

Argonaut

Friday
March 2, 1984
University of Idaho
89th Year, No. 46

UI hosts a weekend of jazz



Vaughan, Hampton headline festival

By Dena Rosenberry

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

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

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

Free Flight, a classical improvisational quartet, performed in concert last night in the SUB Ballroom. Their repertoire included classical works, contemporary jazz and improvisational combinations of the two styles. Members of the group offered clinics in flute, piano, bass and percussion Thursday to a number of eager young musicians. The group's co-leader, Jim Walker, is the principal flutist for the Los Angeles Philharmonic.

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

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

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

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

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

Hampton has been performing for over 45 years and is world famous for his command of the vibes and drums.

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JAZZ

News digest

Gibb: McKinney to stay at UI

By Jane Roskams

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

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

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

Gibb said that he was impressed with the number of people who had approached him to ask him to do anything to keep McKinney. "We would not attempt to match any

salary offered him dollar for dollar," he said, "but I will do anything I can to see that Dr. McKinney receives adequate recognition for his services in terms of salary."

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

Gibb also announced the establishment of a committee which will be responsible for looking for a replacement for Furgason, who is scheduled to be leaving May 1 for a position at the University of Nebraska.

"It will be a problem replacing Vice President Furgason," said Gibb, "but at least not as large a problem as it would be if we were looking for two vice presidents."

Gibb mentioned that several people had suggested to him that the UI create a new position of vice president for research. He said that

although this is unlikely, it will be looked in to very seriously by the committee.

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

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

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

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

See GIBB, page 22

Council discusses summer curriculum

By Laurel Darrow

Although members of the Faculty Council agreed Tuesday that there are several problems with summer session courses, it decided that no changes should be made until summer 1985.

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

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

Summer session courses meet for 50 minutes on 5 days during each

See COUNCIL, page 7



Kidnapped

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

ASUI debates lobbyist ordeal

By Jon Ott

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

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

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

Senator Boyd Wiley said he had no idea Jones was not registered until he read the *Argonaut* report on Monday.

"This is a horrible breach of trust if people have known he was not registered while he was drawing

lobbying funds," he said.

"We call Jones a student lobbyist but he is not a student. He may be a cheap professional," Senator Mike Trail said.

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

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

Senator Frank Childs expressed concern over changing the rules, however. "I have a problem with suspending the rules. The issue is that Jones is not a student because he didn't pay his fees. He needs to comply with the rules of the UI."

Jones is periodically paid by check and is given \$2,000 total by the

senate to work as a lobbyist. However, Senator Mike Trail said, "Technically we can't even send him another check since the rules have been broken."

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

However, Andy Hazzard, chairman of the Rules and Regulations Committee, said the rules disqualifying Jones would not necessarily have to be changed. "Any time you deal with the rules and constitution of the senate, they are open to interpretation. The intent of the rules is

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Briefs

Tuition featured at info session

An information session focusing on in-state tuition will be held Sunday, March 4, at 2 p.m. in the Borah Theater of the SUB.

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

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

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

"We're trying to keep from being biased one way or the other," said Gary Lindberg, chairman of the ASUI Political Concerns Committee, which is sponsoring the session. The purpose of the session is to inform students, and to invite them to work with the Legislators — not to fight against them.

"I've talked to legislators personally," Lindberg said, "and they value our input."

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

Week celebrates foreign languages

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

The festival will begin on March 6 with a French film titled *Jules and Jim*. Following that on the 8th, 20th, and 22nd, will be an Italian film titled *Bicycle Thief*, a Spanish film titled *Young and Damned*, and a German film titled *Last Laugh*. The films will begin each night at 7 p.m. and be shown in the Administration building.

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

UI library posts spring break hours

The UI library has posted its hours for spring break, March 9-18.

Spring break hours are:
 Friday, March 9 — 8 a.m.-5 p.m.
 Saturday and Sunday, March 10, 11 — CLOSED
 Monday-Thursday, March 12-15 — 8 a.m.-5 p.m. and 7-10 p.m.
 Friday, March 16 — 8 a.m.-5 p.m.
 Saturday, March 17 — CLOSED
 Sunday, March 18 — 1 p.m.-11 p.m. (regular hours)

Senate panel delays tuition vote again

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is still some question

over Jones' position as ASUI lobbyist, as he has recently been shown not to be a registered student — a qualification necessary for

him to hold that position.

LeClaire is currently petitioning on Jones' behalf to the College of Letters and Science. He is allowed to do so by proxy

through Dean William McCroskey, Jones' representative to the deans' council.

LeClaire is reluctant to predict the outcome of the

appeal because the committee does not usually take appeals this late, but he said he hopes that this will be an exception and that it will go through.

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Clark to speak at graduation

John Heffner thinks it will make the people at Boise State University kick themselves in the pants. He is referring to the proposed attendance of United States Secretary of the Interior William Clark at the UI commencement ceremony.

Heffner, a UI student in the school of communications, is particularly pleased about the visit because Clark is his "Uncle Bill."

Heffner said he spoke to Clark at Christmas and he seemed enthusiastic about visiting Moscow. The possibility of the attendance of Clark, who was appointed secretary of the interior last year upon the resignation of James Watt, came about by chance, according to Heffner.

Apart from having the opportunity to address the graduating students, Clark's visit will serve other purposes, Heffner said.

"It will give him a chance to see what really goes in in places like the Palouse."

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Opinion

Lobbyist dispute causing red faces

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gary Lundgren

Refurbish plans to camouflage statue

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

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

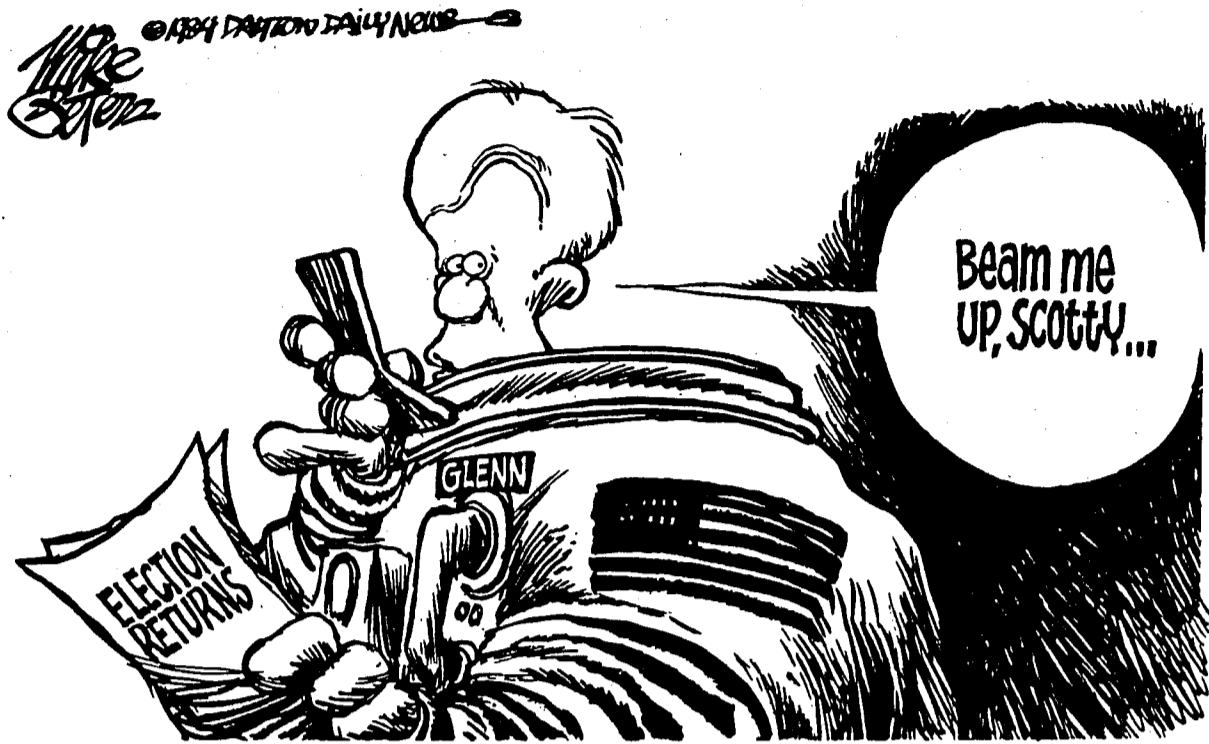
Instead, the UI should consider hiring a professional to rebuild the 84-year-old landmark to its original form. Even though the foundry that constructed the figure has gone out of business, fixing the statue cannot be an impossible feat.

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

Gary Lundgren

Letters policy

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



No one here but us monkeys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paul Baier

Managing Editor



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

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

If he wants to watch us forever slipping on banana peels, that's his business.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Argonaut

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Letters

Speaking for himself

Editor:

So now in the line of never ending ASUI controversies we have managed to find another one — Doug Jones ASUI lobbyist not University of Idaho student. This was the report in the *Idaho Argonaut*, Feb. 28, 1984.

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

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

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

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

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

Unfortunately I was not quoted in that context — therefore, hurting my co-senators who knew nothing about the problem. I would like to take a moment to apologize to the other senators of the ASUI.

I am truly sorry for any heat you may have taken in regard to something you didn't know anything about until just prior to the *Argonaut's* report. As far as the students are concerned, I owe them an apology also.

I didn't recognize the problem when first hearing about it, therefore, in some way contributing to the present dilemma. I am proud of my record as ASUI Senator despite this embarrassment.

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

Chris Berg
ASUI Senator

Stand by lobbyist

Editor:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some ASUI senators are now looking to reconsider Jones' appointment when

Time to clean sandbox

Editor:

On Feb. 26, en route to Boise to chat with some Idaho Legislators, some very disturbing facts came to my attention.

First, I was informed that our lobbyist was not registered and therefore violated the Senate Rules and Regulations that require the lobbyist be a full-time student. This factor brought several questions to mind and as I began to comprehend the answers were more repugnant than the problems that prompted my questions. Our lobbyist is getting credit and compensation.

The lobbyists of the past have received the political science credit. Credit in and of itself is compensation. A student lobbyist is involved in the political arena at the basest level and I am sure this is a great learning experience of the highest value. I can see why the Political Science Department has been so willing to work with the lobbyist and grant credit.

But, (there is always a but) this lobbyist has been given \$2,000 which is earmarked for "lobbying efforts."

Those that have any concept of "lobbying efforts," realize that those efforts include such expenditures as flowers to secretaries, lunches with legislators, receptions for the same, ties, pens, notepads, trips and phone calls to and from Moscow, copying and mailing expenses. In all my naivete, I assumed that was how the money was being spent.

I discovered that the \$2,000 was going to the lobbyist's "living efforts." He eats, travels, pays tuition, rents housing, and dry cleans these funds. I later found out he even calls the ASUI office collect on occasion!

Something is very wrong with this system and I am very surprised that the ASUI has been so lax in allowing this practice to exist. These are people that require bills to be written, department heads to explain and justify a transaction and committee meetings to be held when \$120 is transferred within a department. Yet we allow \$2,000 to be spent on other than its earmarked purpose.

I confess that my own nonfeasance makes me just as blameworthy as other's misfeasance but I will assure you that something will be done about this situation and quickly.

I am also surprised that there are no efforts to withhold takes from what apparent-

ly is a salary. (I am convinced that there are several people and organizations that would find that interesting.)

There is also the apparent conflict with the general university policy of intern compensation. The university's policy revolves around the principle that a student deserves compensation for their efforts, but it is an "either-or" type of compensation.

Either a student gets paid or they get credit. They do not get both. The ASUI lobbyist presently gets both and that should not be the case!

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

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

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

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

I have heard a great amount of justification for the activities that have occurred and I must confess that some of the arguments are good. Most are weak, fail to address the issues of this situation, and are made because of the fear that we might act in some way that will effect the present lobbyist.

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

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

Sally Lanham
ASUI Senator

students need him the most — to defeat in-state tuition. Don't change horses in the middle of the stream.

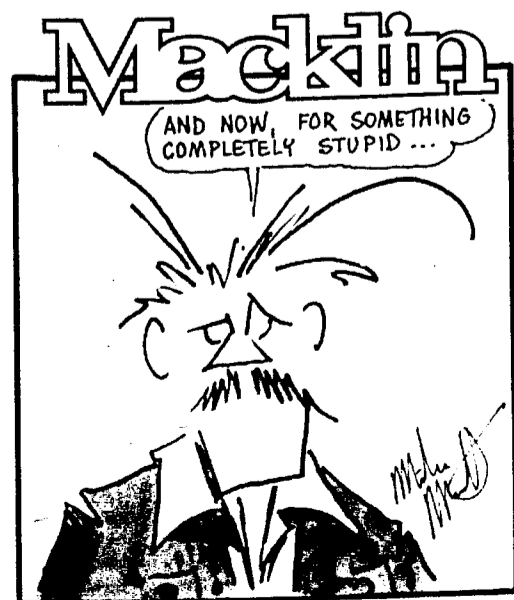
I pose this question to these ASUI senators and, in particular, to Jane Freund: How can you effectively lobby in

Boise and attend the UI 300 miles away as a full-time student? Especially, Jane, since the Idaho Legislature may remain in session until late in March?

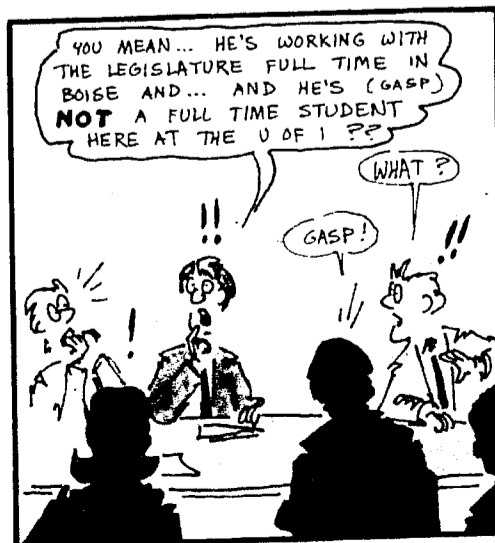
Finally, the student senate approved the appointment of

Jones to lobby FOR THE STUDENTS by a two-thirds majority. Why then are you NOT willing to stand behind our lobbyist when we are in the clutch — to defeat what 72 percent of the students desire!

Jay S. Decker



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FOR
**MOST INCREDIBLY STUPID
ASUI CONTROVERSY YET!**
OR
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UI, NIC combine forces

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The cooperative agree-

ment also arranges for space on the NIC campus for the University of Idaho Education Center.

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

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

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

ASUI

From page 2

important."

Hazzard said that requiring a lobbyist to be a full-time student excludes some students. "This was never intended to be a position just for political science students, and a home economics major wouldn't be able to get intern credits in their major by working as a lobbyist," Hazzard added, though, that he was not certain that only political science majors could get the credits.

But, he said, "The major intent of the rule is to keep the lobbyist position out of the hands of a professional."

Hazzard also said it was not up to the senate to take action to enforce the senate rules. "Any enforcement would have to come from the University Judicial Council."

Law student and Senator Sally Lanham disagreed and said, "Jones has blatantly violated the rules, and

Hazzard is sidestepping the issue. This whole attitude disturbs me."

"I am not anti-Jones but he violated the rules. If the ASUI is to have any credibility we will have to respond," she added.

In other action, the senate heard a suggestion from Wiley to set up an ASUI Scholarship Fund. He suggested the money for the fund could come from one or two percent of the ASUI budget.

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n. [L. Argonauta {Gr. Argonautes {Argo, Jason's ship + nautes, sailor {naus, ship}}] (1.) Gr. Myth. Any of the men who sailed with Jason to search for the Golden Fleece. (2.) A person who took part in the California Gold Rush of 1848-49.

Jazz

From page 1

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

Festival coordinators expect Moscow to be visited by 5,000 to 6,000 people this weekend for the music celebration which began yesterday with the college and university jazz competition and concluded with the concert by Free Flight.

Competition begins today among high school and junior high school groups, with vocal solo and group competitions featured along with workshops presented by UI music professors and Reeves.

Instrumental competition for high school and junior high school ensembles and solos will begin tomorrow. Workshops for Jazz Festival participants will be held throughout the

day, and Perkins, featured saxophonist, will perform in concert that evening.

To complete Saturday's events, Lionel Hampton and his Big Band will perform at 10 p.m. in the Memorial Gym.

The jazz festival began in 1968 as a small, regional festival with limited participation. Workshops and concerts for the participants were conducted with a single artist.

The festival grew steadily, and in 1976 the current director, Lynn Skinner, UI professor of music, began to work with the festival. At that time, there were 50 participating bands and choirs.

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

Council

From page 2

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

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

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

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

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


In other business, the council

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

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

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

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



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Professor explores medical technology

By Jane Roskams

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Out of that interest, I attended a National Science

Foundation seminar on ethical issues in the life sciences."

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

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

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

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

The publication of his first two books heralded the beginning of work that Blank admits is taking more and more of his time from politics and into biomedical research.

He first realized the magnitude of the task he was undertaking when planning to address the College of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Chicago.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This bias toward technical coverage is demonstrated by the fact that a leading clinician at Yale has suggested that his books be used as textbooks for graduate genetic seminars. Blank said that it hasn't been used in that way yet, but it has been used in other graduate programs.

Since being involved in the field of biomedical politics, Blank's specific interests have also changed. While his first concerns were over the possible abuses of cloning humans, his concerns now lie in applications of reproductive techniques including



Robert Blank

in-vitral fertilization and cryopreservation — the freezing of sperms and embryos. He is more concerned now about the fetal environment — the maternal effect on the fetus and fetal viability.

hand-in-hand with what he terms "some of the greatest advances in medicine at the moment." Namely, fetal surgery. The area of fetal surgery encompasses a

These concerns now go

See MEDICINE, page 9

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BLUE KEY

Grade point averages drop to 2.59 overall

By Eric Bechtel

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

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

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

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

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

In explaining the 1974 increase, Telin said he "can attribute that to English 103 and 104 being graded p/n (pass, no pass). Grades of p/n, like pass/fail, have no point values and are not considered in the figuring of grade point averages."

Telin said that he has four explanations for this year's GPA drop.

He said that a major

cause of the decrease is the implementation of the new core curriculum requirement.

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

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

Under the limitation rule, students are allowed to accumulate only 20 withdrawal credit hours.

In addition, the Nov. 18 drop date, published in the catalog, has been changed to Oct. 28. According to Telin, students "have three less weeks to make that decision (whether to withdraw)."

According to a Feb. 24 report compiled by Telin, in which GPA and grade trends are outlined for the period from fall 1961 to fall 1983, withdrawals decreased from 7.9 percent in 1979 to 4.8 percent in 1983. This occurred at the same time that grades of F's increased from 3.1 percent to 5.5 percent and N's (no pass) increased from 0.7 percent to 1 percent.

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

Medicine

From page 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

He feels that a lot of the public policy makers are ignorant of many of the issues,

and, as a result, stay away from them because they don't want to get involved in things they don't understand.

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

"The interesting thing is not

that the baby was born by the technique, but that, as it was announced, they were seeking patents on the process, and the computer software used in the technique."

This indicates a big commercial interest that could get out of control. Blank feels that a balance must be found between the good and bad pur-

See MEDICINE, page 23



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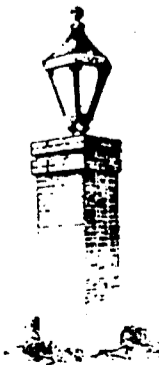
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Holistic healer

Dr. Gerhard Ellestad examines a patient using holistic health practices. This method involves observing the complete person and diagnosing the problem by spotting weaknesses in the way the patient carries himself. (Photo by Marty Fromm)

Entire physical self key to health

By Maribeth Tormey

I knew it was going to be a bad day when I woke up this morning. However, I had no idea that my problems might have begun with a bad liver, thyroid and gall bladder complications and mild dyslexia.

Dr. Gerhard Ellestad, a local chiropractor and holistic health practitioner, set me straight within the first few minutes of my interview with him. His type of medical expertise, holistic healing, involves looking at the "whole" person in order to identify and treat individual problems.

Ellestad determines physical ailments by observing the way a person sits, stands and walks. He said that he is able to identify internal weaknesses by looking at the way a person crosses her legs, slumps over in a chair or carries herself while walking around.

"You have to look at a very wide spectrum of problems with each person," he said. "Most mental problems are due to physical ones."

Ellestad believes that by making a person physically fit, mental and spiritual fitness will easily fall into place.

"Structure governs function," he said. By working on the physical self, Ellestad

attempts to alleviate a wide variety of problems.

Ellestad spoke of one patient who came to him with an extreme weight problem. He explained that while psychiatrists might probe into the mind of the overweight individual to determine the mental problems that cause one to overeat, Ellestad looks for physical deficiencies.

"First of all, if someone is heavy that isn't the problem; the problem is whether or not she is healthy," he said. He explained that many times, as with the woman he had treated, the problem stems from allergies.

"After testing this patient for many things, I discovered she has several allergies," he said. "Once I started to treat her for her allergies, she began to lose weight without dieting."

Ellestad does most of his testing by measuring muscle tension. He claims that this method is the easiest and most exact way to determine physical problems.

Ellestad grasps the arm or the hand of the patient and asks him to resist the pressure of his strength. He then presses certain pressure points on the individual that are directly related to the problem for which he is testing. Then again he asks

the patient to resist the pressure of his grasp.

Besides lessening physical problems by stimulating nerve endings, Ellestad also said he can cure phobias by applying pressure to different points on the body.

He begins treatment of phobias by asking the individual to think of something pleasant while resisting the pressure that Ellestad applies to the patient's arm.

He then encourages the patient to imagine the phobia, in this example, blood. "Imagine blood spattering all over you, on your face, down to your shoes, all over your body," he said. During this period, the pressure that Ellestad applies seems more intense and difficult to resist.

The doctor then presses his hand on a point on the body related to the phobia; simultaneously, the pressure he continues to apply to the arm of the patient seems to lessen and the patient feels stronger. "Now the next time you see blood, you won't be as anxious or afraid," he said.

Ellestad emphasized that people should be aware of their own nutritional well-being. Although he did not specify a certain health plan that each person should follow, he did stress knowledge of personal needs.

"You should know the proper amount of minerals and vitamins for you," he said. "Everyone needs something different, there are no two people the same."

Ellestad said that if each individual had a nutritious balance of foods, he or she would have better work and study habits and a better outlook on life. Although he is confident that being in touch with one's body will lead to a more fulfilling life overall, he does not claim to know all of the answers.

"The body," he said, "is a more excellent computer than anything they'll ever perfect."

Ellestad's office is located on Troy Highway and an average rate for a treatment program is \$150.

Ellestad plans to teach a class during the spring on health problems and solutions. "It will be for lay people," he said. "I'll teach simpler versions of what I do so that people can keep each other healthier."

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Sports

Bengals bop Vandals into Big Sky basement

By Jeff Corey

Any reasonable hopes that the University of Idaho had of escaping the Big Sky Conference basement caved in last night as the Vandals fell to the Idaho State University Bengals 58-54 in the ASUI-Kibbie Dome.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ballard's statement proved true as Idaho came back from an eight-point halftime deficit and took the lead at the 14:27 mark, 35-33.

"In all honesty, I was just a little disappointed in the way our guys come out to play the ball game," Trumbo said. "It's almost like we maybe should down-play the importance of the game."

"Instead of throwing ourselves into it and really going out energetically, we go out tentative," added Trumbo.



Breaking loose

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

Three Vandal seniors to end season vs. WSC

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

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

And in addition to pitting the Big Sky Conference leaders against the second division Vandals, the game also rings to a close the regular season for Idaho seniors Stan Arnold, Freeman Watkins and Pete Prigge.

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

Guard Freeman Watkins leaves after a four-year stint at the UI. The Vandals' fourth leading scorer this season, by the time his final stats are totaled up, Watkins will have amassed almost 450 career points and 130 rebounds.

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

Thus these three Vandals will not only spearhead the UI attack against the Weber State Wildcats but will try and pull out one final regular season UI victory.

And opposing the Vandals will be WSC Head Coach Neil McCarthy's Wildcats. The Wildcats come to town with a 20-6 overall record and an 11-3 league mark. Idaho, meanwhile, sports an overall mark of 10-16 and league record of 5-8.

WSC comes to town with one of the most balanced scoring attacks in the conference. The five starting 'Cats all average between 11.6 and 9.9 points per game.

The leading scorer for Weber State is Randy Worster. The 6-foot-7 junior forward is averaging 11.6 points per game and is the 14th leading scorer in the BSC.

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

Women eye playoffs — but first BSU, PSU

Hot off its third place finish in the Alaskan Northern Lights Tournament last weekend, the Vandal women's basketball team returns to the ASUI-Kibbie Dome to host its final two Mountain West Athletic Conference confrontations of the season.

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

The Vandals find themselves returning home to a must-win situation if they hope to hang onto their third-place standing prior to the MWAC tourney.

Although the Vandals own a 7-5 conference mark, their hold on the third-place spot

is none too solid, as Weber State College and Montana State University both possess 6-6 league records.

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

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

The BSU game starts tonight at 7:30 p.m., when

the Vandals attempt to buck the Broncos for the second time this season.

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

"They've been on a run," said UI Women's Head Basketball Coach Pat Dobratz about BSU, "and they've greatly improved since the last time we met them."

"We really had trouble with our first half with them, and they just beat Weber

(70-64) and only lost to Montana State by two (68-66)."

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

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

"They play good man-to-man defense," Dobratz said, "but so has about 90 percent of our competition this season. We're hoping to get off to a better start than we had last time."

"We were pretty suc-

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

"But if we're thinking about the playoffs and looking towards the game with Eastern Washington University (the team Idaho would play in the opening round of the MWAC playoffs), it just won't happen. We can't take either team for granted."

Comparing the three teams' statistics show Idaho has been averaging 72.8 points per game, BSU 65.5 points and PSU 56.9 points.

In rebounding, Idaho has

See PLAYOFFS, page 16

Dobratz

Women's basketball coach finds success and happiness at Idaho

By Frank Hill

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

Pat Dobratz, Vandal women's head basketball coach, has every reason to like her job at the University of Idaho. And why not? The fourth year Vandal coach enters this weekend's game with a career won/loss record of 85-31, a trip to the Mountain West Athletic Conference playoffs last season, and a team, that in all probability, will be making the MWAC playoffs again this year.

She would seem to have her life and career geared toward a bright future in collegiate women's basketball. But she doesn't.

For Pat Dobratz, the "big time" in women's basketball can be found right in Moscow, Idaho.

"As far as a big time job, that does not appeal to me at all," Dobratz said. "The pressures and the hassles and whatever are tough. I pretty much like to be in a competitive situation, and this job lasts nine months. Sure, you're busy, but to live and die and have someone tell me I've got to win 20 games each season to keep my job — that's not for me."

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

Arriving at the UI after an interim head coaching season at the University of Washington, Dobratz ignited the 1980-81 Vandal team to a 22-8 overall record. Her team also made a trip to the AIAW Division II playoffs.

The following season, Dobratz's Vandals powered their way to a 27-5 season mark and another trip to the AIAW Division II playoffs.

Last year, the Vandals moved up to the Division I MWAC and, with the help of Dobratz's coaching skills, placed third in their inaugural conference season and garnered an 18-10 overall record.

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

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

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

With all of the success the Vandal women's basketball program has experienced in recent years, the team has nevertheless been overshadowed by the highly successful men's program. Yet,

Dobratz views this intra-school basketball relationship as an advantage and not a hindrance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The one thing we're going to try and do is get more of the community and the students involved with our women's games. In the future we'd like to see 300 to 400 kids plus about as many community members at one of our games."





Trumbo:

Despite a poor showing this season coach proves hoop, education do mix

By Gary Lundgren

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Despite his successful record, he tends to downplay the importance of winning in college athletics and instead views it as an educational experience.

"I've been a teacher all my life, and I view my role as a coach as being a teacher and a counselor and somebody that somewhere along the line is going to have an impact on a young man's life."

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

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

"I have a strong commitment that athletics at

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

Bill Trumbo

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and colleagues.

In both his professional and personal lives, Trumbo is devoted to his family and players.

In fact, one of the reasons he accepted the job at the UI was the pleasant environment Moscow offered his family.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vandal sport shorts

(As compiled by the Argo wire service)

Berwald nets win at Vandal Indoor

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

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

Berwald downed Hlavacek in an abbreviated match as Hlavacek was disqualified from the finale by UI Head Tennis Coach Jim Sevall for using abusive language. At the time of his disqualification, Hlavacek trailed Ber-

wald 4-1 in the first set.

Berwald advanced to the finals match by defeating UI senior teammate Suresh Menon, 7-6, 6-4 in the semi-finals. Earlier in the tourney, Berwald knocked off Idaho's Eric Mock and WSU's Steve Buckingham.

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

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

On the women's side of the ledger, WSU's Brenda Tate copped the women's singles title by defeating teammate

Erin Majury 6-4, 6-0. Idaho's Jane Strathman won the consolation title by beating WSU's Whitney Wright, 6-3, 6-2.

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

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

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

Tracksters set for Kimmel meet

Male and female high school and college track athletes throughout the Inland Empire

Intramural corner

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

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

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

Congratulations to — Forney Hall for winning the women's track meet with a total score of 53 points. AGD was second with 48 points and Steel House was third with 38 points.

will take to the ASUI-Kibbie Dome Sunday morning for the Kimmel Track and Field Indoor Meet.

The Kimmel meet will end the indoor season for the Vandals who will break until the official opening of the outdoor season on March 24.

Admission to the event for both athletes and spectators is \$3. Field events are scheduled to begin at 8 a.m. and running

events will start at 9:30 a.m.

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

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

Umps needed for softball season

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

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

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

Moscow Mashers off to Pullman

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

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

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

So far this season, the Moscow Mashers have competed in two volleyball tournaments and have won them both.

On Feb. 4, the Mashers hosted a 12-team volleyball tourney in the Memorial Gym, and the AA's won the tourney championship. On Feb. 18, the Mashers traveled to Yakima, Wash., and took home the first place trophy in an eight-team tourney.

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

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

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Volleyball: Vandals ink old, new players

By Frank Hill

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another Californian signed-up by the Vandals is Janine Peard. Peard, a 5-10 all-round performer the last two seasons at Shasta Junior College, was named the most valuable player of her conference both years at Shasta JC and was selected to the All-State Team.

"We got a great evaluation of Janine from her JC coach, Sharon Yox," Gammage said.

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

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

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

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

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

Laura Burns, who played for the Vandals in 1981-1982, will return to the UI after a one-year stint at the University of

California at Davis, Gammage said. Burns, a 5-9 utility player, redshirted last season while at Davis.

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

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

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



Burns returns

Laura Burns (21), who played for the Vandals during the 1981-82 season, blocks a spike in a game two years ago. Burns transferred to the University of California at Davis last season, but will return to play for the Vandals in 1984. (File photo by Penny Jerome)

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Blues win first two in NCRU

The University of Idaho Blue Mountain Rugby Club was successful in its opening matches of the spring season last weekend, defeating Western Washington University 12-3 and University of Washington 21-9.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Return of the Yodan

Shepherd Reale (right) demonstrates some of the finer points of self-defense to Jeff Soltez at a Kokondo clinic held recently in the SUB. (Photo by Julia Yost)

Playoffs

From page 11

an average of 38 boards per game, while opponents have been grabbing 41.7. BSU averages 40.8 boards per game, and the Broncos'

opponents have been tallying 40.6. PSU, meanwhile, averages 32.7 boards per game and its opponents 38.6.

Idaho's post-season playoff games will be broadcast over KUID-FM, 91.7.

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Evening of theatre proves Divine

By Lewis Day

The selection, direction and performance of *The Diviners* at the Hartung Theatre shows a measure of depth and appreciation not often seen in collegiate drama. The presentation is a fresh departure from the old traditional standards.

The Diviners, by Jim Leonard, Jr., is a depression-era tale of a disturbed young man, a disillusioned preacher, and their chance encounter in a small Indiana town. Leonard's tale explores relationships of trust, affection and power in a setting that is quintessentially American. The story is as much an exploration into the American psyche as it is a depiction of chance events in time and space.

In presenting *The Diviners*, director Forrest Sears has assembled a cast which is cognizant of its responsibilities to the dramatic literature.

Tom Watson leads off the cast as Buddy Layman, the young antihero. Left mentally handicapped (at least according to society) by a near-drowning, Buddy has developed special gifts of communication and discernment.

Watson has managed to bring a special child-like quality to his portrayal of Buddy; he takes a role which could easily have become banal and slapstick and gives it intensity, integrity and strength. While some of Buddy's

See DIVINE, page 20



Stage Talk

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

The Argonaut Arts and Entertainment Section

Front Row Center



Sitting Properly

Forrest Sears, director of the UI Theatre Department's production of *The Diviners*, takes a fitting seat in a director's chair. Sears welcomed the chance to direct the play and says the actors have enjoyed this production as well. (Photo by J. Yost)

Sears:

He's direct, and that is his job

By Lewis Day

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

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

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

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

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

Unusual in a first play, Leonard's script has no minor parts, according to Sears. "There are eleven wonderful parts." Because the play is such good drama, Sears said actors were eager to cast for it. "Actors will die to be in it," he said.

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

said each cast member has put a great deal of effort into the production.

"They take a lot of exciting risks in the show," Sears said. He said the two major characters, played by Tom Watson and Tom Hepner, are exacting on actors. Sears said he has been "very excited" with their performances. "You really put your guts on the line," in this play, he noted, and said the play, which is set in rural Indiana, should be very appealing to audiences in the Palouse.

Sears noted the departure *The Diviners* makes from the typical kinds of plays usually seen on university campuses. He said theatre needs to be a mixture of both the classic and the new, a melange of the very best in dramatic literature.

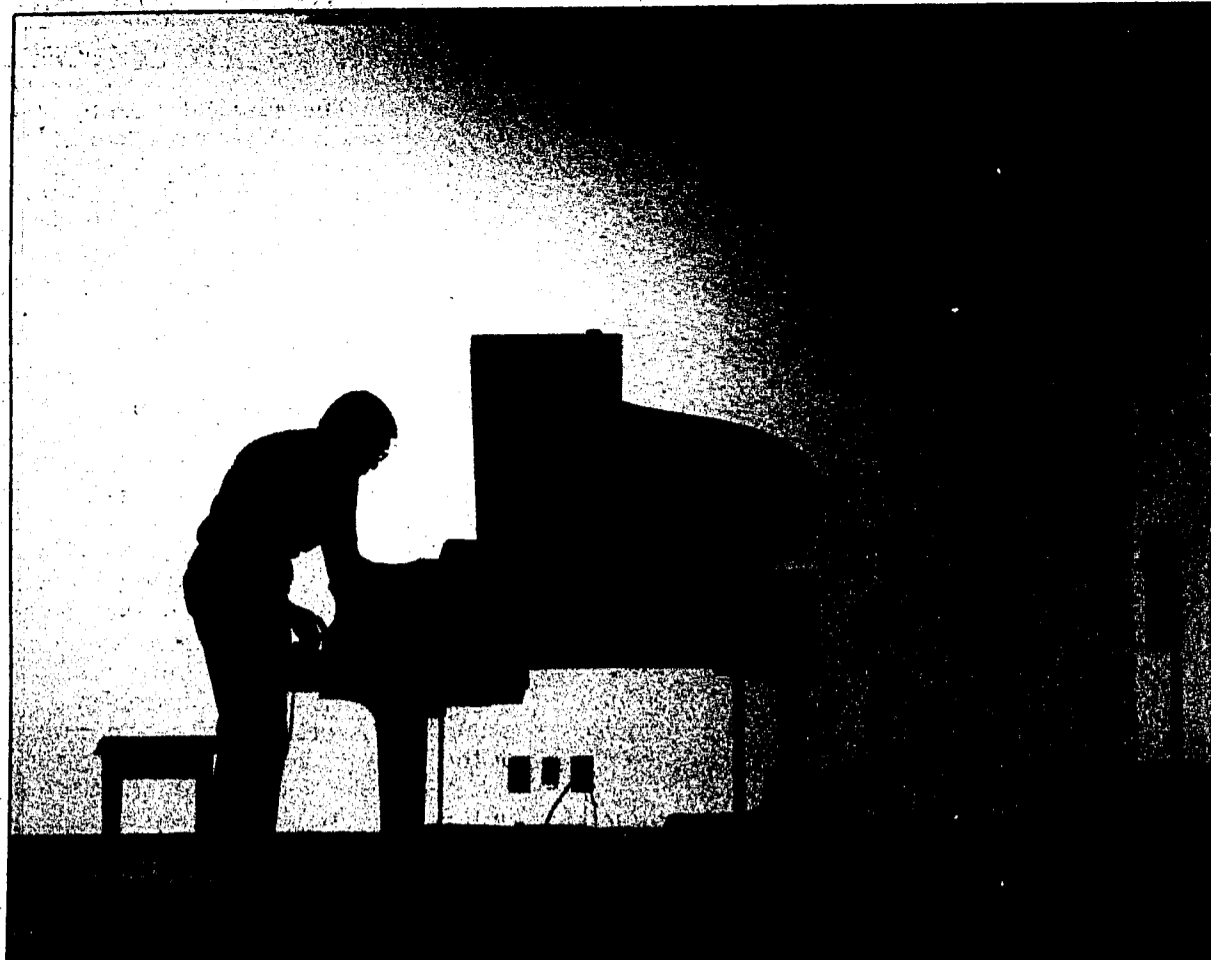
"Our mission lies in doing the best of all plays," he said. "We need to do both the classics, with things to say to 1984, and new plays."

There are risks in doing new plays, though. Sears said attendance usually falls off when a "no name" play is done. "That's why serious American plays aren't being done on Broadway," he said. "It's a financial racetrack."

Sears said theatre departments at colleges and universities have some responsibility, then, to showcase new plays. "If a university can't take those risks, who can?"

The Diviners has had a successful first week in its run at the Hartung, and Sears hopes to see full houses for the end of the run, this weekend. Seeing his years of direction and instruction at the UI pay off is a pleasure for Sears.

"It's been a great year, and that's the real reward. It's beginning to pay off."



Piano Preps

In preparation of this weekend's jazz festival, Everett Story, a keyboard technician, tunes a piano in the SUB-Ballroom shadows. (Photo by Deb Gilbertson)

Juried show open to all

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

The exhibition is open to all students at the University of Idaho and reflects a wide range of interests and talents from throughout the student population. The exhibit will run March 26 through April 6 and the entry deadline is March 21. In 1983, over 200 par-

ticipants from a variety of disciplines were represented. The selection of the final 62 works was done by a panel of professionals from outside this university.

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

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

Poe's life, work at WSU

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

material from Poe's tales, poems, letters, essays and even marginal notes, revealing the agonizing conflicts of the writer's personality: his egomania, frustrations, sublime as well as tortured visions, and his little-known humor.

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

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MEMBERS ONLY

Airbrush, color unique to show

By Dena Rosenberry

Vibrant and explosive color greets visitors to Diane S. Magel's *Airbrush Portraits* exhibit at the Prichard Gallery, showing through March 16.

Magel displays two types of work in this exhibit. One-half of the works in the show are large airbrush portraits, while the other half are mixed media color fields, depicting feelings of the micro and macro ends of the universe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moscow pianist in youth concert

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

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

Loewenstein, who was recently featured at the Washington Idaho Symphony's Young Artists' Concert, is currently studying with Jay Mauchley, UI associate professor of music.

In addition to being a winner of the Symphony's Young Artists' Competition, Loewenstein has taken top honors in the Idaho State Music Teachers National Association/Baldwin Piano Competition (1981) and the Spokane Allied Arts Festival (1982-83).

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Screen Scene

Footloose is fine for fun

By Lewis Day

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

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

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

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

While the pop sociology practiced in *Footloose* isn't necessarily very good, the film does make some points about the perennial battle — especially where music is concerned — between the generations. *Footloose's*

misunderstanding of the phenomena of American Christianity is pretty shaky, but then who goes to teen-appeal movies for an education? *Footloose* is a cute movie, and the overall impression is positive.

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

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

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

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

Divine

From page 17

actions are funny — in context — the audience never laughs at him. Watson's performance allows Buddy to retain his dignity — no small feat for a young actor.

Watson's fine performance is mirrored by that of the rest of the ensemble. Bruce Rowan, as Buddy's father, puts in a measured and even performance. In a role which isn't highly visible — but *is* critical to the story's development — Rowan's characterization adds strength and credibility to the overall production. His timing and good humor in the role make the character someone the audience is interested in.

The stranger, a disillusioned preacher from Kentucky, is C.C. Showers, played by Tom Hepner. The influence Showers has over Buddy — and the power Buddy comes to have over him — is a magical thing. Hepner's performance is strong; his Showers is a fully dimensional person with true emotion and depth.

The growth and change in Hepner's character throughout the course of the play is accomplished

without hitting the audience over the head; the return of Showers' confidence is an important moment in his — and the play's — development and cannot, in any measure, be discounted.

Hepner and Watson make an excellent team. There is an evident ease and rapport between the players as they interact on stage. The movements are, for the most part, unselfconscious and unstrained. In fact, *The Diviners* is marked by stage movements and characterizations which show an ease and comfort among all the players. Perhaps that is the case because of the performances of the two central characters, but it also has to be attributed to the quality of the dramatic material and direction.

The Diviners is a fine play with an excellent cast and masterful direction. It is an impressive undertaking for the UI drama program and shows the true potential the students and staff in the department have for the production of creditable and serious theatre.

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Historian and musician to entertain Palouse

Sparky Rucker, a black teacher, historian and musician in his mid-thirties, will be touring the Panhandle from March 1 through March 10 as part of an extensive tour that will eventually take him to Europe this spring.

He will speak at the University of Idaho on Friday, March 2, to a History of American Music class and then will perform at the Cafe Libre Monday, March 5, with Red Jones, a ragtime guitarist.

Rucker's music falls into the American blues idiom. His bottleneck guitar style and choice of ethnic material remind many listeners of Robert Johnson and the early accoustical period of Taj Mahal. His music and rhythm are second nature, his material, a musical history.

He talks about his songs,

where they come from and who they're about while performing, and Rucker's concerts become a sort of history lesson about little known cultural heroes from various times.

During high school in Austin, Tenn., Sparky heard many of the old blues singers around town and in their songs found an outlet for his own music.

The multi-faceted artist has made three albums: *Heroes, Hobos, and Hard Times* (Green Linnet Records), *Cold and Lonesome on a Train* (June Apple Records) and *Children's Songs* (Gentle Wind Records). However, he enjoys most his time on the road sharing his history and gathering knowledge of the heritage of the areas he visits.



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Micro Movie House — *What's Going On Around Here?*

Nuart — *Against All Odds* (R), 7 and 9:10 p.m.

University 4 — *Footloose* (PG), 5:10, 7:15 and 9:20 p.m.

— *Blame it on Rio* (R), 5, 7 and 9 p.m.

— *Unfaithfully Yours* (PG), 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.

— *Silkwood* (R), 5, 7:20 and 9:40 p.m., early shows Sun. through Thurs.

Off the Wall

Campus Gallery — WSU Print Collection: *Contemporary American and British Printmakers*, through March 9

Prichard Gallery — Diane S. Magel: *Airbrush Portraits*, through March 16

ABC Mall — Kurt Obermayr: *Ceramics catch it tonight or never*

Cafe Libre — Sylvia M. Dawkins: *Couch Potatoes of America*

SUB Wanigan Room — Carol Powell Glass: *Oils*, through May 12

SUB Wall — Photos of Mexico form the Outdoor Programs mountain climbing trip

Gigs

Admin. Aud. — *University Symphony*, 8 p.m., March 7

Cafe Libre — *Sparky Rucker and Red Jones*, blues and ragtime, March 5 at some time

Capricorn Ballroom — *Western Justice*, March 2-3 — *Braun Brothers*, March 6-10

Cavanaugh's — *Dick Kent*, 9 p.m.-1 a.m., through March 10

Garden Lounge — *Jazz*, 9 p.m.-midnight, Wed. — *Jazz Mania*, 9 p.m.-midnight, Thurs.

Gladish Auditorium — *Washington Idaho Symphony: Annual Young People's Concert*, 1 p.m., March 4

Recital Hall — *Idaho Camerata*, 8 p.m., March 4, *Robert Carter*: bassoon, 8 p.m. March 6

Scoreboard Lounge — *Radar*, 9 p.m.-1 a.m.

Curtain Calls

Hartung Theatre — *The Diviners*, \$4.50: adults, \$3: students, 8 p.m., March 2-4

A Chance in a Thousand

1984 UI Jazz Festival — *Sarah Vaughan*, \$8, \$9, \$10, 10 p.m., Memorial Gym — *Dianne Reeves*, 6:30 p.m., *SUB-Ballroom*, March 2

— *Lionel Hampton and his Big Band*, \$8, \$9, \$10, 10 p.m., Memorial Gym, *Bill Perkins*, 6:30 p.m., *SUB-Ballroom*, March 3

Arts in Canada — *Johnny Moses*: song and ance, legends and traditions of the Canadian Coast Salish Indians, 7:30 p.m. Room B-42, Kimbrough Music Building, WSU

Poetry Reading — Robert Wrigley, 7:30 p.m., UI Law School Courtroom, March 7

Auditions: Blue Key Talent Show — Group, Individual and Comedy, Prizes: \$75 and \$125, 6-9 p.m., March 27

Donut Eating Contest — Daylight Donuts is sponsoring a donut eating contest Thursday night. For \$2.50 you can win \$25 — "Heck of a deal."

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Argo-Notes

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— *Cadota Fig* may soon be lounging under a Pagoda if *O.E.* gets in gear and calls *Cowabunga Airlines*. *Doomed* to fly.

— *J.C. phone home*: The San Francisco hotline is now open

— *Argo-Volleyball* dropped another, netting a second loss Wed. night. Too many *Nit-wits*, *Bruts*, *Feriners*, *Hubcaps*, *Lackies*, *Eeekers* and *Yeast* to be successful. *Doomed* from serve one.

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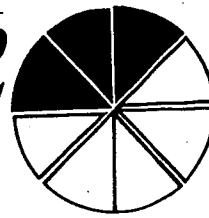
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Gibb

From page 2

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

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

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

Turning to the current legislative session, Gibb said that his biggest concern at the moment is the supplementary funding request of \$1 million that is being considered this week.

He said he knows the Idaho

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

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

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

Agreeing that the UI has been "battening down hatches" should the Legislature not approve the supplementary \$1 million, Gibb said that the university is not operating on the assumption that it will automatically receive the extra money. He said that the UI took steps at the beginning of the academic year to prepare itself in case its share of the \$1.8 million is cut back.

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

Borah symposium hosts ex-CIA chief

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

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

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

Phillips has a number of books to his name, including *The Night Watch*, a CIA memoir. His fourth book, *Careers in Secret Operations*, will be published soon.

In announcing the final speaker, Bill Voxman, chairman of the Borah Symposium Committee, said the

committee was interested in having a State Department spokesman appear also.

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

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

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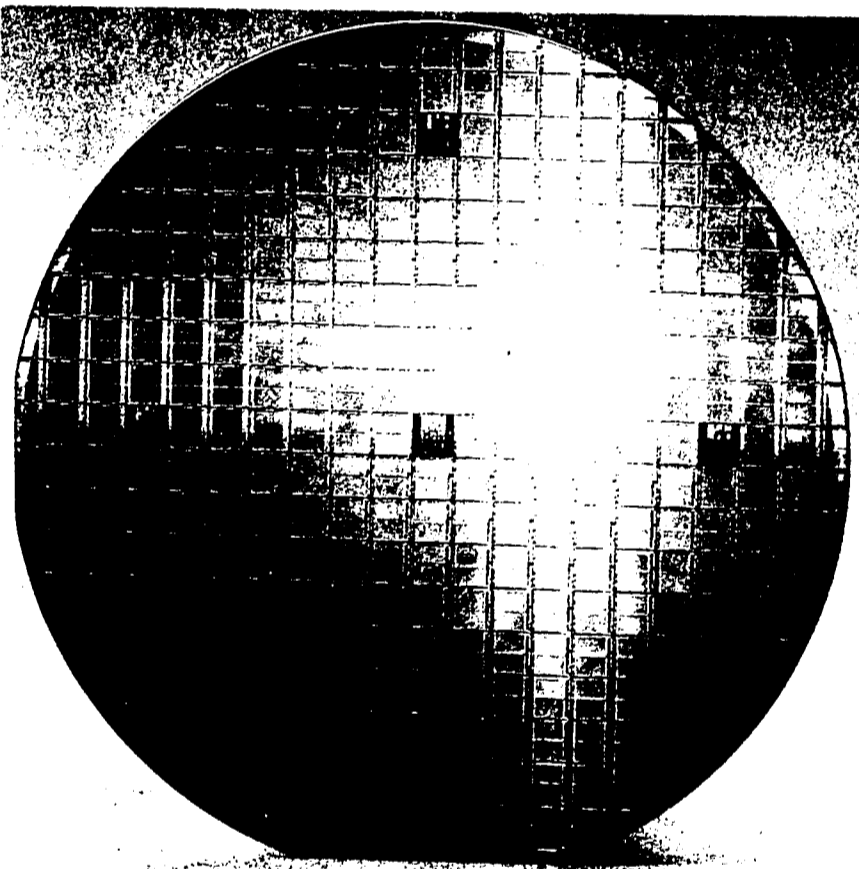
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March 7 & 8
Monday & Tuesday

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Classifieds

Medicine

From page 9

6. ROOMMATES.

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poses of these technologies.

Many people do not realize that sterilization is now the most common form of birth control in the United States today — on a voluntary basis. On the other hand, according to Blank, there is a widespread number of compulsory sterilization programs where an individual's rights have been taken away.

Some of the individuals that fill the compulsory categories are derelicts, alcoholics and the mentally retarded.

"Most people see this as having a positive effect," Blank said, "and say it is increasing individual choice in procreation — improving the line, so to speak."

According to Blank, the guidelines for compulsory sterilization are actually set down in laws still obeyed by many states.

He personally feels this is a questionable use of the sterilization techniques available, if not a negative one. But, he also feels that questions must be asked when considering a mildly retarded individual who can't directly be judged as having informed consent or not.

"These are the most difficult cases — in most cases, when

a person says they don't want to be sterilized and they're judged to be rational and competent, then they shouldn't be. Unfortunately, it's not always that easy."

Blank said it is possible to examine whether these laws are ethical or moral, but that is different than the individual asking themselves whether it is moral or ethical to have a baby.

"Even if it is moral, we must then ask ourselves whether the government should be involved or not — should it be a matter of public policy, or should it be something that the individual chooses to do. This brings in the whole abortion question."

He also has mixed feelings about the role of the press in the new technological boom.

"In one sense they focus on the sensationalist aspects and tend to over-simplify things," he said. "I can understand this to an extent, because a lot of technological data won't sell newspapers, but at least they have showed some effort in embracing these issues and bringing them to the people."

Unfortunately, Blank feels that the press can also help to instill fears of technology in some people, and give them

images of monsters escaping from labs and babies in test tubes.

Blank feels that the regulations governing research are not adequate enough at the moment because they only cover institutions that are supported by federal funding. This includes most universities but allows privately funded research labs to do whatever they want. Most private labs have voluntarily agreed to stick to the regulations, according to Blank, but they have no obligation to follow them.

"There have been some hearings on it, and an attempt to set up a President's commission to put together guidelines, but nothing has come out of it," Blank said.

He also thinks that biotechnology is going to replace the electronic computer industry as the new growth industry, and says, "If that is the case, then I think the government is going to have to be active in regulating it."

He feels there is a necessity to deal with the problem before it gets out of hand, relying on the old adage, "prevention is better than cure."

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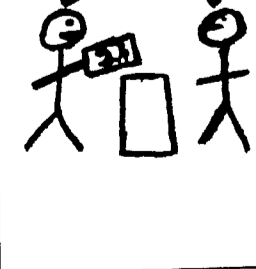
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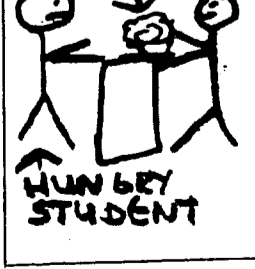
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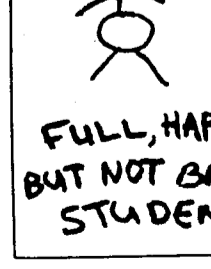
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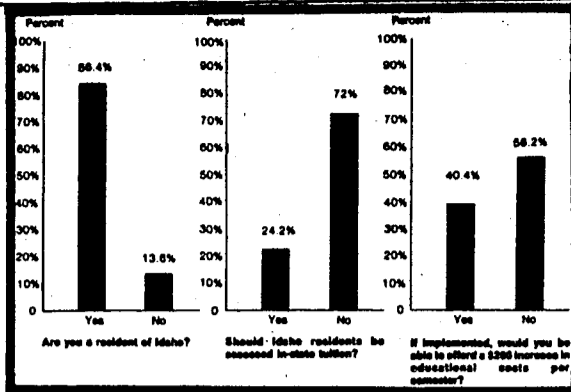
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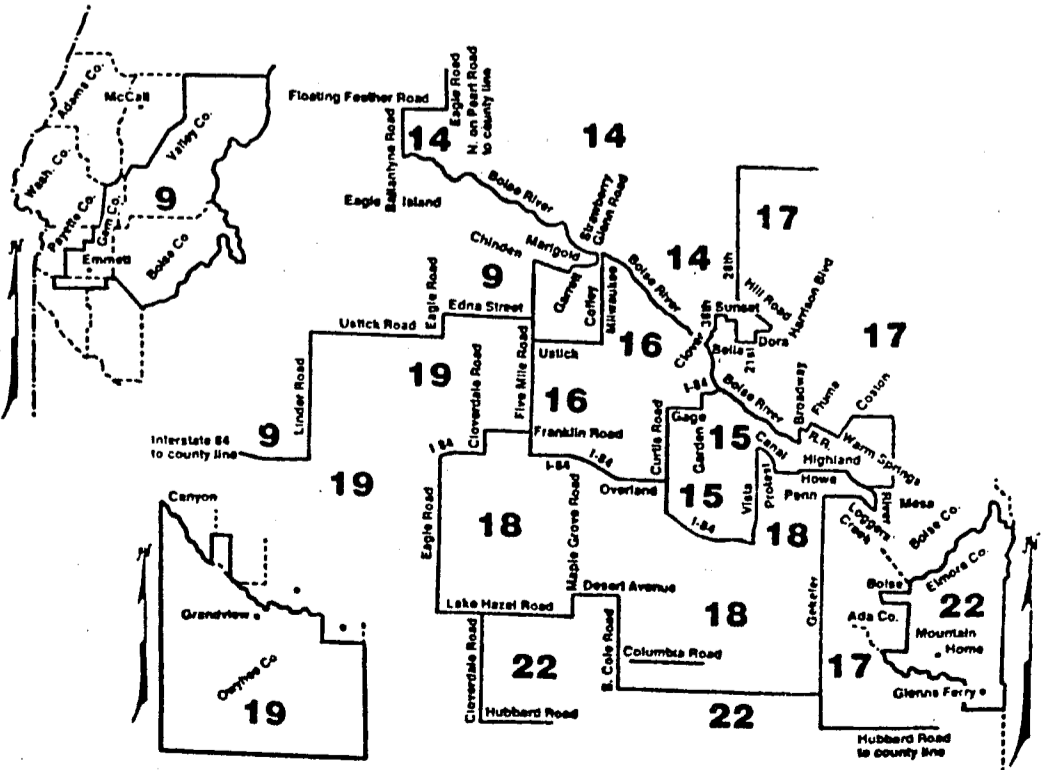
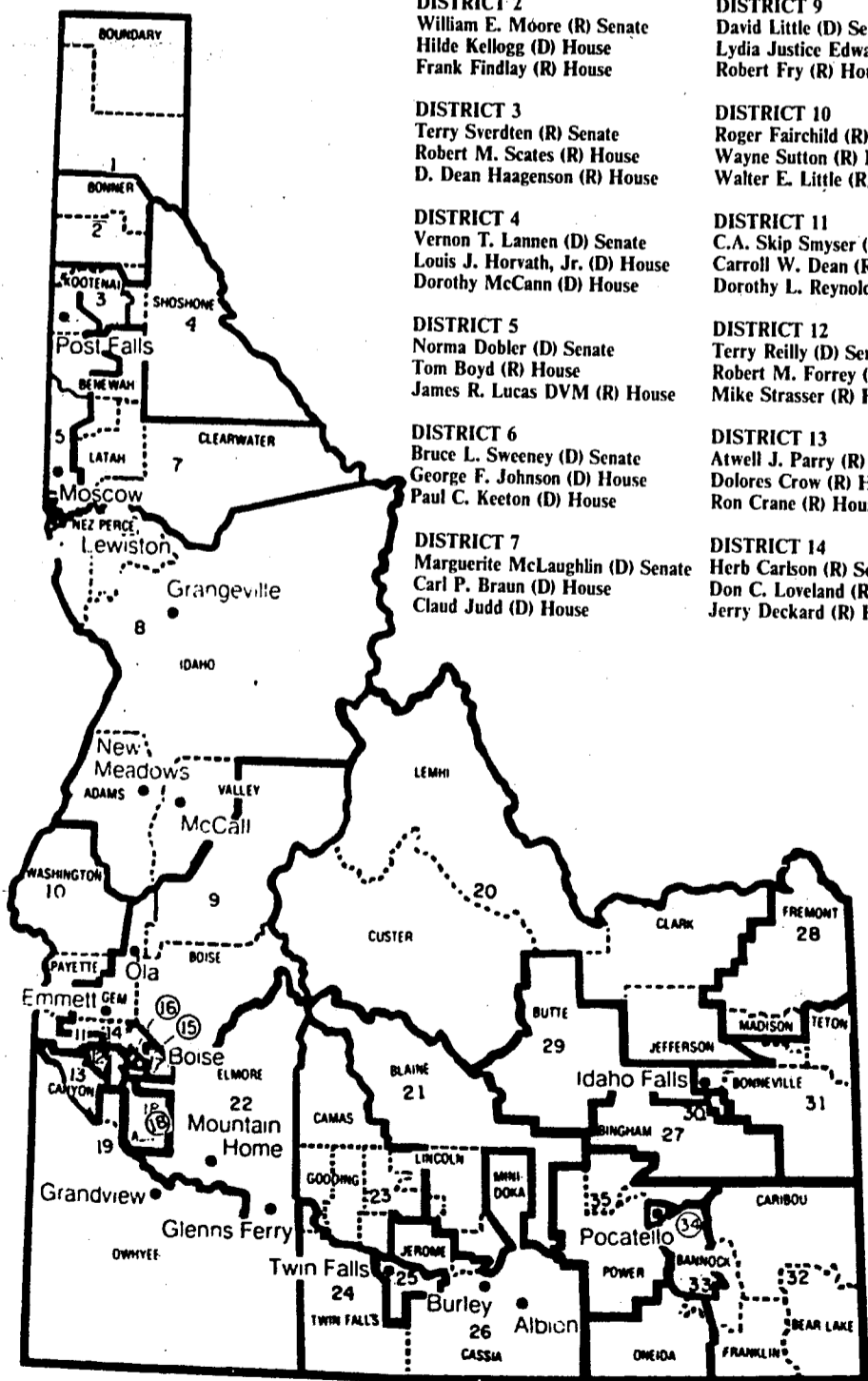
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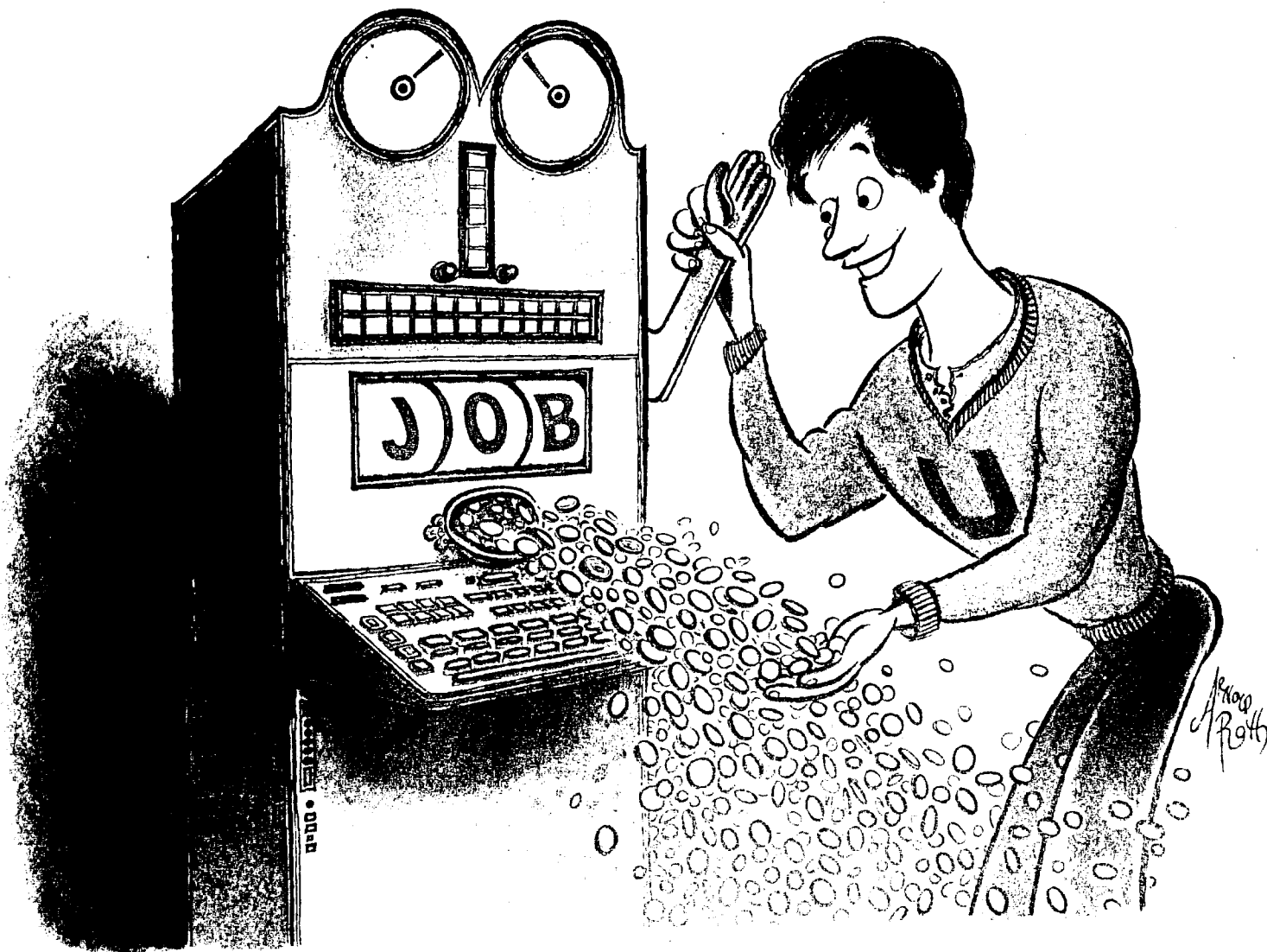
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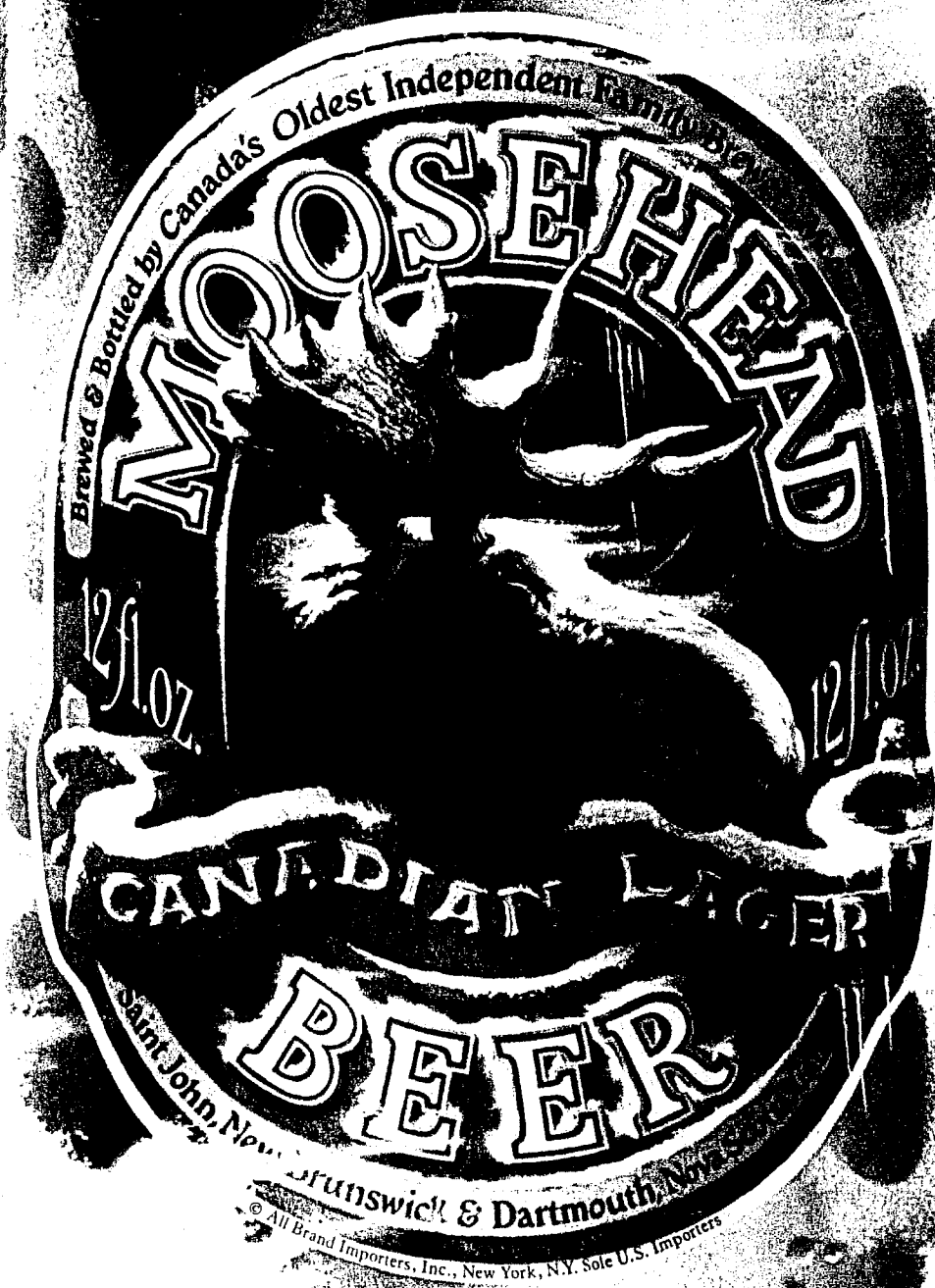
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March 1984

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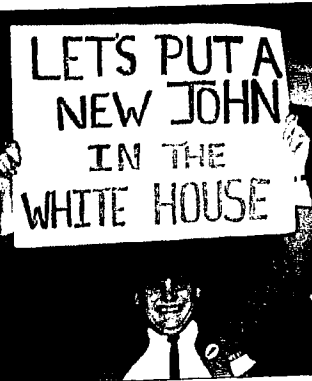
High-Tech Payoffs for Everyone

Now that the future is almost here, a lot of people don't know what to make of it. In its cover package, NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS offers some comfort to the technophobes among us: high tech should pay off in new job opportunities for both technical and nontechnical types by the 1990s. With machines running more of the working world, thinking humans who can communicate should be at a premium. A companion story discusses gerontology, a nontechnical specialty that will grow in importance as the elderly population increases. Another piece reports how pro-



fessional careers have lost some of their luster because of overpopularity. The final story discusses how and when college placement offices can help students secure their piece of the future. (Cover illustration by Arnold Roth.)

Page 4



Campaign '84: Practical Politicking

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

Page 20

A Congregation of College Hangouts

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

Page 26



New Tactics to Overcome Dyslexia

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

Page 31



THE NEW MUSIC ARRIVES

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

Page 24

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A memorial at Kent State; clove smoking at Oklahoma; Caltech's Rose Bowl score; the biggest public-affairs radio program; a health dorm at Western Michigan; the multipurpose college bookstore.

Page 17

MY TURN: COMING HOME

What happens when you have a hard-earned college degree but no idea in the world what you want to do with it? You go home again. David Handelman, a 1983 graduate, describes his experiences.

Page 32

Take Charge At 22.



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NW 3/5/84

Navy Officers Get Responsibility Fast

LETTERS

Computers on Campus

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

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

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

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

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

HANS HUMES
Williams College
Williamstown, Mass.

Beer Myths

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

ALAN JOHNSON
Walls, Miss.

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

CYNTHIA PEARCE
UCLA
Los Angeles, Calif.

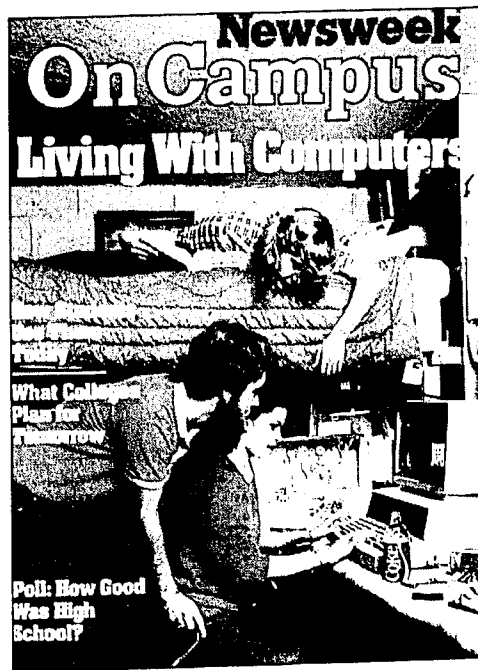
Alumni Contributions

It's incomprehensible and unfortunate that Neal Karlen advises alumni to "fight back" and offers "defenses" against college fund raising (MY TURN). Active alumni associations are vital to the survival of colleges today. They provide for scholarships, new buildings and scientific research among other things. Every student who goes to college benefits from the generosity of the

alumni who graduated before him. And if a student thinks his tuition more than covered the costs of college, he should look again at the costs of running an academic institution. Chances are that without the help of alumni, tuitions would be higher.

MARIA K. WOLOG
Smith College
Northampton, Mass.

Privately endowed institutions of higher learning owe their very existence to the loyalty and devotion of their alumni. Unlike our public counterparts, we receive no state



or federal subsidies to balance our budgets or build our facilities. Surely, Karlen's counsel would spell eventual death to private-sector education at all levels, and our society would be the poorer for it.

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

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

S. M. DEBACHER
Islamorada, Fla.

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

ART SIMON
Madison, Wis.

Neal Karlen's "alumni" was amusing but his advice that alumni sever links with their alma maters utterly lacks imagination. There are better strategies. After being pursued through two continents for nearly a

decade, I, for example, have returned happily ever after to academe as the editor of my favorite alumni magazine. So far my move has worked out splendidly, even if I have yet to savor mussels scungilli for breakfast with our varsity volleyball players.

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

Africa '84

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

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

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

SUZANNE RICHARDSON
Del Mar, Calif.

Student Designers

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

PATTI PARKS MCCLAIN
Curator
Museum of Vintage Fashion
Moraga, Calif.

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

ERIC RANDALL
Blacksburg, Va.

Colleges and Schools

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

LINDA DOUGLAS
Senatobia, Miss.

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

The High-Tech Payoff

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

The future used to look like a pretty good place to be. A now-forgotten writer named W. Parker Chase was no more wild-eyed than many of his contemporaries when he predicted, in 1932, that within 50 years "buildings will be 250 stories in height, and vacuum-tube escalators will whisk tenants upwards at a speed surpassing all imagination . . . People will be fed on concentrates, and some young high-school genius will have discovered a serum which perpetuates life." Chase was wrong on just about every count, as we can certainly testify; there's still not a robot in every kitchen nor a jetpack in every garage. Nevertheless, his technological tomorrowland seems a little closer all the time. Home computers—smaller, cheaper and far more powerful than the behemoth UNIVAC's that spawned the computer age 33 years ago—were among the biggest-selling gift items for Christmas '83. And in the workplace, says John Naisbitt, author of the best-selling "Megatrends," the thinking machines will soon be so ubiquitous that all employees will need to be trilingual—speaking English, Spanish and computer.

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

Take heart, job hunters. Technology needn't be threatening. In fact, say many experts, the odds are good that high tech will pay off with myriad new opportunities in the next quarter century—not only in the technical fields themselves, but in every other area of the economy. In a kind of trickle-down effect, the spread of technology will create openings for software writers as well as engineers, occupational counselors as well as computer programmers, teachers as well as technicians. Humans of many disciplines will be needed to design the machines and make them function. As the hardware grows in sophistication, moreover, so will manpower needs; many

jobs for the '90s will require college graduates who display not only technical mastery, but the ability to think and manage creatively. Forecaster Naisbitt even spots a coming demand for "high touch" specialists—the likes of artists, dance therapists and pastry chefs—who can help humanize a stressful high-tech world.

This spring's graduates can already see the shape of things to come. The nation's economic recovery has brightened overall job prospects since last year, according to the two most authoritative campus measures—Northwestern's Endicott Report and Michigan State's annual analysis of recruiting trends. Even neglected liberal-arts majors find a warmer welcome this year; some banks and corporations now regard them as more malleable and less costly than M.B.A.'s (page 8). High-tech companies have rebounded more swiftly than any others, however, and so have high-tech specialties; Endicott says that demand has jumped 28 percent for computer grads and 21 percent for engineers since 1983. Computermaker Hewlett-Packard expects to hire 1,500 collegians

this June (and maybe double that number in 1990); LTV Aerospace and Defense Co. will visit 66 campuses by the end of the school year in search of 200 new employees. Most of these jobs are strictly technical, to be sure, but there are already some signs of spillover. NASA's Johnson Space Center is taking on undergraduate business and liberal-arts majors as interns, training them for personnel, procurement and other administrative tasks.

The now-and-future kings of the job market will probably be those who understand both science and art: engineers who can write, writers who can program. Such paragons are already sought by fast-track firms like Microsoft, a leading creator of computer software. The best bet for success in a computer career, says Microsoft recruiter Chris Grimes, is "a technical person with fine communications skills." Public-spirited folks who can also crunch numbers will be more and more popular with overburdened local governments, says Lee Koppelman, executive director of the Long Island Regional Planning Commission. In even the most arcane specialties, broader knowl-



edge is increasingly required; Browning-Ferris, a major mover in the flourishing field of hazardous-waste disposal, now expects young chemical engineers to be well versed in environmental studies, business management and scientific journalism, too.

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

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

the workweek from its current 40 or so hours to an average of 32 hours by 1995, according to Cetron.

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

The new patterns of employment reflect a basic shift in the American economy. Two years ago the number of people who work in manufacturing jobs was surpassed—for the

Illustrations by Arnold Roth

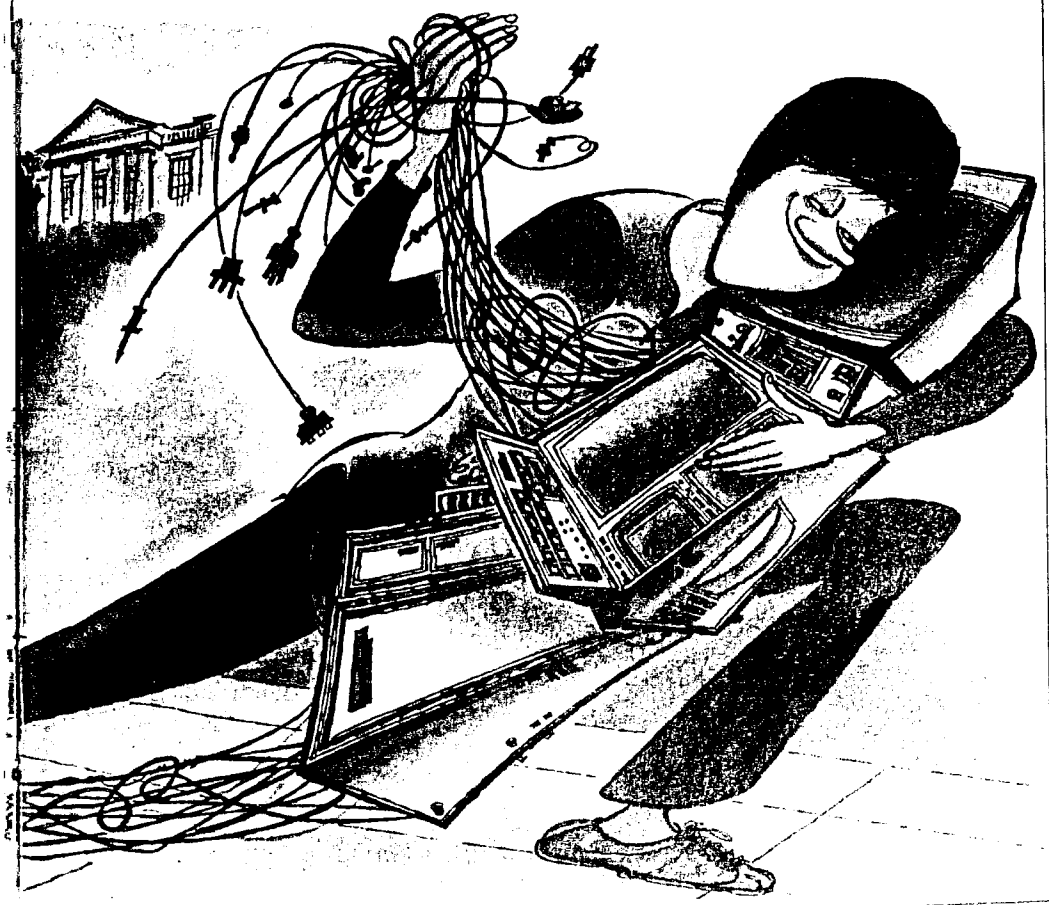
first time—by the number who work in newer service industries, providing everything from fast foods to financial advice. The resulting loss of blue-collar factory jobs is expected to be offset by new service positions—both skilled and semiskilled—and white-collar opportunities. Many of the white-collar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

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

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

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

Rough spots aside, high tech can still get



The New Age of the Aged

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

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



treating the problems of older people.

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

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

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

BILL BAROL with CYNTHIA I. PIGOT

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

■ **Robotics:** Forget those space meanderings by R2-D2. These robots are down-to-earth, and they're already starting to toil on the assembly lines of automotive plants. The Upjohn Institute for Employment Research estimates that robots will provide 18,000 new jobs by 1990 in Michigan alone. Economic recovery boosted robot production 22 percent last year, as the United States raced to catch up with heavily robotized Japan. Cetron predicts that robotics will offer 450,000 engineering jobs within six years. A college background in computer science, industrial or electrical engineer-

ing will be required. Companies badly want exotic specialties. Prab Robots, a small manufacturer, is hungry for applications engineers who can identify new uses for their product. Although liberal-arts majors are not yet courted, their day will come. Industrial psychologists may soon be needed to help humans adjust to their mechanical co-workers. There should also be room in management and sales.

■ **Biotechnology:** This is another blue-sky field with almost unlimited potential. The first genetic-engineering firm was founded just nine years ago; there are now at least 100 in business. The federal Office of Technology Assessment predicts that sometime before the turn of the century, annual sales of chemicals and drugs produced by gene-splicing could top \$15 billion. Cetron sees

some 250,000 jobs opening for genetic-engineering technicians by 1990. Genentech, a biotech pioneer, made 100 hires last year. Its entry-level technical job, lab assistant requires a B.S. in biochemistry, microbiology, biophysics or genetics; more elevated jobs require master's or doctorates in science, as well as lab experience. For the first time, however, Genentech is now filling a position that doesn't require extensive scientific background: operator of its computerized fermentation machines. Says employment manager Christine McKinley: "We're looking for college graduates interested in technical work, who have had experience working with equipment, are very precise and able to keep records."

■ **Medicine:** Yesterday's sci-fi gadgets are today's medical necessities, from laser sur-

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

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

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

■ **Education:** High tech will spell new jobs for teachers in the next 25 years—but many of those will be outside the classroom. Software manufacturers will be competing for already scarce teachers of math, science and vocational training. These teachers will write educational materials like those used in Plato, the computer system designed by Control Data Corp., which brings lan-

guage, math and other subjects to schools and colleges. Educational technology as a subject area will likely be introduced at teachers' colleges in the next few years, says Control Data's Dick Reid. "Down the road we'll probably be looking for business students and liberal-arts majors," he says, "but they would also have to be computer literate." Another unhappy byproduct of the tech boom may be the continuing, and perhaps worsening, shortage of those who can teach engineering. Engineers of almost every specialty—including some still unknown—will be romanced by high-tech industries, and few colleges will be able to compete.

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



tech will put thousands of creative spirits to work. Cetron projects nearly 2 million jobs for software writers by 1990. Commercial artists are already using light pens to "paint" on video screens, and future artists can expect CAD (Computer Aided Design) to play an increasingly important part in their work. "We're hiring computer artists on a job-by-job basis," says Edward McCabe, president of the Seali, McCabe, Sloves, Inc., ad agency. "In the old days you'd agree to pay \$10,000 or \$20,000 for a piece of artwork, then it came back and you didn't like it. Now, with computer-generated imagery, you can stand there and play with it."

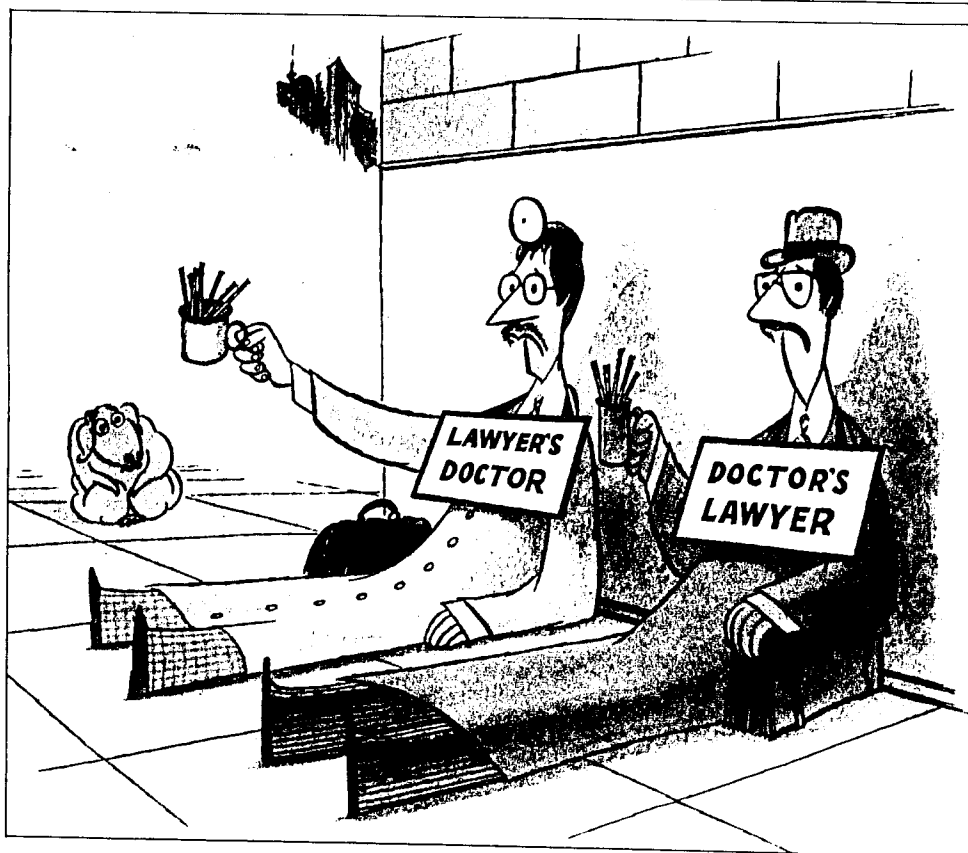
■ **Communications:** Telecommunications has been one of the fastest-growing industries of the last 10 years, the A.T.&T. break-

up will increase the tempo. Teletext, which links home computers to data sources via cable or satellite, should eventually bring banking services, stock transactions, news and shopping directly into the home. As its presentation grows slicker, more writers, editors and artists will be needed to package the information. Cetron projects 25,000 jobs for teletext editors and directors by 1990, and 65,000 positions for their underlings. In the advertising business, "it's a whole new world out there," says Mike Moore, senior vice president of Benton & Bowles. "It's a lot more complex, with a lot more opportunities." Looking toward cable, direct-broadcast satellite and other new methods of delivering data to the consumer at home, Moore says, "there's going to be a need to create different kinds of advertising for different technologies. That means writing more ads and employing more people."

In the end, technology's very transience can only increase the value of a well-educated human being. That's the prediction of Michael Maccoby, the Harvard psychoanalyst who has long studied the behavior of corporate America—and whose provocative 1976 book, "The Gamesman," made a persuasive argument that nimble minds, not organization men, would be leaders of the future. Electronics companies, he says, claim that the technical knowledge with which engineers emerge from school is obsolete in 5 to 10 years. "You've got to decide that if you're going to get ahead in the world, one, you're going to be constantly relearning; two, you are going to be very flexible, and three, there's no way you're going to do it simply by being an expert," says Maccoby, who is director of a research project on technology, work and character.

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

BILL BAROL with CYNTHIA FROST in
DAVID GONZALEZ in New York, JAMES
and TRACEY L. ROBINSON in Detroit,
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Baron reports



Too Many Professionals?

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

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

In part, the problem is one of supply and demand. In the past 20 years, enrollments in professional schools have swelled—by a factor of two in law and medicine and almost five in business. But reports of a doctor-lawyer-M.B.A. glut have been greatly oversimplified. Opportunities vary according to one's grades, graduate school, the place you want to work and the specialty you have in mind. The most apparent problem is in medicine, where there is an oversupply of physicians in such specialties as general surgery, pediatrics and ophthalmology. Competition for law jobs is hottest in the Northeast and California; deregula-

tion and federal cutbacks have also created a glut of lawyers in Washington, D.C. In the three highest-paid business fields—management consulting, investment banking and commercial banking—thousands of M.B.A. graduates are interviewed each year but only 1 in 10 gets hired.

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

Popularity also creates surpluses in certain specialties. Most law students want to enter private practice—for personal and financial reasons—and that means too few lawyers in the public sector. John Sutton, dean of the University of Texas Law School, points to shortages of legal-aid lawyers and public defenders. "The work is there," he

says, "but it's not highly paid work." Tom Schwartz, a junior at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, would prefer to train in ophthalmology because laser technology makes it "one of the more dynamic areas of medicine right now," but he knows the chances are slim. A friend who graduated fourth in his class applied to 10 schools for an ophthalmology residency and most wouldn't even interview him.

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

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

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

RON GIVENS with BETTINA RIDOLFI in New York
BARBARA BURGOWIE in Houston
and various reports

Helping You Help Yourself

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

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

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

knew what my needs were." Advisers are frustrated too, complaining that students often wait until it's too late before seeking counseling—and then expect jobs handed to them on a silver platter.

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

Counselors say that even after students decide to use career services they all too often have an unrealistic idea of what can be done for them. Two things counselors can't do are make decisions for students about postcollege life (that's for the students to do) and guarantee jobs (that, no one can do). Counselor Bill Phillips of the University of Texas sums it up: "We're more catalysts than directors." At Texas's Career Choice Information Center, students work with

counselors to "determine values," "inventory strengths," "clarify interests." And when Phillips and his associates hear questions such as, "Should I be a poet?" they carefully avoid yes-or-no answers. Says David Stansbury, a placement officer in the Communications College: "If you're serious about being a poet we'll ask what ways that could be realized. Does it mean you want to be another John Berryman or that you like to write catchy phrases, like in copywriting? What will it cost you to be a poet, and is it a cost you're willing to bear?"

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





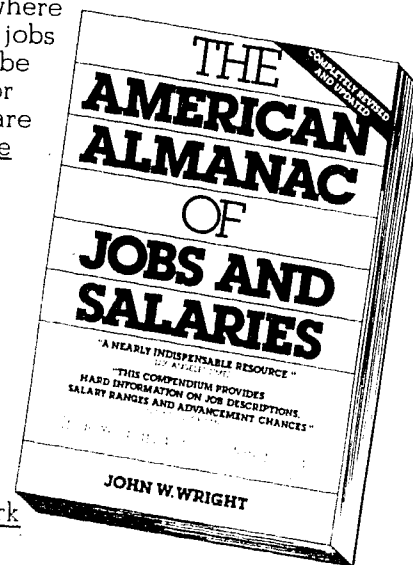
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CAREERS

Business and Engineering, are huge and well run.

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

Like every other element in a college, counseling centers suffer from lack of funds. Nancy Nish of Colorado College complains that a budget crunch has kept her from expanding services to meet student demand: she is the only professional counselor on the staff. Michigan's Career Planning and Placement Office absorbed a 5 percent budget cut this year, and Minnesota's Liberal Arts Guidance Office—though it's budgeted at \$100,000 a year—recently cut back two of its three part-time counselors from 30 to 20 hours a week.

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

Of all student complaints, however, the most frequent concerns the matter of actually getting an appointment with a company recruiter. On many campuses, the system works like a cattle call. It's not uncommon for students to take a place in line before



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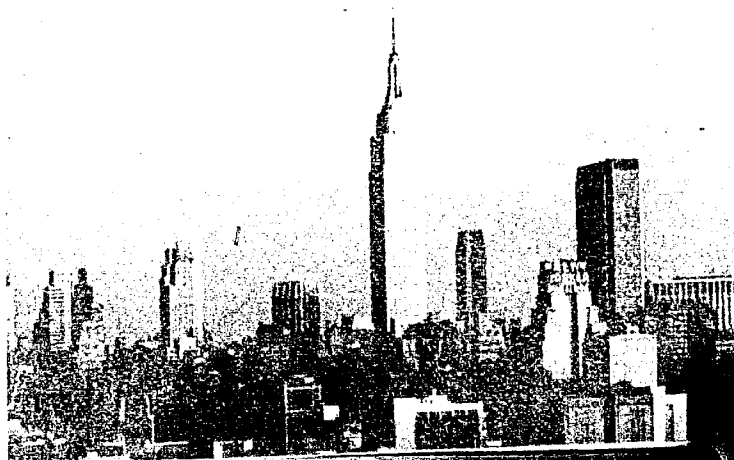
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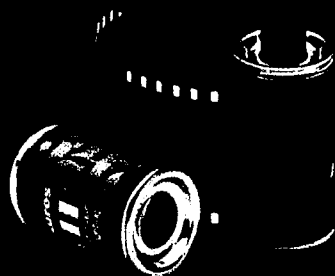
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CAREERS

dawn to sign up for interviews with particularly desirable employers. Craig Seitel, a senior economics major at Minnesota, recently managed to make the lists by arriving at the guidance center at 6 a.m.—and counting himself lucky: “I know a couple of really sharp guys who didn’t get interviews because they were all filled up. They have only 12 spots per company.”

A growing number of universities are switching to a “bid system” in an attempt to beat the crush. Beginning usually at the start of senior year (and sometimes earlier), each student is awarded an equal number of “points.” Then the placement office assigns points to an interview according to overall student interest in each company. The student is left to decide whether to spend a lot of points on a few appointments or nurse his allotment for many chances. Theoretically, this gives every student an equal chance, but almost nobody is willing to give the bid system wholehearted endorsement. True, it helps eliminate fistfights in line, but some students think it’s unfair that they may have to blow all their points to get a crack at an IBM recruiter. It is, however, a rough approximation of a market economy. “Philosophically,” says Texas A&M placement director Louis Van Pelt, “the system is as good as any we’ve come up with.”

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

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

The counselor’s secret weapons, though,

Some Tips for Job Hunters

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

(1) *Start early.* Harvard’s Linda Chernick warns that “a successful job search begins before the senior year. Starting early takes the pressure off yourself.”

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

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

(4) *Don’t depend entirely on on-campus interviews.* It’s complicated and expensive for a company to mount an on-campus interviewing operation (Holy Cross estimates that 3M shells out \$90 for each student it talks to); increasingly, small and medium-size businesses are unable to afford it. That

means on-campus recruiting “may be moving by the wayside” as a method of hiring, says Nancy Nish of Colorado College. “I’ll invite anybody and everybody to come here, but students will still have to look outside.”

(5) *Know yourself.* “Students need to know themselves, because they’re going to be asked about themselves,” says Texas A&M placement director Louis Van Pelt. Adds Harvard’s Chernick, “The neglected question in the whole process is ‘Who am I?’ Students forget that when focusing on the glamour, the impressive titles, the big companies.”

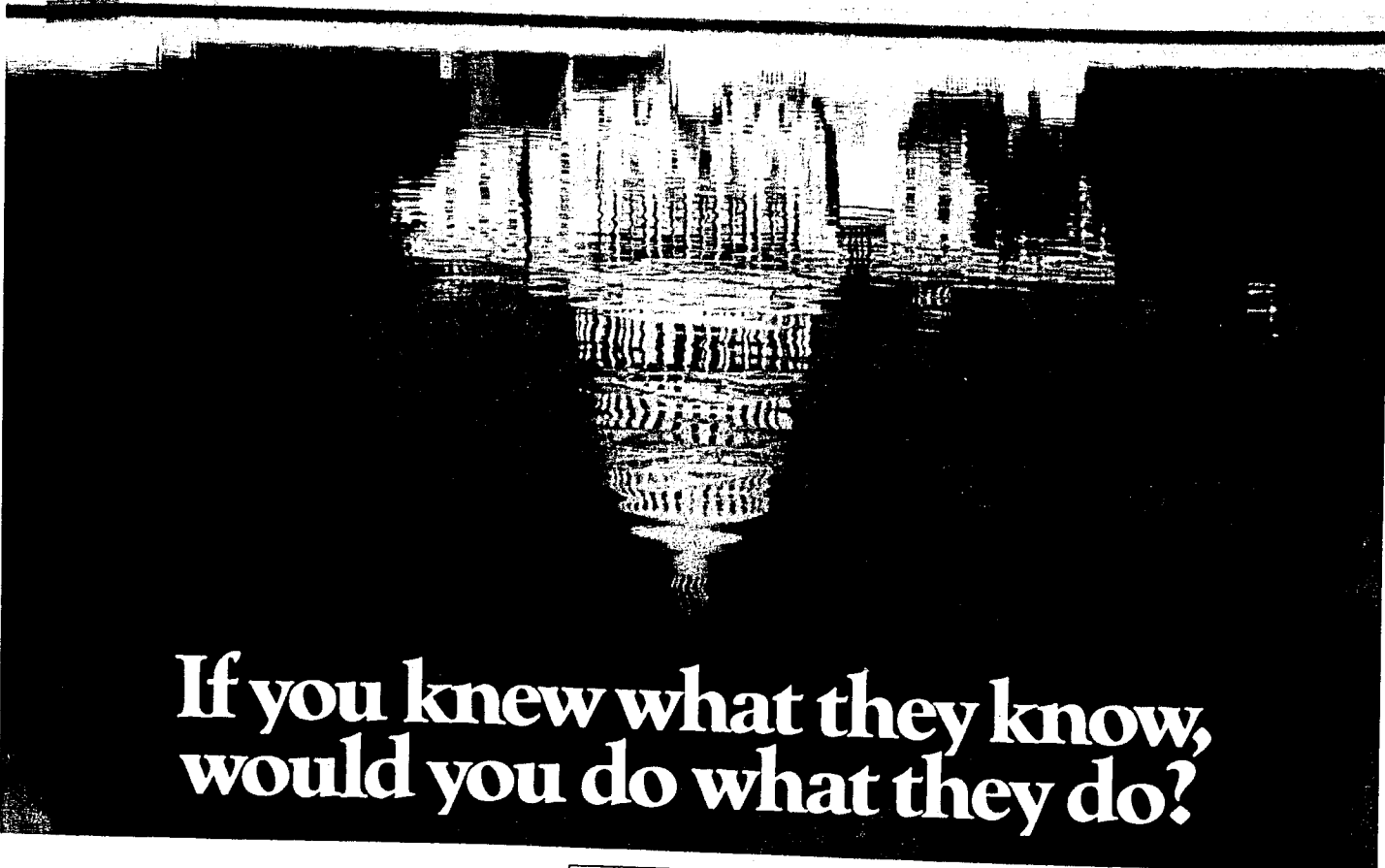
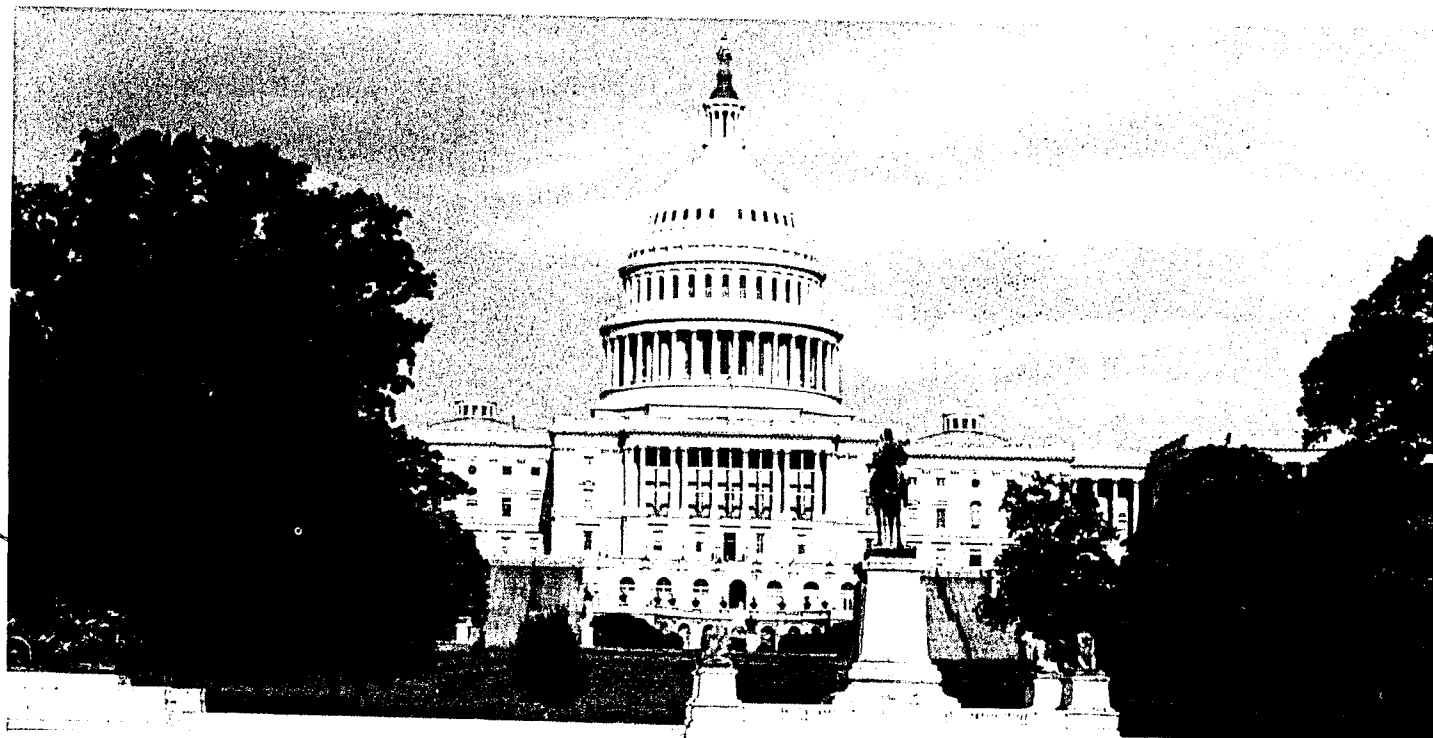
(6) *Keep level.* Texas business-school placement officer Glen Payne cautions students to keep perspective during the interview season: “One day you’re told you’re fantastic, the next day you’re told, ‘We don’t want you.’ It can be a real emotional roller coaster.”

(7) *Relax . . . if you can.* David Stansbury of Texas worries that students may panic, grab the first chance that comes along, miss their true calling and regret it later. “The first thing I want to say to students is ‘Lighten up!’” Stansbury says. Payne agrees: “Some people think they’re setting their lives in stone. They’re not. Most people have three or four careers in their lives, and this is only the first job out of college.”



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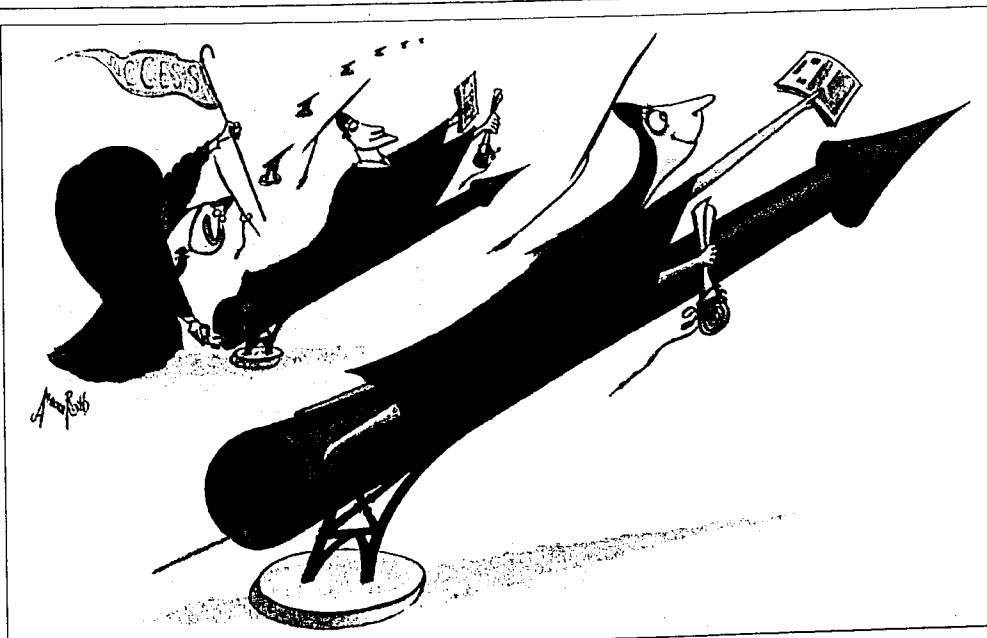
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Hard Choices for Moscow & Washington
 - 2 CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO & THE U.S.
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CAREERS



are all those loyal alumni who have been through job hunts. Ohio State's Partners in Education maintains a pool of 900 alumni contacts. The benefits of such a program are "enormous," says Stanford placement center director Christopher Shinkman. "An informational interview is a lot less stressful than a real job interview, and

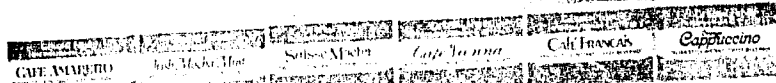
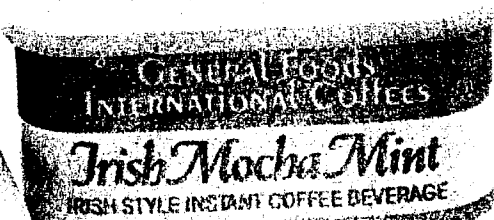
quite frequently jobs come later through alumni contacts." Patricia Rose, director of Penn's Career Placement service, suggests that alumni, too, benefit from the school's seven-year-old Field Advisory Program. "They feel that they are part of the university," Rose says, "and are honored to have students come to them for

career advice." Penn plans to supplement the FAP soon with an Alumnae Advisory Program specifically for women and a Black Alumni Advisory Program.

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

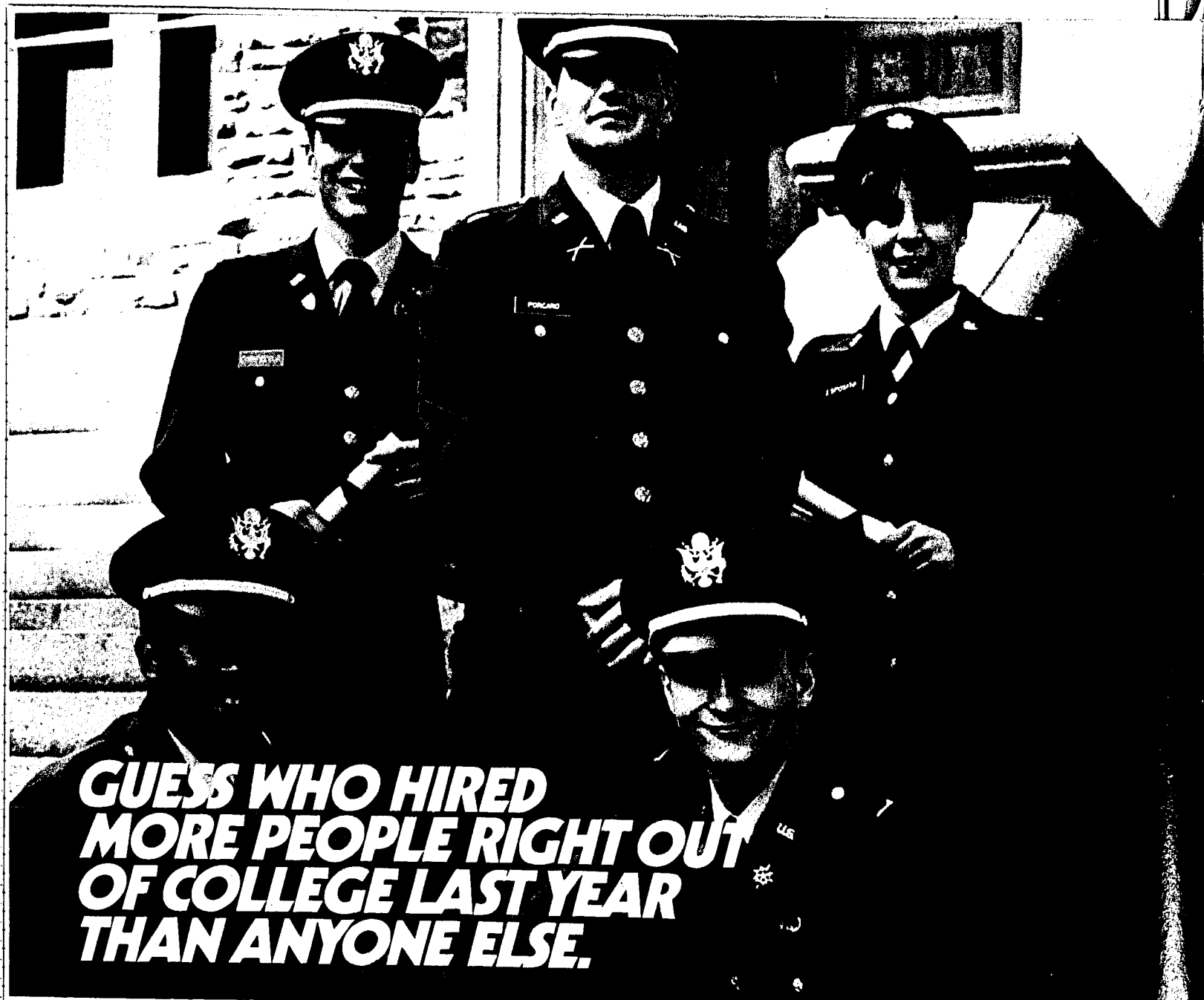
BILL BAROL with BEN SHERWOOD in Cambridge, Mass., DONNA SMITH in Colorado Springs, CAROL EISENBERG in Waterville, Maine, BARBARA MISLE in Ann Arbor, CLAYTON STROMBERGER in Austin and bureau reports

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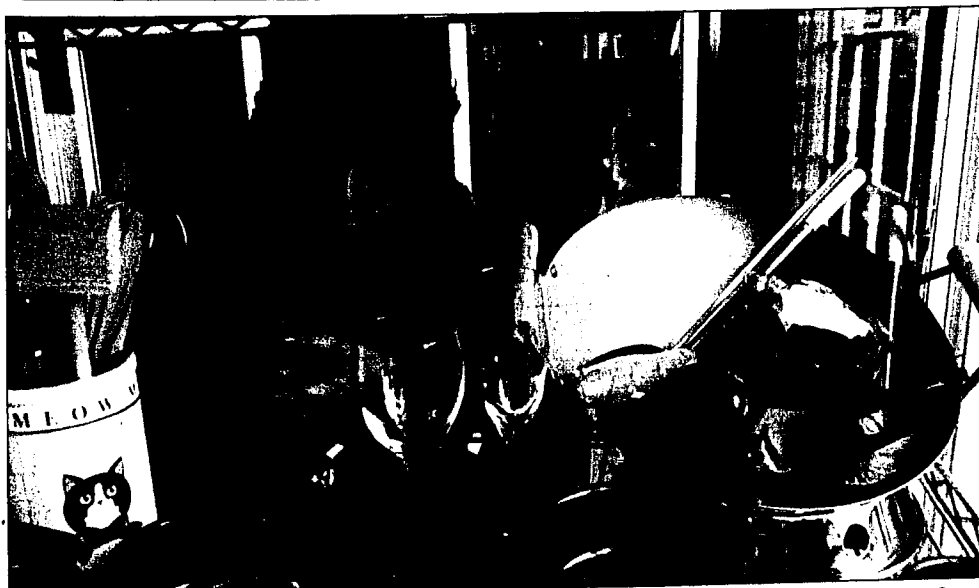
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Bryce Flynn—Picture Group

BU bookstore: Housewares, clothes, computers, dry cleaning, flowers and—oh, yes—books

Browsing at the New Campus Book-tique

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

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

They'd Sooner Smoke a Clove

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

'Stylish' smokes: Hot stuff in Norman

Bernard Gottfyrd—NEWSWEEK



Courtesy Sidney Janis Gallery

Commemorating the Fallen at Kent State

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

Model of Segal sculpture: Try, try again

says it is likely that it will get a memorial.

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

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Princeton Talks, America Listens

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

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

In focus: Buchband, guest Milton Berle

Bart Bartholomew—Black Star



Andrew Sacks

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

A Gym-Dandy Dorm for Fitness Freaks

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

prehensive emphasis on "wellness" already has a rallying cry: "Eicher-LeFevre, For the Health of It."

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

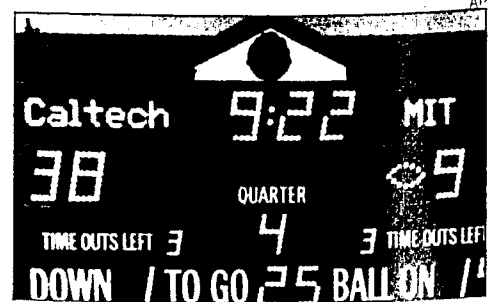
A Rose Bowl Score For Caltech's Squad

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

In their defense, Caltech's two tricksters might point out that pranks have been an unofficial part of the Caltech curriculum since at least 1940, when a Model T Ford

was taken apart, reassembled and left running in an absent student's room. There's even precedent for this year's stunt: in 1961 Tech students stealthily revised instructions for the Washington Huskies flashcard section so that the Rose Bowl display at halftime spelled out Caltech forward and Washington backward. Some say Caltech President Marvin Goldberger actually inspired this year's effort during commencement last spring when he exhorted students not to "rest forever on the laurels of 1961." Goldberger insists that the administration certainly doesn't encourage pranks—but he does describe them as "good clean fun."

Doctored scoreboard: The city threw a flag



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The New Political Realists

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

Long before he trooped to New Hampshire in early January to campaign for Gary Hart, political-science major Joel Berg had mastered a primary rule: wear two pairs of socks. As the Columbia sophomore sloged through the slushy third ward of Keene, N.H., one gray morning, he had to weather some chilly welcomes. At his first stop, a middle-aged man sneered, "I'm not voting for any of those shyster lawyers"; at his second, a woman declined to open the door. Finally, on his sixth try, a housewife

is taking a pass on politics, a significant minority is working hard. While this year's campus campaigners may not be as mighty in number as those of 1968 and 1972, neither are they as scarce as in 1976 and 1980. The 1984 volunteer tends to be more practical than ideological, however. Many would agree with Janice Lyon, an American University sophomore, that campaigning adds "good experience" to a résumé. Some students earn credit for campaign internships or learn politicking in accredit-

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



Heralding Reagan re-election announcement in Washington, D.C.: GOP activity is slow, but the conservative voice is strong

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

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

But if the vast majority of college stu-

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

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

Students are backing their favorites in a variety of ways. Many toil at traditional chores, distributing buttons, stuffing envelopes and plastering posters on campus bulletin boards. But a few wield considerable clout. "Somebody my age shouldn't be doing what I'm doing," jokes 21-year-old Mark Blumenthal, one of two University of Michigan students who are coordinating Hart's statewide campaign. At 22, Bill Rogers directs Mondale's entire effort in Texas, coordinating a statewide network of 1,200 volunteers. Rogers has taken a year leave from the University of Texas, and he knows re-entry will be tough. "It's hard to be in government class when you've got some professor telling you how it is," he says.

With President Reagan running unopposed in the GOP, most early student cam-

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Bryce Flynn—Picture Group

John Hart organizing for his father: Youth appeal

aigning has been dedicated to the Democrats. Sen. Alan Cranston of California has deployed students as canvassers in several states. George McGovern has drawn enthusiastic college crowds; his Northwestern organization grew from 10 to 60 members after an appearance last fall. The Rev. Jesse Jackson has also proven persuasive; his backers registered 80 new voters after the fiery orator spoke at Southern Methodist last November. For Sen. John Glenn, students have traveled from Northwestern to Iowa and from Ohio State to New Hampshire. Mondale has not only carried his own message to campuses, but has dispatched his sons, 22-year-old William and 26-year-old Ted, as emissaries to students. Only Sen. Ernest Hollings of South Carolina and former Florida Gov. Reubin Askew have failed to solicit much student support.

Not surprisingly, the most massive mobilization thus far has been for Hart, the man who used students so effectively in the 1972 primaries when he was McGovern's campaign manager. Over five weekends in October and November, students from Wisconsin, Colorado, Missouri and Illinois canvassed 23,000 households door-to-door in Iowa, while 400 out-of-state college students canvassed 25,000 households in New Hampshire. "The quickest way to students is through their stomachs," laughs Eric Schwarz, 23, Hart's national student coordinator, who threw a generous beer and hot-dog bust for New Hampshire stalwarts. Such largesse was sufficiently alluring to sway Oberlin student Jim Farn-

worth, who says he picked his politician on the basis of hospitality (room but no board for Mondale versus two meals plus shelter for Hart.)

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

Glenn with Iowa's Marycrest basketball team: Have students, will travel

Robert R. McElroy—NEWSWEEK



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NATIONAL AFFAIRS



John Ficara—NEWSWEEK

Mondale receiving birthday cake at Alabama: The candidate and his sons carry the message

up to work because we believe that Gary Hart is the only candidate who can lead this country into the future," SUNY freshman Gregg Rothschild told an attentive elderly couple who were breakfasting in a booth.

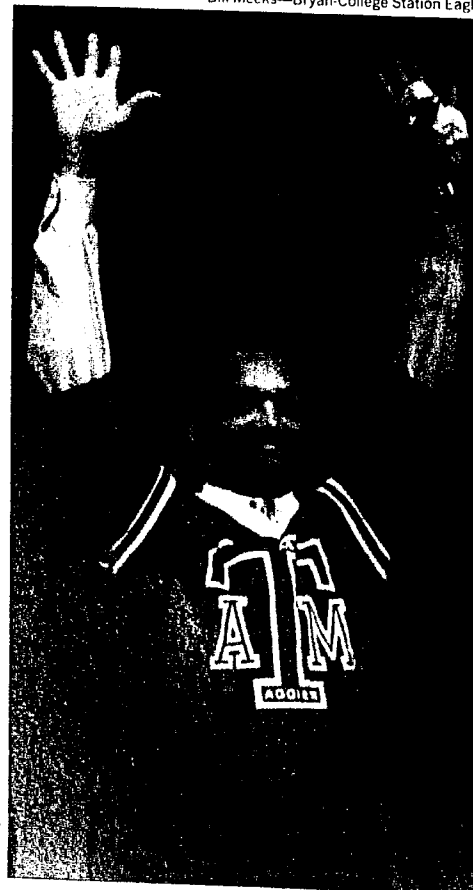
Then it was time to leapfrog along the schedule—unfolding chairs and a banner at a publishing company, pitching Hart's environmental record in a general store. Not every stop was a barnstormer's dream. At Guymond's grocery in Marlborough, the

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

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

Jackson at Texas A&M: Signing up voters

Bill Meeks—Bryan-College Station Eagle



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

Some former activists question just how

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

Increasingly, students are making a difference in state and local races, as well. At the University of Texas they're flocking to the U.S. Senate campaign of Austin's Democratic state Sen. Lloyd Doggett. And both sides at the University of North Carolina are bracing for what's expected to be an abrasive contest between conservative Republican Sen. Jesse Helms and Democratic Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. Kate Head, a Uni-

fat-cat standards of many special-interest PAC's—\$100,000 by next August. But STAR has already established chapters at 100 schools, and it plans to channel money and, more important, manpower on behalf of beleaguered liberal candidates in congressional races. "There's never been such a movement, so this seems like a vast undertaking," says cofounder David Dow, 24. The real goal, he declares, goes even further than electing key liberals: "We want to make the untapped resource of students a powerful voice."

On certain issues, the student voice becomes thunderous indeed—as Ohio politicians witnessed last November. Students by the score suddenly registered to vote, eager to cast their ballots against a referendum that would have boosted the state's beer-drinking age from 19 to 21. Seldom had such solidarity been seen; in the four Columbus precincts that are dominated by Ohio State students, the



Bryce Evans—Picture Group

Canvassing for Cranston in New Hampshire: Bundle up and wear two pairs of socks

versity of Iowa senior who used to work for Mondale but switched to Tom Harkin, a U.S. congressman who's aiming for the Senate, says such races offer more sustained satisfaction. "Each presidential candidate comes through here and they're almost [promising] to do your dishes," she says. "But there's no accountability. With local candidates there *is* some. I can contact them after they're elected."

In the year's most ambitious political project to date, two Yale law students are even trying to tie local races into a computerized national network of liberal support. Called Students Against Reaganism (STAR), the group registered last fall with the Federal Election Commission as an official Political Action Committee (PAC). STAR's fund-raising goal is modest by the

vote was 1,152 against to only 125 in favor. The turnout was widely credited—or blamed—for the measure's surprise defeat. The electoral tide also swamped two tax measures that could have posed financial trouble for colleges and required a tuition hike. "It's pretty clear there was much greater interest than in any other issue or candidate since 18-year-olds got the right to vote," says Mike Stinziano, a state representative whose district includes OSCU. Obviously, students *can* muster the energy to change things even in a ho-hum political year. But how many will rally to causes that are deeper than a beer mug?

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Triumph of the 'New'

By JIM SULLIVAN

The year 1983 will be remembered as the time the rock and roll tide finally turned.

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

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

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

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

quirky, too eccentric or too dangerous.

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

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

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

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

"What happened to 1976?" asks Lux Interior, lead singer for the chaotic punk-rockabilly band, the Cramps. "All these bands that were like—'urgh! aargh! there's



Anthony Suau—Picture Group

no rock and roll today!"—now they all sound worse than the bands from back then. Now it seems like most of the bands that were called punk bands a few years ago are playing refrigerator music."

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

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

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

Jim Sullivan is a regular contributor to The Boston Globe.

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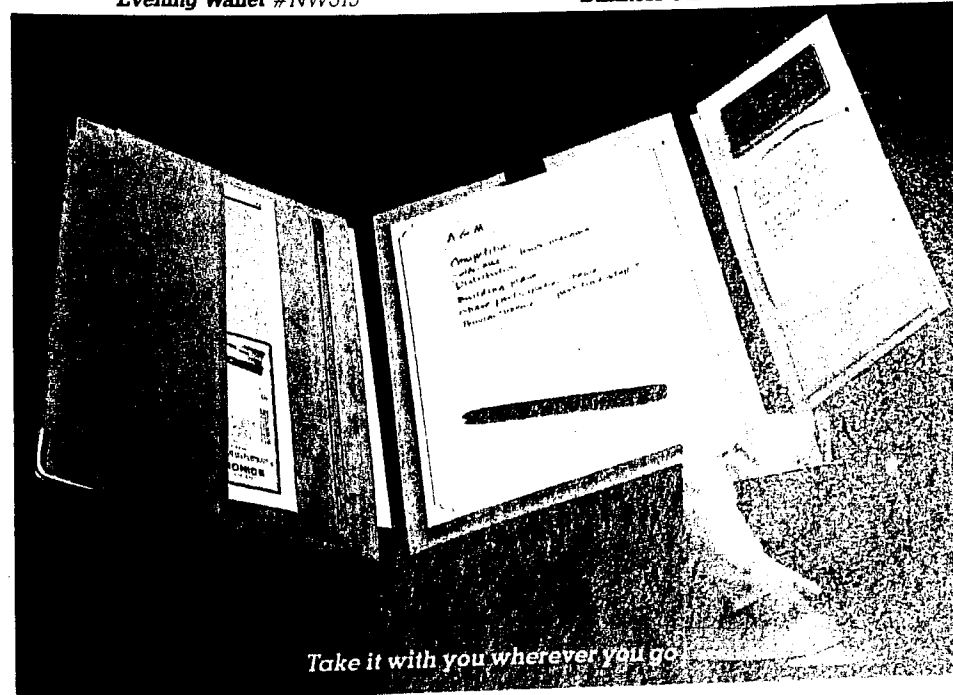
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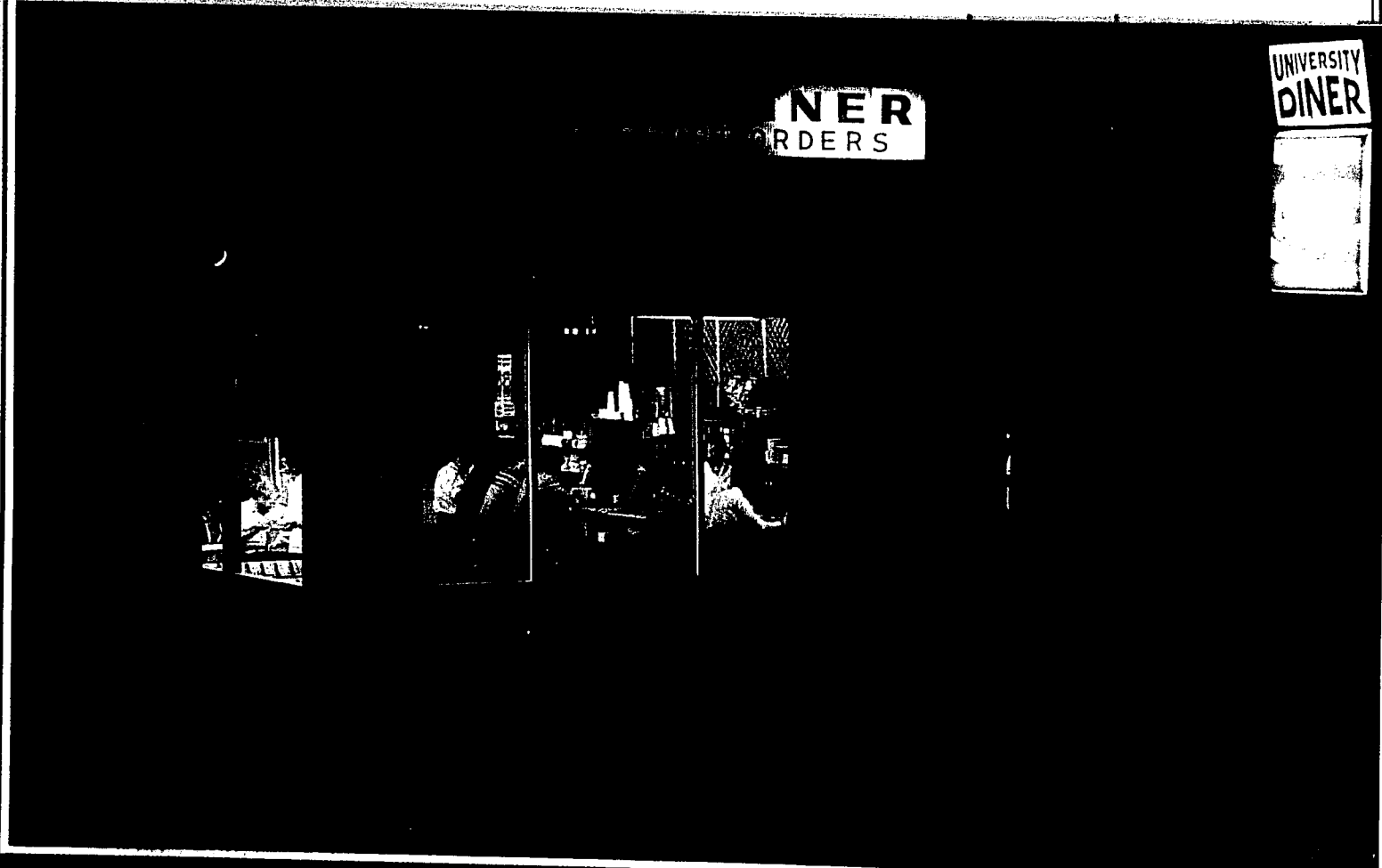
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A Home Away From Dorm

Every college has a hangout—a place where you can eat, drink, talk, study or cry.

A college without a good hangout is like a ship without a lifeboat. A hangout is a place where a student can go to study, to sulk, to think, a place where, in the words of Yale senior Marc Gillinov, "You can always go and see three or four people you know." If a hangout is

right, a student can count on being left alone when he wants to be, or fussed over when he needs that. Also, there's food. A good college hangout offers both comfort and cottage fries, tea and sympathy.

Alumni know this. That's why they talk mistily about old favorite spots long after

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

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

Home of the Grillswith

Lee Shiflett's family has run the **University Diner** in Charlottesville, Va., for almost four decades. There were streakers in the '70s. In 1958 a man shot his wife in the diner. So much for real excitement. "I don't think our business has changed any in the last 39 years," Shiflett says. That's what makes the U.D. a landmark—"one of the places you always hear about when you first come to the university," according to graduate business student Hugh Shannon.

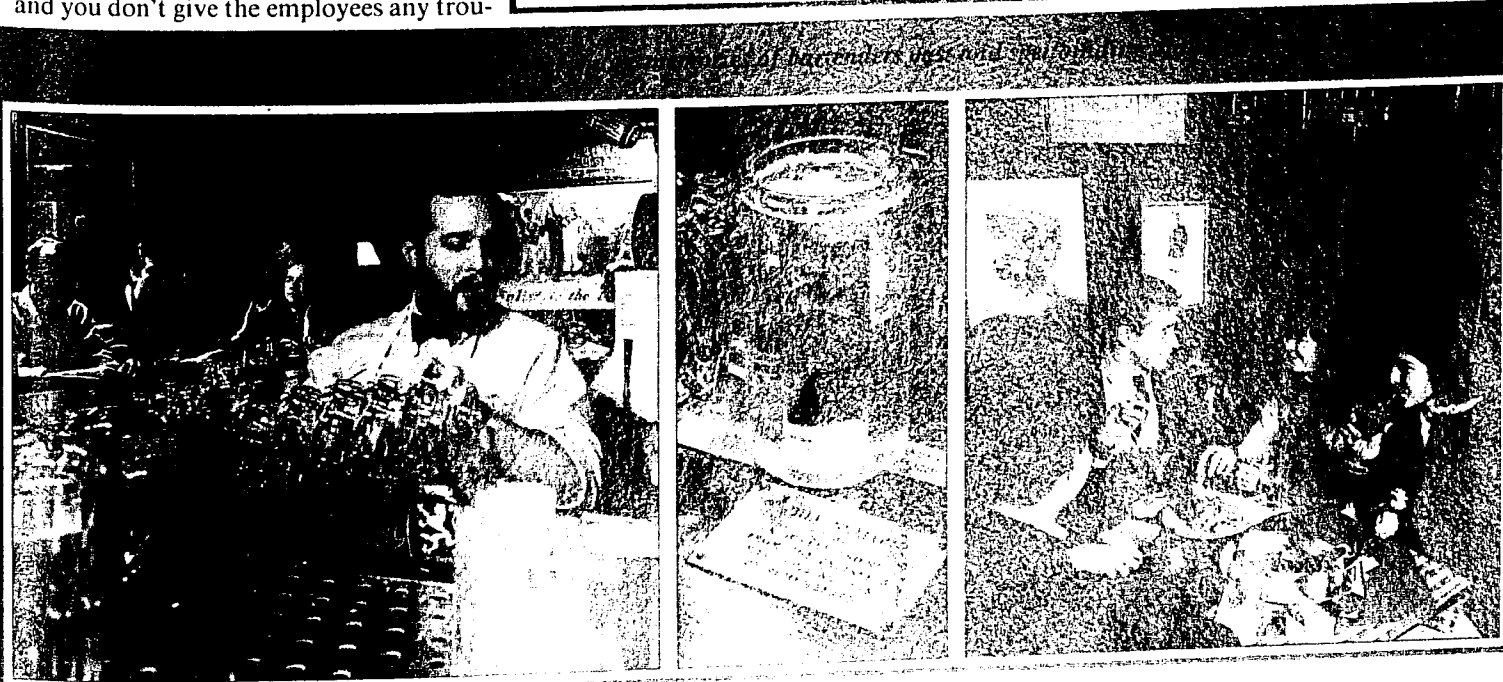


Generations of UVa students have come to love the diner's vinyl-boothed interior ("Unromantic but colorful," says engineering student Marta McWright) and its mustard-colored storefront. They have grown used to dropping in at any hour for crab cakes (\$3.50), pork chops (two for \$4) or a "grillswith" (two doughnuts, grilled, topped with ice cream—\$1.20). Students have also become friends with Shiflett, cook Elwood Breeden (who's been on the night shift for almost 25 years) and waitress Peggy Walker. Shiflett reports that Walker's firm hand is especially useful after midnight, when hungry crowds begin playing with the mustard containers and tossing ice cubes.

MARINA SARRIS

A Taste of the Grungy

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



LIFE/STYLE

ble. So you can sing your rugby songs, you can do your homework, you can do anything here." Firm but fair, that's the Oasis. Its bartenders are well known for being the toughest "carders" around. On the other hand, when a junior or senior turns 21, legal drinking age in California, the O staff is among the first to offer its congratulations ... with a free pitcher of beer.

WILLIAM ELLIS III

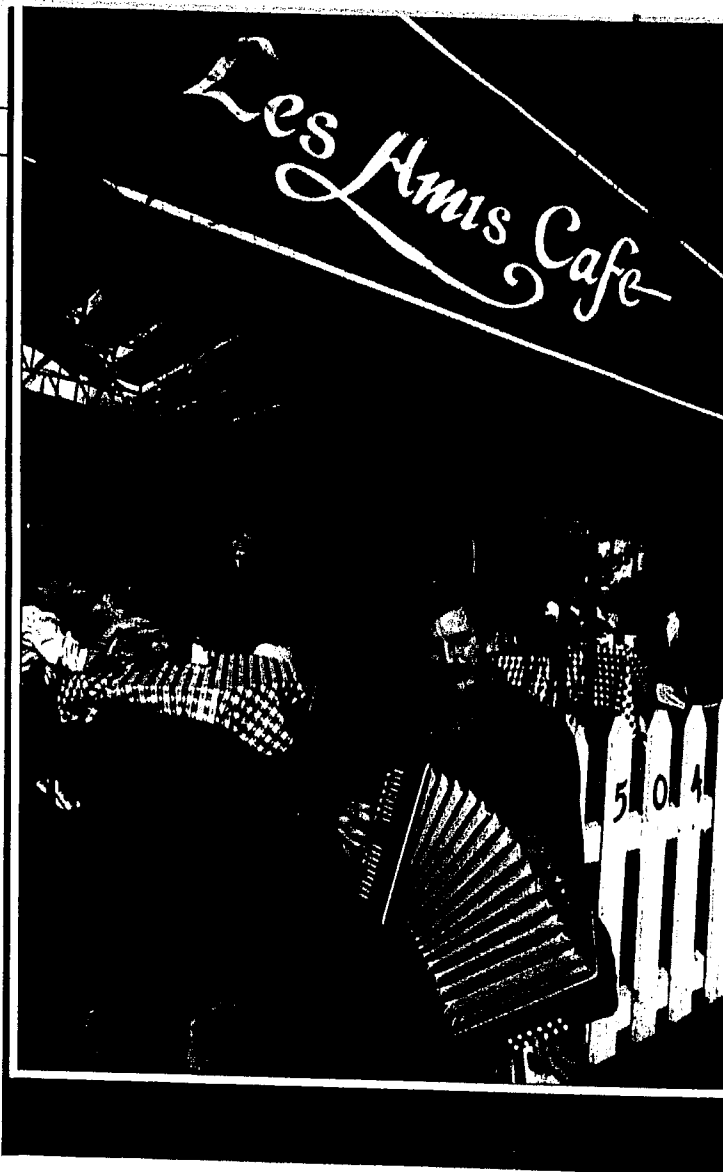
Shades of A-Bomb Atkinson

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

JULIA REED

A 'Living Room' for Quiche and Quiet Talk

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



a Shiner longneck beer. In the spring, patrons can sit outside, behind a waist-high picket fence lined with plants; in the winter, manager Newman Stribling squeezes tables inside and lights the big metal fireplace in the center of the room. Stribling, a 1969 UT grad, calls Les Amis his "living room." He says he likes to come home and see his guests enjoying themselves, likes listening to the muted buzz of two dozen passionate conversations. (He doesn't

with books and games, which customers can use on the premises or buy to take home. They can also make local phone calls free of charge, cash out-of-state checks and even get a ride home if they've drunk too much. In exchange for all these comforts, Skorman charges prices that some students find too high (\$3.55 for a club sandwich, \$2.25 for a peanut butter and banana sandwich). Skorman acknowledges that he often has a "love-hate relationship" with Colorado College students. When the place was torched by an arsonist in the fall of 1982 and damaged so badly that it had to close temporarily, Skorman was swamped with sympathetic letters from CC students and faculty. Even the president wrote to lend support, and many people sent money to help in the rebuilding. "They were wonderful," Skorman says. But things were back to normal by last fall. Returning students found a letter from Skorman in the Catalyst. It complained that plates and silver were starting to disappear from the restaurant, just as they do every fall, and asked that students please quit swiping them.

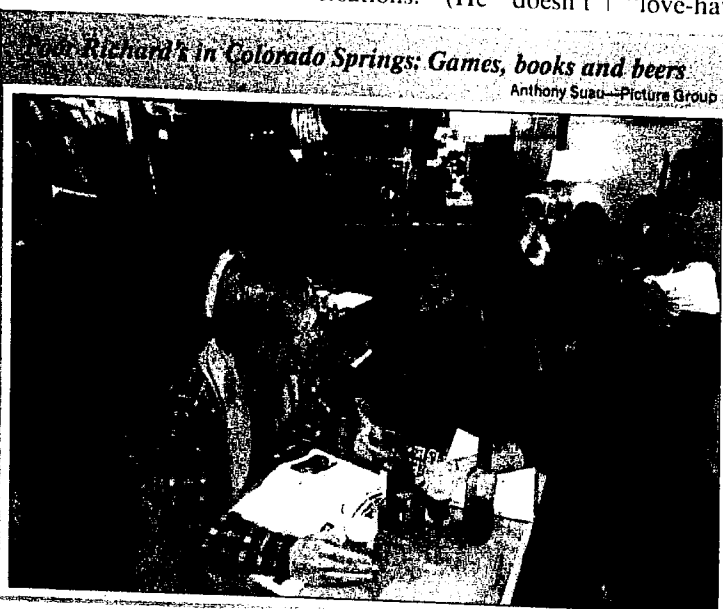
DONNA SMITH

mind if customers stretch out one cup of coffee for three or four hours, either.) Les Amis's food runs to the *quiche* and *cappuccino* variety, and some people have denounced the place—and its clientele—for being phony or pretentious. The regulars like it just the way it is. "One day when it was pouring rain I arranged to meet a friend at Les Amis," says Ted Jacobson, who recently finished his doctoral dissertation in Austin. "We sat there all afternoon under the canopy and talked excitedly about our latest ideas in physics. It was terribly romantic."

CLAYTON STROMBERGER

A Small-Town General Store

Located six blocks south of the campus in Colorado Springs, Poor Richard's is more than a restaurant for Colorado College students; it's almost like a small-town general store. Students gather there seven days a week to talk about life, love and school (although in the recent past, notes owner Richard Skorman, the talk ran more to politics). The walls are lined





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Overcoming Dyslexia

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

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

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

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

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

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

were administered, 80 percent of them to the learning disabled.

Colleges do give allowances for certified learning disabilities when making admissions decisions: handicapped students, in fact, stand a slightly better chance of admission than nonhandicapped students with the same test scores. But after admission, a new battle begins. Learning-disabled students may study as long on a routine day as

tests or prepare oral presentations rather than written papers. "We try to provide an environment that encourages learning-disabled students to go at their own pace," says Harriet Sheridan, dean of the college at Brown. But some professors balk at the special treatment. "My battle," says Sheridan, "is to convince others that it is possible to have language problems and still be able to think at a high level."

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



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

nondisabled students would for final exams. "Because they are so bright, they may spend endless hours trying to go back and understand," says Gertrude Webb, director of the Learning Center at Curry College near Boston. "It's an extremely exhausting process."

Curry pioneered a system to help dyslexics deal with college life. Its 12-year-old Program of Advancement in Learning (PAL) offers individual tutoring and small-group work to about 100 students, all of whom carry a full course load and are encouraged to pursue their academic strength. PAL graduates have gone into law, fashion design and carpentry, among other fields. "Once they can cope with language," says PAL founder Webb, "they can do whatever they want." Similar programs have since begun at Hofstra, Southern Illinois and a dozen other colleges.

Some institutions rely on less formal measures—such as allowing dyslexic students to tape-record lectures, take material

LSAT requirement and admitted a dyslexic woman. At present only one professional school in the country, New York University College of Dentistry, offers special assistance to dyslexics. Begun in 1979 by Dr. Stanley Antonoff, the program demonstrates a variety of ways in which students can compensate for their disability.

Antonoff concedes that professional training presents extraordinary problems for dyslexics. The academic load is greater than in college, and the learning process is largely visual, not auditory; in addition, state licensing requirements demand many prescribed courses, thus depriving dyslexics of flexibility in course selection. Still, change appears to be coming. Antonoff has organized a national conference on learning disabilities among professional-school students, to be held in Dallas March 10. He hopes his four sons will—like Antonoff himself—overcome severe dyslexia to pursue professional careers.

BILL BAROZ with CYNTHIA L. PIGOTT

You Can Go Home Again

By DAVID HANDELMAN



Bernard Gotfryd—NEWSWEEK

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

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

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

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

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

I had tried to get excited about a cookie-cutter career. I really did. One cold winter

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

Yet defining your own values in today's input-laden world does not exactly happen overnight. Some of my classmates, unsure

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

of the world that lay beyond the campus, settled for whatever they could get, in fields or organizations they didn't care about. But it seems artificial to require a career decision merely because you've reached 21.

My parents' generation emerged from college eager to contribute to an expanding economy. The next half generation rebelled against this and attempted to forge its own territory. We then grew up in the shadow of the iconoclastic and free-spirited '60s, only to witness its most compelling voices either shot down or mellowed out. Who did America's idols used to be? Athletes, movie stars and politicians. But while we went through adolescence the nation went through mercenary free-agentry in sports and multimillion-dollar fiascos in the movies. We grew up in the age of Vietnam and Watergate and learned the true meaning of the phrase "Anybody can become president."

What to do? Well, I went home to mull this whole spectacle over. I help Mom cook, walk the dog, ruminate over beers with old friends and lose myself in museums and movies. Some things take more adjustment

than others, like inviting a date back to "my place" and having to introduce her to my parents. Of course, I am fortunate. Not everybody has a family they can return to; not every family can afford to feed and shelter a previously departed dependent. But other ways to stay afloat financially—for instance, driving a cab to pay the rent—should not be discounted. For income, I have worked part time at a local farm and as near-slave labor on a cheap horror film. Neither solidified a life plan, but both were more real than the fantasy world called college, which had allowed me to dabble and dawdle.

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

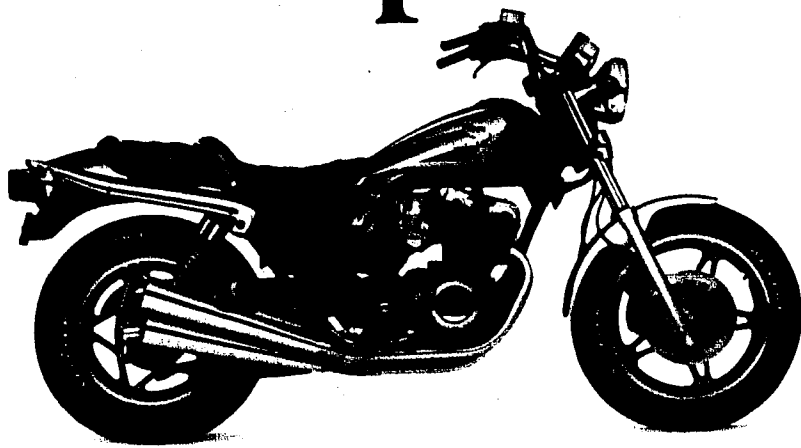
Many of my employed and enrolled friends are already mumbling dissatisfaction. Some have already revamped their résumés and begun mass-mailing all over again. Others, feeling underutilized or overly malaised, write screenplays or short stories to keep sane.

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

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

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

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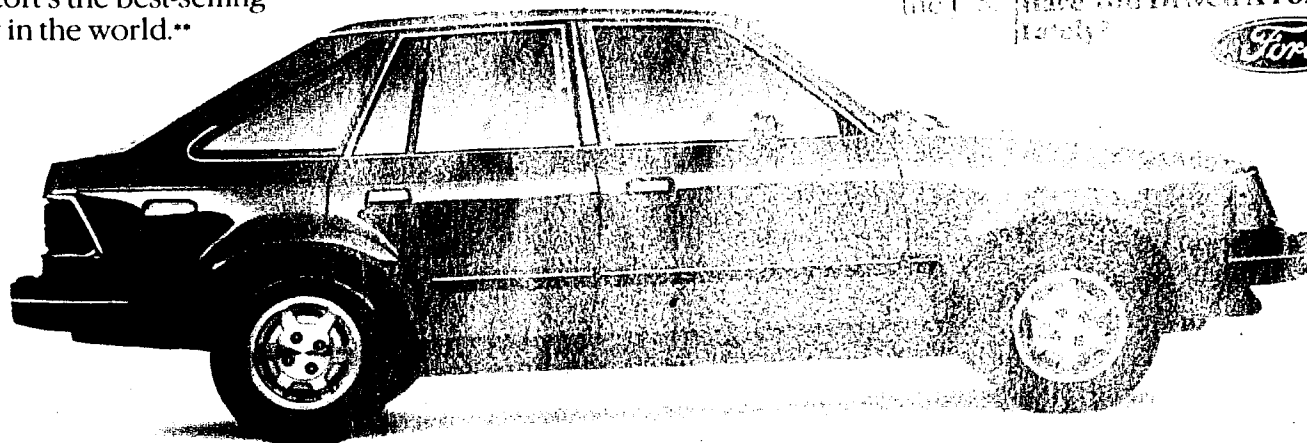
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