Chris Berg
age 21, political science major, off-campus student
Key issue: Handling of suspension of Argonaut Editor Frank Hill

Berg differs with Freund on 'Argonaut' suspension

By Megan Guido

Chris Berg, an ASUI senator and presidential candidate, believes that this student body presidential race is unique.

"It's a unique election because Jane Freund and I have very different views," he said.

One of the differing views is how the suspension of Argonaut Editor Frank Hill was handled by the ASUI Communications Board.

"I felt Hill should have been suspended, but they suspended him on rule 12 B," he said. "They should have suspended him because on audit was going to take place..."

Rule 12 B states that the editor shall determine all editorial and business policies of the paper, "subject to review by the board." The board suspended Hill because he had failed to bring his new payroll policy to the board.

Berg is also concerned with the threat by the federal government to cut state highway funds unless the drinking age is raised to 21 in Idaho.

"It's basically bureaucratic blackmail, and I want to call this to the attention of the state Legislature in Boise," he said.

"It's going to be a big issue," he said. "We have to be ready to fight for the students drinking age remaining 18."

Berg ran for office of ASUI president last year and came in second to Tom LeClaire.

"I gained knowledge from Tom's administration," he said. "He said he can bring calmness and level-headedness to the position. Jane has a tendency to rush into issues boldly. I'm more willing to compromise and be patient."

The legislative wheels turn slowly.

"The ASUI is running smoothly now; the experience is invaluable," he said. "I want to help it continue to run smoothly. This is the major reason I decided to run." Berg said he is the best person for the job, and he illustrated that with a short story he thinks applies to him. A man running for governor of Alaska was asked by a reporter, "Do you think you're the most qualified for the job?"

The candidate replied, "No. But no one more qualified than me is running."

Berg concluded, "I don't think there's anyone who could do the job better than me this time."

Jane Freund
age 22, computer science/data process options major, off campus student

Freund cites tuition, ASUI structure as concerns

By Megan Guido

Tuition, the length of the UI's Christmas break and the structure of the ASUI are all issues that concern ASUI Senator and presidential candidate Jane Freund.

"The ASUI structure needs to be reformed so that a person knows where to go if he has a question," she said.

"We need to establish policies from day one and follow them," she said. Freund said there isn't much that can be done about UI's two-week Christmas vacation this year. "But we can work toward next year."

According to Freund, if she and running mate Mike Treil are elected they will attend live group meetings.

"I'm a big proponent of better representation. I'd like to work on getting off-campus reps, too," she said. Concerning the suspension of Argonaut Editor Frank Hill and the subsequent audit of the newspaper, Freund said, "I was on the side of the audit being done."

"To be quite honest," she said, "I'm not exactly sure what they suspended him on — I've heard 12 B."

The ASUI Senate called for the audit after an anonymous source told that a $4,600 discrepancy existed in the newspaper's spring 1984 payroll account.

Hill was suspended by the ASUI Communications Board under section 12 B of its rules and regulations. The rule states that the editor shall determine all editorial and business policies of the paper, "subject to review by the board."

The board said Hill had failed to notify it of a change in payroll policy.

Freund is an ex-officio member of the ASUI Communications Board. Ex-officio members attend the board's meetings but cannot vote on any action taken.

If elected, Freund said she would establish a presidential ad hoc committee to study the idea of separating the communications department from the ASUI.

The change in Idaho's drinking age may be an obstacle for a new ASUI administration, according to Freund.

"The light on the 21 drinking age will be extremely tough. With the threat of losing federal highway funds the state is probably cautious," she said.

Freund feels the main thing she can bring to the office is experience. "I've worked at every level of ASUI," she said.

Anthony "Tony" Hoover
age 24, electrical engineering/computer science, off campus student

Hoover advocates trimming excess out of government

By Holly Ricket

Anthony Hoover, an ASUI presidential candidate, said that a key issue for him is the way the ASUI Communications Board handled the suspension of Argonaut Editor Frank Hill.

The ASUI Senate called for an audit of the Argonaut in late September, and the Communications Board suspended Hill until the preliminary audit report came out in late October.

Hoover said he thinks the senate was right to call for the audit, but he said, "I don't believe student government should have the power to blashm someone's career as it has hurt Frank's."

Hoover said that he thought the reason the board voted unanimously to reinstate Hill was because he had served the board with enthusiasm to appear in court a few days before the report came out.

"I think the legal action taken by Hill forced their hand," Hoover said.

Hoover said that he thinks the ASUI has been "getting involved in too many things" and are trying to "influence things that are not under their control."

"As president, I would be in an administrative-type position, and I would select people to boards that would know the power of their positions. I feel I could direct the ASUI in the right direction by working on making these government more efficient," he said.

Two other important issues facing the UI are student fees and tuition, he said.

"I firmly don't believe in tuition and if I think the student presidents of all the colleges in Idaho got together and worked against it, we could make a strong voice in the state legislature," he said.

Although Hoover is inexperienced in the ASUI senate, he does not think that should be held against him.

"Both of the other candidates are previous senators and have the experience of debating and bickering, but that is not what you need to be a good administrator, which is really what a president is. I have had the experience in administrative-type positions before," he said.

"I feel that I am qualified as an administrator and that's what the position needs — not a politician," Hoover said.
Booze issue on ballot

By Holly Bickett

Students voting in Nov. 14's ASUI elections will be able to express their views on the proposed raising of the legal drinking age.

The ASUI Senate voted to put a referendum on the Nov. 14 ASUI election ballot that will let voting students say what they think about the possibility of changing Idaho's legal drinking age from 18 to 21.

The Idaho Legislature will consider raising the drinking age to comply with federal requirements for highway funds. Congress voted earlier this year to require that states either raise their legal age to 21 or risk losing roadway funding.

ASUI President Tom LeClaire said he thought that it was important that students have direct input on the issue.

"By putting this referendum on the ballot I hope it will bring more students out to vote and will let us know exactly how they feel on this issue," LeClaire said.

After lengthy debate, the ASUI also voted to give $500 from the General Reserve to eight students who will be attending the inaugural Idaho State Inter-collegiate Legislature. This first ISIL session will be held in Boise on the Nov. 17, 18 and 19; various delegates from every college in Idaho will be involved in this new group.

ISIL is similar to the Idaho Legislature in that it incorporates a house of representatives, senate, committee meetings and a governor. The main purpose of ISIL will be to allow the students to develop bills that are concerned not only with higher education but with all aspects of state politics.

These bills will be given directly to Idaho legislators in hopes that the legislators will support the bills and help them on their way to eventually becoming law.

John Farkus, one of the instigators in writing up the original ISIL constitution, said that having a group writing bills that directly concern the views of the students of Idaho will be a great benefit.

"ISIL concerns itself with all statewide issues, and by presenting our bills to the Idaho Legislature there will be a direct link with student views. I feel that this is really needed," Farkus said.

In other business, Jim Rennie, outdoor program manager, presented a slide show showing what his program offers. The show will be available for living groups to view.

Rennie also said that any input UI students would have for Outdoor Programs is appreciated and told the senate that the UI is very lucky to have such a highly developed program.

Financial aid applicants face tougher standards

By Marcay Baker

The UI financial aid office announced that it will raise the academic standards that must be maintained by students receiving financial aid.

Dan Davenport, director of financial aid, said those changes are a result of federal regulations requiring the UI financial aid office to change their policies. Previously the academic standards required of those students receiving aid were much lower than the UI admissions standards.

For example, it would be possible for an undergraduate student with a cumulative GPA of 1.25 to continue to receive aid even though the student had to receive a 1.6 to remain enrolled.

These new policy changes will require a student to maintain at least a minimum GPA, as outlined by admission policies, and also to remain enrolled in the minimum amount of credits to be eligible for financial aid. Students must have the minimum GPA before they should be considered for financial aid.

Davenport said the only major difference between the admissions policy and the financial aid policy now is that the financial aid office does not have a probation period. "If a student is in violation of academic standards, the student is simply cut off from financial aid," he said.

These changes apply to both the undergraduate and graduate programs, as well as the law program. These changes have been approved by all three councils.

The undergraduate policy requires a student to maintain a class load of 12 credits per semester in order to be eligible for financial aid. The minimum GPA required depends on the number of credits students have completed. Students with 32 credits or less must have a minimum GPA of 1.6. Students with 33 to 64 credits must maintain a GPA of 1.8, and students with 65 or more credits must maintain a GPA of 2.0.

In addition, it is UI policy that students are not eligible for grants when they have accumulated 12 credits more than the minimum number required for a baccalaureate degree in his or her particular program. College work study and loans may be awarded to these students, but on a lower priority level.

A graduate student must maintain a grade point average of 3.0 or better to continue to receive financial aid.

"A graduate student who receives financial aid is expected to progress toward a degree at the rate of at least 9 credits completed each semester."
 Fallout shelters: How safe are they?

By Megan Guido

An Oct. 8 Argonaut article entitled, "Same shelters ready in case of fallout," reported that in case of a nuclear attack, UI students, faculty and staff could stay in the UI's 32 fallout shelters.

But how much protection would they provide? "It's not clear to me how useful fallout shelters are," said Malcolm Campbell, associate professor in WSU's Laboratory for Atmospheric Research.

If the Spokane area, a high probability target, were hit by a one-megaton nuclear missile, 200,000 people would be killed outright, according to statistics provided by Physicians for Social Responsibility.

Thousands of victims, according to PSR, would suffer from third-degree burns, skull and lung fractures.

According to the civil defense plan, those people able to travel would flock to Moscow's available shelters.

"I'm sure there would be incredible traffic jams on the highway," Campbell said. "I would take all day to get them out of Spokane."

Those people who did reach Moscow would be faced with problems inside the shelters. Problems such as heat, sanitation, facilities and food would be urgent with so many people housed in basements of buildings.

The shelters in Moscow are not intended for long-term stay. People would stay in them for no longer than a few weeks, according to the Argonaut article.

Bob MacPhearson, a UI safety officer, said in an interview that the Federal Emergency Management Agency requires states to have plans for a nuclear threat and that states require counties and communities to have plans of their own.

Rowland Uhuru, Manager of the Department of Emergency Services for Asotin County under the Federal Emergency Management Agency, said, "Sanitary facilities are our biggest problem.

"The food is getting to be the major long-term problem," Campbell said.

Towne's size of Moscow and Pullman generally have about three days worth of food.

It was reported that in the event of an emergency, the shelters would be stocked with water, crackers and candy.

MacPhearson said in the Oct. 9 article that the government is responsible for financing storage of food.

However, Uhuru said Congress has refused to appropriate funds for food supplies in fallout shelters.

If a nuclear attack destroyed Moscow's power supplies, the shelters would be without heat, although Uhuru said people are told to bring blankets and cots.

Beside the internal problems in the shelters themselves, problems exist outside the shelter.

According to PSR, as survivors emerged from their fallout shelters, they would be faced with the immediate problem of obtaining uncontaminated food and water.

"There's still the problem of what you would eat after the two weeks," Campbell said.

Also, changes in the weather patterns, a reduction in the ozone layer and fallout contamination would cause alterations in the entire planetary ecosystem, according to PSR. Plants and livestock would be killed. Air and soil would also be contaminated by radiation.

"Winds are generally from the southwest in this part," Campbell said. "If winds were from the north, we would receive a major source of fallout from Spokane.

"We would have a 10 to 15 percent chance of heavy fallout," Uhuru said.

When asked if fallout shelters are even a reality, Campbell said, "The really good ones are a reality. There are good ones in Washington D.C., that have equipment to provide fallout-free air."

"Facilities such as these are likely to reduce exposure, but by no means will they provide total protection."

Analysis

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The end justifies the means

After all of the recent campaign activity, Tuesday’s election culminated in a sweeping finish of a rather typical, albeit admittedly historic, election.

Now is the time for the “boy, am I glad to have the political commercials off the tube” syndrome. And the “well, now that it’s over, let’s just hope he keeps his campaign promises” editorials will surface once again.

Ronald Reagan received what amounted to a political mandate to continue his policies for the next four years. A historic 49-state sweep of the Electoral College re-defined the term “landslide.”

The figure seems to indicate an overwhelming pro-Reagan sentiment. Just looking at the Electoral College tabulations without putting the numbers into perspective, however, can tinge sunglasses with rosy shades.

In a number of states, the race was almost razor-close, with Reagan squeezing the electoral votes out from under Walter Mondale — sometimes with a mere 4 percent margin. Nevertheless, the president’s total of 525 electoral votes tops Franklin Roosevelt’s 529 total of 523 votes, making it the biggest Electoral College sweep in history.

Geraldine Ferraro also made history by becoming the first woman to appear on one of the major party’s ballots. Idaho even did some history-making of its own in the southern Idaho House of Representatives contest.

In a dog-fight-dog, mud-slinging dual that began soon after Congressman George Hansen was convicted on four felony counts in April, the incumbent Republican was defeated in his bid for an eighth Congressional term by a margin of 67 votes.

Democratic winner Richard Stallings expressed no surprise at Hansen’s rumblings for a recount. Stallings, in fact, expects a recount to uncover an even-bigger victory margin.

Although polls taken two weeks prior to the election showed Stallings ahead with a 15-point lead, Hansen repeatedly said that the race would be closer than expected.

Most southern Idahoans had few doubts it would be a close and hard-fought race. Predictions be damned, Hansen’s supporters remained staunch despite convictions and prison terms.

It was some election.

Kathy Amidei

ASUI presidents to Argue campaign issues

Just when you thought it was safe to go into the water, the ASUI has proven that all that great campaigning is not gold-ish. The ASUI presidential and senatorial elections still lurk on the horizon, and in keeping with the spirit of national politics, the Argonaut is sponsoring a presidential debate.

On Monday, Nov. 12 at 4 p.m. in the SUB Forum, the ASUI presidential candidates will square off in an all-out toe-to-toe, neck creaking, back straining, winner-take-all battle.

So if you have any questions to pose to presidential hopefuls Chris Berg, Jane Freund or Tony Hoover, be sure and attend Monday’s meeting. And remember to vote on Wednesday, Nov. 14 in the ASUI general elections.

Frank Hill

Opinion
Praise Ron and pass the popcorn please

Strains of Ethel Merman singing God Bless America fill the air. Lights, camera, action. Take two, act two — College Tapes to Ronzo.

Catch the high-budget thriller that's destined to be held over for four more years, four more years...

Starring a cast of thousands and introducing that newest college craze — Ronald Reagan.

Tryouts were tough. The race for leading man was a long one. The guy who won is getting rave: "What a guy," claims Newsweek. "Another George Washington," crow the Argonaut; "That's my poppy," coos Nancy Reagan: "Uniquely able," exclaims the ASUI Senate.

His timing was great, and boy did he know his lines.

As a matter of courtesy the other guy up for the part was allowed to hang around until dress rehearsal. He was never really a threat, but that dame with him that went for the man's role had 'em going there for a minute.

This has been a wrap project from the start. Everyone involved in putting together this blockbuster is holding their tongues and hoping the critics won't be holding their noses. Backers had predicted that opening night audiences would look to the picture. They were right. Shouts of "on" filled the air.

I was lucky enough to be hanging around a theater at Wolfatta U for a special sneak preview. I got students' reactions as they were leaving the theater.

"My name's Susie Sorecity and I'm a general studies major and I think uh, you know like it was so, well I mean be cause, uh I mean I could just uh know I could just like relate to uh, him.

"I liked the part where they blasted them omnimes on the island to kingdom come. Yes sir, that got my blood going," said Fred Dweller, a big man on campus.

"I liked the part where everyone in the theater knelt down and prayed for a happy ending: it's just too bad the floor didn't塌," said Orlo Fawell, part of a new breed on campus known as Yuckies — Young Unstable Christian Know-it-alls.

"Hey men, I haven't been that scared since I ate the mushrooms and ended up at an accordion concert by mistake," mumbled Fern Bhawan. "I thought I was going to be taking in a comedy, so it really hummed me out when I found out they were serious." So there you have a sampling of how this new surprise-filled extravagana is being viewed by the youth on America's campuses.

Faced out to Ethel Merman singing "There's No Business Like Show Business."

The marriage market, you can't Miss it

During the past few decades, it seems college girls have consistently sought and attained one degree more than any other: No, not a B.A. or B.S., but an MRS.

That's right. It's no secret that almost every girl in college wants to get her MRS. before her B.S. I admire the honesty of the girls on matrimonial matters. They are usually quite open to discussion on "tying the knot."

College boys, on the other hand, like to present an image of ind differences or even dislike of marriage. Let me tell you, girls, that nothing could be farther from the truth. In strict con- dence, when among the closest of friends, college guys admit their desire for a wife. It often takes up a large part of their private conversation.

So you're asking, "If all college girls and guys want to get married, why aren't they?"

Because guys and gals have trouble finding somebody to fit their personal shopping list of qualities. I believe that looking for a husband or wife like this would look for a new car is wrong, but nonetheless, it is the prevalent and popular path in selecting a spouse. I don't know what might be on a col- lege girl's list other than "red-blooded male," but for the fellows, I can draw from my own list as well as from friends who have confused in me. 1. I have never met a man who said, "I want to marry a feminist."

2. Many guys, whether Christian or heathen, say they want to marry a "nice Christian girl." However, that's not the type of girl they date until considering marriage.

3. The ability to cook and serve a good roast beef and mashed potato dinner usually ranks in the top three.

4. Financially strapped students, such as myself, hold the philosophy that a good wife should be able to apper the finer things in life and do without them.

There are other qualities that college fellows seek which are best represented in their "dream girl." Most will say their dream gal is Cheryi Taos or Suzanne because she is one in actuality most guys prefer a non-cover girl. My news editor, Gary Lundgren, goes for the Gentile Fermen type. One friend in great sincerity told me he wanted a wife as smart as Edith Bunker and as loyal as Lassie. (He was a liberal Democrat.)

As for me, there is a very specific girl on my list: Jeane Cleaver from my favorite television show "Leave It to Beaver." Yes, I've had a crush on Mrs. Cleaver for years. Some are looking for Mrs. Right, but I'm looking for Mrs. Cleaver. What a gal!

In reference to last week's column, don't forget to go to church this weekend.

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ARGONAUT, Friday, November 9, 1984
What did you think of the election?

Norm Schoen
Senior/architecture

"I was really pleased. I voted for Reagan, and I voted for McClure and Craig.... I was surprised with Hansen's apparent loss. Well, I was hoping that he would lose, but I was surprised that it was that close."

Shannon Turbak
Senior/elementary education

"I was kind of disappointed. I'm an ed major, and Mondale is very supportive of education."
Letters

**Berg:** Capable hands set to handle ASUI presidency

**Editor:**

Chris Berg is a candidate for the position of ASUI president. Chris has been a part of ASUI and is known for his passion and commitment to the organization. His experience and leadership will be beneficial for the ASUI's future.

**Columnist squawks about Arg goof**

**Editor:**

One small but important correction to the guest column in Nov. 6’s paper: one of the organizations responsible for progress is Women Against Violence Against Women, not Women Against Women, as was printed.

**Kathleen Van Zandt**

**Freund:** Good guardian to oversee your dollars

**Editor:**

As the leader of the Senate Finance Committee, Jane Freund has been instrumental in ensuring the financial stability of the ASUI. Her dedication to the organization is evident in her tireless efforts to balance the budget and make informed decisions that benefit all students.

**Spikers’ support urged, necessary**

**Editor:**

Life is wonderful — especially the lives of winners. It’s exciting and should be shared with all who are victorious. The students of the UI are lucky. They have a winning team. The UI Vandal volleyball team is our winning team, and we need to support them.

On Friday Nov. 9 our spikers will play the Portland State University Vikings in the Memorial Gym at 7:30 p.m. This is the most important game of the season. You see, Portland is the only team in the Mountain West Athletic Conference to defeat our Vandals and we won’t let that happen again. This Vandal victory could assure a championship playoff at home. It’s up to the UI student body to put the lady Vandals on top. Please attend.

John Tiefenbacher

**Half the world is hungry for your experience.**

As a Peace Corps volunteer, you could help people in developing countries obtain the skills they need to grow their own food.

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**FACULTY AND STAFF REMINDER**

**AMERICAN CAPITAL MUTUAL FUND T.S.A. PRESENTATION**

Don’t forget to attend one of the presentations on Tuesday, November 13 in the SUB, S.W. Ballroom to find out how a “T.S.A.” can benefit you. These payroll deductions have an immediate effect in reducing the amount of income tax withheld on your paycheck. Whether you’re current T.S.A. is with the state endorsed Idaho Benefits Association or some other life insurance sponsored program, you owe it to yourself to compare it to a T.S.A. with America’s “Top performing mutual fund family” as rated by Forbes Magazine, August 1983.

Presentation at 12:00, 3:00 and 7:30 pm (45 minute sessions)

Please R.S.V.P. for the free lunch session.

(509) 747-8881 collect.

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Letters

Of parking lots and traffic jams

Editor:

To the honorable members of the UI Traffic Committee:
The parking situation at the UI is inexorable and inefficient. It may also be illegal under the U.S. Federal Trade Commission's interpretation of marketing practices and deception.

I shall propose an efficient and equitable solution both for the present and the future. First, however, one should be aware of the costs in opportunity cost, frustration and annoyance the present system imposes on students, staff and faculty members. The present arrangement is actually a "hunting license" with none of the utility associated with a normal "hunting license." It creates great dissatisfaction and anger, a consequence which does not enhance the image of the university nor the administration. The latter appears to have the sort of privilege and accommodation which prevailed in the feudal system. Students, staff and faculty members all incur opportunity costs which may be as high or higher than those of some administrators.

As economists, we know that a scarce resource such as parking at the UI must have some means of allocation which meets the criteria of efficiency and equity. Auctioning off parking spaces in each lot to those willing to pay the price would assure that those willing to pay would have a parking space in a particular lot at any time. (Obviously the present administered price indicates the price is too low in certain lots.) Granted, the obvious market solution may offer some as they may consider it inequitable or unfair. The solution to this problem, however, is to grant vouchers for buying a parking permit. All staff, students, faculty members and administrators who want a particular parking lot would receive a voucher.

For example, 800 of those people wanted A with 200 parking spaces, a market in vouchers would be allowed where those seeking a space would buy the vouchers from those willing to sell their voucher voluntarily. The final auction of parking spaces in this case would require four vouchers plus the price established by the bidders.

The equity of this system would be that those giving up their access to a parking permit would be compensated for foregoing that option. Undoubtedly there would be different prices depending upon the location and people's preferences.

Another virtue of this system would be the generation of rental prices which could be used to determine the economic feasibility of providing more parking.

Further advantages may well be the development of alternative transportation to and from campus by entrepreneurial spirits.

It is with the intent of using economic incentives to improve the well-being and good will of the university community that these suggestions are made.

Catherine Hoffsann
UI economics professor

LeClaire seeks ASUI lobbyist

Editor:

During the ASUI campaign, the fact that several appointed ASUI positions are open seems to be forgotten. Positions that I need to appoint include two student union board members, three activity board members and the ASUI lobbyist.

Of these, the most important position is the ASUI lobbyist. The ASUI lobbyist has grown to be the most respected voice for student concerns in the state of Idaho, in my opinion. The person must be a full-time UI student this semester and must reside in Boise next semester during the legislative session.

The ASUI lobbyist has three very important functions. He/she is a watchdog of the students, notifying student leaders in Moscow of important legislation being considered in Boise. The lobbyist is an information source for legislators. Also, the lobbyist is the spokesperson for the ASUI concerns before legislative committees.

Experience as a page or intern in the Idaho state legislature can be helpful, but it is not necessary for applicants. Internship credit can be arranged.

The deadline for accepting applications for all of these ASUI positions is today at 5 p.m.

Tom LeClaire
ASUI President

Spikers thank loyal fans

Editor:

The Vandal volleyball team would like to thank the UI students and faculty, Gambino's, SNABB, all those who volunteered to work our matches and especially Shoup Hall for your loyal support. You all have helped make this season a very special one for each of us.

We would like to thank our host fans for playing two exciting matches. We face league-leading Portland State Friday night and intrastate rival Boise State Saturday night; both matches are scheduled for 7:30 p.m.

This will be our last weekend for conference play. We will determine if Portland State or the University of Idaho will host the four-team Mountain West Athletic Conference playoffs November 16-17.

Please come out and cheer us on to victory over PSU and BSU! It will be a great weekend of volleyball as we battle for first place in the MWAC.

See you all in Memorial Gym tonight and Saturday for two fun-action-packed evenings!

Pam Bradecki

The Contest:

Domino's Pizza will award free pizza to the group purchasing the most pizzas during November 1-15, 1984 and running through November 17, 1984.

The Rules:

1. Domino's Pizza will keep a record of how many boxes of pizza each group of five or more orders. The group with the most orders will be the winner.

2. Orders can be placed at Domino's Pizza on Mesa, 235 S. West, 883-1555.

3. Each box ordered (minimum two orders) includes a coupon for a free pizza to be redeemed at Domino's Pizza. This offer is good through December 15, 1984.

The Contest:

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235 S. West
Pullman, WA
883-1555
235 S. West
Moscow, ID

The Contest:

Fast, Free Delivery

332-8222
235 S. West
Pullman, WA
883-1555
235 S. West
Moscow, ID

The Contest:

Not so long ago, in a galaxy not so far away, America's #1 pizza delivery company made students an offer:

"If you encourage orders more pizzas than competing groups, you'll win a free pizza party!"

It's easy to play. Call your nearest Domino's Pizza store for details.
Election brings 'Seeing Red' to Micro

By Dewayne King

Did you know that Communists are lying, dirty, shrewd, Godless, murderous, rats involved in criminal conspiracy? According to Herbert Philbrick, a professional anti-communist witness for many trials, that is exactly what they were in the 1950s.

But from the 1983 film Seeing Red, directed by James Klein and Jules Reichert, one can easily see that the Senate Un-American Activities Committee chaired by Sen. Joe McCarthy ignored many of the activities the American Communist party pursued.

Seeing Red, a documentary about the individuals who led the Communist party in the 1930s, will be shown at Micro Cinema Sunday through Nov. 14 at 7 and 9:30 p.m.

Micro owner Bob Suto said that he brought the movie to Palouse because, after all the discussion in this election year about relations with communist countries, the public needed something different. Suto said he was surprised to learn the traditional theory of Communists during the Depression was not historically accurate.

Through interviews with several former party members the viewer finds many communist activities were not subversive. These people discovered flaws in a system which was not working and decided they would devote their lives to communist ideology in order to improve life for everyone.

At its height, the Communist party consisted of more than one million members, many of them working to eliminate segregation and discrimination and others helping to organize unions in an attempt to get the unemployed jobs. People, hungry and confused, thought that they may find an answer with the Communists.

As Bill Bailey, one of the party members, stated, "There wasn't a day went by some Communist in some neighborhood wasn't leading a delegation of twenty-five people down to the Welfare Board or some other board." Showing their "call" to help the poverty stricken.

One of the most dramatic events of the film came with the announcement in 1956 of the iron-fist policies of Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union. Most party members were shocked.

They had believed in the Communist doctrine, and thought that it was working in Russia. As Marge Frantz recalls, "In the 30's everybody knew someone that went to the Soviet Union, You'd hear about no racial discrimination, no unemployment, a kind of egalitarian society unlike anything we had here. We were loyal to the Soviet Union and still loyal Americans. We felt we were interested in the best, concerned about the interests of the American people. We believed in the American dream."

Maybe even more shocking to the audience was that Communists opposed fascism. In 1936 when Franco attempted to take over Spain with the help of Nazi Germany, they were not interested.

See MOVIE page 12
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Ficks
Audian (Pullman) — A Soldier's Story (PG), 7:15 and 9:15 p.m.
Cordeva (Pullman) — Amadeus (PG), 7:30 p.m.
CUB (Pullman) — Carmen (8), 7 and 9:30 p.m. Friday, The Creature, 7 & 9:30 p.m. Saturday, The Black Stallion Returns, 1 and 3:30 p.m.
Kenworthy — Country (PG), 7:15 and 9:30 p.m.
Nico Moviehouse — Super Cane Alley (PG), 7 and 9:30 p.m. through Saturday. Seeing Red, 7 and 9:30 p.m. Sunday through Wednesday.
Ruant — The Bear (PG), 7 and 9:15 p.m.
Old Post Office Theater — Ghost Busters (PG), 7 and 9 p.m.
SUB — Flims — Footloose, Borah Theater, 6:30, 8:45 and 11 p.m.
University 4 — No Small Affair (R), 5, 7 and 9 p.m. — The Terminator (R), 5:15, 7:15 and 9:15 p.m. — Oh God! You Devil! (PG), 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. — Teachers (PG-13) 4:45 and 9:30 p.m. — The Razor’s Edge (PG-13): 7 p.m.
Night Music
The Capricorn — Sidel Brothers, Tuesday through Saturday.
Garden Lounge — Progressive Jazz Music, Wednesday.
No Name Tavern — The Syntheses, Friday and Saturday, 9 p.m.
Rothschilders — Dirty Joy, top 40 and rock and roll, Tuesday through Saturday, 9 p.m.
Scoreboard Lounge — The Clock, Tuesday through Saturday, 9 p.m.

Hang-up
SUB Gallery — Jennifer Stabler-Holland is displaying her watercolors through Nov. 6.
Shopped and Spaced — The exhibit features the work of printmaker Susan Boyne, a native of Denmark. The show is at the Compton Union Building at WSU and will be viewed Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., through Nov. 16.

Things of Interest
Music Concert — Composer Barney Childs and clarinetist Phillip Rehfeldt, perform at WSU Nov. 9 at 7:30 p.m. in Bryan Hall Room 305. It is free and open to the public.
Ninth Holiday Arts and Crafts Fair — Artists from all over the Palouse participate in this year's event, in the WSU Performing Arts Colisseum.
Play — Frankenstein is presented by the WSU Theater Department Nov. 8-10 in the R. E. Jones Theater in Daggy Hall. Curtain time is 7:30 p.m.

Acoustic Music — The Robin Flower Band performs Nov. 14 at 8:30 p.m. in the UI SUB Ballroom. Tickets are $5 in advance and $6 at the door.
Rectal Hall Idaho Series — The UI School of Music takes its audience on an 80-minute trip around the world by piano, Nov. 11 at 8 p.m. and Nov. 13 in the Music Building Recital Hall.

Futuristics
Musical — The Moscow Community Theater and the Kiwanis Club of Moscow bring The Sound of Music to the Moscow High School Auditorium, 15:17 at 7:30 p.m. and Nov. 18, at 2 p.m.

Sculptor speaks on star works
Charles Ronn, a sculptor who says that a combination of art and science could remind viewers of their connections to the universe, will present his works Nov. 13 at WSU's Fine Arts Auditorium.

The 7:30 a.m. program is open to the public without charge. Ronn will discuss his series of star maps, Solar Convergence/Solar Burn and the Star Axis project in the New Mexico desert.

For six months of every year, Ronn lives in New York City and creates public sculptures made of large-scale acrylic prisms. One such sculpture in the Spectrum building in Denver is made of 16 specially constructed prisms, each 14 feet long, six feet wide and eight feet long, mounted in the skylight 135 feet above the lobby. Large rainbows, scenes as tall as 12 stories, are projected down the walls of the courtyard.

The remainder of the year, Ronn lives and works 100 miles east of Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he is building an earthy/sky sculpture called "Star Axis." At its largest, Star Axis is a fifth of a mile across, with a stainless steel tunnel 11 stories high. The tunnel and its prisms exactly parallel the Earth's axis to frame the 26,000 year cycle of Polaris. By moving up a dated staircase within the tunnel, viewers will see both the past and future history of the Earth and alignment to the stars.

Classifieds
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17. MOSCOW
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Artists differ in water-color show

By Kurt Meyer
The Prichard Gallery currently features a two-woman show of watercolors by Potlatch artist Suzanne Lamon and assemblages and watercolors by Seattle artist Joy Broom. The two artists have diverged approaches to their work. Perhaps they share a common ground in the watercolor medium, but from there they split. Lamon's paintings are comprised of three series and two very large (for the medium) pieces. While watercolor is most often applied rather transparently, Lamon instead seems to strive toward an opacity in her painting. The work is flat, but rather than causing it to be oversimplified, it makes the subject matter honest and straightforward. The old adage of art requiring technique and content becomes less rigid in Lamon's painting; she seems to tip the scale more toward the content side than the technique side without causing the entirety of the pieces to suffer. This is not to say that the technique is not there, for it certainly is. Yet the interest lies more in what Lamon is communicating than how she executes it. Her snow series is almost sentimental in its representation, but this should not get in the way of appreciation. The images are often fleeting. Lamon's flat painting style is most effective in See DUO-SHOW, page 12

"Der Geist," by Joy Broom (1983) made from latex enamel, rocks, matchsticks styrofoam and plywood. (Photo by Penny Jerome)

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Terrence Farrell
classical guitarist
Since his debut in 1976, Terrence Farrell is fast becoming one of the world's most sought-after classical guitarists. He has developed a mastery of the art that has brought significant recognition; notable awards in competitions at the University of Washington, Palm Springs Opera Guild and the famed Monterey Jazz Festival. His vibrant musicianship has earned him European and Asian premieres and a command performance for former President Ford.

Thursday, November 15, 1984 8:00 P.M.
G of I Administration Auditorium
Tickets: $4.00, $5.00, $6.00
Tickets Available at Coliseum Box Office, Process Inc. (WSU C.B.S.) / G of I S.O.B. Information Desk
Movie

(From page 9)

Germany, more than 40,000 communists did anything possible to go to Spain and fight against Franco's cause. When Germany invaded eastern Europe, Russians asked the West to help intervene. As a result of no response from the West, the USSR signed a non-aggression pact with Germany.

Not only was Seeing Red a documentary, but it was also entertaining. It included appearances by President Reagan and then-Vice President Richard Nixon, and it even included some humor. However the heart of the film came from those being interviewed. They showed real people with a true American Cause, until it was shattered by Stalin, and several "patriotic Americans."

What was brought out least in the film was the damage done by those who considered themselves red-blooded Americans. As stated by Richard Nixon, "A lot of people say Com- munists are a bunch of rats. Why don't we go out and shoot them? Well, I agree that the Com- munists are rats. But on the other hand, remember this: when you go out to shoot rats you've got to shoot straight."

Unfortunately, too many Americans didn't shoot straight.

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Dou show

(From page 11)

these works — they are simple and about simple things like "gawwah, wasn’t that a winter?"

Here also is where the content/technique scale seems most balanced. Whiles in watercolor are very difficult to pull off acceptably, but Lamon does it fortessly by pulling in appropriate colors in relation to the picture plane’s ground. Snowblind is especially interesting because of all the above-mentioned qualities that it embodies.

Maus is much like the snow series in its directness, yet the immensity of its size and the subdued blending of colors and the humor of it, add up to a rather unusual piece.

The Mr. E’s Laundry series is sometimes enigmatic in that the teaching articles he had done the clothesline are either too personal for access in what they represent for Lamon or are completely unidentifiable. Both Love and Seiko Charmer are closer enough, yet His Green Gloves and His are somewhat perplexing. From a composi- tional standpoint, however, they are generally very successful, particularly Self.

Joy Broom’s assemblages bring to mind the crafty sort of things that kids are made to do at summer camp, but it is only the media that prompt such an image. From there, it vanishes and the images resulting in her finished pieces is anything but kid stuff.

They’re downright eerie. Us- ing materials such as pebbles bound and formed in epoxy, matchsticks stuck in styrofoam, driftwood, buttons, beans and macaroni, the pieces carry a primitive attitude. They are, in addition, sophisticated images bordering on the brutal and existential.

Human faces are common to each assemblage and are often formed by painful-looking pro- trusions — as if to say, you can not get too close to me, par- ticularly with Das Gebet and Das Blau.

Other common themes lie with ants and swords. One can only speculate as to what these sym- boms represent, if anything at all, but in some of the pieces done- menting seem to matter more. Texture, rich colors and shapes hold enough interest for the viewer.

Broom’s watercolors, unlike Lamon’s, have their limits Tecnology, the nonpresentational, aside from the cross as a symbol in two of the pieces. Like Lamon, Broom’s application of the paint is dense and opaque. Each, ex- cluding Das Golden Kloster, has a sparse object floating on a dark ground; Das Weinige Kneus and Das Rote Hobel are generically bordered by a thick coating of sorts, while the Unfit- ted piece is bordered by an intricate hatched pattern. Das Golden Kloster seems to be a synthesis of the three.

One cannot help be frustrated and excluded when an artist titles his or her work in a language foreign to his own and does not translate. This is unnecessary alienation between art- ist and viewer, especially with work like Broom’s. Nevertheless, it is fortunate that she can be laudted only on that account.

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Bowie rates high on list

The writers of Fresh Vinyl are volunteer DJs who are students who work at WSU's student-run radio station. KWSU, FM 88.3.

David Bowie, Tonye, EMI America Records

Victor E (9 a.m. to noon, Wednesdays): "Simply the best Bowie (at least today). You'll love the pseudo-big-band sound of his newest efforts. The complete entertainer does it again! Best cuts: Blue Jean, Dancing With the Big Boys and the splendid reggae of Don't Look Down."

David Nelson (noon to 3 p.m., Thursdays): "Tonye seems targeted for a cross blend of Let's Dance and Young Americans fans. Ranging from lush orchestration to four piece pop, it is an LP easily digested. The only real surprise is a foray into reggae. Not the unique enigmatic Bowie stretching popular boundaries, but a self assured work flexing Bowie's current marketable taste and attitudes."

Veronica Voss (6 to 10 p.m., Wednesdays): "Hmmm. Why don't some people die? Side one really drags. But I guess if you're a Bowie fan, you'll like him no matter what he does. He just never thrilled me, and I guess he never will. Where's this 'supposed' rock and roll beat coming from anyway?"

Fresh Vinyl

Billy Bragg, Life's a Riot with Spy vs. Spy, Utility/Chrysalis Records

Victor E: "Here are good tracks of honest, biting minimalist rock with an electro-folk flare. Billy Bragg is talented; his music is enjoyable. This deserves a long, hard listen. Best cuts: The Milkman of Human Kindness and A New England."

David Nelson: "An energetic, honest album sparse in instrumentation but brimming with humor and insight into basic human relationships. Protest in the form of a single guitar and vocal track demands an awareness of affection, prejudice, spathy and loneliness. A refreshing work, both in its energy and simplicity."

Veronica Voss: "Is this a Simon and 'Garfioold' rip-off or what? A 1984 Paul Simon — oh my goodness."

KUOW DJ Picks

Bob Wills and His Texas Playboys, The Tiffany Transcriptions, Volume Two

Kaleidoscope Records

"Classic western swing ala Texas, circa 1947. Bob Wills was the pioneer who blended swing, jazz, bluegrass and honky tonk to create a uniquely American music form which has influence every traditional country artist from Merle Haggard to Commander Cody. A must for the collector. Best cuts: Ida Red, Steel Guitar Rag and Take Me Back to Tulsa." — Victor E

Flipper, Suffered for Their Music, New It's Your Turn, Subterraneas Records

"Teehee, Teehee, I'm so happy to hear from Flipper again. What fun. It will make any jerk smile. This is great. So much more exciting than those other two. Fab cuts: Survivors of the Plague, Talk Cheap and The Lights The Sound The Rhythm The Noise. Buy this, or die."

Veronica Voss

Jazz Band to perform

Washington State University jazz groups perform Nov. 15 at 8 p.m. at WSU's Kimbrough Concert Hall.

Sedled for the program are the WSU Jazz Band, the WSU Jazz Sextet, and the WSU Big Band II.

The concert is open to the public without charge.

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Feminist band to play in SUB

The Robin Flower Band, performer of original and traditional feminist themes, presents a concert in the SUB Ballroom Nov. 14 at 8 p.m. Robin Flower, lead artist, plays a variety of instruments. She plays the mandolin and the rock and acoustic guitar. She also writes original instrumental and issue-oriented songs.

After playing in an all-female Latin rock band, Be Be K’Roche, and an all-female jazz band, Babo Yoga, Flower recorded her first solo album More than Friends. Her latest album, First dibs contains fiddle tunes with a fast beat, parallels between South and Central American tourists and terrorists, songs about love and oppression in a straightforward type manner and real blue grass and country tunes.

First Dibs has also been on the Billboard’s recommended LP list, put together for the purpose of rating and recommending records to the consumers. This album incorporates instruments like the guitar, electric bass, drums, percussion, banjo and the violin.

Other albums include Green Sneakers, More Than Friends, Oregon, Mountains and Debutsante. Tickets are $5 in advance and $6 at the door. Limited reserve seats are available for $7 at Bookpeople and Guitar’s Friend in Moscow, the Old Mule and the Debutsante at Combine Mall in Pullman, and the UI and WSU Women’s Centers.

Tickets may also be purchased by sending $5 per ticket or $7 for reserved seats and a self-addressed, stamped envelope to More Music for Moscow Women’s Center, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843.

Spurs meet at WSU projects at the convention,” said UI Spurs President Becky Robideaux. Projects the group has already accomplished are sending sorority rushers into the Theophilus Tower at the beginning of the semester and ushering at football games, Robideaux said.

“We have discussed donating blood, helping with the blood drive, donating money to the Jim Borens Scholarship Fund, she said.
Idaho Spud Bowl up for grabs

The battle for "King Spud" begins this weekend as the Idaho State Bengal travel to the panhandle to battle the UI Vandals Saturday afternoon in the ASU Kiddie Dome.

The contest is the first of two for the "mythical" Idaho State Championship. Although Idaho State is leading the week's ballgame in Boise between the Vandals and the Broncos of Boise State.

"If you're a student, this is for bragging rights for a year," Vandal Head Coach Dennis Erickson said. "We need a boisterous crowd. We need that home field advantage, and that's the crowd."

Idaho State, 5-4 overall and 4-1 in conference, is tied with Boise State and Montana State for first in the Big Sky Conference. The Bengals have wins over Montana, Montana State, Northern Arizona and Weber State. Their only setback is a last-second loss to Boise.

Pulling the trigger for the Bengal offense is junior Vann Harris. Harris is currently the Big Sky total offense leader, averaging nearly 300 yards a game. Although hitting 52 percent of his passes, the Bengal signal caller has been intercepted 21 times.

"He's in the same mold as their last couple quarterbacks," Erickson said. Last year's quarterback was Paul Peterson and 1982's quarterback was Mike Machurek, now of the NFL's Detroit Lions. Harris has already surpassed Machurek's single season passing yards, 2,972 to 2,752 and single season total offense 2,751 to 2,645.

Harris has passed for more than 300 yards six times and currently holds the Big Sky single game passing mark with 418 yards in their loss to Eastern Washington.

The Bengals have blunted the run with their pass attack this season. "They take advantage of the pass with their running," Erickson said. Idaho State has been averaging over 100 yards a game on the ground to accompany their 340 average through the air way.

Leading the Bengal ground forces is sophomore powerback Merrill Hoge. Hoge carries a 4.3 average in rush with seven touchdowns this season. His 741 yards rushing only trails conference leader Jon Francis of Boise State's 920 yards.

Noseguard Steve Anderson and lineman Bob Otto, both Big Sky first teamers last year, team with sophomore linebacker Ron Manu to make the Bengals strong against the rush. Manu leads ISU with 109 total tackles and tackles for losses with 10.

The Bengal secondary is full of ball-thieves led by head coach Jim Koetter's son Brent and cornerback Walter Johnson. Each of the two have swiped nine passes in as many games.

The ISU defense has four safeties this year, which ties the NCAA Div. IAA record. The last two meetings between the two Idaho schools have been played in Pocatello's Mini-Dome. Idaho won the '82 contest 20-17, and last year the Vandals fell to the Bengals, 41-3. Although riding a two game win streak, the Vandals will be forced to play without the services of running back Steve Jackson and wide receiver Kevin Juma. Jackson injured his knee and Juma suffered a broken foot this week.

Greg Kilmer
Vandals-Vikings fight for MWAC crown

By Frank Hill
It's "put up or shut up" time for the UI volleyball team this weekend.

The Vandals, who have been guaranteed a berth in the Mountain West Athletic Conference post-season playoffs by virtue of their 11-1 record, play the two teams that have given them the most headaches this season - Portland State University and Boise State University.

The Vandals take on the first-place Portland State Vikings at 7:30 p.m. tonight in the Memorial Gym. On Saturday, the Boise State Broncos invade the Memorial Gym for another 7:30 p.m. encounter. And just as all schedule-makers would like to see happen, both contests could decide where the MWAC post-season volleyball playoffs will be held and which teams will make the playoffs.

The UI, who has already clinched at least second place in the MWAC, will be in the post-MWAC volleyball tournament. The tournament, which will be held at the home of the first place finisher, will consist of the top four teams in the league.

The Vandals have a chance to host the tournament, but they must defeat PSU and BSU and hope for a little luck.

"Oh, God, are we excited," said UI Head Volleyball Coach Pam Bradetic. "We've worked very hard. Our goal before the season was to challenge for the championship, and now we've got our chance."

And a chance is all the second-place Vandals are asking for when they battle the unbeaten PSU Vikings tonight.

Entering tonight's contest, the Vikings are 12-0 in league and 24-3 overall. The Vandals are meanwhile 11-1 in the MWAC and 24-12 overall.

If the UI does beat PSU and both teams win their matchups on Saturday, the Vandals and Vikings will end the season with identical (13-1) records.

This will force the league to decide which school will host the MWAC volleyball tournament. The formula employed by the league, in such cases gives the Vikings a decided advantage over the Vandals.

After taking into account the head-to-head competition between the two schools (one win apiece) and the match records against the remaining MWAC teams in descending order (13-1 apiece), the next determinant is game records against MWAC teams in descending order.

In this category, PSU has a decided advantage.

Entering this weekend's dogfight, PSU has won 36 of 43 games for a .837 percentage. Meanwhile the UI has captured 34 of 45 games for a .756 percentage.

Yet despite the poor odds, Bradetic is treating tonight's game as if it meant more than which school would host the MWAC volleyball tournament.

"Portland State is an excellent all-around team," Bradetic said. "We have more depth and experience on the bench. Overall we match-up pretty well against them."

Despite the relative equity in abilities, the Vandals were tripped by Vikings in Portland earlier in the season, 15-11, 8-15, 15-9. The loss to the Vikes was the Vandals' only conference defeat this season.

In the three-year history of the MWAC, the Vandals are 0-7 versus the Vikings.

"We cannot allow them to get into their rhythm," Bradetic said. "We need to play better defense than we did last time and control Lynelle Johnson.

Johnson, an all-American Division II player last year, is "an excellent all-around performer," Bradetic said. "She is one of the top two players in the conference."

But though the first-place Vikings would seem to be a difficult opponent, the BSU Broncos could prove to be just as tough. BSU comes into the UI match with everything to gain and everything to lose - namely a berth in the MWAC playoffs.

Boise State is currently in fourth place in the league owning a 6-6 conference mark and an 18-18 record overall. Since only the top four teams in the MWAC make the playoffs, the Broncos position is precarious.

Game, set and match

UI junior Robin Jordan throws up her hands in celebration following the UI's recent victory over the UI's recent victory over the University of Idaho State University Bobcats in the Memorial Montana State University Bobcats. (Photo by Scott Spiker)

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So was learning how to fly a helicopter. It takes a lot more skill than an airplane. If you think college is demanding, flight school is even tougher. It's not only academically demanding, it's really mentally demanding as well as physically. In Germany, I'll have a chance to use some of the leadership and management techniques I learned in ROTC. It's going to be a real challenge having command responsibilities.

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Horse tourney set up by IM

On Nov. 13 the Intramural and Campus Recreation Department is sponsoring a H.O.R.S.E. challenge tourney starting at 7 p.m. in the PEB small gym.

University students, faculty and staff will be able to challenge men and women from both UI varsity basketball teams. Representing the men's team will be Steve Adams, Chris Carey, Frank Garza, Steve Ledezma, Teddy Noel and Uli Spears. Representing the women will be Ayn Nichols, Krista Dunn and Kristen Browitt.

You will be able to challenge any player, but if you lose you will not be able to re-challenge that player. Games will be limited to 15 minutes, with the winning players receiving a T-shirt and a picture taken with the player.

For more information contact the IM office at Memorial Gym.

Mr. Kick and Mr. Quick win awards

During last week's football game, Idaho fans were able to cast votes for their favorite "Player of the Game." What happened is that they didn't nominate one player; they nominated two instead.

Kuecker Tim McMongile and receiver Eric Yarber were the recipients of the award. Tight end Scott Auer and quarterback Jack Scott Linehan were also in contention for the award. But by a coincidence Yarber and McMongile tied and are being placed on the award as co-

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Gibbons tabbed tops in MWAC

UI senior volleyball hitter Kelly Gibbons was named the Mountain West Athletic Conference's co-player of the week for her performances against three league teams. Gibbons shared the award with Portland State University's junior setter Theresa Huittins. Gibbons recorded a .323 hitting percentage based on 27 kills and six errors out of 65 attempts. Prior to her award winning effort against MWAC foes Eastern Washington University, Montana State University and the University of Montana, Gibbons had been killing at a .299 percentage clip.

Gibbons' other statistics included seven assists, three aces, eight pointed blocks and 20 digs in three matches.

Blues end year this weekend

The UI Blue Mountain Rugby Club will host teams from the University of Washington and St. Martins College this weekend. There will be the final matches for the UI rugby season.

On Saturday, the UI will host the UW at 11 a.m. on the UI intramural fields.

State will play St. Martins immediately after the UI match. On Sunday, the UI will play St. Martins, while WSU will take on cross-state rival UW. Sunday's matches will be played at Farm Way Field in Pullman, Wash. The matches begin at 11 a.m.

The Blues enter this weekend's games following a 24-0 thumping of Gonzaga University.

Intramural corner

Wrestling (men) — This event has been rescheduled to Dec. 3-5 with entries opening Nov. 21. All entries are due on Nov. 26.
Swim Meet (women) — The meet has been rescheduled to Nov. 28 from Dec. 8. Entries will open on Nov. 13 and are due Nov. 20.
Swim Meet (men) — This meet is scheduled for Dec. 8.
Ultimate Frisbee Playoffs — Playoffs begin on Monday and all teams will make the playoffs.

Volleyball Playoffs (men) — Playoffs begin on Monday with all teams being bracketed by their win/loss record.

H.O.R.S.E. Challenge — Horse challenge entries are due by Nov. 12. Sign up in the IM office to participate against the men and women's basketball players.

Better late than never!
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STINKER STATIONS
1044 Pullman Rd.
Both teams entering this week's action after competing in last weekend's season opening Idaho relay.

The Vandal men secured a first place victory in the relay, while the women placed third in the same event.

For the Vandal men, the 200-yard freestyle team of Ross Andrus, Chad Brey, Eric Moss and John David set a school record time of 1:29.84, breaking the old school mark of 1:30.05 set last season. The Vandal's 20th win marked the highest win total the UI spikers have accumulated in a season since founding of the Mountain West Athletic Conference in 1982. Last season, the UI achieved a 25-17 overall mark.

The Cougars fell victim to the 19-5, 15-10, 16-14. "Overall we out-dug, out-blocked and out-hit them," said UI Head Volleyball Coach Pam Bradetich. "Our passing wasn't consistent, and I wasn't satisfied. We didn't play as well as we had hoped."

The non-conference victory gives the Vandal a 24-12 overall record. Meanwhile WSU's loss, the Coug's eighth consecutive defeat, drops its record to 7-32-1. The win for the UI, although sloppy, was also quite costly.

Starting senior middle blocker Jenny Frazier sprained her ankle in the second game and could be out for this weekend's important matches against Portland State University and Boise State University.

"Jenny's questionable," Bradetich said of her chances of seeing action this weekend.

Junior Janine Poold filled in for the injured Vandal and "played real well," Bradetich said. On the evening, Poold recorded six kills and two blocks.

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Dead Cougars: WSU spiked by UI

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HARRIERS bound for finals

UI women cross country runners Pam Paudler and Janet Beaudry will compete this Saturday at the NCAA District Championship 5,000 meter race, to be held at Wasatch State Park Golf Course in Heber City, Utah. Paudler and Beaudry finished second and third, respectively, at the Mountain West Athletic Conference Championships held two weeks ago at Heber City.

Paudler, a sophomore from Bellevue, Wash., completed the 10,000-meter race in 1:34:16 while Beaudry, a junior from Milwaukee, Ore., clocked in at 1:36:29.

The men's cross country team will also travel to Heber City to compete in the combined District VII/Big Sky Conference Championships held on a 10,000-meter course.

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OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
OPTOMETRY
PHYSICAL THERAPY

Pacific University will have a representative in the Ee-da-ho Room at 3:00 on Tuesday, Nov. 13

Individual appointments may be scheduled with Wanda in Career Planning & Placement, 885-6121.

---

ASUI ELECTIONS

DON'T FORGET TO VOTE!

ASUI Elections are Wednesday, Nov. 14

Have a say in where your money goes!

VOTE!
Meal money

UI students asked to give thanks by fasting

As Thanksgiving approaches, Laurie Fox, Lutheran lay minister, challenges UI students to "put their gratitude into perspective and actually see it work," by participating in the "Fast for a World Harvest" sponsored by the UI Campus Christian Center and the Hunger Action Committee on Nov. 15.

"The fast and the worship service are times near Thanksgiving when people are ready to count their blessings," Fox said. "We are simply encouraging people to share their gifts and then come together in the form of public worship to witness their faith and actively participate in the world community."

Students in living groups around campus have been asked to fast for one or more meals on Nov. 15 and give the money saved to OXFAM-America — an international relief organization. At 5:30 p.m. that day, a non-denominational worship service will be held for all fasters at St. Augustine Cathedral. The worship, a contemporary service featuring interpretive, liturgical dance and music especially composed for the fast, will have two primary focuses," Fox said.

One point is that all people are part of one body. "We are not just first, second and third world, and we are responsible for what happens to our brothers in other parts of the world.

Another focus will be on the idea of the Good Samaritan. In the Bible, when the Good Samaritan found the man by the roadside, robbed and beaten, he did not ask what he could do. He immediately knelt to help him and administered to his needs.

"By participating in the fast and worship we are symbolically and actively coming together as a body of Good Samaritans," Fox said.

"The fast is a non-sectarian; so is the worship. It is not particularly an act of religion so much as an act of faith.

"Sharing the bread and wine of communion is important, but it is important to realize that many in the world do not have this opportunity," Fox said. "This fast and worship is a chance for students to come together and see the effectiveness and empowerment they can have in the world."

Farming outlook "bleak"

Using words like "bleak" and "poor" to describe the short-term economic outlook for the Idaho farm sector, UI agricultural economist Paul Patterson said a change in marketing strategies and better overall financial management have become critically important.

"The inability to produce isn't the main problem with agriculture right now. What is done with the money afterwards is what's important," he said. Patterson advises students in agricultural and related fields, "Look at what you are being taught and practically apply it to today."

Patterson believes financial and marketing management in agriculture has not received enough attention. Students will need management skills in the future.

He added that agriculture students will go back to the farm after they have completed their education. "Students have the advantage of being in a location where they have access to a lot of marketing and management information, they might not have once they leave. They should really spend some time looking at alternatives and decide how they could apply their own situation." He recommends the following non-traditional marketing and management methods:

- Farmers might sell their harvested products immediately rather than storing them. Farmers could buy future contracts with some of the proceeds and pay part of their operating loan with the remainder. That would reduce their interest and storage costs, improve their cash-flows and still allow them to benefit from price increases later in the season.

- Farmers should time the sale of agricultural products to maximize after-tax profits, not simply minimize tax liability.

- They should not try to pinpoint what elusive peak price. For one thing, farmers are likely to miss it. For another, the storage costs and interest they pay while waiting may exceed what they could make from a slightly higher price. Patterson stressed that farmers should know their production costs, so they can determine their break-even price.

- They should also produce alternative crops or crop varieties that have favorable market outlooks. This is a more likely proposition for the Treasure Valley, with its favorable growing season, than further east. But even in eastern Idaho, changing to a different grain variety may have positive results.

- They should also grow a less profitable crop that contributes to cash-flow at critical times. If that cash comes early in the season and the farmer doesn't have to borrow for additional expenses, the crop's low value may be offset.

- Farmers should evaluate alternatives based on cash-flow as well as on "profitability." A profitable enterprise may threaten financial stability if cash-flow is inadequate during critical times.

- They should also spend more, not less, when spending more could result in greater net income. Convincing the banker requires sound documentation based on a good set of farm records.

- They should also purchase inputs early to get more favorable prices and to help reduce tax liability.

These recommendations are general," Patterson said. "They vary from person to person, and each individual or farmer must decide which ones will work for them. They don't apply to everyone."

Correction

In the Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1984 issue of the Argonaut, the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority was inadvertently identified as the KAT house. The correct abbreviation should have been KAI.
Bill Murray: Getting Serious

On Campus

Greek Revival

2, 1984

The Kap

was in

the KAT

eviction
Ever since the invention of the car stereo, there's been an ongoing power struggle.

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Mother's Day.

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Brothers and Sisters: A Greek Revival

They've recovered from the anti-establishment years and cleaned up many of their "Animal House" acts. Fraternities and sororities are fashionable again and with them has come a revival of the rituals long associated with Greek life. Most chapters, however, have tightened up their drinking and hazing practices, and many face stricter controls from campus administrators. (Cover photo at the University of Illinois by Jeff Lowenthal—NEWSWEEK.) Page 4

How to Look Good the Old-Fashioned Way

Don't tell your mother, but the hottest fashion news in town is actually old clothes that strangers once wore. Retro fashion plates love used clothing for its good value and cheeky style; retailers love it because it's big, big business. NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS looks at the trend and offers a few tips on secondhand chic. Page 20

Winning on the Court and in the Classroom

In his 12 years as basketball coach at Georgetown, John Thompson has developed his own special way of doing things. It's paid off—with an NCAA championship last spring and with a near-perfect graduation rate among his hardworking players. Winning, says the coach, "is not just the scoreboard." Page 24

College Radio: Weird and Powerful

Once they were just voices in the night, babbling only to themselves. Now, thanks to the stodgy turn taken by professional radio, college deejays are enjoying wide new influence. Why do people listen to them? Because they air other stations won't touch. Page 28

Bill Murray Gets Serious About Movies

You know him as the thinking man's knucklehead from "Saturday Night Live" and "Ghostbusters," but Bill Murray would like to change his image—a little. He's just made his dramatic debut in "The Razor's Edge," from the novel by W. Somerset Maugham. In an interview, he explains how and why. Page 31

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Big-money decisions at TCU; high-tech cheat sheet, SAT's bite the dust at Bates; new help for struggling rock and rollers; do pretty people really do better in life? Heading outward for intersession. Page 14

PULP FICTION, NEW GUIDE

Lee Goldberg, a senior at UCLA, describes his nether life as "pulp" author. Page 33

Erstwhile preppiologist Lisa, Birnbach comes up with a college guide that our reviewer flunks out. Page 34

MY TURN: FEED ME GREASE

Don't offer bean sprouts or wheat germ to Katie Farris. She knows her food greedy and goopy—and certainly packaged. She prefers what she's used to—good, solid American victuals, like Doritos. Page 36

CONTENTS

NOVEMBER 1984

NEWSPAGE ON CAMPUS

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LETTERS

Gay Students
As a gay student at the University of Minnesota, I just wanted to extend to you my deepest thanks for your cover story on gay students (EDUCATION). It is rare to find such straightforward and nonhomophobic journalism outside of the gay press.

DANIEL HAWKINS
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn.

At a time when myths about gays continue to be perpetuated, especially on "liberal" college campuses, it was very refreshing to read your well-researched article. I have encountered much hostility from my college peers because my brother is gay. I am repeatedly asked if I'm a lesbian (I am not) and people back away from me as though I have leprosy and they might become "infected." It's sad and unfortunate that institutions of higher learning continue to condone such closed-minded behavior.

JEANNE MCPARLIN
State University of New York
Oswego, N.Y.

The opponent of gay recognition, whom you quoted as equating gays with criminals such as "rapists, robbers and thieves," displayed terrible ignorance. Homosexuals do not inflict harm upon others! Whatever happened to liberty and the other tenets upon which this country was founded? This heterosexual student is in favor of gay recognition believes in "live and let live."

LISA F. BENTLEY
Smith College
Northampton, Mass.

Why do homosexuals feel they deserve special rights? Apparently they're laboring under the illusion that homosexuality is a valid and acceptable lifestyle, but how can educated college students be so ignorant as to see something which denies the basic laws of nature as good and acceptable?

RICHARD A. HAYES
La Mirada, Calif.

Your coverage of gay activism depicted a movement that was isolating itself by being adversarial. But many straights have stood up for the rights of gays and lesbians. At the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, the "social awareness" floor rooms 61 students who are there because they want to be open to other individuals.

KATHY MOYNIHAN
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Mass.

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.
Conquest of the Empire — the new adventure game of conquest and cunning that challenges you and your opponents to unify the republic and become the next emperor of Ancient Rome.

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Conquest of the Empire is another of the exciting adventure games in the MB "Gamemaster Series," providing you with thought-provoking, yet fast moving game play.
Rebirth
They are strong again, but

The Inner Joy, the great Swam Muktananda has taught us, is so far beyond ordinary human experience that to attempt to convey it is like asking a mute to describe his first taste of ice cream—"All he can say is 'Aaaaah! Aaaaah!'" Fraternity men have the same trouble. To outsiders, the privations and humiliations pledges will go through to achieve membership are as inexplicable and pointless as the fasting of a Sufi; and the joy of getting drunk and climbing the fire escape to squirt shaving cream into the windows of the Tri-Delt house are as ineffable as nirvana.

But we are all on the same quest, after all. We all must know that the human soul is but a tiny spark lost in the immensity of the universe, and not much more than that in the immensity of the university. Fraternities unite us in sacred brotherhood with those who for generations have been whacked on the ass with the same piece of wood; they join us in mystic communion with the brothers who down through the years have thrown up on the same steps. We come to them as freshmen, insignificant as iotas, as lost as lambs without their flock. They give us strength on our journey, or at least company, so that we can look up and say, though we are animals, Lord, at least we are social animals.

The gulf between Greeks and non-Greeks is perhaps narrower now than it has been in years, it surely has shrunk since the 1960s, when on some campuses the only Greek letter it was safe to be seen wearing was the omega, symbol of the brotherhood of the resisters of the draft (so chosen because it is also the engineering symbol for electrical resistance). A man who went to Berkeley in that period recalls that he schemed to keep his fraternity membership a secret from the faculty for his entire four years, out of fear of what his professors would do to him if they knew. If he went back to Berkeley now he would find a whole store devoted to selling beer mugs, sweaters and jewelry emblazoned with the sacred squiggles that advertise one's affiliation, and doing a good business among the over 3,300 fraternity and sorority members on campus—2,000 more than there were in 1972.

Nationwide, the National Interfraternity Conference has found that the number of fraternity members, which had fallen from 188,000 in 1965 to under 151,000 in 1968, has now risen to over 250,000. The average membership per chapter, which had dropped as low as 34, is now back up to the preuniversity figure of 50. Among

Pyramid of pledges at University of Texas: Little lambs who've found their flocks.
of the Greeks
chastened by the consequences of drinking and haz ing.

orities, the National Panhellenic Conference, representing 2,427 chapters, reports that since the early 1970s it has increased its membership every two years by 6 percent.

Needless to say, it is not fraternities that have moved closer to the rest of society, but the other way around. "Fraternities are back for the same reason that junior prom is back and Ronald Reagan is president," says Northeastern University sociologist Jack Levin, who has just completed a major study of the Greek system. "There has been a major turnaround at our value level." One sign of the turnaround is the number of students who say they joined fraternities or sororities in hopes of coping with an advantage in the business world after they graduate, a secret tactic once known only to life-insurance agents. Another sign is the newfound appreciation for ceremony, ritual, and the need to be accepted. Fraternities like to think of themselves as guardians of traditional values in a chaotic and uncertain world. They re-create the family, provide social structure, raise money for the United Way and are first in line for the campus blood drive. But they can be slow to respond to new ideas, such as racial integration. Most large campuses continue to have what is in effect dual fraternity systems for blacks and whites, with separate rush and parties. Progress toward bridging these gaps, with some honorable exceptions, appears to have slowed in the last few years.

I t should not be surprising that fraternities have traditionally been strongest on conservative campuses, especially in the South. A good illustration is the University of Georgia in Athens, where members of Kappa Alpha still dress up in Confederate uniforms to fetch their hoop-skirted dates in horse-drawn carriages for the Jefferson Davis Ball, an observance that dates back to the early years of the Eisenhower administration. There are those who might view this as a political gesture, but KA member Erle Norton insists that it is nothing of the sort: "It's not that we're saying the South should have won," he says; rather, it affirms the "life-style, beliefs, reverence to God and chivalry toward women" of the Southern gentleman.

Georgia is also the school where, when a sorority member takes one of the three sacred steps toward marriage (lavaliered, pinned, engaged), her house calls a candle-light ceremony. The girls all sit in a circle and pass a lighted candle around once, twice or three times, until the chosen sister reveals herself by blowing it out. Then she goes off to rescue her boyfriend, who has been tied to a tree, stripped and covered with shaving cream by his frat brothers. With a few exceptions, such as Chi Omega Rho, the coed fraternity at Northwestern (page 10), the sexual revolution is just one more radical change that Greeks have been willing to sit out.

There are other areas in which the values of the larger society conflict with some of the most cherished beliefs and traditions of fraternities. Getting drunk, for example. People who live near frat houses have always had to put up with petty annoyances like members throwing up on their lawns. But the growing intolerance in American society for alcoholism increasingly puts fraternities on the defensive over practices that might be construed as encouraging drinking, such as sending a pledge into the basement with a keg of beer and telling him not to come up until it's empty. Fraternities on a number of campuses have begun to recognize this as a problem and are voluntarily taking steps to correct it. At other schools, the administration has found it necessary to...
fraternity or sorority—and sometimes they leave after rush if they don't get the bid they wanted. Schools with pride in their own traditions might take this as evidence of a misplaced loyalty. That was the case at Texas A&M, where a vocal "no frats" movement helped defeat a move to extend university recognition to the off-campus and unofficial Greek houses. "Frats," says senior Pat McDonald, "seem to separate the oneness of spirit that Aggies have." That may be so, although Levin's collaborator at Northeastern, criminal-justice Prof. James Fox, asserts that fraternity men as a rule make the best and most generous alumni of most universities.

For their part, Greeks report feeling abused by the independents, who, they say, sometimes never get beyond their initials to learn their names. A Berkeley sophomore expressed a common complaint when she observed that "when you go to a party, the first question people ask you is, 'What house are you in? I hate being judged by my house and not me.'" This problem would probably merit more sympathy if the young lady hadn't admitted, earlier in the same interview, that during rush she had dropped all the unpopular houses, even if she liked the girls in them better. "Bad sororities," she said, "don't have parties with the fraternities I like."

Probably no aspect of fraternity life has given rise to more misunderstandings than hazing. This is partly because fraternities keep their hazing practices closely guarded secrets, so as not to give away the element of surprise either to pledges or the campus police. They come to light as a rule only when someone is killed, arrested or dressed in a bunny suit for a campus scavenger hunt, as happened at one Northwestern sorority two years ago. It is hard to decide how much weight to give the earnest pronouncements of official Greek spokesmen like Dan DalDegan, president of the Intrafraternity Council at the University of Illinois, who assures the public that "the kinds of people we're trying to attract are intelligent. . . . They are asking themselves what they can do to enrich their college experience. Hazing is not one of them." (The Illinois system's commitment to the intellectual life was underscored two years ago when a member of Acacia house went to do his laundry and found that a rival group had filled the washing machine with 22 human brains.)

The worst incidents are invariably ascribed to the distant past, like the late 1970s at the University of Texas, when one fraternity was suspended for forcing its pledges to drink a cocktail of cod-liver oil, raw eggs, limburger cheese and jalapeno peppers. This, however, was not the same house that lined up its naked pledges to pick up an olive with their bare buttocks off a block of ice, run around a barrel with it and deposit it in a coffee can.

Scott Polikov, president of the UT Intrafraternity Council, asserts that there is a trend away from torturing pledges in favor

The Tri-Delts of Ole Miss welcome prospective sisters with sorority spirit: Guardians of traditional values in an uncertain world

Antifraternity activists at Texas A&M: Do fraternities rupture the Aggies' oneness?
of more creative and intellectual forms of hazing, such as sending a pledge class down to the state capitol and giving them 15 minutes to count all the stars on the wrought-iron fence. But he contends that some form of shared misery is an important ingredient in forging the lasting bonds of friendship that are the essence of the fraternity experience. "Hazing is a fairly misunderstood problem," Polikov says. "The people outside the system tend not to really understand what it is, what it has meant to the fraternity system and what the fraternity system is doing about it at this point."

I  even students can fail to appreciate the redeeming social value of hazing, imagine how sympathetic district attorneys are likely to be. At least 16 states have antihazing laws on the books, some dating back decades. Even in their absence, though, a prosecutor might decide that hitting a pledge with a paddle is not all that different from hitting him with a two-by-four. The Cincinnati law firm of Manley, Jordan & Fischer, which has specialized in fraternity law, has a thick file of fraternity misbehaviors that have resulted in criminal charges. Some began relatively innocently but ended in tragedy: 10 students at Chico (California) State were charged in the death of a pledge who was hit by a car while walking back to campus after he was driven to a remote spot and left to find his way home, a popular hazing activity known as "riding." Others began less innocently, as in the case of a Zeta Chi pledge at American International College in Springfield, Mass., who died last February after a pledge ritual that involved eating spaghetti and drinking wine, vomiting and then eating some more. After conducting an inquest, the district attorney's office decided not to prosecute.

Another potential problem arises from the increasing willingness of juries to award damages in civil cases arising out of what once were deemed purely voluntary and privileged transactions, such as being stripped naked, covered with molasses and cornflakes and stuffed into a burlap sack by your fraternity brothers. Manley associate Jeffrey Harmon suspects it may become more common for disgruntled pledges to slap their tormentors with lawsuits. They may have been discouraged until now by the danger that if they won a judgment against a typical fraternity, they might end up owning the frat house, or, worse yet, the furniture. The solution in that case might be to sue the university. It is not clear to what extent a school can be made to pay for the suffering its fraternities inflict on pledges. Ironically, Harmon says, the more closely a university attempts to regulate its fraternities, the greater the danger that it will be held liable if someone sues them.

Still, most colleges are feeling at least a moral responsibility for what goes on in their fraternities, and not just during hazing week. A report last year by the Indiana-based Center for the Study of the College Fraternity found that of 334 colleges and universities surveyed, 69 percent had at least some administrative jurisdiction over their Greek houses—up from 58 percent the year before. The regulations broadly fall into two categories, those aimed at promoting justice and those enacted out of self-preservation. In the former category, Stanford, whose fraternities occupy university-owned buildings, is considering a proposal to force them to take in any student who applies to live there, while the University of Southern Maine is weighing a requirement that will force fraternities and sororities to publish the criteria they use to choose new pledges.

In the self-preservation category, the most drastic measure appears to be the emergency ban on all public drinking in fraternities and sororities at Southern Methodist, enacted last September after two successive weekends of what vice president for student affairs Walter Stickneyberger referred to as "gross, indefensible behavior."
The Real World Is Coed

It's "Horror Night" at Northwestern's Chi Omega Rho fraternity. Cardboard tombstones litter the front lawn and a stuffed dummy named "Luther" hangs from a second-story window. Inside, male ghosts are already dancing with female ghostbusters—even though the guests haven't arrived yet. Chi Omega Rho is Northwestern's first coed fraternity, where the parties begin just as soon as someone turns up the music. It was started in early 1982 by a handful of students eager to create a natural social environment—at parties and in all phases of student life. "I think college can be a very impersonal experience," says co-founder Greg Crouch, now a senior. "The idea of Chi Omega Rho was to provide a home—whether it's a place for just dancing, watching television or chatting with friends—just a place to call home."

Two years later, Chi Omega Rho—the Greek letters stand for Coeducational Opportunities on Fraternity Row—boasts 74 members in its three-story house: 32 men and 42 women. About half the members live in the house, a former inn. Women and men sleep in separate bedrooms and use single-sex bathrooms—women on the second floor and men on the third. It's one of about 10 coed chapters of Chi Omega Rho, which is one of several coed fraternities around the country. (The term "fraternity" was adopted for want of a better one.)

Chi Omega Rho's charter calls for male and female copresidents, but aside from this separate-but-equal leadership, the fraternity operates much like any other. The group socializes, and plays touch football together, invites faculty over for wine and cheese and performs the usual philanthropies. According to copresident Barry Levin, the coeducational mix makes life there a good deal more adult: "The real world is coed. To sit there and only have to deal with one sex is absurd."

At first, Chi Omega Rho attracted a lot of people who were disenfranchised by traditional fraternity values, but now it gets its share of mainstream Greeks. Still, there are those who joke about the fraternity's coed approach, and the house has developed a somewhat liberal reputation. The fraternity is more racially integrated than most at Northwestern: its four blacks give the house a black-white ratio that roughly matches that of the school. Tamara Due, a black sophomore, pledged Chi Omega Rho because she considered it "middle ground" between the predominantly black and predominantly white Greek organizations.

But even enlightened fraternities have their awkward moments. For a while, chores were divided among traditional lines: garbage disposal for males and mail sorting for females. "That lasted about a month," reports copresident Margaret Weiss, "not because the men refused to be the only ones who took out the garbage and the women refused to be the only ones who sorted the mail, but because the men and women alike forgot to do their chores. So we got a maid."

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lost the point when the trustees voted to replace the Greek system with four self-governing residential commons.

At about the same time, and for similar reasons, Amherst's board banned fraternities—also over the protests of the students, who may have been worse off where their next drink would come from. "There was no one who wasn't affected in some way, whether you were in a fraternity or not," said Amherst senior Alison McPhail. "This is a small school." To fill the gap it had created, the board appropriated $100,000 this year for parties. With the money, of course, comes bureaucracy; groups who wish to sponsor a social event must complete an official alcohol-and-party contract, which asks, among other inane questions, for the purpose of the party. Still, the overwhelming evidence from the parties so far this fall is that beer is beer.

One of the advantages to eliminating fraternities cited in the Colby case was that it would enable the college to implement its open-housing policy on what was, after all, college-owned property. The lifeblood of a fraternity or sorority is its right to perpetuate itself by choosing new members. Enormous effort goes into attracting the right sorts of pledges; lists of desirable qualities are drawn up and promulgated to rush captains who will sift the incoming hordes for the right combinations of enthusiasm, brains, money and looks. Nine times out of 10, or 99 times out of 100, the incoming pledges are all of the same race. There are 25 fraternities in the Northwestern Interfraternity Council, enrolling about 1,300 students, of which former IFC president Steve Palmer estimates 10 to 20 are black. Of the seven organizations that make up the Black Greek Council, none has a white member. "I do not see as many improvements in the last couple of years as in the preceding 20 years," says Palmer.

If that is true in Chicago, how much more so in Texas, where, according to Sigma Phi Epsilon president Ted Kennedy, all of the fraternities at the University of Texas are now all white or all black. Kennedy qualifies as an expert on integration, since his chapter took the unprecedented step of admitting a black—Michael Hamilton, a graduate student who had been a member of a Sig Ep chapter at the small school he had attended before UT. Had Hamilton attempted to pledge as a freshman, though, "it would have been viewed differently."

Kennedy puts it delicately. Russell Scott, a UT senior, remembers working rush in his fraternity, when "the rush captain would tell us blacks are coming through—be nice to them." Nothing, he says, was ever said about accepting them. "As a group," Scott says, "fraternities are concerned about their reputations—especially with sororities."

UT sororities are even more exclusive than fraternities; their unwillingness to sign even a pro forma nondiscrimination pledge has kept them from university recognition since 1968. This is all right with them, since it enables them to hold a closed rush to which admission is by recommendation of an alumna only. As for admitting blacks, "It is never talked about," says Sarah Barnes, a former Pi Beta Phi. "We're not brought up that way."

Neither, presumably, were the women at the University of North Carolina, where the first black woman to try to pledge an all-white sorority two years ago made it into the final round at several houses but never received a bid. The incident led to the formation of Sorority Women Against Discrimination, which embarked on an ambitious plan of education and pressure aimed at cracking the racial barrier—and then disintegrated the following year when no black woman even tried to get into a white house. The women of Kappa Alpha Theta at the University of Illinois had more success. They admitted a black woman this fall and teamed up with Kappa Alpha Psi, the most prominent black fraternity on campus, for Greek week.

Yet even at campuses which do have some integrated fraternities—Berkeley, for example—traditions of segregation persist. Black representation in Berkeley's IFC is less than a quarter their proportion on campus; many blacks prefer to join black fraternities, which at most campuses offer more service-oriented activities such as tutoring black high-school students. "They have the opportunity to sign up," says IFC president Gunnar Gooding, "but a lot of minorities think that Greeks are a bunch of white boys on a hill."

Well, of course they are, and jealous outsiders have been saying that about Greeks ever since they constructed the Panhellenic. Campus Greeks worked very hard to get up that hill, after all. They have offered up their sweat, blood and vomit in the sacred rituals of pledging, initiation and partying, to walk like gods on a higher plane of friendship from which the anomic and loneliness of college life have been banished. If, on occasion, the gods get careless and spill beer on the rest of us, it seems like a small enough price to pay for the privilege of having beer at all. But that may no longer be as true as it once was; attitudes have changed down in the valley, and not even gods can get drunk and invade Tri-Delt in their jockstraps with impunity. Slowly and surely, things are changing on Mount Olympus.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MARK MILLER
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Playing the stock market at TCU: How to spend $850,000 of someone else’s money

Wheeling and Dealing: Six Credits

Autumn in Ft. Worth. The sweet smell of barbecue in the air. Over at Texas Christian University, the fighting Horned Frogs have taken to the gridiron. And in Dan D. Rogers Hall, a dozen TCU students are figuring out how to spend $850,000 of somebody else’s money.

“This,” says M.B.A. graduate Rick Wunningham, “is the best class I ever had.”

The class in question is the Educational Investment Fund, six credits, the nation’s largest student-run investment fund. Seed ed in 1973 by a gift of stock from a TCU trustee, EIF now includes securities, certificates of deposit, money-market funds—even a little real estate, in the form of a Mansfield, Texas, duplex. Students sign on for two semesters at a time, and all investment decisions are in their hands (a faculty adviser is present at meetings, but has no vote). The pressure is grueling. Original benefactor William C. Connor says students tell him “they get the same grinding pains in the middle of the night that businessmen have.” Adds adviser Dr. Henry Oppenheimer, “I’m not sure how I’d react if I was 20 years old and had to decide whether I should sell 1,500 shares of Exxon.”

Even with the pressure, EIF managers do well. Overall, says Oppenheimer, the fund has performed a little behind such measures as the Standard and Poor’s 500, but as well as or better than most private investment funds. (Like any other investment firm, EIF has had ups and downs. It bought undervalued Exxon stock at the outset of the 1982 oil glut, and then watched it rise from $28.75 to a current price of about $45; but it took a bath on the $110,000 Mansfield duplex and is now planning to sell it.) Profits benefit TCU and the Baylor College of Medicine’s Department of Ophthalmology; for the student managers of the fund, the payoff comes in priceless experience. Some, of course, plan careers in the investment business. For others, EIF only confirmed that a career in investments might not be the best way to go.

Gordon Kane, last year’s class administrator, is currently in New Guinea for two years of church work. He says he’s not sure what he’ll do when he comes back.

Flunking the Tests

Few initials strike as much fear into the hearts of prospective college students as SAT and ACT—a score on one of these tests is demanded by virtually all major schools. But Bates College, a selective school in Lewiston, Maine, has decided that the “predictive value” of the tests is so “questionable” that it will no longer require applicants to submit their scores on the SAT. The Bates faculty voted overwhelmingly to abandon the traditional measures after examining four detailed studies conducted during the past five years. The studies indicated that achievement tests could predict academic performance just as well as the SAT, while providing insight into which persons might have trouble with college work. (High-school grades continue to be the primary factor in admissions decisions.) Bates officials also expressed concern that the SAT can discriminate against minorities and those with rural backgrounds. And William Hiss, dean of admissions and financial aid at Bates, worries that good SAT scores sometimes indicate nothing more than a good SAT crib course. “We were dissatisfied,” he says, “with the coaching mania around the country.”

Call of the Wild

Intersession will arrive soon for many students. How to spend it? Slumped in an armchair watching “Family Feud”? Or zipping across the icebound North Woods of Minnesota on a dog sled? Night sailing in the Florida Keys? How about mountain¬eer ing in the Rockies? The first choice is available for free at home. The latter three are offered by Outward Bound, the nation’s leading packager of educational outings.

Like the better-known summer offerings (page 20), the winter programs of Outward Bound don’t come cheap: costs run from $350 to $1,000. But many schools offer course credit for them, and more than 30 percent of participants receive financial aid. Both aid and admissions are decided on a first-come first-served basis (Outward Bound, 384 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn. 06830; call toll-free 800/243-8520).
High-Tech Crib

As long as there have been students, there have been students looking for an easy way out. Now, thanks to modern technology, today's cheat has a new tool: the wrist-watch computer. The $200 Seiko Data 2000 is your basic ugly digital watch with 2K of computer memory—enough to hold more than a page of crib notes. The user stores information with a calculator-size keyboard that snaps onto the watch and can call it up with just the touch of a covert finger. Of course, Seiko doesn't market the Data 2000 as a microminiature crib sheet—the company calls it an "address and date book for the wrist"—but imaginative students have already begun to calculate the possibilities.

The ethics are another matter. Sam Hurt, a recent graduate of the University of Texas law school, has one examination left before he is eligible to enter practice, but he's not sure he can bring himself to cheat on a test called "Professional Responsibility." And the Data 2000 may not be the perfect crib; a proctor may wonder why the student in the third row is obsessed with the time. College officials in Austin make clear that anyone caught using it to cheat must deal with the same old-fashioned penalties: an "F" and the boot.

To the Pretty Go the Spoils

Beauty may be in the eye of the beholder, but if the beholder thinks you're good-looking, you've got a better chance at a good grade or a job promotion. Two sociologists, Debra Umberson of Vanderbilt and Michael Hughes of Virginia Tech., have found that attractiveness has a small but measurable effect on how well people succeed and how happy they are. The researchers compared survey data on the achievement and mental health of nearly 4,000 people with ratings of their attractiveness. They found that beautiful people not only have more education and make more money than their plainer counterparts, but also "have a more positive outlook on life and a greater sense of mastery over their environment."

Umberson believes that beautiful people may do better because they have greater self-confidence and set higher goals for themselves. But the perceptions of others are equally important. "People assume," says Umberson, "that if you're good at one thing—in this case, attractiveness—you must be good at all sorts of things." Appearance can even help teachers. Says Hughes: "If you wear a tie and suit, you get higher evaluations from students." He says, "If you wear blue jeans and have messy hair and wrinkled clothes, you get lower evaluations.

SCREAMing Into the Music Business

A&R: innocent-sounding initials, but scary enough to send chills up the spines of most aspiring musicians. They stand for Artists and Repertoire, the record-company departments responsible for signing new acts. What's so scary? A&R people receive hundreds or thousands of demonstration tapes every year, and just getting one's music heard by a professional is a major hurdle. Most untested musicians get caught in what music marketer Peter Gordon calls "the A&R gobbledygook": their tapes get lost, laughed at, thrown away or just plain ignored.

Gordon thinks he's figured out a way around the A&R gobbledygook. In July his New York-based company, Thirsty Ear, began producing SCREAM (Sampler Containing Really Exciting American Music), an audio magazine that features 10 little-known bands every month. The bands pay $350 to be included on the record, which is sent to radio stations, rock press and, yes, even A&R people. In this fresh new format, Gordon says, "the bands will have a fighting chance. It's our intention to take bands from little self-propelled labels and bring them to the attention of the music industry."

Acts on the first edition of SCREAM included the Hip Chemists, from Murphysboro, Ill.; Executive Slacks, from Philadelphia; The Woolies, from Bronxville, N.Y., and Painkillers, from St. Louis. Bands of every style are invited to submit their work for future editions. "Don't be bashful," says Gordon. "Recordings don't have to be $200,000 productions, but they do have to be well recorded. The important thing is the quality of the musicians, and of the songs. Do they come together? Do they make you smile?"
Buying Good Students

As colleges lure scholars, do they cheat the needy?

Are you a high-school senior? Do you have a high score on the PSAT? The University of Texas wants you for its annual Honors Colloquium! Oh, sure it sounds dull, but it’s not! It’s fun! You’ll get to hobnob with college professors! Take a whirlwind tour of Austin! Play an exciting trivia game . . . and take home an Apple Macintosh if you win! Win or lose, you’ll cart home goodies like Honors Colloquium T-shirts and notebooks! If you decide to attend Texas we’ll guarantee you a one-time $1,000 scholarship . . . whether you need it or not! And if you’re a National Merit Scholar, we’ll throw in an additional $750 every year you attend our university . . . whether you need it or not!

Who says good grades don’t pay?

The ad is a fabrication, but all the particulars are true. UT really does sponsor an Honors Colloquium for four days each July. And although it’s splashier than most, the Texas shindig illustrates a widening movement in higher education: efforts to lure promising students with cold, hard cash. In most cases this means “merit scholarships”—the annual $5,000, say, that Merit Scholars are guaranteed at Trinity University in Texas. “Trinity’s effort to attract National Merit Scholars has been a conscious marketing strategy,” says spokesperson Dina Dorsch. “As you attract more top students, it improves the overall picture of the university.”

Merit-based scholarships aren’t new, of course. Historically, scholarships have been awarded both to honor academic achievement in high school and to help poor but bright youngsters attend college. Then in the early ‘60s, many institutions—notably the better ones—began to base their scholarship awards almost entirely on financial need—a trend later codified in need-based federal student-aid programs. The purpose was to open college doors to groups of people, especially minorities, who had never had the opportunity before.

The trend back the other way began in the late ‘70s, when the number of 18-year-olds in the population began to dwindle and colleges found themselves having to compete to keep enrollments up. “Competition has made us concerned enough to try to counter the effects,” says dean of admissions Richard Stabel of Rice, which last year added four merit scholarships valued at $8,500 a year. The school also sponsors an On Campus Day in September, when high-quality high school students are invited for a Saturday of panel discussions, tours and picnics. “Yes, this is marketing,” Stabel says. “All schools have to do it.”

Not quite. Thirty top Northeastern colleges and universities—among them, Harvard, Wellesley, Brown, Penn and Amherst—signed a 1980 agreement opposing no-need scholarships. But many good schools do make merit money available. A recent study by the College Scholarship Service and the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators found that three-quarters of the 2,900 colleges and universities surveyed offer some type of merit, or “no need,” scholarship.

“Merit scholarships have certainly gained importance in the past few years,” says Lane Stephenson, a spokesman for Texas A&M. Although A&M has offered merit aid since the 1950s, it has stepped up the program in the last five years, adding two new academic scholarships. Both award up to $2,000 a year to each of 110 students. A&M now boasts literally—622 Merit Scholars. That’s 77 more than last year, when it placed first nationally among public colleges in freshmen Merit Scholars enrolled, and trumpeted the fact in a glowing press release. Adelphi University in New York offers 20 full-tuition scholarships to bright students every year. “The university feels that it’s a very sound investment,” says Ellen Hartigan, director of university admissions. “And why can’t students be rewarded for academic talent?”

Some educators think the issue is not that simple. They see the possibility that merit aid will reduce a student’s choice of college to a purely commercial transaction. Grumbles Robert Lay, director of enrollment management research at Boston College. “It’s becoming like ‘Let’s Make a Deal.’”

There are schools which are saying, “Here’s our offer—if you get a better one, Xerox a copy of the letter, send it to us and we’ll review your case.” It’s become a bit tacky.
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Put Number 1 to work for you.

Richard Haines, director of admissions at Lafayette College, also draws a mercantile analogy. “We’re encouraging an unfortunate mentality,” he says, “when we engage in practices that encourage kids to shop for college the way you shop for a used car.”

What’s especially unsettling to critics of merit aid is the specter of bidding wars—which, they say, would be not only unseemly but ruinously expensive. Lehigh University had a program called Presidential Prizes that offered one-time grants of $1,000 to 10 top prospects each year. But when he took over as president last year, Peter Likins scrapped the program. “A thousand dollars isn’t a hell of a lot,” Likins says. “It’s just a token statement that we value you.” As college costs rose, he says, “the scholarships meant less and less and we had to either juice them up or put them to bed.” William Hiss, dean of admissions and financial aid at Bates College, says his school signed the 1980 declaration because “the bidding war is a zero-sum game. We would just be impoverishing higher education as a whole.”

A stickier question is whether increases in merit aid mean there’s less need-based aid available for low-income students. The CSS survey found that more than half the institutions awarding no-need aid fund it at least in part from tuition and fee income. And even at schools where no-need help is funded from contributions, alumni seem more inclined to give to the bright than the needy. BC’s Robert Lay worries about the long-term effects of a swing toward merit aid: “It would be very easy for government to say, ‘Well, if you have so much money to spare for people who don’t really need it, why are we giving you so much money for need-based programs?’” The government has, in effect, been saying this in recent years as it sliced its student-aid budget.

Despite an unexpected rise in college enrollment this fall, demographic figures indicate that competitive pressures on American colleges will continue for at least a decade. Some schools will only push harder to attract bright students—and the effort to guarantee opportunities for needy students could diminish. “No-need scholarships are a quick fix,” says Richard Haines of Lafayette. “They seem attractive to those who feel that having a few outstanding students around would be nice. But they should ask the question: at the expense of what? It’s important for people on campuses to be exposed to others who aren’t quite like them.” Haines and other critics of no-need aid raise a troubling picture: diversity stifled, equal access to educational opportunity denied, the open door to higher education slowly swinging shut.

How to punctuate

By Russell Baker

International Paper asked Russell Baker, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for his book, "Coming Up, and ..." for his essays in The New York Times (the latest collection in book form is called The Rescue of Miss Haskel and Other Pulp Dreams), to help you make better use of punctuation, one of the printed word's most valuable tools.

When you write, you make a sound in the reader's head. It can be a dull mumble—that's why so much government prose makes you sleepy—or it can be a joyful noise, a sly whisper, a throb of passion.

Listen to a voice trembling in a haunted room:

"And the silken, sad, uncertain rustling of each purple curtain thrilled me—filled me with fantastic terror never felt before..." 

That's Edgar Allan Poe, a master. Few of us can make paper speak as vividly as Poe could, but even beginners will write better once they start listening to the sound their writing makes.

One of the most important tools for making paper speak in your own voice is punctuation. When speaking aloud, you punctuate constantly—with body language. Your listener hears commas, dashes, question marks, exclamation points, quotation marks as you shout, whisper, pause, wave your arms, roll your eyes, wrinkle your brow.

In writing, punctuation plays the role of body language. It helps readers hear you the way you want to be heard.

"Gee, Dad, have I got to learn all them rules?"

Don't let the rules scare you. For they aren't hard and fast. Think of them as guidelines.

Am I saying, "Go ahead and punctuate as you please"? Absolutely not. Use your own common sense, remembering that you can't expect readers to work to decipher what you're trying to say.

There are two basic systems of punctuation:

1. The loose or open system, which tries to capture the way body language punctuates talk.

2. The tight, closed structural system, which hews closely to the sentence's grammatical structure.

Most writers use a little of both. In any case, we use much less punctuation than they used 200 or even 50 years ago. (Glance into Edward Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," first published in 1776, for an example of the tight structural system at its most elegant.)

No matter which system you prefer, be warned: punctuation marks cannot save a sentence that is badly put together. If you have to struggle over commas, semicolons and dashes, you've probably built a sentence that's never going to fly, no matter how you tinker with it. Throw it away and build a new one to a simpler design. The better your sentence, the easier it is to punctuate.

Choosing the right tool

There are 30 main punctuation marks, but you'll need fewer than a dozen for most writing.

I can't show you in this small space how they all work, so I'll stick to the ten most important—and even then can only hit highlights. For more details, check your dictionary or a good grammar.

Comma [ , ]

This is the most widely used mark of all. It's also the toughest and most controversial. I've seen aging editors almost come to blows over the comma. If you can handle it without sweating, the others will be easy. Here's my policy:

1. Use a comma after a long introductory phrase or clause: After stealing the crown jewels from the Tower of London, I went home for tea.

2. If the introductory material is short, forget the comma: After the theft I went home for tea.

3. But use it if the sentence would be confusing without it, like this: The day before I'd robbed the Bank of England.

4. Use a comma to separate elements in a series: I robbed the...
Denver Mint, the Bank of England, the Tower of London and my piggy bank.

Notice there is no comma before and in the series. This is common style nowadays, but some publishers use a comma there, too.

5. Use a comma to separate independent clauses that are joined by a conjunction like and, but, for, or, nor, because or so: I shall return the crown jewels, for they are too heavy to wear.

6. Use a comma to set off a mildly parenthetical word grouping that isn’t essential to the sentence: Girls who have always interested me usually differ from boys.

Do not use commas if the word grouping is essential to the sentence’s meaning: Girls who interest me know how to tango.

7. Use a comma in direct address: Your majesty, please hand over the crown.

8. And between proper names and titles: Montague Sneed, Director of Scotland Yard, was assigned the case.


Generally speaking, use a comma where you’d pause briefly in speech. For a long pause or completion of thought, use a period.

If you confuse the comma with the period, you’ll get a run-on sentence: The Bank of England is located in London; I rushed right over to rob it.

Semicolon [ ; ]

A more sophisticated mark than the comma, the semicolon separates two main clauses, but it keeps those two thoughts more tightly linked than a period can: I steal crown jewels; she steals hearts.

Dash (—) and Parentheses [ ( )]

Warning! Use sparingly. The dash SHOUTS. Parentheses whisper. Shout too often, people stop listening; whisper too much, people become suspicious of you.

The dash creates a dramatic pause to prepare for an expression needing strong emphasis: I’ll marry you — if you’ll rob Topkapi with me.

Parentheses help you pause quietly to drop in some chatty information not vital to your story: Despite Betty’s daring spirit (“I love robbing your piggy bank,” she often said), she was a terrible dancer.

Apostrophe [ ’ ]

The big headache is with possessive nouns. If the noun is singular, add s: I hated Betty’s tango.

If the noun is plural, simply add an apostrophe after the s: Those are the girls’ coats.

The same applies for singular nouns ending in s, like Dickens: This is Dickens’s best book.

And in plural: This is the Dickenses’ cottage.

The possessive pronouns hers and its have no apostrophe.

If you write it’s, you are saying it is.

Keep cool

You know about ending a sentence with a period (.) or a question mark (?). Do it. Sure, you can also end with an exclamation point (!), but must you? Usually it just makes you sound breathless and silly. Make your writing generate its own excitement. Filling the paper with !!!! won’t make up for what your writing has failed to do.

Too many exclamation points make me think the writer is talking about the panic in his own head.

Don’t sound panicly. End with a period. I am serious. A period. Understand?

Well... sometimes a question mark is okay.

Russell Baker

Today, the printed word is more vital than ever. Now there is more need than ever for all of us to read better, write better and communicate better.

International Paper offers this series in the hope that, even in a small way, we can help.

If you’d like to share this article and all the others in the series with others — students, employees, family — we’ll gladly send you reprints. So far we’ve sent out over 20000000 in response to requests from people everywhere. Write: “Power of the Printed Word,” International Paper Company, Dept. J 138, P.O. Box 954, Madison Square Station, New York, NY 10010.
It’s Almost Summer

Travel, adventure and experience await—but hurry.

It’s turning cold in most parts of the country. The trees are bare and there’s a hint of snow in the wind. This means, of course, that it’s time to start thinking about summer jobs.

Although it seems early, it’s not. Many of the most desirable summer programs are already filling up. Small wonder, really: the best of them offer travel, adventure and priceless experience. All the ones listed here can be taken for course credit, and all provide financial aid. Don’t get left out in the cold. Apply now.

**Future Farmers of America** (P.O. Box 15160, Alexandria, Va. 22309). FFA places about 140 American students a year in agricultural businesses in South America, Australia, Asia and Europe—even on state farms and collectives in Poland. While overseas, FFA students live with local families and receive a small stipend; costs run as high as $1,750, but FFA says that most students can raise a good part of the fee from local service clubs or businesses. There are also scholarships available through the national and state FFA offices. Application deadline: March 1.

**The Experiment in International Living** (Brattleboro, Vt. 05301). The Experiment offers four- to six-week “homestay” programs in 40 countries, including China, India, Australia and New Zealand. It is one of the most comprehensive foreign-exchange programs: participants start with a three-day orientation in the United States and, once overseas, travel with an experienced group leader and study the language intensively. The Experiment also offers two fully accredited summer-semester-abroad programs, in Italy and Nepal. Costs for the homestay activity are $1,500-$3,500; for the summer semester abroad, they can run as high as $3,900, but for both there’s scholarship money available. And under a federal program, the Experiment will match any money raised by local groups or businesses to send a student on an exchange. Deadline to apply for the summer semester is March 31. Applications for homestay should be submitted by May 15. Neither of the programs is open to freshmen.

**Association for International Practical Training** (217 American City Building, Columbia, Md. 21044). A IPT, the U.S. affiliate of IAESTE (International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience), offers 8- to 12-week traineeships in 46 countries, although the bulk of positions are in Switzerland, France, West Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The jobs cover a variety of technical fields, among them engineering, architecture and natural sciences. Students must pay transportation costs, but host companies will help to line up housing and pay a living allowance. A IPT emphasizes that it works hard to reciprocate—so that students who find a U.S. job for a foreign applicant stand a much better chance of being accepted themselves. A IPT is closed to freshmen and part-time students; for everybody else, the deadline is Dec. 15.

**The American-Scandinavian Foundation** (127 East 73rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021). Founded in 1910 to foster cultural and educational exchange between the United States and Scandinavia, ASF arranges 8- to 12-week internships in Scandinavian industry. American students have been placed in a wide range of fields, including engineering, applied sciences and computer sciences (traineeships must be in a student’s major field). The host company provides a living stipend, and housing is usually arranged; students pay only their transportation costs and needn’t speak a foreign language. The only requirement is a GPA of 2.5 in one’s major. The program is closed to freshmen. Application deadline is Dec. 15.

**AIESEC** (14 West 23rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10010). AIESEC (the French acronym for International Association of Students in Economics and Business) works in much the same way as A IPT: for every foreign student placed in the United States, an American student is sent abroad. Students pay their own way, and host companies offer a living stipend; AIESEC arranges housing, insurance, transportation and visas. Jobs are provided in marketing, accounting and management, in one of 59 countries that have AIESEC chapters. AIESEC recommends that applicants better their chances by lining up a spot here for a foreign student; it also warns that students are much more likely to be accepted if they have worked for a campus chapter. Application deadline is Jan. 30.

**Outward Bound** (384 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn. 06830; call toll-free 800/243-8520). If there’s a granddaddy of summer programs, this is it. Outward
Bound will offer more than 500 courses in 16 states in 1985, and all will stress self-reliance and increased self-confidence in the great outdoors. This year, like every year, there's a wide variety of summer activities to choose from: white-water rafting in Oregon, Utah and Colorado; sea kayaking in Penobscot Bay; canoeing and backpacking in the Adirondacks; mountaineering in the North Cascades of Washington. More than a third of Outward Bound participants get some financial aid, and program officials note that much of it goes unused every year. Apply early—there's no official cutoff date, but admission decisions are made on a first-come, first-served basis.

Amigos de las Americas (5618 Star Lane, Houston, Texas 77057; call toll-free 800/231-7796; within Texas, 800/392-4580). Amigos—which calls itself a "youth leadership development organization"—sends volunteers to Central and South America for four- to eight-week public-health projects. This year's schedule includes projects in Mexico, Paraguay, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Panama and the Dominican Republic. Volunteers live with families in small, rural communities, so some knowledge of Spanish is necessary; one year of study, say Amigos officials, should be plenty. The organization also offers a six-month training program in Latin American culture and briefs volunteers on the specific job skills they'll need. Although the per-person cost of an Amigos summer is $2,200, more than two-thirds of that is usually raised by Amigos itself. The cost to volunteers runs about $700, and scholarship money is available. Application deadline is March 1.

Outward Bound: Climbing in California

America for four- to eight-week public-health projects. This year's schedule includes projects in Mexico, Paraguay, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Panama and the Dominican Republic. Volunteers live with families in small, rural communities, so some knowledge of Spanish is necessary; one year of study, say Amigos officials, should be plenty. The organization also offers a six-month training program in Latin American culture and briefs volunteers on the specific job skills they'll need. Although the per-person cost of an Amigos summer is $2,200, more than two-thirds of that is usually raised by Amigos itself. The cost to volunteers runs about $700, and scholarship money is available. Application deadline is March 1.
Dressing On the Cheap

Old clothes offer a cool style and hot bargains.

Mavis Carrillo, a sophomore at Santa Barbara City College, likes to spend her free time shopping for used clothes. Time was she could pass whole afternoons along State Street, blissfully chasing down the perfect outfit or the ultimate tulip prom dress. Then tragedy struck. Used clothing became chic, and prices got out of hand. "Sweaters that used to sell for a dollar are now selling for two, three—even four dollars," Carrillo says, barely able to choke back her outrage.

Alas, that's the price of success. All over America, the used-clothing business is booming. In Champaign-Urbana, hundreds of University of Illinois students jam stores like Rosie Cheeks every week. Nearby, a nightclub called Mabel's fills its off hours with a used-clothing bazaar, and shoppers line up an hour before opening time. In Santa Barbara, fancy stores like Pure Gold have become popular hangouts for the trendy crowd—driving traditionalists like UC graduate Tom Flynn to dusty, low-rent thrift shops along the lower part of State Street. NYU students flock to St. Mark's Place or stores such as the Antique Boutique in Greenwich Village, drawn by a 10 percent student discount and bargains like denim jackets—$40 and up in department stores, $19.99 at the Boutique.

Price is one big reason why budget-conscious students buy used clothes. "Good value," Antique Boutique manager Meryl Janis says simply, "Where else are you going to find a tweed sport jacket for 12 bucks?" Last winter, while retail shoppers in Champaign-Urbana were spending up to $300 for heavy overcoats to ward off the Illinois cold, customers at Rosie Cheeks were taking home vintage tweeds for $20 and cashmeres for $40. Sometimes used-clothing outlets can save a shopper money and get her out of a jam. Last spring, with time running out before a fancy-dress party, UCLA junior Karen Goldberg had raised her clothing budget to $75, but the right outfit was nowhere in sight. On Easter Sunday she and some of her friends walked into Aardvark's in West Hollywood. A half hour later Goldberg walked out with the perfect dress: black, with a fitted bodice and a full skirt, vintage 1950. Price: $12.

Buying used clothing, Rosie Cheeks owner Yvonne Hammer says with considerable understatement, "you can get more things for less." When you come right down to it, isn't that what shopping is all about? At Pure Gold in Santa Barbara, silk-velvet dresses and jackets from the 1930s sell for up to $125; the material alone, according to salesclerk Julix Foster, now sells for $100 a yard. Last summer customers of Rosie Cheeks were bursting down the doors to get to cotton capri pants ($5 to $10), shirtwaist dresses ($10) and $5 dirndl skirts. As much as people, though, there's another attraction to funky old clothes: tradition (box). The right Hawaiian shirt can instantly convey an air of blissed-out tropical cool; a baggy '50s sport coat, collar up, can transform anybody into Elvis or James Dean for a day. Used clothing gives the wearer a chance to have fun by simply getting dressed—and a way to stand out from the crowd. "In new clothes," says Janis, "everybody copies. But the dress I'm wearing now, nobody else has." Not surprisingly, there's a strong streak of independence in used-clothing buyers. Aficionados like Flynn and Carrillo of Santa Barbara abandoned the trendier spots on upper State Street when the trends started to move in; now Flynn frequents the Salvation Army, where he expects to pay no more than a dollar or two for flannel shirts, pleated pants and Ber-
muda shorts, and Carrillo scours yard sales by bike.

Sometimes that streak of stubbornness makes shopping a clash of wills. At Campaign's Rosie Cheeks, reports owner Hammer, regular customers bristle at the sales staff's offers of help: "Part of this kind of shopping," Hammer says, "is an attitude of 'I'm not going to let anyone tell me how to dress.'" When business is as hot as it is right now, though, retailers are willing to put up with minor inconveniences. Dealer Carrie Jo Homann, who helped set up the used-clothing bazaar at Mabel's in Campaign, reports that students "really got into the sale." She adds sadly (but not too sadly), "They did push and shove each other a lot. I saw people grabbing things out of each other's hands." At Cowboys and Poodles in West Hollywood, go-go boots from the '60s are so popular that it's almost impossible to keep them in stock. Aardvark's sells about 50 Hawaiian shirts a week, for $30 each. Not cheap—but, says owner Joe Stromel, "I had to price them so the other dealers didn't raid my store."

Besides, Stromel adds, it takes a lot of work to bring the shirts to market: "People have a feeling you press a button and down come 500 Hawaiian shirts." Not so. Most used clothing originates in the Midwest, where people stuff their old outfits in attics or basements for years before digging them out and donating them to charitable institutions like Goodwill and the Salvation Army. The charities pick out what they can sell easily with few repairs and dump the rest by the pound to wholesalers ("rag merchants") in major port cities. There, in huge warehouses, presorters go through tons of clothing to pick out the few items of value. Stromel says his sorters examine 3,000 pounds a day to pick out the 3 pounds of clothing he finally buys, cleans, repairs and offers for sale. The rest of the pile is exported for whatever the trade will bear.

The work may be unromantic, but it is paying off for used-clothing dealers. The Antique Boutique, originally a department within another store, has ballooned in its three years to stock 70,000 items in 13,000 square feet of retail space. Stromel opened the first Aardvark's store in 1972; now there are seven in California and Arizona. In fact, the business could choke on its own success. With only a finite amount of goods available, some dealers are already seeing the stream thin out. Stromel started with classic items from the '30s and '40s; now he's having trouble finding quality goods from the '50s and is laying in as much from the '60s as he can find. Let the buyer beware—before long students may have nothing to wear but clothes that are clean, shiny and brand new.

**A Guide to the Etiquette of Used Clothing**

1. **WALK TALL.**
   There is no point in getting dressed up unless you intend to be noticed. If you don't have a little peacock in you, buy off the rack.

2. **ACT LIKE NOTHING'S WRONG.**
   To the inevitable question "What are you wearing?" the correct answer is a cool, bored: "What do you mean?"

3. **MAKE IT WEIRD.**
   The line between cool and ridiculous is very thin, and it's easy to mistake a used-clothing habit for simple bad taste. Thus, always err on the side of excess. Make sure your used clothes are so outlandish that no one could possibly think you're serious. At the same time, keep in mind that...

4. **WEIRD ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH.**
   A preowned ensemble must be unsightly in just the right way. Used clothing is a small and safe kind of rebellion—a way to reject the here and now without doing anything rash, like breaking the law or leaving the country. One of the best ways to do that is to associate yourself with another era. But in so doing, always make sure that the era is far enough in the past so your intentions are clear. Example: the '50s are cool, the early '70s are not (yet). Anything that makes you look like Lucy or Ricky Ricardo is cool. Anything that makes you look like Betty or Gerald Ford is not.

5. **IGNORE ALL THE RULES...**
   ... even these. The wonderful thing about used clothes is that there are no rules, or arbiters of taste. If it pleases you, wear it proudly. The whole point is to have fun.
He Does It His Way

Georgetown’s Thompson fits basketball to education.

On the face of it, John Thompson seemed to be defeating his own purposes. The coach of Georgetown’s national-championship basketball team talked last spring with National Basketball Association figures, trying to find out how much his All-American center, Patrick Ewing, could earn if he gave up his last season with the Hoyas and turned pro. Why would Thompson do something that could undercut his own program? “I felt that Patrick should know what he was turning down,” says Thompson, “so that he could make his decision on a factual basis rather than an emotional basis.” And what about his education? “I don’t know that a lot of money has kept people from getting an education if they want to get an education,” Thompson says. He doesn’t think that basketball and education are mutually exclusive: “Why can’t a person who wants an education work in the NBA while getting it?”

During his 12 years as coach at Georgetown, Thompson has built a reputation for doing things his own way and it’s paid off. And, at the same time, he has created one of the most successful basketball operations in the country. Thompson’s teams have won 262 games and have lost only 104, a winning percentage of .68—13th among active coaches. The Hoyas have gone to postseason tournaments 10 times, including trips to the NCAA for the last six years. “He’s one of the top five coaches in the country,” says CBS basketball commentator Billy Packer, who calls Thompson’s record since taking over at Georgetown “one of the greatest turnarounds in basketball history.”

But Thompson’s reputation rests on much more than winning basketball games. “I get a hell of a lot out of winning—that’s a fulfillment,” he says, “but I see and define winning in its broad sense. It’s not just the scoreboard.” To help his athletes succeed academically, Thompson keeps close tabs on their class work. The players must record their course progress in a master log, reporting classes attended or missed and periodically estimating the grades they think they are making at a given time. “During the season,” he says, “they can’t come down [to the gymnasium] for basketball reasons until after 3:30. I don’t trust myself. My competitive instincts are too strong.”

If a player is struggling academically, like Michael Graham, a freshman star on the NCAA championship team, Thompson tries to put first things first. Graham will sit out this season to concentrate on the books; he will not be allowed to play in the second semester even if his work improves. “The basketball coach in me told me that I was a damn fool,” says Thompson. “It was not an easy, flat-out decision. When I’m in a tough spot at Syracuse in front of 30,000 people, I’m going to wish I had Michael Graham.”

Helped by such decisions, more than 90 percent of Georgetown basketball players graduate when they finish their varsity careers. Thompson says his system works, both athletically and academically, because he looks for recruits with three qualities: talent and physical ability, willingness to take direction and desire for an education. He strongly supports the intent of current NCAA efforts to impose more strenuous academic requirements on athletes, such as the proposal that freshmen can compete only if they meet designated minimum scores on standardized admissions tests. But Thompson believes that some of these reforms might be too sweeping and would not give enough consideration to an individual’s specific circumstances. Most coaches think they would affect blacks in particular—youngsters who have often received inadequate secondary education but who can excel in basketball because it is an inexpensive sport to learn to play well.

Basketball gave Thompson his own chance to attend college. “It started as recreation and it ended up as a necessity,” he says. “It was a means for me to get an education.” The 6-foot 10-inch Thompson was a high-school legend in the District of Columbia, led Providence College to a National Invitational Tournament championship in 1963 and backed up Bill Russell on two Boston Celtics championship teams. After retiring from the NBA Thompson returned to Washington to begin work as a youth counselor. “I never had a master plan to become a basketball coach,” Thompson says. “Fate carried me to it.” Fate arrived in the form of a phone call from a desperate priest, which drew Thompson into moonlighting as coach at St. Anthony’s High School in
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WASHINGTON, where he won 122 and 28 over six years. Georgetown is his first full-time coaching job.

Thompson's style of play—what he calls "uptempo but under control"—requires an extra measure of self-discipline from his squad. "I'm a demanding coach," he admits. "I think a person who plays for me for four years deserves a hell of a lot of credit. But I'm not interested in punishment. A lot of people in this business, when they don't know what to do, they make people run." The players seem to appreciate the style. "I wouldn't say that coach Thompson is strict," says John Duren, a former Hoya guard who played three years in the NBA. "He gives you freedom until you mess up. He gives you a chance to hold up your responsibilities." Thompson says, "I think my players play for me because I tell them the truth. I don't think they think Coach has to tell them something nice."

His relationship with his players is notably serious and notably private. "Coach Thompson taught me about life in the space of four years," says Duren, who earned his B.A. in sociology. "I remember when the hostages were taken in Iran, he gathered us together in the gym and talked with us about what it meant." Although he's aware that public discussion is an integral part of big-time sports, Thompson wishes he could carry out his job without the distractions of the media. It bothers him, for example, that Graham's academic problems attracted attention. "When you get public, you lose something," he says. "I try to salvage a part of me that is not a part of the public image of John Thompson." Smiling ruefully, he recalls from his Roman Catholic upbringing that "the nuns used to say that the things you do that people never hear about are what you get into heaven for. I'm not doing very well if that's the case."

By that measure, things are not likely to improve for Thompson. He has lost only three players from last year's well-balanced championship team and recruited a promising crop of freshmen. And Ewing passed up the lure of the NBA to play his senior season. Basketball authorities think Thompson has the best chances since UCLA's John Wooden to win back-to-back NCAA championships. Thompson, of course, takes a cautious position: "We should be good, but how good, I can't say because I don't know what the personality of the team will be."

What are his goals beyond a repeat championship? Thompson says he is happy where he is. But he has had lucrative offers to coach at other universities and feelsers from the pros. A job in the NBA is "not unrealistic in the future," he says. "You decide when the time comes." And, just in case, he has a certificate to teach high-school social studies. With John Thompson, you never know.
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Rebels on the Radio

College deejays test the limits of their new power.

The eternal verities of college radio are rock and roll, fund-raisers and hassles with the administration.

—Bill Davis, KALX, Berkeley

A series of curriculum changes have driven some staffers at Tulane's W TUL to virtually move into their studio, curling up on couches at night instead of going home. How else to explain Henry Holtzman of MIT, whoclocks 50 hours a week as general manager of WMBR and still makes time for classes? No wonder the unofficial motto of Harvard's WHRB refers not to truth or beauty, but to the way students tend to get swallowed up in the place: "Ma WHRB eats her children."

Why such commitment? There are several reasons, although career preparation is not high on the list; few student disc jockeys plan to go pro. What draws most motor mouths to radio is the fun of being on the air and the freedom to spin what they want. "It's an escape, a getaway," says Stanford graduate Zach Nelson, who in his days at K ZSU was known as "Art Deco." "I loved imagining my voice going out over San Francisco," says Doug Conn, a former rock deejay at Northwestern's W NUR. "Here I have the freedom to pick what I play."

That freedom stems from the fact that college radio is overwhelmingly non-commercial; most college stations are supported not by advertisers, but by grants from their schools or donations from listeners. Freedom from commercial pressures allows tremendous leeway in programming—and opportunity to provide special service to the community. In Atlanta, students tout Clark College's WCLK as the most popular station in town among black listeners—despite the fact that its 2,500-watt signal reaches only half the city. Its format is a hybrid of American jazz and Third World styles that the station calls World Music. Says Kenneth Jefferson, a junior at nearby Morris Brown College and a deejay at WCLK, "When you're this small you've got to provide a market for people who aren't hearing what they want on the commercial stations." Northwestern's W NUR mixes rock, soul, jazz and classical music with "free form" slots; the only rule is that half the records played must be less than five weeks old. "You have to find a whole new sound that isn't being played anywhere else," says Paige Greymok, a former general manager. "That's the way you get listeners."

One of the best known examples of free-form programming is Harvard's "Orgy Period," a spectacular, twice-yearly display of excess in action on WHRB. Orgies are extended programs devoted to one artist or theme; last spring they ranged from six hours of Marvin Gaye to a 100-hour Beethoven special. Legend has it that the special programs were born several decades ago when an elated student rushed in from an exam and triumphantly aired all nine of Beethoven's symphonies to celebrate his success. In years since, orgies have not gotten appreciably less modest; in January WHRB will air a 200-hour orgy celebrating the 300th anniversary of Bach's birth.

Sometimes, of course, programming freedom can backfire. In 1980 WPGU at Illinois made a format change that former program director Dave Priest calls "disastrous," switching from mainstream rock to free-form progressive programming; the station promptly dropped from first in its market to third, dead last among rock stations. "That was the proof we needed that Champaign-Urbana was not the market to hold a progressive station," says Priest.

WPGU has since modified its format, and the ratings have improved.

In most college markets, however, programmers have found that there's some audience for just about anything they can offer—and that has led more than one station into deep, unabashed weirdness. Where else but on a college station (in this case, WREK at Georgia Tech) can you hear a six-hour show called "Industry on Parade," featuring bands like Throbbing Gristle playing "sounds not normally made by mankind?" A popular Saturday-morning show on WREK opens with the sound of mooing cows and continues with deservedly obscure comedy recordings, such as Richard Nixon leading a Jane Fonda workout class. A recent playlist at Berkeley's KALX found a local single, "Hell Comes to Your House II," near the top. Says music director Madeline Leiskin of KALX's sound, "It's not real easy."

For all its idiosyncrasies, though—and perhaps because of them—college radio has gained stature in the last decade. When the
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Being Serious Is No Laughing Matter

Ever since stepping into the cast of “Saturday Night Live” in 1977, Bill Murray has been America’s favorite goof. On TV and in the movies, Murray has honed a persona as the thinking man’s knucklehead, culminating in this year’s “Ghostbusters.” But in his newest film, “The Razor’s Edge,” based on the W. Somerset Maugham novel, Murray makes his dramatic debut as a war-ravaged man in search of spiritual peace. Ron Givens of Newsweek On Campus talked with Murray recently about his career—past, present and future. Excerpts from their conversation:

**GIVENS:** Why did you take on “The Razor’s Edge”?

**MURRAY:** Well, I wanted to work with John [Byrum, director of the film] on something. He sent me this book, and I read about 50 pages of it and I said, “This is great! We should do something with this.” It’s a good story, and I wanted to do something straight. And I figured with a good story you can’t go too bad. It’s about a generation that had ideals and then turned their backs on them. And it relates to a lot of what went on during the ’60s as far as people confronting personal freedoms.

**Q. In the first movie version of “The Razor’s Edge,” made in 1946, your character was played by Tyrone Power. Do you see yourself as a Tyrone Power kind of guy?**

**A.** Well, I think everybody sees me as a Tyrone Power kind of guy. I mean, when I think of me, I think of Ty.

**Q. How difficult was it for you to convince people that you should do a serious role?**

**A.** What’s interesting is that to do this movie I had to do “Ghostbusters.” We were talking to Columbia [Pictures] about “Razor’s Edge” and they weren’t really too excited about it. They didn’t see it as a real box-office bonanza. But they were doing “Ghostbusters,” and they wanted me real bad, so I made a little trade. It was one of those things. The studio would much rather have had “Binky Goes to College” than “The Razor’s Edge,” but they wanted to keep up a relationship. I’d been in two movies for Columbia—“Stripes” and “Tootsie”—and “Ghostbusters” was three. They owed me a failure, you know what I mean. They probably owe me another one after “Ghostbusters.”

**Q. How much power do you have now? You’ve made some very profitable movies.**

**A.** Yeah, well, that’s all they relate to. I’ve had a lot of freedom in movies because they’ve done well. Somehow they think we’ve got a lucky touch—Harold [Ramis], myself, and Dan [Aykroyd]—so if there’s anything funny, we generally get to hear about it. All the bad comedy scripts get sent to us so that we can make them funny.

**Q. “Razor’s Edge” is the first film for which you’ve gotten screenwriting credit.**

**A.** Well, I’ve taken a lot more responsibility for the writing of this one. On “Ghostbusters” I didn’t do very much, the other right, and once you do, you forget it and just get loose and something bubbles up. With this, you’re not going to do anything strange physically—juggle or drop something. So what comes up when you’re working is just something emotionally different.

**Q. Was it hard for you not to be funny?**

**A.** Well, I was trying to be funny in “The Razor’s Edge.” We were trying to make a character who, even though he was involved in something serious, had a sense of humor. When W. Somerset Maugham wrote his screenplay for the original—which they didn’t use—he gave notes to the director saying, “This is a comedy and should be played as such.”

**Q. Do you like movies better than television?**

**A.** Yeah. But I had the best job on TV in “Saturday Night Live”. There’s never going to be another job that’s going to be that good and I wouldn’t want to do any other TV because it’s taped. The “Saturday Night Live” job was also the toughest job. That was really dues. We were really getting great strokes and success out of it, but it really was a demanding gig.

**Q. How do you react to yourself on the screen?**

**A.** I make myself laugh. I get a real kick out of some of the things I’ve said. I met a guy the other day who knew everything I’d ever done, from National Lampoon records and he knew the lines from every single thing. This guy had the greatest sense of humor. He laughed at everything I laughed at. In 10 minutes he did everything I ever said that I thought was funny.

**Q. What are you doing now?**

**A.** I’m supposed to be writing on something with Harold and my brother Brian [Doyle-Murray], but I haven’t done it yet. They’re still looking for me. I worked too much last year, so I think I’m taking the year off. I think how this movie goes will determine, to some extent, what I’ll do next. I might get something good out of it.

**Q. What do you like most about what you do?**

**A.** I like it when people laugh. It’s funny to go into the movie theater and see all the people laugh. When you make the movie you can’t laugh; everybody’s got to be quiet. You get the laugh nine months or a year later. You go, “Finally somebody’s laughing.”
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DON'T MISS IT!
Hot Sex, Gory Violence

How one student earns course credit and pays tuition.

My name is Ian Ludlow. Well, not really. But that's the name on my four "357 Vigilante" adventures that Pinnacle Books will publish this spring. Most of the time I'm Lee Goldberg, a mildmannered UCLA senior majoring in mass communications and trying to spark a writing career at the same time. It's hard work. I haven't quite achieved a balance between my dual identities of college student and hack novelist.

The adventures of Mr. Jury, a vigilante blackmailed into doing the LAPD's dirty work, are often created in the wee hours of the night, when I should be studying, meeting my free lance-article deadlines or, better yet, sleeping. More often than not, my nocturnal wet dreams spill over into my classes the next morning. Brutal fistfights, hot sexual encounters and gory violence are frequently scrawled across my anthropology notes or written amid my professor's insights on Whorf's hypothesis. Students sitting next to me who glance at my lecture notes are shocked to see notations like "Don't love, scumbag, or I'll wallpaper the room with your brains."

I once wrote a pivotal rape scene during one of my legal communications classes, and I'm sure the girl who sat next to me thought I was a psychopath. During the first half of the lecture, she kept looking over at me and whispering into her notepad. At the break she disappeared, and I didn't see her again the rest of the quarter. My professors, though, seem pleased to see me sitting in the back of the classroom writing furiously. I guess they think I'm hanging on their every word. They're wrong.

I've tried to lessen the strain between my conflicting identities by marrying the two. Through the English department, I'm getting academic credit for the books. That amazes my Grandpa Cy, who can't believe there's a university crazy enough to reward me for writing "lots of filth." The truth is, it's writing and it's learning, and it's getting me somewhere. Just where, I'm not sure. My Grandpa Cy thinks it's going to get me the realization I should join him in the furniture business.

I don't admit to many people that I'm writing books. It sounds so pompous, arrogant and phony when you say that in Los Angeles. See, everybody in Los Angeles is writing a book or screenplay. Walk into any 7-Eleven, tell the clerk you're an agent or producer, and he'll whip out a handwritten, 630-page epic he's been keeping under the register for a chance like this.

I do involve my closest friends in the secret world of Ian Ludlow. When I finished writing my first sex scene, I made six copies and passed them around for a critique. I felt like I was distributing pornography. "How do you compliment a sex scene?" a girl I know complained. "It's embarrassing." Another friend rewrote the scene so it sounded like a cross between a beating and extensive surgery.

Among my family and even my friends, I find myself constantly apologizing for what
BOOKS

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Birnbach's mission was a noble one: to provide a kind of Consumer Reports on just what to expect at the nation's best—and worst—schools. Instead of reeling off student-faculty ratios or the number of books in the library, Birnbach delved into that highly subjective area known as quality of campus life. How late can you get a pizza delivered on campus? What are the sex and drug scenes like? Do you need to join the Greeks to get a date? "This is the inside scoop, the juicy stuff you can only learn by visiting the campuses," promises the author in her introduction. "This is the real thing."

The real thing turns out to be a poorly written, overgeneralized mess that should be banned from all high-school guidance counselor offices. Birnbach's research technique, as it happens, was to hit every campus for at least one day of chatter and slapdash survey-taking. Apparently, it was then once through the typewriter for a quick, couple-page sumup of impressions and stereotypes. Sometimes her findings are nonsensical (Best thing about Harvard: "Professors are attentive." Worst thing about Harvard: "Stuffiness—the faculty gets absorbed in itself and forgets the students.")

Other times, the comments are unhelpfully flip (Worst place for University of Minnesota students to live off campus: "In the gutter."). And always, the prose is tortured. Describing the blending of preprofessionalism at Case Western Reserve, Birnbach comes up with "even students who are guilty themselves complain that no one takes advantage of Cleveland, a city they consider pleasing."

Ever since the book was published, college dows have been lining up to point out the factual errors that litter the study. At Catholic University, for example, officials are upset with Birnbach's report that 35 percent of the students are gay. Birnbach's source, it turns out, is one unnamed student.

Birnbach supplements her critiques with a number of giddy features ("Collegiate Etiquette") and sober essays ("Religion on Campus"). The ones meant to be funny are overwhelmingly not; those that aim for high seriousness come off as slickly portentous. She ends her draining survey with a list of detritus that is trivial and nonenlightening. Here is where she reveals that windbreakers are the most popular article of clothing at the University of Idaho.

Those who come to Birnbach's book armed with several shakers of salt may gain an insight or two into what is going down in campus town these days. Still, Birnbach could have performed a valuable public service by reprinting the front-page warning that grated Susan Berman's 1971 down-and-dirty guide. "Don't believe," began Berman in her survey of those crazier college days..."everything you read."
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In Defense of ‘Junk Food’

By KATIE BURNS

“How can you eat that?”

It was my roommate, the nutrition major, speaking. I tried to ignore her as I plucked two delectably singed, red-orange hot dogs from a puddle of still-crackling grease on their tinfoil tray. Tenderly, I laid them on a pair of white-bread buns smeared with generous globs of Cheez Whiz. Then I squeezed ribbons of mustard and barbecue sauce over each tube steak, garnished them with a sprinkling of Bac-O’s, picked up my waiting glass of Hershey’s chocolate milk and carried my feast to the dinner table. The roommate followed, wrinkling her nose and making gagging noises.

“Don’t you care about your health?” she finally demanded. “Don’t you read? Do you know what they put in those frankfurters you just inhaled?”

“Sure,” I replied. “Rat hairs, grains, and other protein-rich ingredients. Yummy.” I sank my teeth into one of the dogs and watched my resident food critic sputter off to her room.

I suppose I should have been more polite, but she had it coming. How dare she insult the cuisine on which I was nurtured? Hot dogs remind me of home. So do Doritos, glazed doughnuts, root beer and TV Dinners. I thrive on what she and too many others call “junk food,” and I resent their efforts to reform me.

Oh, sure, I can eat the “natural” stuff. Lock me up in Wheatsville Food Co-op and I’ll get by. For about a week. On Monday the almond tea, raw honey and preservative-free peanut butter will suit me fine. But along about Friday I’ll start pinning for fried chicken—the frozen kind, of course, since actual frying is such an onerous task. And by Sunday I’ll be throttling anybody for his Whopper with cheese and his milkshake. I need my minimum daily requirement of grease—and starch and sugar—to exist. And meat. How truly dedicated vegetarians even stay conscious mystifies me.

Nonetheless, those who only eat yogurt with active cultures and only bake bread with unbleached flour have bruised my self-confidence. For some silly reason, those of my acquaintance who pursue advanced degrees in holistic dentistry and write symbolist poetry tend to be vegetarians, while those who watch “Knots Landing” tend to hang around Jack-in-the-Box. I have come to feel funny standing in the checkout line with my usual cart of canned soup, Velveeta and Mallomars, while the chic intellectuals all carry home fresh tomatoes, wheat germ, real cheddar and tubs of tofu.

Once upon a time these things didn’t matter. As a young girl, I thought “health food” was for a few sprout-nibbling hippies in California. Nice people ate Wonder Bread and baloney and never talked about fiber in front of company. And preservatives? They were those nice things that kept the sweet rolls from growing fur overnight. Then I packed up my well-processed appetites and went off to college—to another world. First, my freshman-year roommate began noodling me about my squeeze-cheese-and-cracker habit, and soon she was buzzing me about my frequent trips to the vending machine. Next, she started in on the cafeteria: “My mom always cooked from scratch.” Granted, the institutional fare often tasted like fried hockey pucks, but I refused to blame it on the chefs’ boxed mixes and frozen meat patties. My mother fed five people in the same way for two decades, and our digestive systems were still in perfect working order.

Fortunately, some of the guilt I’ve acquired is starting to fade. For one thing, science is on my side. (Well, sort of.) Researchers say that carbohydrates are good for you; miss out on your share and you can grow lethargic and dizzy and develop headaches. A lot of carbohydrates, of course, can make you sleepy, but I, for one, prefer a good nap to a headache any day. And fat is wonderful. Not only does it insulate the body, but it also makes you feel full after eating. True, some people would choose to gnaw carrot sticks every half hour. Filling up on just one pint of chocolate-chocolate-chip Häagen-Dazs for an entire evening makes much more sense to me.

Even if 12-to-the-minute data hadn’t come out in support of my eating habits, I would still be less concerned than before. The more I watch my wholesome-and-natural contemporaries, the less rational they seem. It started when my sister committed herself to vegetarianism. Not the “I don’t like ground chuck” kind; rather the “eating mucus-causing products brings out violent tendencies” kind. Once I asked her whether there was any beef to go with the “bean burgers” she had made. “If you want carnage, go to Wendy’s,” she snarled.

Off I ran to Wendy’s. Next, I moved to an apartment and learned that cooking is a pain in the keister, especially from scratch and especially in a kitchen with less than one linear foot of counter space. I came to appreciate not just the taste of Mom’s meals, but the wisdom behind them. In other words, beef stroganoff is much cheaper and easier to fix if you use hamburger instead of steak, and canned mushroom soup and Minute Rice instead of “fresh” ingredients. Why bother? Also, I admitted to myself that whole-grain cereal tastes like horse feed unless it’s buried under sugar and that sprouts have all the piquancy of newly mowed grass.

If all this wasn’t enough to convince me that fast food can be beautiful, my sister the herbivore came home last Christmas and demanded to eat “something substantial”—a hamburger. Obviously, if right-thinking converts have deep and undeniable urges to revert to their old ways, I see no reason for me to change. Health food apparently couldn’t sustain—physically or spiritually—a true believer, so I probably won’t sustain a skeptic, either. I’m a fast-food addict and always will be.

Besides, a few rat hairs and gnaw wings never hurt me.

Katie Burns holds a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from the University of Texas in Austin and is pursuing a B.A. in humanities.
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