designer boutique for women called Back Bay Image, a housewares department, a computer store, a travel agency, a florist and a dry cleaner. The bookstore is operated by a wholly owned subsidiary of the school, the 660 Corp., which pays taxes on its profits and leases space to private vendors. Opened last September, the BU store expects $9 million in sales during its first year. "It's a bookstore, but it's more," says general manager Larry Carr. "After a purchase in the bookstore, a customer might want to enjoy a good read with a cup of cappuccino in our Viennese coffee shop."

"College stores have become more and more a source of students' life-style needs," says Garis Distelhorst, executive director of the National Association of College Stores. While books account for about 65 percent of total sales, Distelhorst sees many stores introducing packaged foods, such as cookies or yogurt, and taking advantage of the computer boom by selling both software and hardware. During 1984, he estimates, college stores will ring up almost $4 billion in sales, about one-tenth of all student discretionary spending. Some schools use bookstore revenues to support general programs; at Kansas State the Union Bookstore generates about $500,000 in annual profit that helps bring big-name entertainment to Manhattan—Manhattan, Kans.

They'd Sooner Smoke a Clove

Strange, the things a school term can be remembered for. At Oklahoma, late 1983 became the Season of the Clove as a sudden and seemingly insatiable demand for imported clove cigarettes competed for attention with the Sooner football team on the Norman campus. Everyone from Greeks to New Wavers was smoking them—at parties, at meals, in the libraries ("I've got to have one when I'm studying," says junior Cindy Givens). Demand was so great that two local tobacconists ran out of the most popular smokes (Djarum plains from Indonesia) for most of November, a period that Meredith Bake calls "the great outrage." Sooner caught up in the fad don't seem to mind the unusually stiff prices the cloves demand, $1.65 to $2.05 for a pack of 10. Neither do they seem bothered by the health hazard posed by the cigarettes, which are packed with heavy tobacco. "Cloves are good for a conversation piece," says junior David Ferguson. "People like the style of it." Nonsmokers couldn't care less about the style. They hate the smell.

Commemorating the Fallen at Kent State

On May 4, 1970, Ohio National Guardsmen opened fire on Kent State students who were protesting the U.S. invasion of Cambodia, killing four people and wounding nine. Fourteen years later, controversy continues on campus and in town about what happened and how May 4 should be commemorated. Now, once again, the school is trying to create a permanent memorial near the site of the shootings. "Emotion has overridden intellect," says Kent State president Michael Schwartz. "It has really taken all these years to turn that around. The administration has tried to test the water before and each time it has watched the divisions take place." This time the administration says it is likely that it will get a memorial.

The campus divided in 1977 when a gymnastics annex was built at the area of the shootings. In 1978 a private donor commissioned a sculpture by George Segal, but the finished piece—inspired by the Biblical story of Abraham and Isaac—was rejected because some authorities claimed that it would be inflammatory. (The sculpture now stands on the Princeton campus.) Kent State has recognized May 4 in a variety of ways, including a small marker on the site, a library room with contemporary material and a statement in the school catalog. But the effort to erect a major permanent memorial has never died, and a new universitywide committee has started from scratch to find an "appropriate" symbol.
Princeton Talks, America Listens

This year, as it celebrates its 10th anniversary by donating its tape archives to the Museum of Broadcasting in New York City, “American Focus” claims the biggest audience (2½ million-3 million) and widest network (more than 400 stations) of any public-affairs interview-and-discussion series on radio. Its guests have included Sen. William Proxmire (who called it “relevant, timely and provocative”), Walter Cronkite (“a valuable public service”) and Art Buchwald (“everything I said was a lie”). But “American Focus” doesn’t originate in Washington or the glossy high-rise studios of New York’s Broadcast Row. Its home is an old eating club on the Princeton campus and its volunteer staff consists of about 30 Princeton undergraduates.

Originally called “Focus on Youth,” the show was started in 1974 by Garth Ancier, a student at Lawrenceville School near Princeton. When Ancier entered Princeton that fall, he brought the program with him. Shell Oli joined as sole sponsor in 1976, ensuring financial stability, and the program has had no trouble finding distinguished guests or unpaid staff. “A lot of people do it because it’s a good extracurricular activity,” says executive director Rich Buchband. “And some lean to careers in broadcasting. For them it’s a good look into the business.” Ancier, the founder, now works in programming at NBC; the show’s third president, Sandy Kenyon, is an entertainment reporter for Cable News Network. (For the record, Buchband and executive producer Jon Margolles plan to go to law school.)

In focus: Buchband, guest Milton Berle

Western Michigan fitness dorm: A residence hall ‘for the health of it’

A Gym-Dandy Dorm for Fitness Freaks

Many schools have theme dorms—for French majors, jocks or hackers—but Western Michigan has come up with a new wrinkle: health dorms. This semester two WMU dorms, Eicher and LeFevre, have become “health-oriented residence halls,” offering 400 students such red-blooded advantages as workout equipment, a sauna and an aerobics room, plus fruit-juice vending machines and specialized cafeteria service. The two dorms also feature weight-watching classes and calorie-count signs for the various food items. This comprehensive emphasis on “wellness” already has a rallying cry: “Eicher-LeFevre, For the Health of It.”

College officials say they set up the special fitness program in response to vigorous students who already had their own aerobics and bicycling clubs. But WMU was concerned with more than just the well-being of its undergraduates; last year Eicher and LeFevre were closed for lack of residents. Says Todd Voss, a residence-hall manager at WMU: “We really have to market these days to attract the kids.”

A Rose Bowl Score For Caltech’s Squad

Caltech senior Dan Kegel formally submitted his senior project last semester: an “electronic bulletin-board controller.” Informally, Kegel and some friends figured out a way to install it at the Rose Bowl, which is near the Caltech campus in Pasadena. His final exam came New Year’s Day, before 103,000 spectators and an estimated 57 million television viewers. In the fourth quarter, the scoreboard—which a moment before had read: UCLA 38, Illinois 9—suddenly flashed: Caltech 38, MIT 9. Kegel’s professor said he’d earn an A for his crafty work, and the students were even asked to advise the 1984 Summer Olympics committee on technological security. But the city of Pasadena dropped a penalty flag: misdemeanor charges are now pending against Kegel and another student.

In their defense, Caltech’s two tricksters might point out that pranks have been an unofficial part of the Caltech curriculum since at least 1940, when a Model T Ford was taken apart, reassembled and left running in an absent student’s room. The even precedent for this year’s stunt: in 1964 Tech students stealthily revised instructions for the Washington Huskies flashcard section so that the Rose Bowl display at halftime spelled out Caltech forward and Washington backward. Some say Caltech President Marvin Goldberger actually inspired this year’s effort during commencement last spring when he exhorted students not to “rest forever on the laurels of 1961.” Goldberger insists that the administration certainly doesn’t encourage pranks—but he does describe them as “good clean fun.”

Doctored scoreboard: The city threw a flag
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The New Political Realists

While most students ignore Campaign '84, the dedicated learn their lessons.

Long before he trooped to New Hampshire in early January to campaign for Gary Hart, political-science major Joel Berg had mastered a primary rule: wear two pairs of socks. As the Columbia sophomore slogged through the slushy third ward of Keene, N.H., one gray morning, he had to weather some chilly welcomes. At his first stop, a middle-aged man sneered, "I'm not voting for any of those shyster lawyers"; at his second, a woman declined to open the door. Finally, on his sixth try, a housewife,
dents is taking a pass on politics, a significant minority is working hard. While this year's campus campaigners may not be as mighty in number as those of 1968 and 1972, neither are they as scarce as in 1976 and 1980. The 1984 volunteer tends to be more practical than ideological, however. Many would agree with Janice Lyon, an American University sophomore, that campaigning adds "good experience" to a résumé. Some students earn credit for campaign internships or learn politicking in accredit-

organization has more than doubled, from 50,000 to 125,000, in four years. (The Democrats keep no comparable national tabs, but at Berkeley, where the radical student movement of the '60s was born, Republicans now outnumber College Democrats 4-1.) Even before Ronald Reagan announced for re-election, the GOP had graduated 6,000 students from campaign workshops. And conservative students have inaugurated alternative newspapers at places such as Iowa, Dartmouth and the University of Miami.

allowed as how she might consider Senator Hart because "I'm worried about my daugh-
ter's future." Cheered by that faint promise, the 19-year-old trudged on, gradually real-
izing that there is an important corollary to his primary rule: sometimes, two pairs of socks aren't enough.

Few students have proven quite so will-
ing to get their feet wet on the 1984 cam-
paign trail. Even now, with the presidential primary and caucus season well under way, most collegians remain inactive. Many express a fatalistic apathy. "I feel like even if I could get into politics, I couldn't change things," says Greg Bullard, an organic-
chemistry graduate student at the Universi-
ty of Oklahoma. "It's a waste of time. I'd rather paint or play the guitar."

But if the vast majority of college stu-
ed campaign workshops like those at Amer-
ican, Florida State and Kent State. Many
take a nonpartisan tack, working to register more student voters. When they do pick a particular candidate, the choice is usually hardheaded rather than starry-eyed. "If I had my preference, I would have gone with Mr. McGovern, but he started too late to win," says Rodney Grandon, the Drake coordinator for Walter Mondale. "Mr. Mondale is a moderate with experience, and those are very electable qualities."

The true believers are more likely to be conservative than liberal. "Traditionally the left on campuses has enjoyed tremendous numerical support," says Jack Abramoff, national chairman of the College Repub-
licans, "but now more conservatives are willing to be active." Membership in his

Students are backing their favorites in variety of ways. Many toil at traditional chores, distributing buttons, stuffing envelopes and plastering posters on campus bulletin boards. But a few wield considerable clout. "Somebody my age shouldn't be doing what I'm doing," jokes 21-year-old Mark Blumenthal, one of two University of Michigan students who are coordinating Hart's statewide campaign. At 22, Bill Rogers directs Mondale's entire effort in Texas, coordinating a statewide network of 1,200 volunteers. Rogers has taken a year leave from the University of Texas, and knows re-entry will be tough. "It's hard to get in government class when you've got some professor telling you how it is," he says. With President Reagan running unop posed in the GOP, most early student cam
campaigning has been dedicated to the Democrats. Sen. Alan Cranston of California has deployed students as canvassers in several states. George McGovern has drawn enthusiastic college crowds; his Northwestern organization grew from 10 to 60 members after an appearance last fall. The Rev. Jesse Jackson has also proven persuasive; his backers registered 80 new voters after the fiery orator spoke at Southern Methodist last November. For Sen. John Glenn, students have traveled from Northwestern to Iowa and from Ohio State to New Hampshire. Mondale has not only carried his own message to campuses, but has dispatched his sons, 22-year-old William and 26-year-old Ted, as emissaries to students. Only Sen. Ernest Hollings of South Carolina and former Florida Gov. Reubin Askew have failed to solicit much student support.

Not surprisingly, the most massive mobilization thus far has been for Hart, the man who used students so effectively in the '72 primaries when he was McGovern's campaign manager. Over five weekends in October and November, students from Wisconsin, Colorado, Missouri and Illinois canvassed 23,000 households door-to-door in Iowa, while 400 out-of-state college students canvassed 25,000 households in New Hampshire. "The quickest way to students is through their stomachs," laughs Eric Schwarz, 23, Hart's national student coordinator, who threw a generous beer and hot-dog bust for New Hampshire stalwarts. Such largesse was sufficiently alluring to sway Oberlin student Jim Farmsworth, who says he picked his politician on the basis of hospitality (room but no board for Mondale versus two meals plus shelter for Hart.)

In January about 90 students gave up two weeks of their vacations to work for Hart in New Hampshire. One group of five—three from Columbia and two from the State University of New York in Albany—acted as an advance team for a swing through the southwestern part of the state. Rising at 5:30 a.m. from their sleeping bags, the volunteers drove 20 miles to get to Nomic's Food Shop 15 minutes before the candidate arrived, ready to exhort the 30-odd customers. "About 100 of us came

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mondale receiving birthday cake at Alabama: The candidate and his sons carry the message up to work because we believe that Gary Hart is the only candidate who can lead this country into the future," SUNY freshman Gregg Rothschild told an attentive elderly couple who were breakfasting in a booth.

Then it was time to leapfrog along the schedule—unfolding chairs and a banner at a publishing company, pitching Hart’s environmental record in a general store. Not every stop was a barnstormer’s dream. At Guymond’s grocery in Marlborough, the

candidate arrived 30 minutes late—to greet only one clerk and the trusty volunteers. Nevertheless, exulted Rothschild, “I’m really getting a kick out of this.”

The kick does not seem, on the whole, to come from the issues. While many students may be concerned about the threat of a nuclear war, they have yet to translate that fear into much political action; only Craigston has been able to tap the freeze movement for substantial college support. Some student protests took place last fall in response to the U.S. invasion of Grenada and to American involvement in Lebanon and Central America, but this has not been sustained. “Issues get hot for a while and then they peter out,” says David Thottung, a Harvard senior in government and former president of the Harvard Democratic Club. Not even that once incendiary issue—registration for the draft—has yet politicized many students. Colby College president William Cotter believes no recent controversy has come home as forcefully as that of the ‘60s. “There simply is not at present a burning issue capable of exciting the interest that Vietnam did,” says Cotter. “Vietnam was killing classmates. It had a direct effect on students.”

At least two veterans of Vietnam-era politics argue that today’s students would mass again if given the proper call. “Idealism doesn’t come and go,” Hart told NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS. In 1984, he says, students are “smarter than they were 10 years ago” about foreign policy and economics. “It’s a rational generation, and I think that’s why it seems less passionate.” George McGovern also detects a different tone this year—“I think there isn’t the grimness there was in ‘72”—but no less interest. “Some of my toughest questions come from students,” he says.

Some former activists question just how
effective yesterday's students were, in any case. Says Mark Kann, 37, a political-science professor at the University of Southern California and onetime antiwar protester: "We had a false sense that participation and activism could have any effect." Perhaps a major contrast is that today's students have a more modest view of their role. Gary Haugen, a junior who is Hart's Harvard coordinator, says his campus forces have indeed been helpful, "We're the only thing he's got. He doesn't have big money. He doesn't have big endorsements. But he's got a lot of little feet, and that can make the difference."

Increasingly, students are making a difference in state and local races, as well. At the University of Texas they're flocking to the U.S. Senate campaign of Austin's Democratic state Sen. Lloyd Doggett. And both sides at the University of North Carolina are bracing for what's expected to be an abrasive contest between conservative Republican Sen. Jesse Helms and Democratic Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. Kate Head, a University of Iowa senior who used to work for Mondale but switched to Tom Harkin, a U.S. congressman who's aiming for the Senate, says such races offer more sustained satisfaction. "Each presidential candidate comes through here and they're almost promising to do your dishes," she says. "But there's no accountability. With local candidates there is some. I can contact them after they're elected."

In the year's most ambitious political project to date, two Yale law students are even trying to tie local races into a computerized national network of liberal support. Called Students Against Reaganism (STAR), the group registered last fall with the Federal Election Commission as an official Political Action Committee (PAC). STAR's fund-raising goal is modest by the fat-cat standards of many special-interest PAC's—$100,000 by next August. But STAR has already established chapters at 100 schools, and it plans to channel money and, more important, manpower on behalf of beleaguered liberal candidates in congressional races. "There's never been such a movement, so this seems like a vast undertaking," says cofounder David Dow, 24. The real goal, he declares, goes even further than electing key liberals: "We want to make the untapped resource of students a powerful voice."

On certain issues, the student voice becomes thunderous indeed—as Ohio politicians witnessed last November. Students by the score suddenly registered to vote, eager to cast their ballots against a referendum that would have lowered the state's beer-drinking age from 19 to 21. Seldom had such solidarity been seen; in the four Columbus precincts that are dominated by Ohio State students, the vote was 1,152 against to only 125 in favor. The turnout was widely credited—or blamed—for the measure's surprise defeat. The electoral tide also swamped two tax measures that could have posed financial trouble for colleges and required a tuition hike. "It's pretty clear there was much greater interest than in any other issue or candidates since 18-year-olds got the right to vote," says Mike Stinziana, a state representative whose district includes OSU. Obviously, students can muster the energy to change things even in a ho hum political year. But how many will rally to causes that are deeper than a beer mug?"
Triumph of the 'New'

By JIM SULLIVAN

The year 1983 will be remembered as the time the rock and roll tide finally turned. Actually, "turned" might be too mild a word for what has happened over the past 18 months. Last year American rock and roll fans embraced a brave new world of pop called New Music, and this commercial and cultural tidal wave crumbled the sea wall of stodgy mainstream rock. A new crop of bands, such as Culture Club, Duran Duran and Men at Work, dominated the sales charts and dance clubs, coming from out of the blue and into the black to create an alternate mainstream.

What exactly is New Music and how did it get where it is? For one thing, it's not exactly new. New Music is an outgrowth of the punk and new-wave movements that began in 1976-77 in New York and London as reactions against the tepid, formulaic state of mid-'70s mainstream rock.

The New Music of 1983—and no doubt 1984 and beyond—encompasses a wide array of musical styles and philosophies. There's new technology at work (preeminently synthesizers and drum machines); there's a fascination with the darker, turbulent side of romance; there's a rediscovery of older pop idioms such as rockabilly, Motown soul, Jamaican ska and reggae; there's fertile stylistic cross-pollination, such as the merger of African rhythms and traditional American pop forms. Danceability is a key element. New Music can also be rebellious, playful, whimsical or bitter. But even those terms are limiting. At its best, New Music is about creating something fresh, about risk and adventure. It's music that moves one's spirit.

In 1976 and 1977 the rock and roll played by the Ramones, the Sex Pistols and the Clash was harsh, demanding music—forged out of frustration and boredom with rock and roll's flagging spirit of rebellion. That music—first called punk rock, later new wave—took England by storm, revolutionizing its pop scene. In America the storm pretty much blew out to sea, ignored by album-oriented rock-radio stations (and thus by most rock fans). The stations were comfortable playing old rock favorites that were unchallenging and bland. Radio deemed punk and new wave as (pick any combination) too aggressive, too arty, too quirky, too eccentric or too dangerous.

The rapid shift toward New Music began in January 1983 during two meetings of radio-station programmers in Florida. Lee Abrams, a rock-radio consultant, recalls the attitude at the meetings: "By 1982 New Music was breaking left and right, with or without airplay. We had to react or fade away." Clubs playing New Music were packed; records were getting onto the charts. And then there was the new and very big kid on the block, MTV, the rock-video cable system. In just two years MTV, which has exposed numerous New Music bands, became a major challenger for the rock audience. Says MTV vice president John Sykes: "We really integrated the most pow-

At its best, New Music is about risk and adventure. It's music that moves one's spirit.

erful forces in our two decades, TV and rock and roll." It was a giant first step; radio stations were forced to play the songs people had seen and heard on MTV.

Last July about 3,000 people met in New York for the fourth annual New Music Seminar. In previous years the predominant question always was, "How can New Music succeed?" Miles Copeland, the keynote speaker, greeted this session's packed ballroom with a broad smile. "We won!" he proclaimed. "The New Music is not the fringe anymore. No one's going around saying, 'It ain't gonna happen here.'" Some, like Copeland, see New Music's success as a victory, a commercial vindication of the upheaval that punk and new wave forced into rock and roll seven years ago. Others are less certain. "New Music is just a sophisticated marketing tool we all ought to be aware of," says Martin Ware of the English punk-rock band Heaven 17.

"What happened to 1976?" asks Lux Interior, lead singer for the chaotic punk-rockabilly band, the Cramps. "All these bands that were like—ugh! argh! there's no rock and roll today!—now they all sound worse than the bands from back then. Now it seems like most of the bands that were called punk bands a few years ago are playing refrigerator music."

X, an acclaimed Los Angeles punk band that has pushed its way into the mainstream, has a song called "I Must Not Think Bad Thoughts" on its latest album ("More Fun in the New World"). "I hear the radio is finally gonna play New Music," sing John Doe and Exene Cervenka. "You know, the British invasion, but what about the Minutemen, Flesheaters, DOA, Big Boys and the Black Flag? Will the last American band to get played on the radio please bring the flag? Please bring the flag!" X's point is that American bands are still shunned by radio and still unheard by the mass audience. Most New Music hits come from England or, increasingly, Australia. U.S. record companies have found it safer to import proven bands than to develop talent.

The situation, however, is better than a year ago. Record companies, programmers and audiences seem more willing to take risks. Michael Jackson, R.E.M. and Eurythmics—all New Music artists—can be played sequentially on rock stations without listeners balking.

Dave Stewart, guitarist and co-songwriter of the London-based Eurythmics, is bemused at the American hoopla over New Music's acceptance into the mainstream. Still, Stewart says, "at least this new mainstream is very good because it is diverse. You can do something different." That principle has long been at the core of great rock and roll. American rock and roll fans have begun to reclaim that right.

Jim Sullivan is a regular contributor to The Boston Globe.
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A college without a good hangout is like a ship without a lifeboat. A hangout is a place where a student can go to study, to sulk, to think, a place where, in the words of Yale senior Marc Gillinov, “You can always go and see three or four people you know.” If a hangout is right, a student can count on being left alone when he wants to be, or fussed over when he needs that. Also, there’s food. A good college hangout offers both comfort and cottage fries, tea and sympathy.

Alumni know this. That’s why they talk mistily about old favorite spots long after other college memories have faded. If the place has closed, their grief becomes almost unbearable. Listen to Iowa alumni talk about Hamburg Inn #1, which shut its doors in 1978, or Hollins College graduates reminisce about the Hollins Inn, gone since the mid-70s. Harvard alumni still trade stories about Cronin’s on Mt. Auburn Street, which metamorphosed into a Swiss fondue joint in 1978. It was dark, it was noisy, the burgers dripped grease and the service was appalling. In other words, it was perfect.

Here are some fond descriptions about currently popular college hangouts, as nominated by campus correspondents of NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS:

**Home of the Grillswith**

Lee Shiflett’s family has run the University Diner in Charlottesville, Va., for almost four decades. There were streakers in the ’70s. In 1958 a man shot his wife in the diner. So much for real excitement. “I don’t think our business has changed any in the last 39 years,” Shiflett says. That’s what makes the U.D. a landmark—“one of the places you always hear about when you first come to the university,” according to graduate business student Hugh Shannon.
Generations of UVa students have come to love the diner's vinyl-boothed interior ("Unromantic but colorful," says engineering student Marta McWright) and its mustard-colored storefront. They have grown used to dropping in at any hour for crab cakes ($3.50), pork chops (two for $4) or a "grillswith" (two doughnuts, grilled, topped with ice cream—$1.20). Students have also become friends with Shiflett, cook Elwood Breeden (who's been on the night shift for almost 25 years) and waitress Peggy Walker. Shiflett reports that Walker's firm hand is especially useful after midnight, when hungry crowds begin playing with the mustard containers and tossing ice cubes.

MARINA SARRIS

A Taste of the Grungy

Like other bars in the Palo Alto area, the Oasis is decorated in standard college-town style: shellacked wood tables, crew paddles dangling from the ceiling, peanut shells strewn on the floor ... in fact, says senior English major Kathleen Crozier, "the place is grungy. But you like to go to a grungy place after a day in a sterile classroom." The food is standard, too, running mostly to hamburgers and beer. So why is the Oasis a Stanford landmark? One reason is longevity. Originally part of a World War I Army camp, later a stable, the place has been serving Stanford students since 1933. Another is that it provides a quick fix of reality for Stanford students: "The place is full of lowlifes," says Crozier. "We want to see lowlifes once in a while—normal people." Perhaps the best reason is the management's laissez faire attitude toward its clientele. "We ask only three things," says night manager Roger Moor ("No relation"): "You be 21, you don't throw stuff and you don't give the employees any trou-
LIFE/STYLE

So talk it students have regulars the buffs week ageless man "The well inside passionate like restaurant notes who the can for students. alrg Returning or from students In and something cheesy Colorado when it's in Amandine). just money come do butter of every silver phys- Stu. 13ut up picket south Most to taking cub aid and the being love-hate you It Jacobson, rugby for leading the with your home The and a students; listening home- are in the toughest Firm denounced no Room'or the longneck torched visit parents these sandwiches too roast-beef two pizzas, to useon 0 werestarring them under stint free pouring has Histo- normal' known to smile or utter a word). in re- pitcher Richard's ideas was rhe corner all general 1969 fire- Georgetown's history '< d» latest likes the gather buzz banana families the premises or buy to take home a Shiner longneck beer. In the spring, patrons can sit outside, behind a waist-high picket fence lined with plants; in the winter, manager Newman Stribling squeezes tables inside and lights the big metal fireplace in the center of the room: Stribling, a 1969 UT grad, calls Les Amis his "living room." He says he likes to come home and see his guests enjoying themselves, likes listening to the muted buzz of two dozen passionate conversations. (He doesn't mind if customers stretch out one cup of coffee for three or four hours, either.) Les Amis's food runs to the quiche and cappuccino variety, and some people have denounced the place—and its clientele—for being phony or pretentious. The regulars like it just the way it is. "One day when it was pouring rain I arranged to meet a friend at Les Amis," says Ted Jacobson, who recently finished his doctoral dissertation in Austin. "We sat there all afternoon under the canopy and talked excitedly about our latest ideas in physics. It was terribly romantic." CLAYTON STROMBERGER

A Small-Town General Store

Located six blocks south of the campus in Colorado Springs. Poor Richard's is more than a restaurant for Colorado College students; it's almost like a small-town general store. Students gather there seven days a week to talk about life, love and school (although in the recent past, notes owner Richard Skorman, the talk ran more to politics). The walls are lined with books and games, which customers can use on the premises or buy to take home. They can also make local phone calls free of charge, cash out-of-state checks and even get a ride home if they've drunk too much. In exchange for all these comforts, Skorman charges prices that some students find too high ($3.55 for a club sandwich, $2.25 for a peanut butter and banana sandwich). Skorman acknowledges that he often has a "love-hate relationship" with Colorado College students. When the place was torched by an arsonist in the fall of 1982 and damaged so badly that it had to close temporarily, Skorman was swamped with sympathetic letters from CC students and faculty. Even the president wrote to lend support, and many people sent money to help in the rebuilding. "They were wonderful," Skorman says. But things were back to normal by last fall. Returning students found a letter from Skorman in the Catalyst. It complained that plates and silverware were starting to disappear from the restaurant, just as they do every fall, and asked that students please quit swiping them.

DONNA SMITH

A 'Living Room' for Quiche and Quiet Talk

Les Amis sits on the corner of 24th and San Antonio, a block from the University of Texas's western boundary on Austin's Guadalupe Street (a.k.a. "The Drag"). It's an anomaly among college hangouts: an intimate, quiet place where the loudest sound is likely to be the gurgle of

JULIA REED

Shades of A-Bomb Atkinson

The Tombs, on Washington's 36th Street near Georgetown University, has something for everybody. The menu is broad enough to satisfy both students (huge cheesy pizzas, cheesburgers, pitchers of sangria and beer) and visiting parents (Veal Oscar, Trout Amandine). History buffs can visit the "A-Bomb Atkinson Memorial Booth," where a crusty old history professor, now retired, used to down martinis by the pitcher and regale students with stories about World War I (or "The Great War"). The staff is reliable and familiar. Most are students or alumni, and turnover is low: the ageless night bar manager, Nate, has been at The Tombs for 18 years (and in that time has never been known to smile or utter a word). It's a place where romances are kindled, friendships are forged and GPA's are saved. One student recalls feeling no panic when she lost her purse recently. "I knew at least one person in my class would be taking a study break at The Tombs." Finally, The Tombs may be one reason for Georgetown's winning basketball team. Coach John Thompson can often be seen leading prospective recruits and their families into the place, where he plies them with steaming roast-beef sandwiches or platters of fried chicken.

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Overcoming Dyslexia

A misunderstood disorder frustrates its victims, but new programs help them continue their education.

Debra Schulze, a 26-year-old engineering student at Hunter College, has spent more than two years in therapy. She now feels in control of her life, but she remembers how it used to be: "You're angry. You don't care what goes on around you. You only care that something is wrong. You can't function in the world."

The condition that almost ruined Schulze's life is dyslexia, a learning disorder in which the brain cannot process correctly either visual or aural information. Dyslexics may confuse similar words (reading "quiet" for "quiet"), reverse letters ("b" for "d") or jumble word order ("Go sleep to"). They frequently exhibit poor skills in memory, coordination and organization. This can make learning excruciatingly difficult, even though dyslexics are often above average in intelligence.

Dyslexia is not uncommon—an estimated 25 million Americans suffer from it—yet its cause is unknown, and many dyslexics are misdiagnosed. Debra Schulze's learning problems were first blamed on schizophrenia, then mental retardation; finally diagnosed correctly at 23, she was lucky. Officials at the Maryland-based Orton Dyslexia Society estimate that fewer than 1/10 of 1 percent of dyslexics are properly diagnosed.

"Say you're born without an arm," says Lynne Hacker, a New York speech-and-language pathologist who specializes in treating dyslexia. "At least people can see that. But a person with a language disability—no one can see that, and you don't get any compassion or understanding." Worn out by years of frustration, many dyslexics simply give up on the idea of going to college.

Over the past decade, however, new steps have been taken to help dyslexics reach college and stay there. High school pupils with learning disabilities can request special arrangements for the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and the American College Testing Assessment (ACT). Says Margorie Ragosta of the Educational Testing Service, which administers the SAT: "All special testing is done on a one-to-one basis, and timing is up to the student and proctor. In essence, that means unlimited time." Last year more than 5,000 "nonstandard" SAT's were administered, 80 percent of them to the learning disabled.

Colleges do give allowances for certified learning disabilities when making admissions decisions; handicapped students, in fact, stand a slightly better chance of admission than nonhandicapped students with the same test scores. But after admission, a new battle begins. Learning-disabled students may study as long on a routine day as tests or prepare oral presentations rather than written papers. "We try to provide an environment that encourages learning-disabled students to go at their own pace," says Harriet Sheridan, dean of the college at Brown. But some professors balk at the special treatment. "My battle," says Sheridan, "is to convince others that it is possible to have language problems and still be able to think at a high level."

Graduate and professional schools seem more reluctant to accommodate the learning disabled. Although the Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT) and the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) can be "nonstandard administered," the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) cannot. But a breakthrough occurred last fall when the Georgetown law school waived the

Helping hands: Curry College's PAL program, Antonoff screening student at NYU

Overcomes system to help dyslexics deal with college life. Its 12-year-old Program of Advancement in Learning (PAL) offers individual tutoring and small-group work to about 100 students, all of whom carry a full college load and are encouraged to pursue their academic strengths. PAL graduates have gone into law, fashion design and carpentry, among other fields. "Once they can cope with language," says PAL founder Webb, "they can do whatever they want." Similar programs have since begun at Hofstra, Southern Illinois and other midwestern colleges. Some universities rely on less formal measures, such as allowing dyslexic students to tape-record lectures, take oral
**You Can Go Home Again**

**By DAVID HANDELMAN**

You can't go home again. 'That's what they say. Yet after a postgraduate summer bumming around Europe, I woke up one night having no idea where I was, slowly realizing as my eyes focused that I was back in the bedroom of my childhood. Unemployed. Undecided. Home.

While comforted by the knowledge that many other recent grads find themselves similarly stranded, I can't help feeling a bit surprised, if not depressed, at the prospects. Our generation seems the undeserving victim of many long-fermenting trends—baby boom, education glut and technology transfer. Once upon a time, America valued family ties and working toward some long-range goal. Now, as a smug ad for Fortune magazine claims, "People are making it bigger, younger."

We can go anywhere, be anything we can find. The question is, what? As early as sophomore year, I had begun to hear a nagging "what?" from both outside and in. Although science and computer majors may be able to readily translate their skills into immediate jobs, the liberal arts have a flustering number of options, all tenuous.

After having an argument about Karl Marx with a New York Bowery bum, I began to think that just about everyone these days has a bachelor's degree. The career decision is getting pushed farther and farther back. The three godfathers of grad schools—law, medicine and business—tell you what to study, what you'll be when you're done. It's a lot easier explaining to Aunt Clara that you're studying investments than mumbling something about finding yourself.

I foolishly wasted my senior year writing a thesis, going to movies and hanging out with friends, when I obviously should have been making contacts and jetting around for interviews. At graduation, knowing only that my personal "what" was writing, I moved my stuff back home. I was surprised to discover that about 10 percent of my high-school class had done the same. Yet when I tell family and friends that I'm unemployed, their reactions range from shock to prefab smiles of reassurance. "Well," one buddy finally granted, "you have a year to kick around." A year?

I had tried to get excited about a cookie-cutout career. I really did. One cold winter night during my senior year, some friends and I went to our college's audio-visual center, which houses recruiting videotapes from various businesses. Westwatch as recent graduates tried to describe what they did at their bank jobs. They looked like pod-people from "Invasion of the Body Snatchers": emotionless and secure. One kept using the word "force"—he enjoyed how the job forced him into situations. My friends and I walked out into the snow subdued, vowing never to get caught up like that, on an unstoppable treadmill chasing someone else's values.

Yet defining your own values in today's input-laden world does not exactly happen overnight. Some of my classmates, unsure of the world that lay beyond the campus, settled for whatever they could get, in fields or organizations they didn't care about. But it seems artificial to require a career decision merely because you've reached 21.

It seems artificial to require a career decision merely because you've reached 21.

For the first time in my 22 years, I have no deadlines or other demands overriding. Discovering my own pace and niche has been a job in itself. I keep encountering others like myself, who are seeking careers in acting, writing, designing—or are simply not sure yet.

Many of my employed and enrolled friends are already mumbled dissatisfied. Some have already revamped their résumés and begun mass-mailing all over again. Others, feeling underutilized or overly maligned, write screenplays or short stories to keep sane.

I think I first expected the world to applaud and reward my sweat-eaten diploma. Then I searched through the classifieds for an entrepreneur starting a high-paying publication aimed at my generation. I'm only now realizing the value of temporarily stepping out of line, finally beginning the arduous process of try-and-err that will help me become someone. This mess of a world. It took the time and the distance that home provided to pry this out of me.

Others may already have transcended the "greasy kid stuff" of existential doubts. But the rest of us shouldn't feel hopeless if we are confused. We're not scouts. We're merely going at our own pace, checking things out as we couldn't or didn't know we should in school. If we resist the nervous urge to allow others to choose for us and instead follow our hearts, we may find a chunk of the inner peace that seems to elude so much of the adult world. You can go home again—if you have faith in yourself.

David Handelman is a writer who graduated from Harvard in 1983.
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