

Speakers stress peace during first night

By Lake Puett
Staff Writer

The 1986 Borah Symposium began with an expression of hope and a call for a nonviolent end to the disagreements between Arabs and Jews in the Middle East by all three of the opening night session speakers.

This year's symposium on "The Search for Peace in the Middle East" has drawn a number of specialists in Middle East issues, including Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy to Central America. Last night's opening night session set the tone of the symposium, which will continue through Tuesday.

The opening session featured Dan Simmons, Middle East liason for the Peace and Justice Division of the Mercy Corps International, the Rev. Elias Chacour, a Melkite priest from Ibbilin, Israel, and Amiram Efrati of the United Workers' Party of Israel. The speakers were introduced by James Owens, chairman of this year's symposium.

Simmons opened the session with a review of the history of the conflicts in the Middle East, and by praising the Borah Symposium as an example of how orderly and reasonable discussions can educate people about the conflicts.

Simmons said he believes that "realistically" he sees no immediate solution for peace, but that there is hope, which provides a motivatuion for accepting responsibility for working towards peace.

"The peace movement can change the climate (in the Middle East), and can provide hope with commitment," he said.

Efrati related his personal ex-

periences in Israel, stressing the importance of a nonviolent solution to problems there. Those looking for solutions, he said, have two options: "We can go on fighting, maybe for another 100 years, and in those wars there are no winners and no losers." Or, he said, both sides can surrender and fight no more.

"We are just trying to put the key in the door and to decide if we want to open this door," he said.

"The gap is so deep," he said, "that you can use the image of a deep canyon. If you want to build a bridge, you have to pick very brave men. Some of them will die. After many years, after many victims and a lot of hope and courage we'll have a bridge. We have to start somewhere."

Chacour, who also recounted his personal experiences during the past 40 years in Israel, carried the bridge image a step further, strongly warring Americans against supplying the Middle East with weapons. "Don't send us dynamite to build the bridge!" he said.

Chacour told of the time when Palestine awaited the influx of Jews from Europe, and drew similarities between Jewish refugees and today's Palestinian refugees.

"Because we believed that the Jews were our brothers—our co-prosecuted brothers—we had the human and the holy task to welcome them," he said. "Thirty or 40 years ago there were no Palestinian refugees on Earth. Some 30 or 40 years ago there was no state of Israel. Now there is a state of Israel somewhere. What happened?"

"The problem began when the homeland the Jews wanted was also my homeland," he said.



Father Elias Chacour speaks on the problem of Palestinian and Israeli peace. Photo Bureau/Thomas Turner.

Contra Compromise may change Habib's plans

When Congress voted down the aid package to Nicaraguan rebels this afternoon they affected the UI Borah Symposium plans in that key speaker Philip Habib may not now be able to attend.

In a compromise plan President Reagan proposed to Congress yesterday he said he would send Habib immediately to Nicaragua on a peace mission.

Borah organizer James K. Owens said that he had spoken to someone close to the Reagan administration this afternoon and that they said nothing about a change of plans.

He said he had spoken and made arrangements to fly Habib up to Idaho and that until he was told differently Borah would go on as planned.

Raise in drinking age passes House

By Matthew Faulks
Legislative Correspondent

BOISE — A bill which would raise the legal age of consumption of alcoholic beverages from 19 to 21 passed the Idaho House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 52 to 31.

House Bill 724, which raises the legal drinking age to 21, passed the House by a wide margin because of the passage of House Bill 708 in the House on Tuesday. House Bill 708 extends hours of consumption of alcohol to 2 a.m., and allows sales of liquor by the drink on Sundays. Previous bills which combined the raise in drinking age and extension of hours have failed in the House.

Representative Linden B. Bateman, R-Idaho Falls, was pleased with the passage of House Bill 724. Representative Bateman said that a great body of research shows that lives have

been saved by this type of legislation, and added that the President's Commission on Drunk Driving was formed because of this.

Representative Bateman, who is a candidate for Lt. Gov., believes that a drinking age of 21 would also be beneficial by making alcohol less available to under-aged individuals. He added that this wouldn't completely solve the problem, and that some minors would still have access to alcohol. Representative Bateman agreed that those under-aged individuals who are most likely to abuse alcohol will probably still get it.

In debate against the Bill on the house floor, Representative Chris Hooper, R-Boise, said that in passing this bill "we are taking away the rights of a substantial group of our citizens."

Tuition resolution amended

By Matthew Faulks
Legislative Correspondent

BOISE — Legislation that would allow the public to vote for in-state tuition was amended yesterday, and will likely be voted on soon in the Idaho House of Representatives.

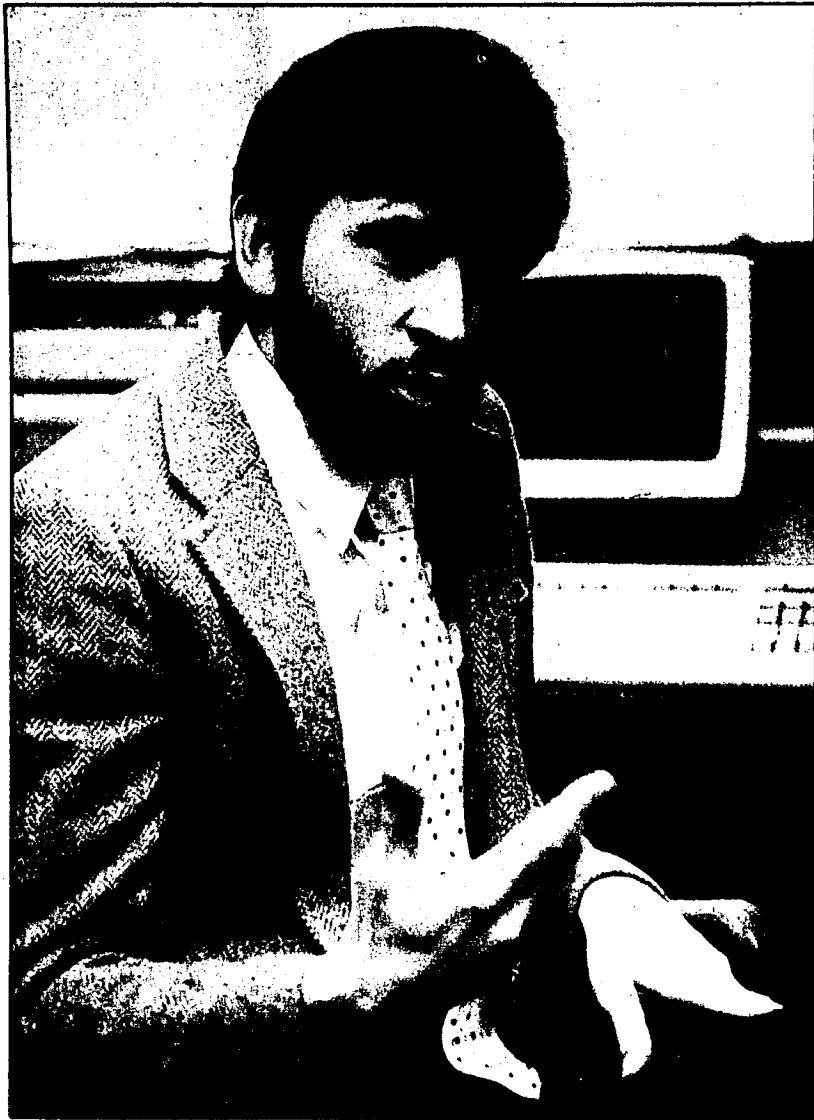
House Joint Resolution 10 was introduced early this week in the House Ways and Means Committee and was sent to the floor of the House without a public hearing.

The legislation would allow university students to be charged tuition and matriculation fees of up to one fourth of the state-wide average cost of undergraduate education. This one quarter cap is said to be

lower than the maximum amount of fees that could be charged to students under the "tuition definition" passed earlier this session. The cap on tuition will only apply to students who are residents of Idaho.

Representative Tom Boyd, R-Genesee, believes that the tuition resolution may pass the House. He sees the support that has been given to it by BSU student government as a major influence in the popularity of the legislation among House members. As a proposed constitutional change, the resolution requires the support of two-thirds of both the House and Senate to pass.

Williams to promote UI English department's assets



New chairman won't lose touch with students

By Tish O'Hagan
Staff writer

Gary Williams, recently appointed chairman of the Department of English at the UI, is a man of many personal goals and commitments, some of which he is bringing to his new position.

His plans for the English Department, which he will chair beginning July 1, primarily involve publicizing what the department has to

offer, which, he said, is a great deal. "I want to make it clear that we have a very good thing here, in English in particular. In the areas of faculty, course programs and availability of scholarships,

our credentials are excellent and need to be made known," Williams said. He said the UI's English department is comparable to almost any in the northwest.

Williams intends to spread information about the department by developing promotional information, and using

the English faculty and majors as recruiters. Currently, the UI sends letters on the English department to about a five-state area.

Williams came to Idaho in '73 for a job offered him by the UI. Although originally attracted to the east, he said it would now be hard to leave Moscow, which he thinks has grown a lot in the past 13 years.

One reason for his attachment to Moscow is the good environment it offers for raising a family. Williams and his wife, Joy, who teaches effective writing courses and is business' publications specialist at the UI, have two children, ages nine and 12.

In the time not spent with his family, Williams enjoys backpacking, socializing and involvement in Moscow's Community Theater, where he has acted, directed and is currently treasurer. He is also working on a project involving a book by James

Fenimore Cooper, which he is editing back to its original text.

Williams' reaction to his new position is a very positive one, although he hasn't always met with that from people who have heard he is taking the position. "It's been interesting. Some people congratulate, some commiserate, saying they are sorry that I'm becoming more of an administrator than a teacher," he said.

Williams sees the new administrative position as a chance to make the department's business effective, to create an environment which attracts good students which in turn encourages the faculty and to increase intellectual commitment on campus. Personally, his concern is to finish projects in progress, and to not lose touch with the people he knows as a teacher. "I became a teacher because I love to teach. I hope I don't drift too far away from that," he said.

★ ASUI ELECTIONS ARE APRIL 9 ★

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Petitions are due April 2, at 5 p.m. in the ASUI offices.

Positions available:

- ★ Senate Positions
- ★ One 2-year undergrad position on faculty council
- ★ One 1-year undergrad position on faculty council
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A UNITED WAY AGENCY

Harris and Olson receive D.A. Davis

Two UI professors were presented with D.A. Davis Free Enterprise Awards Wednesday by the College of Business and Economics.

The cash award is granted annually to a faculty member of the university. Recipients are recognized for contributions in curriculum design, public policy analysis and research dealing with the preservation of the free enterprise system.

The award is used to finance a summer research project on a subject dealing with free enterprise.

Charles Harris, assistant professor of wildland recreation management, received \$5,000 to pursue his research project, User Fees for Public Recreation: Free Enterprise and Recreation Resource Management.

Philip Olson, associate professor of business and statistics, received \$4,000 for his research project, Entrepreneurs: Opportunistic Decision Makers.

Business seminar held

A seminar on basic legal responsibilities and liabilities vital to small business owners and managers will be held March 26.

The seminar, sponsored by the UI Center for Business Development and Research, runs from 7 to 10 p.m., with registration at 6:30 p.m. at the Nez Perce County Brammer Building Auditorium, 1225 Idaho St. Registration is at 6:30 p.m.

Law for small business owners and managers provides insight into the complex legal aspects of owning and operating a business. It is designed for current or potential business owners and managers.

Among the subjects to be covered are contracts, product liability and real estate law.

The registration fee is \$30 per person, and includes all program materials.

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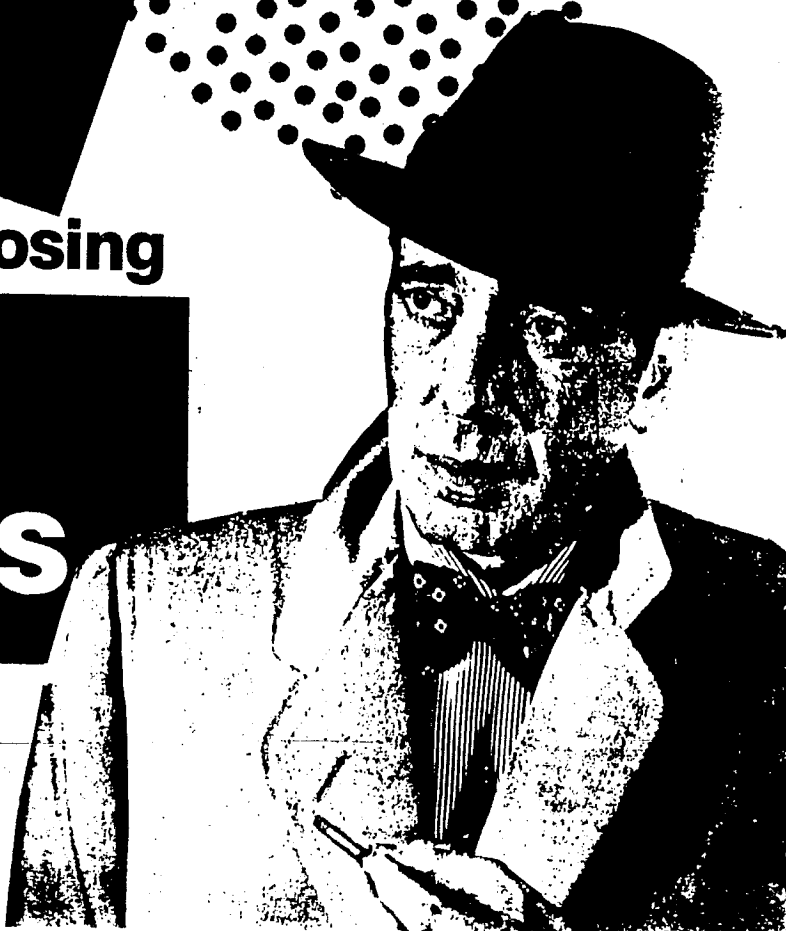


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Faculty threatened by state board's policy

By Susan Bruns
Staff writer

"What these proposals do essentially is give the board a perpetual hunting license without a bag limit." George Klontz

"There is no action we could take to oppose this that would be too strong." Kenneth Harris

"A limit to academic freedom." "A threat to abolish tenure." Those were the labels the UI Faculty Council used Tuesday to describe a new proposal from the State Board of Regents.

The board has proposed changes in the state's financial exigency policy that would give it unlimited freedom to dismiss tenured faculty members whenever funding is short, council members agreed.

The board proposed the changes at its March meeting. It said that it will act on the proposal at its April 17-18 meeting, which will be held at the UI.

The proposal includes a change of wording so that the board would be able to declare a state of financial exigency whenever it deemed a financial crisis "adversely affected" any part of the state's system of higher education.

Members of the Faculty Council argued that the change would make it possible for the board to make financial exigency perpetual and therefore a continual threat to faculty jobs.

"What these proposals do essentially is give the board a perpetual hunting license without a bag limit," said George Klontz,

professor of field and wildlife resources.

"There is no action we could take to oppose this that would be too strong," English Professor Kenneth Harris said.

Physics Professor Phil Deutchmann, who visited the council meeting, said the proposals would have the effect of a management neutron bomb designed to eliminate people and leave buildings.

Other changes in the current policy rules would affect an institution's responsibility to relocate laid-off employees by adding the words "to the extent practicable." It also would replace the phrase "in a suitable vacant position" to simply "in a vacant position."

Council Chairman David Walker, who attended the March board meeting, said he believes the board was motivated by a desire to create management flexibility in times of financial crisis. He said he believes the board was probably not aware of the flexibility it already has.

Further flexibility must not be purchased at the price of academic freedom, he added.

Walker also said that there is a general feeling among the faculty in the three other state colleges that the proposal would effectively abolish tenure.

If the proposal is passed, the state will

lose faculty and be unable to attract new faculty in the future, Walker said.

Harris said the council must act independently of the university's administration because UI President Richard Gibb, who is appointed by the board, may not necessarily share the views of the council.

Vice-President of Academic Affairs Thomas Bell, who serves as the president's designee to the council, said Gibb is a strong advocate of the faculty's position on the issue of financial exigency. Gibb will continue to support the faculty to the board and to the public, Bell said.

Harris encouraged the council to call an emergency general faculty meeting. He said the board will consider the council's views only if the entire faculty is visibly and vocally behind them.

Faculty secretary Bruce Bray and theater arts Professor Roy Fluhrer advised the council not to call a general faculty meeting until the council had decided on a course of action.

Fluhrer moved that Walker and a committee appointed by him prepare a policy statement and a course of action for the council to be read at its next meeting on March 25. The motion passed unanimously.

Memorial plans now underway

By Erin Fanning
Staff Writer

Preparations for a Vietnam Veteran's Memorial at the UI are underway, according to Brad Montgomery, ASUI Senator.

Montgomery was chosen by ASUI President Gino White to head the committee which will be organizing the memorial. Montgomery said the committee has met to decide what direction the memorial will be going.

He said the committee was split into two sections, fundraising and art.

The committee is trying to raise \$8-10,000 through fund raising, Montgomery said. He said the fundraising will not only be at the UI, but also throughout Idaho. Montgomery said the committee would like to see people from all over the state get involved in the memorial.

The actual construction plans for the memorial will be decided by a campus contest under the direction of the Art Department. He said that student involvement will be an important part of the memorial. An announcement on the art contest should be out in a couple of weeks, he said.

If money is left over after the construction, Montgomery said it would be put in a fund and used to plan a yearly one day tribute to veterans. He also said it could possibly be used to set up a scholarship fund.

The theme for the contest has not yet been decided, but Montgomery said one of the ideas is, "We the students are trying to understand."

He said the goal for the project is not only to construct a memorial, but also to help students become more aware of the conflicts the Vietnam war produced.

He said that although the war ended more than a decade ago, "The emotions are still there."

Anyone interested in participating in the memorial can contact Montgomery at the ASUI senate office in the SUB.

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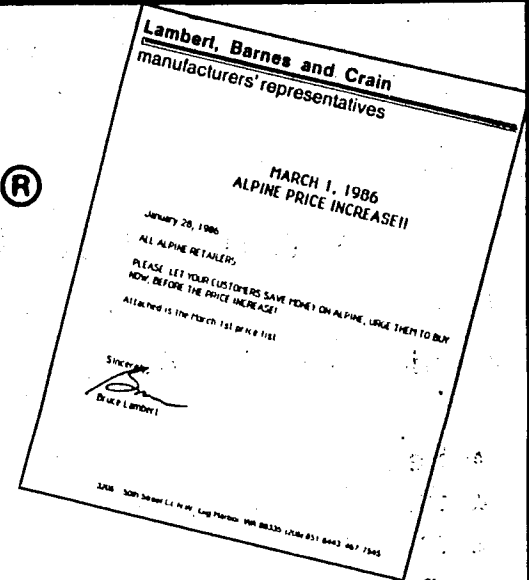
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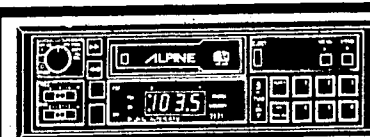
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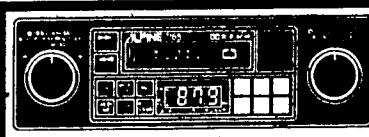
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The Idaho Argonaut is published, while the university is in session, on Tuesdays and Fridays August through May, and on Thursdays during June and July. Mail subscriptions are \$8 per semester, or \$11 for the calendar year. Editorial and advertising offices are located on the third floor of the Student Union Building, 820 S. Deskin St., Moscow Idaho 8384. Phone numbers: Editor (885-8993); Advertising (885-8371); Secretary (885-7825). The publisher is the Communications Board of the Associated Students University of Idaho. Opinions expressed herein are those of the writer. The Idaho Argonaut is distributed to 87 locations on campus. It is funded by advertising sales and a portion of the ASUI activity fee. Second class postage is paid at Moscow, Idaho 83843 (UPS 255-880) POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Idaho Argonaut, University of Idaho, Moscow Idaho 83843

Knowledge from those who lived it

The Borah Symposium is once again upon us and this year's topic is the search for peace in the Middle East: Israel and the Palestinian issue.

Although our nation's headlines might be dominated by other issues today we have only to review the events of the last five years to be reminded of the importance of this problem.

On October 23, 1983, 239 U.S. Marines died in Beirut in a bombing that painfully reminded us that military power alone will not solve that region's severe problems.

There is not a place on this planet that is coveted by so many people. Over half the world's population, Christian, Islam and Jewish, consider the region their holy lands. It is one of the most hotly contested land areas existing on earth and it has been that way for more than 2000 years.

Governments in the West and the East watch the region with a finger on the trigger because it is also the home of the largest known oil reserves in the free world.

Jimmy Carter, speaking before the People's Assembly of Egypt, in Cairo Egypt on March 10, 1979, said of the

conflict: "Tragically, this generation of progress has also been a generation of suffering. Again and again, the energies of the peoples of the Middle East have been drained by the conflicts among them — and especially by the violent confrontations between Arabs and Israelis.

"Four wars have taken their toll in blood and treasure, in uprooted families and young lives cut short."

Rather than catching brief glimpses of bombings on the front page of a newspaper or watching hostage situations on TV while you eat dinner and relax, the Borah Symposium provides a great opportunity for you to see people that have dealt with these situations.

They speak from a first-hand knowledge of the problems in the Middle East, a knowledge gained from dealing with the governments, dealing with the dissidents, and dealing with the people who live there.

Although the difficulties won't be dissolved by talks like these, a better informed and enlightened public is bound to aid efforts in arriving at a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

— Douglas Jones

The land of the free.. ..from sea to shining sea



David Blakely
Columnist

O' say can you see the day when we finally demote that most wretched of songs we have been using for our national anthem.

What's wrong with our national jingle you ask?

Well, in the first place, it is incapable of being sung correctly by more than 2 percent of the populace. Efforts by such notables as Anita Bryant and Lou Rawls have so aggravated some citizens that they are presently lobbying congress to outlaw the improper singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" at all sporting events.

Secondly, who can remember the lyrics, or even their sequence, without determined mental effort? I think I was in junior high school before I finally sang it without consulting a book or my neighbor's lips.

Yet, even today I have difficulty remembering whether the rockets glare occurs before or after the bombs bursting

in air.

Speaking of which: what kind of imagery does singing about rockets and airbursts present to the youth of America? After all, anthems are not so much for the emotional uplifting of adults as they are for instilling patriotism and love of country in our children.

I would suggest that war is hardly the proper topic for any national anthem in today's nuclear age.

As an alternative, I offer you "America the Beautiful."

This is a simple song, harmonious and easy to sing. Its images are of mountains and wheatfields. It's soothing, contemplative, and most importantly, understandable.

It's little wonder then, why children in our nations schools and churches were singing this song, and not ol' SSB, after the Challenger tragedy.

Is anyone out there foolish enough to wager that this isn't the song of preference of our nations young people?

In addition, we should consider what sort of impact the tone of each song makes.

The SSB concludes with the boast that America is "the land of the free and the

home of the brave."

While this is obviously true, it does imply that our country is the only such place on earth. This isn't patriotism, it's jingoism; and for a country often perceived as arrogant, it's simply unbecoming.

In contrast, "America the Beautiful" closes with "and crown thy good with brotherhood from sea to shining sea."

What could be more in tune with our ethics, encouraging for our children, and fitting for our place in the world than that?

Presently in America there are movements afoot to put our national anthem to a vote as it was about 30 years ago. Should this occur, then I ask you give "America the Beautiful" strong consideration.

Think of which our children would prefer and which is more suitable for our national image.

You might also consider which of these songs an eagle might sing as it soars high above our country. I think it would hum "America the Beautiful" and leave "The Star Spangled Banner" for the strutting peacocks below.

Rooting Out the Reds



Kirk Nelson
Columnist

By the time you read this, one of those great turning points in world history will have come and gone. Either the U.S. Congress will have voted to halt the spread of communism in the Americas or they will have acquiesced to it.

We, as a nation should continue the process which began with the eviction from Grenada of the commie clique entrenched there. Once the U.S. had grubbed out that weed, it served a notice to the rest of the world that the U.S. was no longer on the retreat in the geopolitical arena.

World politics and opinion are related to action. Without action our words become empty diplomatic cables. No one was ever impressed by a "strongly worded diplomatic protest." What grabs the opposition's attention is when you root the

bastards out on the end of a bayonet.

You might ask, why bother? What does it matter if the Sandinistas horse around down in Latin America? No one really believes Nicaraguan paratroopers will ever be raining down on Dallas. What should bother us is their already proven propensity to export arms and revolution to their neighbors.

The Sandanista government has already been caught shipping arms and agents into El Salvador and to the insurgents in Columbia. Ortega, as a lap dog of the Soviets, is in a prime location to keep up these shipments, and keep them up he will if he is allowed to continue to operate unopposed. But, with an army of well financed rebels incessantly hounding Nicaragua, they will have little time or energy left for the fomentation of mischief beyond their own borders.

Some maintain the Contras do not stand a chance of ever throwing the Sandinistas out. Possibly, but the bets would have been against the Americans, too, in 1776 and we know how that one turned out.

Some say we have no business mucking

about in the affairs of another country. Maybe not in a perfect world where everyone is boxed by the "Queensbury rules," but this isn't the case nor has it ever been the case. Global politics is a constant jockeying for position by all parties involved. It ain't sand lot baseball where you can pack up your gear and go home if matters don't suit you.

The opposition in this case is out to cut our legs out from under us and they plan to and will follow us home if given the chance.

You might ask, couldn't the money be better spent on more humanist pursuits? After all, \$100 million buys a lot of school lunches. The thing is, this money is more of an investment. It's an investment in the future of the Americas. A future free of the threat of Soviet sponsored subversion. This future can not become a reality unless this country is willing to foot the bill for it.

The price will never be as low as it is now and now is the time to act.

Opinion

More Deadly than AIDS

Victoria Seever
Columnist



Editor's note: Due to errors during layout, this column was not printed correctly when it appeared in the March 18 Argonaut; therefore we are reprinting it here.

Even being as sheep themselves, some rise from the flock to direct the fate of others. When they achieve that position for power or righteousness, they become not as shepherds but as wolves, harassing an easy victim. They'll cull him apart and brand him with a name until the flock won't recognize the kindred sheep in him. Wolves make him a scapegoat so the flock will fear him more than the pack.

Why do we as a society continually fail to recognize these signs and to liberate ourselves from irrational mob reactions? Why is the mainstream so neurotically threatened by minorities and divergence? Is there no integrity or security in a power which could easily transcend even the nonconformities it does not understand without being hostile to them?

When men fall victim to terrible prejudices, they very concept of humanity is imperiled.

The modern century alone has seen too many examples. They arise strongest from a marriage between political and religious zeal. No one overlooks the Nazis, the McCarthy era or the Klan; their radicalism infects us today. But similar elements of hysteria and clouded thinking are also prevalent among the more everyday flocks.

Surges of it erupt periodically; however, the most vulnerable and more severely persecuted are those who are recurrently branded. All too familiar targets have been the desperately poor, the Jews and homosexuals. This country in the climate of its present conservatism may be embarking on a major witch hunt once more through some vocal wolves and unduly frightened sheep.

There is an associated disease more deadly than AIDS. It's called homophobia. And to the health of a society, it's very destructive because it's symptomatic of greater ills than physical sickness.

I'm not going to argue extensively here about the "self-evident rights" of the individual despite race, creed or sexual preference. American doctrines all the way from the Constitution to the Pledge of Allegiance guarantee personal freedoms. I'm not going to discuss Christ among the lepers or that man's love for his brother in its holistic aspects is more commanding than condemning anyone for the privacy of his bedroom.

I'm not going to cite rational facts on how sexuality itself does not degrade man's nature, or even that AIDS is only one kind of intimately transmitted disease. I'm not going to recite statistics on how heterosexual abuse and rape overshadow homosexual activities.

I do have to ask why people who are content with their heterosexuality in the comfort of a primarily heterosexual society cannot find the space in themselves to allow other people to be different? Why do they waste emotional energies in alarmist reactions? Why is it more urgent to blame someone than face their own intolerance?

What does this kind of ugly hatred do to people who don't really want to be a nation of sheep?

A discussion in the classroom is not going to "lure" a heterosexual child into so-called deviant behavior, but it might alleviate the violence and despair of prejudice. And not just against sexual discriminations but all kinds of persecution. That's the real lesson for our children.

To allow people the right to their own lives doesn't mean we personally approve and copy all that they do, but it does grant us each the freedom to find ways to being a fuller person. The color of a person's skin needn't be a barrier to friendship. A person's religion doesn't have to preclude his contributions to society. And homosexuality isn't a flagrant threat.

What I recoil from is sheep in wolves' clothing, and people too blind to see the difference.

California glamour, Cornhusker football, and Gov. Bob

Michael Haberman
Columnist



A major tragedy affecting millions rated only three paragraphs on an inside page of the Lewiston Tribune last week.

An entire state's pride was dashed, and hopes of a glittering future ruined.

Where were the nation's journalists? Why weren't they out there sticking microphones into the crying faces of the victims?

This was no run-of-the-mill earthquake or flood. Debra Winger ran off and married Timothy Hutton.

No tragedy, you say? You're not interested in Debra Winger's love life?

Then you're obviously not from Nebraska. Winger and Nebraska Gov. Bob Kerrey were quite an item back in the Midwest.

When they drove through the streets of the state capital in the gov's beat-up old car, the folks there would practically swoon.

The fact that Winger could forsake the charismatic young governor for a Hollywood face in the crowd — well, I know the folks back home are hanging their heads a bit. That they got married in Big Sur, in sunny California, just adds to the sting.

I was born and raised in the Cornhusker state; although, like another not-so-famous Nebraskan once said, I take pills to reduce the side-effects. I've been gone six years, but I think I know what they're go-

ing through.

Nebraska, like Idaho outside Sun Valley, is a state low on glamour. Corn jokes in Nebraska are like potato jokes in Idaho — they get tiring. You visit friends in California, and even though you live in the city and don't know the difference between a hoe and a pitchfork, they ask you how the corn crop is doing.

Or even worse, they talk about football. Sports buffs know the Cornhusker football team is a national power year after year; but I wonder how many of them know how much the team is tied up with state pride.

On game Saturdays, everyone is glued to the radio. People still do the outside activities common in the fall, like raking leaves or washing the rusted-out Ford, but they always have a radio with them.

When I was growing up there I could walk anywhere in our neighborhood and hardly miss a play of the game.

When the team played on TV the streets would empty out. Only a state traitor would willingly miss the game.

But many loyal Cornhusker fans also longed for a source of state pride with more class, glitter and pizzazz. But the highest most people dared to dream was having a western filmed at the Omaha stockyards.

Then came "Terms of Endearment." Much of it was shot on location in Lincoln, Nebraska's capital city.

And its star, Debra Winger, met the dashing young governor.

The papers called it the "guy luv." Nebraskans started forgetting about the football losses to Oklahoma every year and thinking about flashy Gov.

Bob driving Debra around the streets of Lincoln.

Some dreamy-eyed Nebraskans may have seen a future with Debra Winger Studios in downtown Lincoln, or films shot on location at Nebraska towns like Wahoo.

I'll bet many dreamed of a big wedding on the state Capitol lawn, with Debra melting away in Gov. Bob's arms, then turning to the cameras and telling the world how Nebraska has it all over California.

But it's all over now.

I wish I could fill you in on the details of the courtship and where and why it went sour, but being 1500 miles away is a handicap in snooping into details like that. But I do know the feelings of Nebraskans, or at least ex-Nebraskans.

You Idaho natives can make an imaginary comparison.

Think of Gov. John Evans as he must have been 25 years ago. Then change his personality from boring to dashing and charismatic. I know it's difficult, but try.

Then imagine that *Out of Africa* was really *Out of Idaho*, and Meryl Streep was single.

It's not that big of a jump to imagine a romance in Boise. Idaho Falls might be stretching it, but Boise is plausible.

All Idaho would be buzzing, and folks would hold their heads high. Nobody would care about the Hemmingways anymore.

That's what it was like in Nebraska. I'm glad I'm not there now to take the condolence calls coming in from California.

I'm sure they're asking if the Cornhuskers have a chance against Oklahoma this year, and how the corn crop is coming along.

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letters

A weighty problem

Dear Editor.

I am writing to you to address the weight-room problems of over crowding and time limitations. In our now physically fit-conversion society the weight rooms are being used by everybody, not just athletes and body builders. This is especially true of our weight room and the prime hours of lifting.

We see the area overcrowded beyond a reasonable level, causing unsafe conditions and an unproductive environment for a workout. These unsafe conditions include people being too close to the moving weights and the other people lifting heavy weights, and sweaty conditions caused by so many bodies, making the weights harder to hold on to, thus causing the safety hazards.

The overcrowding problem is a result of the fitness era and limited hours open for the general student population. The closed and athlete priority hours cut into the prime hours to lift and the best time for the student population cuts into prime studying time.

These problems and conflicts have forced many of my friends and fellow lifters to move to private gyms. A new weight room would solve the problems I have addressed and possibly keep UI students from being forced away from their own weight room. A new weight room would also be good for Idaho athletes as it would bring the facilities into present technology and compatibility with other schools in lifting.

This new weight room should have all open hours and be accessible to any students, faculty and others associated with the University.

It is my understanding that there is funding for the proposal of a new weight room and as such would not be a large financial burden upon the UI. The weight room could occupy space which is now empty or losing more money than it is currently bringing in. As for upkeep, work-study students could be put to work for supervising and maintenance.

This may be a general, idealized proposal but one which I believe would be good move for the UI to undertake for the reasons aforementioned. Even in these times of limited money, the new weight room should be initiated. When was the last time you heard of an institution of learning having a surplus of funds? Hence, we can use the limited resources to build what will be a large addition to the University.

Thank you.

Larry E. Brown

Help the hotline

Dear Editor.

I was recently informed by Willie Nelson's office that \$10,000 of the FarmAid money is going to Idaho's Family Farm Hotline. After having participated in the FarmAid concert last September, I'm delighted that some of the money is coming to Idaho.

I'd like to express my appreciation to the staff and particularly to all the volunteers working on the Hotline, most of whom are themselves farmers. Any family farmer in need of any kind of assistance can benefit from the Hotline. At the very least, the Hotline will provide counseling from other farmers who have experienced and gotten through similar problems. It's worth a phone call:

they have a toll-free number: 1-800-257-FARM.

All of us who live in Idaho can do something; even a small contribution of time or money can help. Since the Family Farm Hotline is not, repeat, not funded with tax money, private contributions are needed, not only from individuals, but from large corporations that benefit from Idaho's resources, not the least of which are its people. If you want to help see family farmers through these difficult times, please send a few dollars, or at least offer your time, to Family Farm Hotline, Box 790, Boise, Idaho 83701. If even one family is helped, you will have made a difference.

Carole King Sorenson

Rodeos inhumane

Dear Editor.

Once again it's time for the UI rodeo. I'm surprised that this inhumane event has been allowed to go on year after year. People with good moral sense should never have allowed this event, which abuses and exploits animals, to take place at an institution that prides itself in being "progressive". Even people with less moral sense and compassion for animals should want the rodeo stopped for financial reasons. The UI rodeo has lost more than \$80,000 in the last two years (to quote the March 6, 1985 Argonaut article).

Rodeos abuse thousands of animals each year in the name of entertainment. Rodeos are offered to the public as spectacles of "brave" cowboys demonstrating their "skill" and "courage", but they are actually spectacles of cruelty, suffering and violence inflicted on animals. To the civilized person,

suffering is not entertainment.

Many, if not all, of the rodeo events and procedures cause pain, suffering, and distress to the animals. Steer busting, calf roping, and other events cause broken bones, torn ligaments, nerve damage, etc... to the rodeo animals who are already weakened or hurt due to overcrowding and bad handling during transport to the rodeo.

It's time that those of us with compassion for animals stand up for the rights of the abused and exploited. We should not allow a minority of callous and insensitive individuals to abuse and exploit animals at an institution that is supposed to reflect our values and beliefs.

Doug Kunkel

Gotcha Games could getcha nabbed

Dear Editor.

I find it professionally and personally disturbing that violent crime is on its way to becoming a recreational pursuit. (Gotcha Games: hunting with a twist, Matt Helmick, March 18, 1986). To be presented with information that would indicate that a UI student in recreation would attempt to make a profit by encouraging one of man's more vile traits, that of his own inhumanity to his fellow man, is particularly alarming.

I had been under the impression that the aim of recreation was to enrich the participant, both physically and emotionally. Perhaps Mr. Owen's view of recreation is closer to "whatever the market will bear, enriching or not".

Participants in this aberrant exercise can be assured that complaints to the Moscow Police

Department from individuals who are hit with projectiles fired from Mr. Owen's paint guns will be promptly processed and misdemeanor charges brought against the individual responsible.

The Moscow City Code prohibits the discharge of any firearm, including air guns, within the Moscow city limits.

I would prefer to believe that students at UI are too intelligent to make application of that ordinance necessary.

David G. Cameron
Chief of Police

Rodeos wrong

Dear Editor.

This year the ASUI has given large portions of its annual budget toward production of the rodeo, regardless of the financial failure of past rodeos at the UI.

Rodeos are commercialized brutality. Rodeo animals suffer severe injuries and sometimes death in order to provide entertainment for spectators. The animals are cruelly abused by the handlers in order to make them perform.

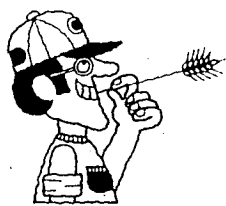
While in the chute, "bucking" animals are shocked with an electric cattle prod and a tight strap is cinched around the animal's sensitive flanks and genitals. What the audience sees is a "wild and dangerous" animal bursting out of the chute. In truth, the animal is merely trying to escape its agonizing torment.

If you believe that the exploitation of animals for entertainment is not justifiable, then don't support local rodeos.

Andrew Adolphsen

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LEWISTON-MOSCOW

Arts & Entertainment

UI Dance Theater concert this weekend

By Sarah Kerruish

Arts & Entertainment Editor

The UI Dance Theater's Spring Concert this weekend will be a vibrant and colorful dancing display, featuring several dance styles from tap, ballet and jazz to folk.

The performances on Friday, Saturday and Sunday will be the culmination of six weeks hard work by 13 choreographers, 40 dancers, 3 costumers, theater technicians and a sound engineer.

Joining the Dance Theater will be the Main Street Dance Company and the American Festival Ballet Junior Company.

The last dance of the concert is called *Kaleidoscope* and in fact, the whole concert could be described as a kaleidoscope of color, costume, music and, of course, movement.

The opening dance, choreographed by Cyndi Albers, is a lively piece called *In the West*. Comical cacti shuffle about in the desert while the men take their partners and do the Albers' swing.

In stark contrast *El Caraban* is a very beautiful and elegant Mexican dance. The dance imitates the courting dance of a Mexican bird. Isolda Duff and

Wiley Hollingsworth flutter round each other. Duff flapping her elaborate costume like the wings of a bird. In *La Bamba*, one of the most popular folkloric dances off the coast of Mexico, Duff and Hollingsworth dance around a long strip of fabric, which they tie in a bow with their feet.

The *Wham, Rap, Tap*, choreographed by Kerry Cooley, combines the music of George Michael, today's dress, yesterday's street dance and the talented dancer Cooley. *Life has its Ups and Downs*, choreographed by Ardell Kerr, is a modern dance representing the trials and tribulations of life. Each dancer has a ladder which they dance up, down and around to the haunting sound of Debussy played on synthesizers by Tomita.

One of the highlights of the show is *It Doesn't Really Matter*, danced and choreographed by Virginia Belt and Kathy Grant. The quotation on the program reads "Why I loved my friend, because she was she and because I was I" and the dance is a charming celebration of friendship. The girls play hopscotch, share misery, happiness and of course talk on the



It Doesn't Really Matter, a dance about friendship written and choreographed by Virginia Belt and Kathy Grant. Photo Bureau/Randy Hayes

phone to the music of Orchestral Manoeuvres in the Dark.

There is a greater emphasis on classical dance during the second half of the show. Virginia Belt dances *Ramonda* and Shari Nelson and Karen Mullen perform a dance on points called *Thistle and Amber*. Love those

Shoes, danced and choreographed by Jerry Davis, is performed on points too, but Davis wears only tennis shoes.

The performances are Friday and Saturday, March 21 and 22 at 8 p.m. and Sunday, March 23 at 3 p.m. in the Hartung Theater.

Tickets for the UI Dance Theater Concert are on sale at the UI SUB Information Desk, La Danse Dancewear, PEB 100 on campus, and at the door. Prices are \$3.50 general admission, \$3 students.



Solitude, a dance choreographed by Lauren Ehlers Peck and performed by the Main Street Dance Company. The Main Street Dance Company are just one of the 'Friends' performing with UI Dance Theater Company this weekend. Photo Bureau/Randy Hayes.

Entertainment Briefs

• Gospel/country western singer, Billy Braun, will be performing in the Morrin Room of the Wallace Complex tonight at 8 p.m.

• The M.F.A./M.A. Graduate Students' Art Exhibition opens tonight in Ridenbaugh Hall at 7 p.m. The exhibition features work by Michael Wilson, Sally Graves Machlis and B.J. Hargrove and includes videos, drawings and paintings.

• The UI Dance Theater and Friends are giving a spring concert tonight and Saturday at 8 p.m. in the Hartung Theater. There is a matinee Sunday at 3 p.m. in the Hartung. See review p. 7.

• The Palouse Folklore Society is having a dance with Mike Saunders and Dale Russ, Penn Fix calling, tonight at the Moscow Com-

munity Center. There will be a workshop at 7:30 p.m. and the dance starts at 8 p.m.

• We Three, a women folk band from the Seattle Area, is playing Saturday in the ASWSU Coffeehouse, Butch's Den, WSU CUB at 8 p.m.

• Robert E. Moe, general manager of the Carousel Players of the Coeur d'Alene Summer Theater, announced recently that applications and resumes are now being accepted for positions with the Northern Idaho musical repertory company for the 1986 season. "Anyone wishing to audition should apply by sending a resume or letter of inquiry to me at Box 623, Coeur d'Alene, 83814, immediately so that by return mail I can schedule an audition," Moe said.

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University Dance Theatre and Friends

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By Roger Jones
Staff Writer

There are three exciting theatrical productions presently being prepared on the UI campus.

Oklahoma by Rogers and Hammerstein, *Crimes of the Heart* by Beth Henley, and *Madame Butterfly* are all in the heated middle of busy production meetings, and acting (and dancing and sing-

glimpse performance of veteran actor David Borror at the UI.

"It's a fun show with exciting things happening," Chapman said. Chapman went on to explain how the show is split into two parts: music and dancing, and the dramatic scenes. He said up until now they have had separate rehearsals for each part.

clothes and adorned the challenging attire of director. She has seemingly selected a winning cast to perform this play.

The cast includes the well known names of: Kim Lenz, Jackie Farrington and Chris Drobish. *Crimes of the Heart* also includes the less exposed talents of Andrea Weston, Frank Proctor and Dale Hitsman.

Promising shows soon to go on stage

ing) rehearsals.

Oklahoma, directed by Theatre Arts professor Fred Chapman, will be the only major Hartung production this semester. This popular musical features a rare ensemble of the UI's best actors. Talents included are: Lou Sumrall, Charles Miller, Mark Bryan (plus Tommy Watson in a smaller character role), and a last

"Next week we start bringing it all together," Chapman said in a satisfied voice.

Oklahoma will open April 31.

The second Collette production this semester, *Crimes of the Heart*, in opposition to *Oklahoma*, has nabbed most of UI's best actresses.

In this play, Laura Thompson has shed her acting

Crimes of the Heart will play in the Collette Theatre on April 10, 11, and 12.

Coming soon from the UI Music Department is the very dramatic and tragic production of *Madame Butterfly*.

Starring in this show will be Barb Dreier, John Ransom, Barbara Gish and Greg Harrell. *Madame Butterfly* will run April 10, 11, 12

Kenny Marotta teaches fiction course at UI

By Sara Donart
Staff writer

Author Kenny Marotta stuck the manuscript to his latest novel in the mail a few weeks ago and packed his bags for a springtime in Idaho.

Marotta is at the UI as part of the university's visiting writers program, and on Tuesday taught the first class in his five-week short course on fiction writing.

Marotta, who lives in Charlottesville, Virginia, taught literature at the University of Virginia for seven years and holds a doctorate in English. But when his teaching job ended a few years ago, he decided to give himself a year to try his hand at being a writer. A year, it seems, was more than enough. His first book, *A Piece of Earth*, was done in a month. "My first novel I wrote in less

time than any story I had ever written," Marotta said. "It took me a year to write a story that was any good."

Marotta's second novel, though — the one just sent to the publisher and titled *Under Heaven* — took him two years to write, something that Marotta chalks up in part to his own higher standards and to the fear that "I'd said everything I had to say."

Now that the manuscript is complete, however, Marotta feels confident that what he's done twice he can do again and again, though he added that he feels "pretty fatalistic" about the book's chances at the publishers. "Either it's accepted, or it's not," he said.

Marotta does concede that his first novel had an edge at the starting line since, before the actual writing began, he had already created many of the book's characters, some of them drawn from his own Italian-American family background.


"I think I'd been writing it in my mind for a long time," said Marotta, who had originally thought the characters would be worked into a series of short stories.

Marotta said that, like many beginning writers, he assumed short stories would be easier to write than novels since they were shorter. He also assumed the proper approach to writing was to first master short stories and then move on to novels. But the short story shoe didn't fit, and Marotta found the writing easier once he was released from the limiting structures of short fiction. He described novel writing as "more natural for me," explaining that it allowed him to expand characters and events in ways not possible in a brief story.

Given the time constraints of his UI fiction class, however, he will be dealing here primarily with short fiction, that written by his students as well as selections by established authors. Each week Marotta plans to focus on one aspect of writing craft such as plot or point of view, leaving a discussion on short story and the novel for the final class.


Marotta will also give two readings while in Moscow. One, on Wednesday, April 16 will be held at the Law School Library. The reading will start at 7:30 p.m. and is free and open to the public. A reception and book signing will follow at Bookpeople in downtown Moscow.

Bookpeople will also hold a two-writer reading at the bookstore on April 4 at 7:30 p.m., featuring Kenny Marotta and Joy Passanate Williams.




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9:30 pm 


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10:00 pm 

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<p style="font-size: 0.8em;">COME HELP THE CARE BEARS SAVE THE KINGDOM OF CARING</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em;">Care Bears Movie II</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em;">5:00 Discount 7:00</p>		
<p style="font-size: 0.7em;">TIM CONWAY HARVEY KORMAN</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em;">5:00 Sun. 9:00</p>	<p style="font-size: 0.7em;">NUART Downtown Moscow</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em;">pretty in pink</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em;">7:15 9:15 5:15 Sun. Discount</p>	<p style="font-size: 0.7em;">5:30 7:30 9:30</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em;">CROSSROADS</p>
<p style="font-size: 0.7em;">KEN WORTHY Downtown Moscow</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em;">5:00 Sun. 9:00</p>	<p style="font-size: 1.2em;">RUN FOR COVER!</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em;">The original cast is coming to save their school and it's open season on anyone who gets within range!</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em;">POLICE ACADEMY</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em;">3 BACK IN TRAINING</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em;">7:15 9:15 Nightly 4:15 Sun. Discount Matinee</p>	
<p style="font-size: 0.7em;">7:00 9:15 4:00 Sun. Mat.</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em;">GUNG HO</p> <p style="font-size: 0.7em;">CORDOVA Downtown Pullman</p>	<p style="font-size: 0.7em;">AUDIAN Downtown Pullman</p>	

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SCREEN

Pretty in Pink

By Christine Pakkala
Staff writer

Andy is a girl who is pretty in homemade pink. Blaine is a guy in expensive pastels. Their falling in teenage love and subsequent struggle to be seen at the prom together is the latest film update of the wrong-side-of-the-track romance, *Pretty in Pink*.

Molly Ringwald stars as the sometimes shy, sometimes fiery Andy. She is a girl who stands out among her tanned, blonde classmates in their clone fashions. She wears old-fashioned lace and pearls but makes them look mod with big belts and short boots. Andy is poor with style: she remakes second-hand clothing into her own original designs. She is defiantly pale with red hair and John Lennon glasses.



Pretty in Pink

Andy definitely gets a sundry of reactions from her unique look. Her blonde, bitchy classmates whisper snide remarks to her in class and snicker when she wears patterned tights under her gym suit. But Blaine, played by Andrew McCarthy, is a "richie," (he drives a BMW), who is definitely intrigued. And she digs him too.

A few predictable snarls complicate their daring *amour*. Movie posters and previews stress the difference in their backgrounds and their friends' rejection of each other.

But the most charismatic, dynamic snarl who makes this movie worth seeing is Duckie, Andy's best friend. Duckie is madly, passionately, fervently in love with her. She's either unaware of his feelings or not interested.

It sounds like the usual sticky love triangle, but John Cryer makes it more by creating in Duckie a character the audience can really like. He is cocky, funny and not afraid of anything — except telling Andy he loves her.

Duckie explodes with hurt and anger when he learns Andy is going out with the richie. He says in a shaking voice, "You can't do this and like yourself." We hurt for him too. Ducky reacts to this blow with endearing immaturity: sulking, insulting Blaine and liplocking with Andy's friend to spite Andy.

Pretty in Pink explores teenage relationships with their parents, their teachers and each other with some sensitivity and understanding. Andy's protective, motherly attitude to her unemployed father is touching and it was good to see that she does not give in to a counselor who wants her to fit in with the blondes. She tells him it is "a

beautiful theory" that she could belong.

If you don't go to see it because you liked Ringwald in another flick, or you think McCarthy is cute, or you wonder if Cryer is really that good, go to listen to some great music. The soundtrack features some great bands such as the Psychedelic Furs, The Smiths, New Order and OMD. Especially good is OMD's "If You Leave." You'll always remember *Pretty in Pink* when you hear it.

Crossroads

By Buddy Levy
Staff writer

If you like blues music, you'll like *Crossroads*.

Ralph Macchio is believable as Lightning Boy, and he and Joe Seneca, who plays Blind Dog Fulton or Willie Brown, have a good rapport. The problem is that other than this relationship, the film is flat.

The film begins with some promise, plot-wise. Lightning Boy, a young musician studying classical guitar at Juilliard is deeply interested in blues folklore, and discovers that harmonica player Willie Brown is in the area. They get together a little too neatly, and Lightning Boy helps Willie escape from an old folks home.

They head off to rediscover the deep South and a lost song. The best scenes involve what the two men come to learn about themselves and each

other. Willie helps show Lightning Boy the nature of true blues: he tells the young upstart, who thinks that blues can be learned from books and school, that "the blues ain't nuthin' but a good man feelin' down."

The predictable appearance of girl Frances (Jamie Gertz, *Quicksilver*) has about as much impact as it does in *Quicksilver*, which is little. She does her job as a naive, innocent runaway trying to be a tough chick. But simply doing her job doesn't save the flat quality of her role. Her departure is supposed to be the catalyst of Lightning Boy's blues, but you end up a little relieved that she's gone.

Ry Cooder arranged and composed all the music for the film, and this is its strong point. There are moving blues licks that play in the background of most scenes, and these work to underline an otherwise sketchy plot.

There is some interesting film work integrating black and white footage of the past with the clear color of the present, and this works to bring a nostalgic feel to the film.

Crossroads doesn't pull too strongly at the emotions. It is a middle of the road film with generally likable and believable characters. Give it a try.

It plays at University Four at 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. and is rated R.

Crossroads



Gung Ho

Ron Howard does it again!

Apparently unsatisfied with resting on his laurels after directing gems such as *Splash* and *Cocoon*, Howard has gone on to produce yet another great film. The name of the film is *Gung Ho*.

The film is the story of a small U.S. town named Hanleyville that has its dying automobile factory taken over by a Japanese corporation by the name of Assan Motors. Cultural differences between the American workers and their Japanese managers lead to a load of complications and laughs.

And who else would be in the middle of this mess but Michael Keaton, who plays Hunt Stevenson, the worker relations manager for the auto plant. Keaton hilariously falls in and out of trouble as he tries to keep the peace between the auto workers and the Japanese executives.

Like *Splash*, *Gung Ho* provides human insight as well as laughter, which is a delightful departure from the current trend of teeny-bopper (ha! ha! Her breasts are showing!) skin flicks. (M.H. - Cordova - 7:00 and 9:15 p.m.)

Hannah and her Sisters

Hannah and her Sisters is a crystallization of Woody Allen's phobias and film making talent. The film combines the comedy and zany humor evident in many of Allen's previous films with the intensity of *Interiors*. The result is a film which could be described as quintessentially Allen and his best film yet.

The end of the film is satisfying, if a little idealistic but it is reassuring to know that people of Allen's age and neurotic stature can still be optimistic about love. (S.K. - Uni 4 - 5:00, 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.)

The Color Purple

Stephen Spielberg's first major departure into non-

See Screen, page 10

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Academy Award-winning director Michael Cimino joins forces with the electrifying talents of Mickey Rourke and John Lone in the film Rex Reed hailed as, "eye-popping, splendid and exotic." Lone, having astounded the public in *Ice-man*, plays Joey Tai, the new godfather of a secret, criminal organization deep in the heart of New York's Chinatown. Ruthlessly ambitious, Tai decides to eliminate his competition, both Italian and Oriental, in the drug trade. The streets run red until Captain Stanley White (Rourke) declares his own private war against the chaos raging on his turf. Using a beautiful Chinese-American newswoman as his ally, White takes on the power of the ancient families of crime. Both honor proud, Tai and White head for a confrontation they know only one can survive. Entrhrilling and vivid, this is one *Dragon* that really roars!

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New look and name for J.W. Oyster's

By Christine Pakkala
Staff writer

Do you wanna dance?
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Or do you just want quiet conversation?

Mirage's general manager, Brian Kenworthy, hopes you'll come to his place for all of those things plus great drinks and eats.

Tonight you'll see a sign outside the bar, proclaiming "Vice Tea Night." For the people entering Mirage it means free hors d'oeuvres from 4 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., and \$5 Three Mile Island Iced Teas plus the bar's specialty, the Derailer, for \$5. They will be able to watch "Miami Vice" at 7 p.m. straight from the East Coast via Mirage's satellite disk.

Every night, not just Friday night, has a theme and a drinks special:

Monday is requests night and \$1.25 well drinks all night.

Tuesday is the popular funk night with DJ Judi Satterfield. You can drink double daiquiris and \$1.25 well drinks until 10 p.m.

Wednesday is mostly Top 40 but the main attraction is the Lip Sync contest. Mirage awards the first place winner with \$50 cash, the second with a free dinner at Mirage and the third place wins a Derailer. You may just feel like entering a Lip Sync contest if you take advantage of the 64-ounce Banzai Buckets for \$5 all night.

Thursday Beatles and Big Chill fans can get their fill with Old Fave Night while drinking

\$1.25 Kamikazes all night.

Saturday ends the festive week with more Top 40.

Mirage means choices: dancing to progressive pop music on the aluminium dance floor or conversing in the quieter atmosphere of a newly remodeled section called the Sunset Lounge which now has its own gleaming bar.

Some regulars may stubbornly cling to the name J.W. Oyster's, the bar's former name, but Kenworthy, 24, has made changes that merit a new name.

The most visible changes are the remodeling: an interesting combination of rustic southwestern and innovative design. Triangular shaped fireplace, tables and counters enhance the Sunset Lounge but the atmosphere is still reminiscent of the West. Colors are earthy rust browns and two huge stuffed iguanas stand guard by the comfortable couches of Kenworthy's desert oasis.

The Sunset Lounge of Mirage serves dinner Monday through Saturday 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. The menu is extensive: anything from Texas Jailhouse Chili to burgers to Chicken Oscar, a boneless chicken sauteed in butter and topped with crabmeat, asparagus spears and bernaise sauce. Prices are reasonable so you can even afford dessert. National Debt Pie. "hard to swallow, but you'd better order fast, because every minute you wait your slice will cost you another \$321,987.85. Check with waiter for current price adjusted for inflation," the menu proclaims.

Facetious humor is also in the soon-to-be-seen drinks menu. Kenworthy and assistant manager Dallas Anderson (a junior electrical engineering student at UI) have cranked out some wild ideas. The latest is a Russian Revolution, with Kahlua, Frangelico, vodka and cream. The drinks menu will describe it as "There's no Stalin on this one" and "Let's Join the Party." They haven't thought of the recipe for their other creation, a Dr. Ruth, but it may contain cream and a type of tequila whose name they asked me not to reveal.

Beer lovers should be in heaven at Mirage. Kenworthy, a self-proclaimed "beer nut" stocks a great variety of imported beers. Hail Irish Ale, San Miguel Dark and Pacifico are just the tip of the beer foam. Kenworthy also plans to have a rotating fountain with new imports. He said he will have the ever-popular Corona beer when it is available again.

Huge video screens in the original bar area and the Sunset Lounge will show Johnny Carson at 8:30 p.m. and David Letterman at 9:30 p.m. weeknights. "if people want to watch it," Kenworthy said.

Kenworthy plans to synchronize videos shown on the screen with music played on the dance floor and switch between shots of people on the dance floor. He also wants to add screens on the dance floor. You can stare at someone without being blatant about it with the screens or check to see if your shirt is untucked.

After you've worked up an appetite from hours of dancing, you can eat breakfast in the Sunset Lounge. It is served on weekends only, after the bar closes.

So where did all these winds of change blow from? All corners of the world, Kenworthy said.

"It is lots of the little bits from the many places I've been to," he said. "I'm known for going to all the bars in whatever city I'm in and getting new ideas."

Screen, from page 9

adventure, high drama is a phenomenal success. Cinematically, *The Color Purple* is more of a visual feast than a film. The direction is cogent, smooth, and thoughtful, combining some marvelous transitions with flawless composition. The subtle, diffused light in which the film is shot perfectly accompanies the often depressing tone which pervades the film. (B.L. - Uni 4 - 8:30 p.m.)

Down and Out in Beverly Hills

"Cute" was the word one moviegoer used to describe *Down and Out in Beverly Hills*. I generally do not like to use the word cute to describe anything, but for this movie it seems to be the appropriate adjective. The film was amusing, but it wasn't

hilarious. (M.H. - Uni 4 - 5:15, 7:15 and 9:15 p.m.)

Runaway Train

Runaway Train does not try to trick you with its title, for this is primarily what the film is about: a runaway train.

It is a film which raises some powerful psychological themes and is, for the most part, fairly riveting. When called an "animal" by the warden, Manny replies, "I'm worse, I'm human."

Graphic violence and language pervade the film, which makes it not, perhaps, the ideal film for either the squeamish, or for a first date. (B.L. - Micro - 4:30, 7:00 and 9:30 p.m.)

Spring Break

Sun, surf, sand, sex and all this during spring break. (SUB - Saturday - 7:30 and 9:00 p.m.)

Care Bears II (Uni 4 - 5:00 and 7:00 p.m.), *The Money Pit* (Kenworthy - Wednesday onwards - 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.), *The Longshot* (Kenworthy - until Wednesday - 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.) and *Police Academy 3* (Audian - 7:15 and 9:15 p.m.) have yet to be reviewed by the Argonaut.

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Sports

Idaho Western Classic: Ropers ready for wild rides in Dome



Dean Schaecher and Jeff Skinner of the UI Rodeo Club spread a dry, mud-like mixture over the floor of the Kibbie Dome in preparation for this weekend's Western Classic. Photo Bureau/Henry Moore.

By Chris Schulte
Staff writer

Coming off its most successful year ever, the UI rodeo is expecting even better things for this year. The rodeo will be this weekend in the Kibbie Dome with competition starting at 7 p.m. tonight and Saturday followed by championships Sunday at 1:30.

Tonight and Saturday night will be long go-arounds followed by the short go around on Sunday, that will consist of the top ten in each event.

Rodeo club president Mark Pratt sees this year as the best yet. "We have teams from the Northwest region competing which includes 13 schools and the competition should be good," he said.

The different events that will be held are bareback riding, saddle-bronc riding, bull riding, calf roping and steer wrestling for the men with the women doing breakaway roping, barrel racing and goat tying. The team event will be team roping.

The Vandals will be represented by 6 men in the rodeo. Pratt and Jeff Skinner will be calf roping and will be joined by Donny Gibbs and Mark Johnson for the team roping competition. Marty Bennet will double in the bareback and saddle-bronc riding while Phil Rogers will bareback ride.

Pratt said the meet is hard to call because this is the club's first competition of the year. "Against the competition it's hard to say how we will do; we're all just hoping to perform well," added Pratt.

The event will be more than just a straight rodeo for college teams though, as the rodeo club is planning numerous other events during the weekend.

One such event will be held tonight with the women's living group specialty — calf-paint branding. Pratt explained what this will entail. "There will be three women to a team from sororities and dorms and they will have to go out and catch a calf, bring it back and brand it with a special brand that the club has made up."

Saturday night they will have the "money pit" and Sunday afternoon the wild-cow milking contest.

This afternoon the club will also have the Aggie-days that were rained out this past fall. This is open to the public and will be sponsored by the rodeo club and ASAE. Events to be held in this are roping, tractor driving, bail throwing and cow milking.

Cost of admission will be \$3.00 for UI students for each day or a three day pass for \$7.00. Still being sold up until this afternoon are a special 30 group rate where each person pays \$2.00.

Idaho stumps Fresno State 75-61 at NIT

Last night the Lady Vandals traveled down to Amarillo, Texas, to play in the first round of the eight team NIT tournament. There they took on and defeated the Fresno State team by a score of 75-61.

The team will now take on the winner of the Notre Dame and U.S. International game in the

second round of the National Invitational Tournament. That game will take place at 7 p.m. tonight in Texas.

Fresno finished its season with a 21-7 record while the UI women moved to 24-5. That improved Idaho Coach Pat Dobratz's record with the Vandals to 140-40.

The high scorer for the Vandals was first team All-Conference center Mary Raese who pumped home 25 points in the win.

Teammate Mary Westerwelle, playing power forward, scored 14 points and grabbed eight rebounds to lead the Vandals in that category.

The Idaho guards broke out of a slump as together they scored 21 points. Robin Behrens who has struggled with her shooting touch all season was five of ten from the field for her 10 points.

At the other guard position Netra McGrew got 11 points and also dished out a game high 10 assists. McGrew has led the

team in assists all season long and her season total is 194.

Paula Getty came off the bench and grabbed six rebounds and scored eight points.

Assistant Coach Ginger Reid said, "Excellent team effort. We played the first five minutes of the game as well as we played before Christmas."

Coach candidates on UI campus for interviews

In the search to fill the vacant position of head basketball coach at UI, three new candidates have been named as finalists.

Former Seattle SuperSonics assistant coach Dave Harshman; Tim Floyd, assistant coach at the University of Texas-El Paso and Lynn Nance, an assistant at Fresno State, have been on the UI campus this week for interviews. Joe Folda, coach at Eastern Washington, has been listed as another candidate for the job, but the time and date of his interview is not known.

Harshman is the son of Marv Harshman, former coach at Washington State University and the University of Washington. Dave took over the assistant coaching job at Michigan State after Don Monson left for the job as head coach at UI. He stayed there until 1981, when he was hired for two years as assistant coach/scout for the Seattle SuperSonics.

Harshman is presently selling insurance in Seattle.

Floyd, assistant at UTEP for the last seven years, was on campus yesterday for an interview by the UI selection committee. His team was in the NCAA playoffs this year, but were eliminated in the first round.

Nance was an assistant coach at Kentucky, UW, and head coach at the University of Iowa before taking the position he currently holds at Fresno State. He also played basketball at UW.



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Rugby team splits season opener at home 26-4, 6-8

The UI rugby club won one match and lost one in its season openers March 8. The Idaho ruggers defeated the Snake River Snakes of Caldwell 26-4, but were beaten 8-6 by the Valley Kangaroos of Seattle.

Against the Snakes, the UI used their fitness to play solid rugby throughout the match. Idaho took an early lead with first half trys by fly-half Lance Levy, flanker Rod Neilsen and winger Bill Stockton, while eight-man Buddy Levy added one conversion kick to give the UI a 14-0 halftime lead.

Idaho continued to keep the ball in the Snakes' end during much of the second half with good defense by the backline and aggressive loose play in the forward pack that gave Idaho good possession.

The pressure put on the Snakes paid off, as Idaho went on to score twice more. Idaho captain Matt Hansen linked up with B. Levy to score on a penalty play, and L. Levy made a 40-meter run through the Snake defense for the UI's fifth try. B. Levy converted both trys. It was the UI's first win over the Snakes in nine years of play between the two teams.

In its second match versus Valley, Idaho faced an experienced side and had many UI players playing in their second game of the afternoon, thus Valley had an edge in endurance. But Idaho kept the match close, as many new players put in good performances.

The UI fell behind early in the match, but pulled ahead when Hansen picked up the ball from the eight-man position and again linked with B. Levy to score between the posts. He then converted and the UI took a 6-4 lead.

Shortly after, Valley regained the lead with a good movement by their backs. UI had a couple more chances to score, but long runs by fullback Pat McEntee and winger Kevin Wohlschlegel were stopped short of the line and Valley held on for an 8-6 win.

Idaho travels to Spokane this weekend to compete in the St. Patrick's Day tourney. Idaho will face Gonzaga in the first round, which will also be a league match for the UI. Idaho's first home matches will be March 29-30 versus W.S.U. and Simon Fraser of Vancouver, B.C..



UI backs move across the field to defend against the Valley Kangaroos. From left, Mike Burke, Jeff Conner and Douglas Bogle in pursuit. Photo Bureau/Henry Moore.

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Vandals honored in Hall of Fame

Mary Raese, Eric Yarber and the UI women's basketball team were honored at the 24th Annual Hall of Fame Sports Banquet last week in Moscow.

Raese, the 6-foot-4, All-American candidate from East Wenatchee, Wash., was named Idaho female athlete of the year. Raese led the Mountain West Athletic Conference in field goal percentages (.656), was second in the league in blocked shots (2.4) and third in league scoring (20.2 points per game). She was also named to the All-Conference first team this year.

Yarber, named to the Kodak Division II All-American team, was named Idaho Male Athlete of the Year. Yarber, the 5-foot-9 senior from Los Angeles, Calif., gained 1,352 yards and scored 10 touchdowns last season. He was named the Big Sky Conference's Offensive Player of the Year for his play in the Vandal's 9-3 season and conference championship.

The Lady Vandal basketball team was honored as the Idaho team of the year. The women had compiled a two-year record of 51-8, including a MWAC championship in 1985.

Luckett, Stalick

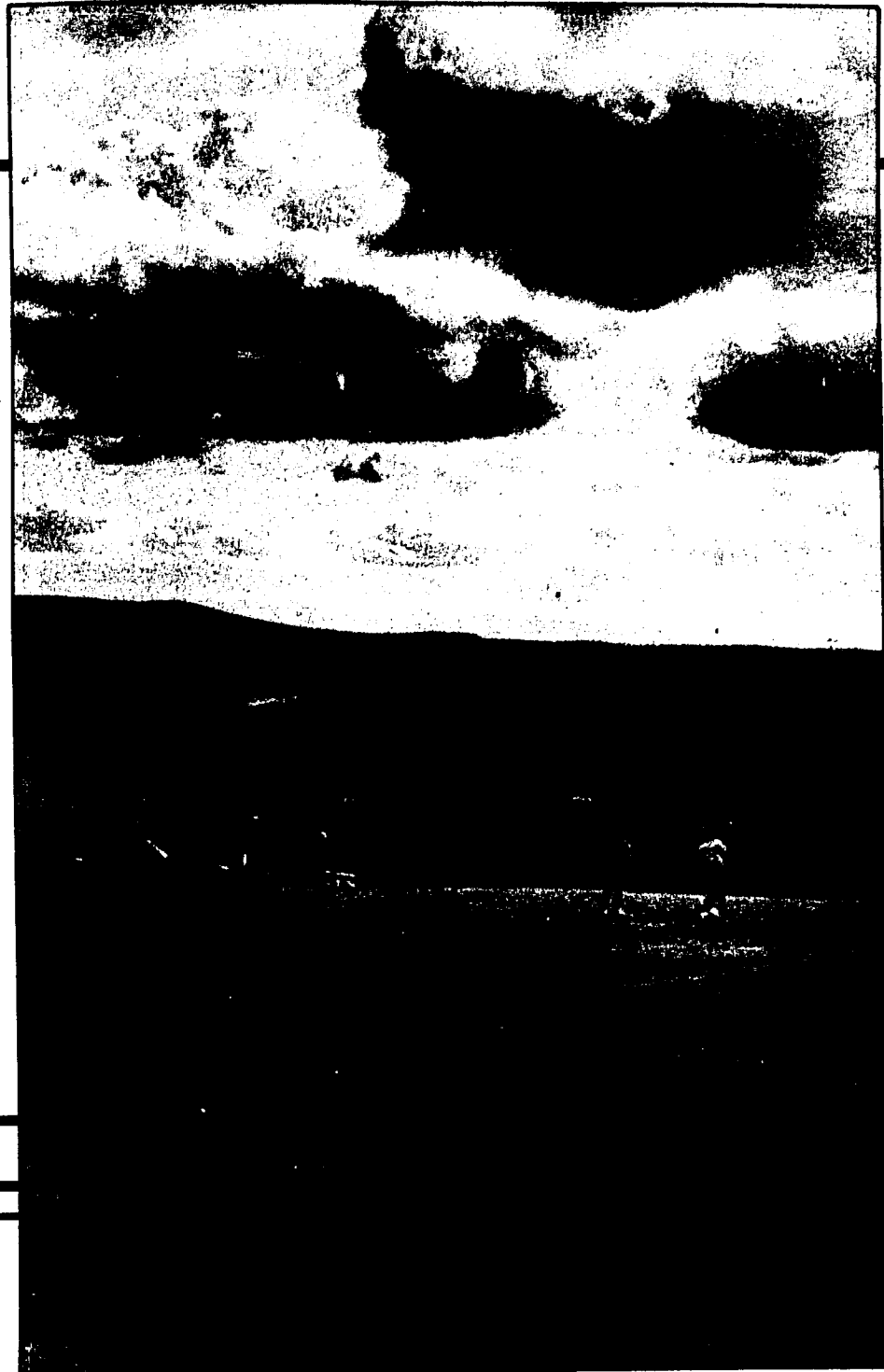
nab Big Sky honors

Two Vandal basketball players were named to the All-Big Sky Conference Team last week.

Sophomore guard Ken Luckett of Portland, Ore. was selected to the second team and junior forward Tom Stalick from Albany, Ore. received honorable mention honors.

Luckett ended the season with an average 17.7 points and 3.7 rebounds per game. His field goal and free throw averages were 42 and 73 percent, respectively.

Stalick's final figures were 10.7 points and 8.2 rebound per game. His percentages were 54 percent from the field and 7 percent from the line.



UI Golf: Young linksters look for driving success

By Buddy Levy
Sports Writer

The UI Golf Team hit the Lewiston links last weekend and split rounds with WSU. In the dual at Lewiston Country Club, WSU won the first team competition by a combined score of 370 strokes to UI's 377.

UI's second team came back, beating WSU by 25 strokes, 308 to 333. In conference competition, scores are made by the lowest scores combined of four out of a team's five golfers, coach Tim Kirkland said.

Kirkland said UI is a "young team, with no seniors," but looks to the experience of sophomores Bo Davies and Darin Ball,

high school teammates from Lewiston.

Ball was the Idaho State Champion, Kirkland said.

This year UI will host the Big Sky Tournament May 9 and 10 at Lewiston Country Club. It is a scheduled 54 hole tournament.

Other golfers to watch this year are juniors Mike Hamming and Brad Harper, JC transfers from Columbia Basin Community College, a school with the best JC golf program in the Northwest.

The linksters travel to Portland this weekend to play in the University of Portland Invitational, which will feature most of the big schools of the Northwest, including favorite Oregon.

The UI golfcourse is once again in use now that the weather has cooperated with the course's greenskeepers. Here some local golfers practice getting the winter's rust out of their swings.

Photo Bureau/Tina Old-Mouse.

IM UPDATE

By Roger Gaboury
Staff writer

Well, intramural athletes, we have reached the last stretch of the intramural season. There are only five events left, but there is still a chance for teams to move up in the total points competition standings. The leaders at this point are Sigma Alpha Epsilon in the Fraternity League, Campbell Hall in the Women's League and Upham Hall in the Men's Independent League.

Softball highlights the schedule of intramural events left on the calendar. Play begins Monday. For more details, check the Intramural Office.

In the other events — entries for paddleball doubles and horseshoe doubles are due March 25. And entries for weight lifting are due March 27. There will also be a men's track meet in late April.

Pre-registration for the UI Triathlon is due April 9. The \$10 entry fee goes for the official long-sleeved Triathlon t-shirt, prizes and refreshments. The April 19 competition will offer prizes in men's and women's divisions, with singles and team competition.

You might also remember that the Pick for Pizza and Wall of Fame contests are still going on. These contests award great prizes each week. Entries and more information are available at the IM/CR Office in 203 Memorial Gym.

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University press editor resigns



Cort Conley, University of Idaho Press editor, is resigning to write and run his own publishing firm *Backeddy Books*. Photo Bureau/Tom Turner.

He will work at his own press

By Michon Harb
Staff writer

UI Press Editor Cort Conley will be resigning May 31 to move on to other things.

He said he is resigning to spend more time writing his non-fiction history books and operating his own publishing firm called *Backeddy Books* in Cambridge, Idaho. Conley said his publishing business is as big as the UI Press and will publish a majority of non-fiction books.

The UI Press publishes scholarly and academic books and material which normally would not be printed by a tradebook publisher. The publications usually reflect

the local interest or research on topics such as the area's history or an indepth research on worms.

Conley's successor will be hired by the Idaho Research Foundation to fill what should be a full-time position.

The UI Press currently operates under a four-man staff of a part-time editor, a

part-time designer, a full-time accountant and office clerk. He would like to see the staff expanded to three full-time positions.

Conley said he accepted the job with some ideas in mind and said he feels he has achieved some major ac-

complishments. First, he wanted to improve the quality of the manuscripts. He ac-

complished this by looking for authors and books instead of waiting for them to come

to him. He also established a faculty review board to review manuscripts for quali-

ty. This board serves as a check and balance to insure that the editor doesn't discard a book because of his own opinions and prejudices.

Conley created a part-time position to improve the design of the books. He has also selected a logo for the UI Press and lowered produc-

tion costs by having specific book printers bid on the manuscripts. And finally, he

said the UI Press needed a better distribution or marketing area and hired a

sales group to call on bookstores in 11 western states. In the last year, 200

stores have been added which never carried their books before.



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Senators see budget

By Erin Fanning
Staff writer

The ASUI budget for Fiscal Year 1987 will be presented to all 13 senators this Saturday in a special meeting when revisions might be made. Senate Finance Chair Person, Cherrie Sabala, said during the Wednesday senate meeting.

ASUI President Gino White said he had taken "a non-traditional approach" to the budget.

Committee, who urged the Senators to write members of the House of Representatives concerning a bill that would start a revolving Students Loan Fund.

The fund would give state dollars to students for a loan in the same way as a Graduated Student Loan, Friel said. White said that if the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction act goes into effect loans to students nationally could decrease.

The bill would put more of an emphasis on financial aid coming from the state, Friel said. White added that writing letters to the state legislature "pays off tremendously."

In other business, the senate passed a bill transferring \$600 from the General Reserve to Special Allocations. The bill was basically for paperwork measures, said Sen. Sabala.

Last year the Senate passed a bill allocating money to the UI cheerleaders to attend a summer cheerleading camp, former senator Kelli Kast said. The administration "punched the wrong buttons on the computer" and the money was taken straight from Special Allocations, Sabala said. She said the money should have first been transferred from General Reserve then to Special Allocations.

Budget, from page 14

Sabala said that Special Allocations does not have money until you take the money out of General Reserve and put it into Special Allocations.

In other senate matters, the option of changing ASUI elections from April 9 to April 16 was brought up by Drew Yoder, election board chairman, during the pre-session meeting Tuesday.

He said moving the elections back one week would allow more students to run for offices. As it stands now, election petitions would be due next week, he said.

Opposition to this measure came from Sen. Brian Long, who said moving the spring election date was not provided for in the ASUI constitution. He questioned if the move would really be for the convenience of the students.

Yoder also introduced the possibility of eliminating the

polling booth from the forestry building. He said that in the four years he has been involved with election board the forestry building polling booth has only comprised five percent of the total vote.

Sen. Brad Montgomery said he thought the people at the forestry building would be offended by the elimination of the polling booth.

Sen. Reagan Davis said that it would be eliminating votes even if it were only 50.

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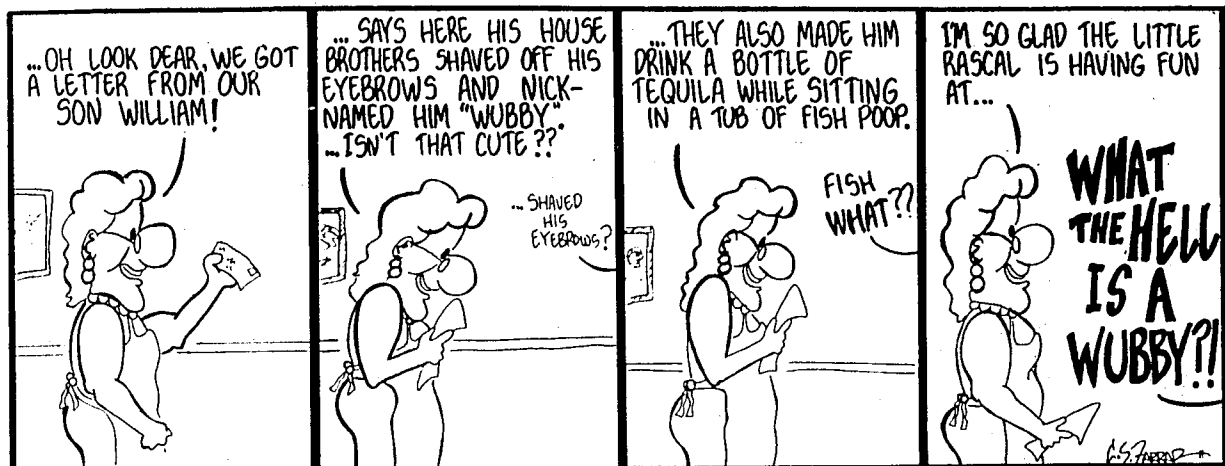
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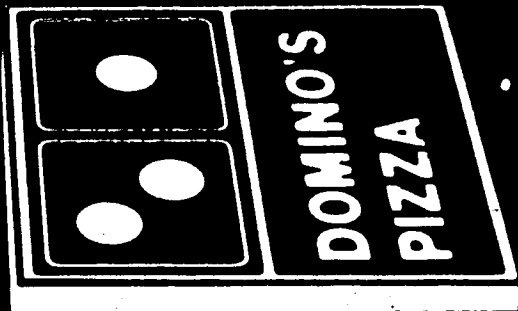


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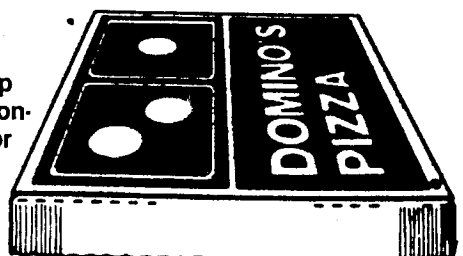
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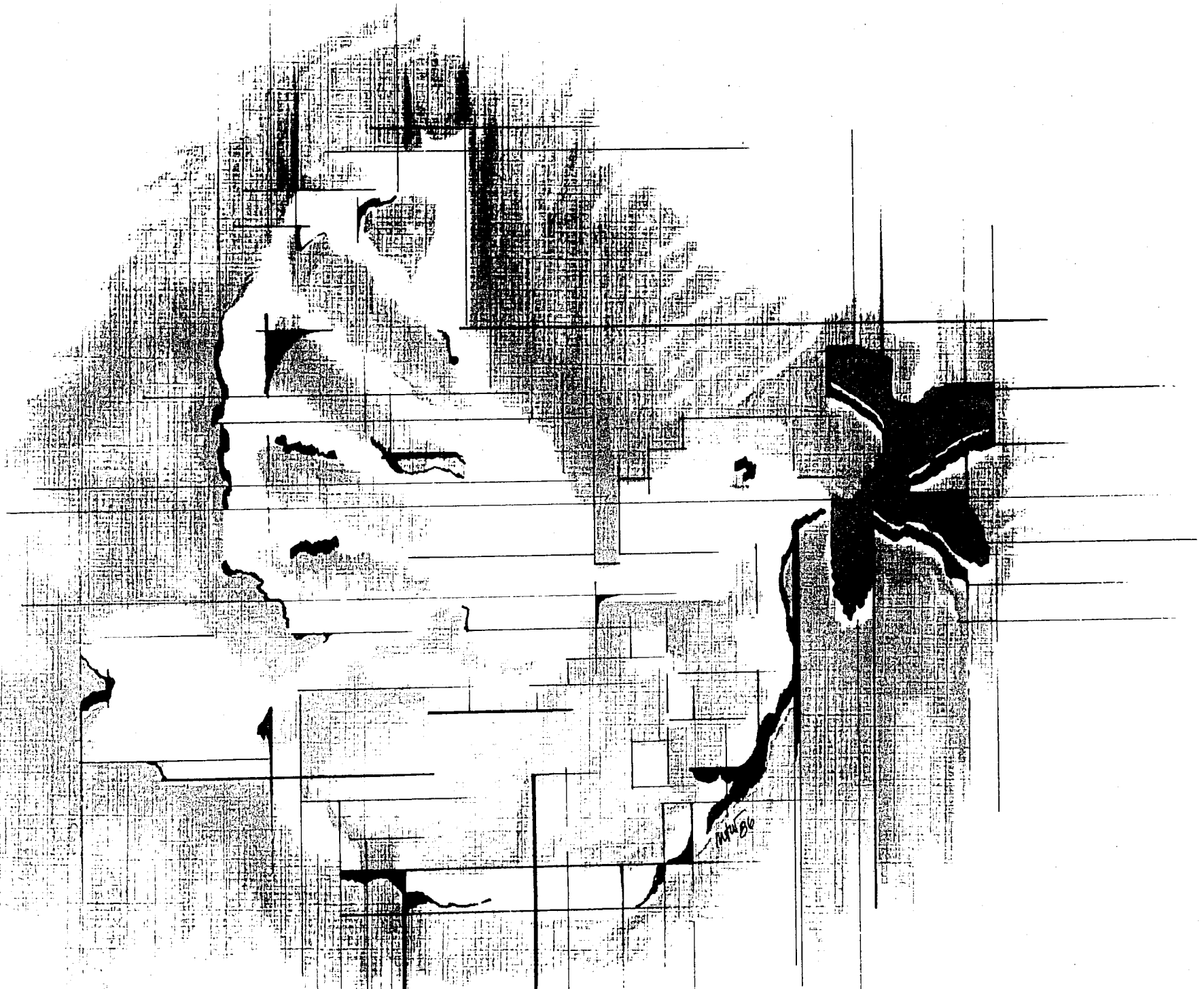
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3. The free pizza party will include a large, 2-item Domino's Pizza for every 3 people on your floor, section or living group and a Coke® for each person. You may have the party anytime between April 5, 1986 and the end of this academic semester.
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IDAHO ARGONAUT'S 1986 BORAH SYMPOSIUM

Special Issue



The Search for Peace in the Middle East

Israel and the Palestinian Issue

Origins of the Palestinian problem

By Douglas Jones
Editor

The Search for Peace in the Middle East:

Israel and the Palestinian Issue

The history of the small strip of land located between the eastern Mediterranean coast, the Sinai Desert and the Jordan River has been one of violence.

Palestine and the surrounding region have for a millennia not only been for a crossroads of trade but a center of conflict as the three great monotheistic religions, Judaism, Islam and Christianity, sought to control the "Holy Lands."

Palestine received its name from the Philistines, who unsuccessfully fought the tribesman of Abraham more than 3800 years ago. Since then Palestine has been subject to conquest after conquest. Egyptian, Babylonian, Byzantine, Syrian, Turkish, Roman and Islamic empires have all claimed Palestine as their own.

Its unique history and importance is summed up by former President Jimmy Carter in his recently released book, *The Blood of Abraham*. "The Middle East is perhaps the most volatile and coveted region in the world, one whose instability is almost certainly the greatest threat to world peace."

Roots to today's dilemmas are found in the beginning of this century, with the Ottoman Empire.

The Misfortune of the Ottoman Empire

This Turkish empire had the misfortune of possessing Palestine when the World War I broke out.

The Ottoman Empire's alliance with Nazi Germany made Palestine an important target for the Allies when attempts against the Empire's heart (the Gallipoli campaign) failed. By the end of 1917, British troops were in Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, revered as the "Holy City" by more than half the world's population, whether Jewish, Christian or Muslim, had been the historic capital of the four ancient Jewish kingdoms.

European anti-Semitism

In 1882, Jews escaping European anti-Semitism by settling in Palestine, became the first of many who would seek to make Palestine again the Kingdom of Israel.

In 1897, 15 years later, Theodore Herzl, a victim of French anti-Semitism, founded the Zionist movement. His movement called for Jews worldwide to move to Palestine and re-establish a homeland for the Jewish people. Its slogan "A land without a people for a people without a land," ignored the obvious presence of more than a half million Arabs, who had

been rooted to the land for more than a millennia.

Contradictory Commitments

At the end of World War I, Britain had several contradictory commitments concerning Palestine. A secret agreement with the French and Russian governments dictated that the Ottoman Empire was to be divided among themselves.

Analysis

In another agreement made with Husayn, an Arab who help the British move into Palestine and Mesopotamia, the British promised to uphold the Arab claim to independence in the area.

Furthermore, another agreement had promised the Zionists, in gratitude for Jewish support during the war, a "national home." This agreement, the Balfour Statement, said the British would "use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement" of the homeland while protecting the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine.

With the establishment of the League of Nations, the French assumed control of both Lebanon's coast and Syria. Russia, preoccupied with pulling itself together after the October Revolution, lost its bid for a share of the Middle East.

A Liability of Violence

Britain was given mandate over Palestine. She, like the Ottoman Empire, would find Palestine a liability because the Jews and nationalistically awakening Arabs squared off for battle.

On April 4, 1920, local Arab hostility against the Jewish immigration broke out in demonstrations and violent disturbances at a Muslim festival in Nebe Musa.

A second bloody riot, followed by a massacre of Jews in Jaffa, happened in May 1921, as a response to the Jewish celebration of May Day.

The British responded by appointing a commission to report the causes of the riots. The report (the first of a series of British White Papers on Palestine) proposed to establish a legislative council, limit Jewish immigration and establish a quota determined by the economic capacity of Palestine.

It denied allegations that the British ever intended to turn Palestine over to the Arabs. The Zionists protested at first, but then reluctantly accepted it. The Arabs,

however, rejected it, as it did not stop the development of Jewish national home.

Although the Jewish population doubled, mostly through immigration, 1922 to 1929 were relatively peaceful years.

In 1928, rumors were circulated that Jews were about to take over the area where the mosques of al-Aqsa and 'Omar are located, so they could isolate the Jewish holy place the Wailing Wall.

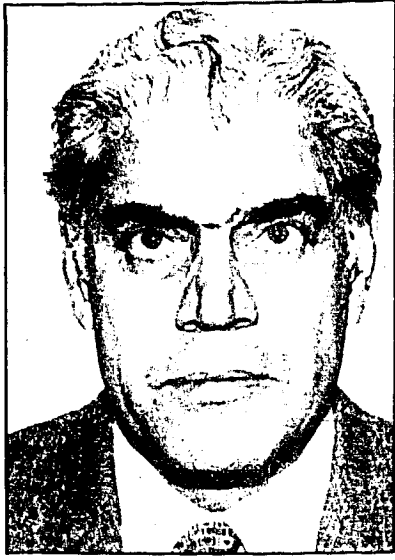
The rumors resulted, a year latter, in the massacre of Jews in the old Jewish centers of Hebron and Safed. British forces were inadequate to prevent the violence.

The British then established a second commission which laid blame on the Arabs, but emphasized their fear of, and opposition to, the advancement of Zionist goals. The second White Paper re-emphasized the safe-guarding of Arab rights, called for restriction of Jewish immigration and land purchases, and again proposed setting up a legislative council.

The plan was never implemented, due to the overwhelming rejection by the Jews, who felt that a stop or slowdown in immigration would all but destroy the chances of a Jewish national home, and feared that a democratically elected council would be dominated by Arabs.

See Origins, page 20

Distinguished panel of experts at Borah



From left to right, the 1986 Borah Symposium participants are Meron Benvenisti, Barbara Bodine, Ibrahim Abu-Lughod, Rony Milo and Mohamed Kamal. Photos provided by UI News Bureau.

Diplomat Philip Habib heads the line-up of participants for UI Borah Symposium, Monday and Tuesday nights in the SUB Ballroom at 7 p.m.

The symposium is titled "The Search for Peace in the Middle East." In addition to Habib the following people will also be participants:

- His Excellency Mohamed Kamal. He has served as Jordanian ambassador to the United States since April 1985 and is a native of Palestine. Kamal moved to Beirut in 1948 and was in private business there for the

next 18 years.

In 1966, Kamal established the Jordanian National Telecasting Company and was its director general until 1984, when he became president of a media consulting firm. He earned a degree in political science and economics from the American University of Beirut.

- Farouk Helmy, a minister plenipotentiary at the Embassy of Egypt in Washington, D.C., since 1982. He has served in the Egyptian diplomatic service since 1963 and has occupied overseas posts in Ethiopia,

England and Libya, besides the United States.

He earned a bachelor of science degree in economics and political science from Alexandria University in 1962, and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a year later, working in the Department of International Economic Relations, and the Press and Information Department.

Helmy has also held posts with the Office of the Undersecretary for Technical Affairs, the Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the

African Department and the Cabinet of the Deputy Prime Minister.

- Hanna Siniora, who became editor of *Al-Fajr* in East Jerusalem in 1974 when his predecessor was kidnapped. He earned a degree in pharmacy from Benares University in Varanasi, India.

In July 1985, he was nominated by the Palestine Liberation Organization to be a member of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team. He was one of only two persons from the Occupied Territory to

be nominated.

- Judith Kipper. She is a specialist on the Middle East and a resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) in Washington, D.C.

Her career as a Middle East expert began at the end of a six-month cross-continental automobile adventure from Paris to India in 1975, when she took six months to explore Indian villages. As she flew back from Bombay, she stopped in Tel Aviv, and decided to stay and travel throughout Israel. She then went to Cairo, where she became immersed in the Arab political scene.

Until she joined AEI in 1980, she worked as a freelance Middle East specialist based in New York, writing for European and American publications. She visited the Middle East 15 times during that period.

Kipper earned a master's degree from UCLA and was on Sen. Robert Kennedy's political staff. She was a news assistant to Walter Cronkite and lived for six years in Paris, where she was foreign affairs assistant to a major French publisher.

At AEI, Kipper organizes seminars for American audiences on U.S. Middle East policies. Through her extensive travels in the Middle East, she has established ties with many political leaders, including King Hussein of Jordan, Minister of State Saddoun Hammadi of Iraq, Moshe Arens and Shimon Peres of Israel, Palestinian leaders from the West Bank and Gaza, and numerous Middle East scholars.

- Ibrahim Abu-Lughod. Born in Jaffa, Palestine, Abu-Lughod is a member of the Palestine National Council and chairman of the political science department at Northwestern University and the University of Massachusetts.

He earned bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Illinois, and another master's and his doctorate from Princeton. He is the author of numerous works on the Middle East, including "Palestinian Rights: Affirmation and Denial," "The Illusion of Endurance" and "The Arab-Israeli Confrontation of 1967."

- Meron Benvenisti, a native of Jerusalem. He has been director of the West Bank Data Base Project since 1982. He is also the former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, a post he held from 1974 through 1978.

He earned bachelor's degrees in history and economics from the Hebrew University, where he was president of the University Students' Association and secretary general of the National



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See Panel, page 19

Habib, UI success story: His life from UI to world peace negotiator

By Michon Harb
Staff writer

A 1942 UI graduate of forest products will participate in this year's Borah Symposium on "Peace in the Middle East." Philip Habib is this man who has gained world-wide acclaim.

Habib was born Feb. 25, 1920, in New York City. His Lebanese parents raised him in Brooklyn, New York. After working for some years, he enrolled at the UI.

As a student he lived in a co-op dorm which was self-supporting, much like a commune is. He was president of his dorm and editor of the *Idaho Forester* publication. Habib received his bachelor's degree in 1942.

Upon graduation, he enlisted in the U.S. army, which he left as a captain in 1946. Habib was admitted to the doctoral program at the University of California at Berkeley and received his doctorate in economics of the lumber industry in 1952.

By this time, he had already begun his career in the foreign service. His diplomatic career is extensive and varied. Habib's first position was as a third secretary at the U.S. embassy in Canada from 1949-1951. He then served as a second secretary at the American embassy in New Zealand from 1952-1954. The next year he was transferred to the State Department in Washington, D.C., where he was a research specialist.

Three years later, in 1958, Habib was named U.S. consul general to Trinidad, a post he held until 1960. He returned to Washington until 1962, when he was sent to South Korea as

the new counselor for political affairs. He remained in Seoul for three years, and then, when the Vietnam War began to intensify in the mid-'60s, Habib moved to Saigon to help in the American diplomatic presence there.

He was promoted to the rank of minister in 1966 and was considered to be the State Department's most knowledgeable Southeast Asian expert. Habib was chosen the following year to head an interdepartmental task force assigned to study the political situation in Vietnam and suggest possible courses of action.

He was then elevated to the position of deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs to begin negotiations toward a cease fire. This was from 1967-1971.

After being released of the position, Habib was nominated and confirmed as ambassador to the Republic of Korea. He filled this position until 1974, when he was designated assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. He spent most of his time trying to obtain military and economic aid for war-torn Cambodia and trying to develop economic and political ties with them.

When in 1976, President

Gerald Ford made him undersecretary of state for political affairs. Habib shifted his attention from Asia to the Middle East. He played a major role in the Camp David peace accords. He was influential in arranging the meeting between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Menahem Begin, the prime minister of Israel.

Under extreme stress and overexertion, Habib suffered a massive heart attack in 1978, his second in six years. After a long period of recuperation, he retired. Habib remained politically inactive until 1981 when President Reagan called him back to be a special envoy to the Middle East. In July of 1981, he helped establish a ceasefire across the Israeli-Lebanese border.

Recently, Habib was sent by President Reagan to Nicaragua for negotiations and before that he was sent to the Philippines to report to the President on the recent Filipino elections.

Habib was the recipient of the Rockefeller Public Service Award in 1969 and in 1970 he received an award by the National Civil Service League. He was also given the President's Award for distinguished federal service in 1979.

Panel, from page 18

Union of Israeli Students. Benvenisti later earned a doctorate of public administration from Harvard University.

He held numerous civic posts in Jerusalem during the 1960s and 1970s, including those of city councilor, chairman of the Planning and Building Commission and administrator of the Old City and East Jerusalem.

Some of his publications on the Middle East include "Israeli Censorship of Arab Publications," "Jerusalem, Study of a Polarized Community," "Facing the Sealed Wall" and "Jerusalem, the Torn City." Benvenisti has also contributed articles to the *New York Times*, *The New York Review of Books*, *Newsweek*, *The Jerusalem Post*, *Encyclopedia Hebraica* and the *Encyclopedia of Archeological Excavations in the Holy Land*.

Barbara Bodine, a career foreign service officer. She is serving as political officer in the Office of Israel and Arab-Israeli Affairs, handling issues dealing with Israel and the occupied territories.

Bodine has been political military adviser in the Office of Arabian Peninsula Affairs, staff officer in the executive secretariat and political military officer in Bangkok. Before assuming her present position in July 1984, Bodine served for a year in the office of Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kansas, as a con-

gressional fellow responsible for international and defense matters. Just before that, she spent 30 months in Baghdad as deputy principal officer at the U.S. Interest Section.

Bodine has attended the Foreign Service Institute's language training field schools in Taichung, Taiwan, and in Tunis, Tunisia, and the Chinese University of Hong Kong. She earned bachelor's degrees in political science and in Asian studies from the University of California at Santa Barbara and a master's degree in international relations from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Medford, Mass.

The March 24 and 25 sessions will be broadcast live on KUID-TV from 7 to 9:30 p.m.



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terrorist group) members, gave substance to those changes.

Later that summer 33 other Arab West Bank mayors and political leaders were served with orders preventing them from leaving their towns.

In December the Israelis closed down the Bir Zeit University for holding a "Palestine Week."

Demonstrations in West Bank cities by Palestinians in response to the closure were met with Israeli soldiers shooting at the legs of the demonstrators. Sixteen students were shot and wounded.

As 1982 came to an end civil strife in Lebanon moved Israel to again invade. This time, Israeli forces did not stop their advance until Beirut lay in shambles and the PLO agreed to leave.

In the process hundreds of Palestinian refugees were forced to abandon their camp in southern Lebanon and either move north of Beirut or into Syria.

Mass Killings

The Israeli forces occupying Beirut that were responsible for security and keeping the peace allowed Christian extremists to massacre more than 200 Palestinian refugees in camps outside of the city.

As the result of international pressure the Israelis launched a reluctant investigation into the massacre. The investigation resulted in Minister of Defense Ariel Sharon resigning from his post but not from his position in Begin's Cabinet.

U.S. forces were sent to help stabilize the situation but with negative results. On Oct. 23, 239 Marines were killed when a truck filled with explosives rammed through U.S. Embassy security and was set off by its driver.

Analysis

Origins, from page 17

In October 1933 another campaign of Arab violence occurred; this time against both the British and the continuing Jewish immigration and land purchases.

Because of the possibility of a future Jewish majority in Palestine, attempts to reach an agreement with Arabs leaders, by both the official Jewish Zionist leaders and the British, consistently failed.

By 1935 two Arab political parties had formed in response to the Jewish Agency.

Between 1933 and 1935 Jewish immigration doubled from about 30,000 to more than 60,000 in response to the rise of National Socialism in Germany and Polish anti-Semitism.

World War II

When World War II broke out it was feared that the Germans might reach Palestine, and plans were made for guerilla resistance. About 26,000 Jews and 9,000 Arabs volunteered for the British and Allied forces.

Many of the Arabs volunteers soon defected, following Hajj Amin al-Husseini to the Axis. Husseini helped organize Muslims in Yugoslavia for service with the German Army. He also collaborated in

planning and organizing the extermination of Jews. Many Arabs openly stated their hopes for an Axis victory.

Caught in the Middle

After the war, the Palestinian question once again came to the forefront. The United States and Britain announced on Nov. 13, 1945, that a joint committee would be sent to Palestine to study the problem of Jewish refugees in Europe and the possibilities for a settlement in Palestine.

The committee found a growing problem: the Jews were making explicit demands for a Jewish State, and in late 1945 their demands turned into violent rebellion sustained by a Jewish guerilla organization, the Hagana, and the Jewish national leadership.

Other Jewish organizations (IZL and the Stern group) called for and performed militant acts, including acts of terrorism against the Arabs and British.

In 1946 as a clash between the Jews and the government became increasingly serious, the committee made its recommendation: admission of 100,000 Jewish refugees into Palestine, with neither Arab nor Jewish allowed independence under a continuation of the mandate.

Almost everybody rejected the idea except for the Americans under strong support from the American Harry S. Truman. Britain was unwilling to admit more Jews for fear of rising violence, as the Arabs were forming into paramilitary groups.

Britain wanted out. The British turned the Palestinian problem over to the United Nations in April 1947.

United Nation's Partition Plan

The UN committee on Palestine proposed the partition of Palestine into a Jewish State and an Arab State, economically united, and an internationalized Jerusalem.

The proposed Jewish State gave the Jews, who amounted to about one third of the population, over 55 percent of the land, and most of the choice coastal areas.

The committee's plan was adopted by the UN General Assembly on Nov. 29, 1947, by a vote of 33-13-10.

The Arab states and Palestinian leaders rejected the UN partition resolution and announced that they would resist its implementation by force if need be.

Promises of aid were given by the Arab states. But at the conference, which would form the basis for the Arab League, they shied away from mounting a full-fledged invasion of Palestine in 1947.

Still officially responsible for law and order, the British refused to do much to prevent fighting. From about March 1948, the British were interested only in the security of their personnel and an orderly withdrawal.

Violent Birth

When Sir Alan Cunningham, the British high commissioner for Palestine, left the country on May 14, 1948, thousands of refugees had already left areas dominated by Zionists. It was in those areas where the guerilla phase of the war took place from February to March of 1948.

Fearing for their lives, local leaders were the first to leave, contributing to a

complete breakdown of the Palestinian body politic. By mid-May, as the Arab states attacked the nascent Jewish state, the number of refugees fleeing Palestine reached into the hundreds of thousands.

Despite the Jewish leaders' calls to the Arab population to remain and live in peace, they had many reasons to go; the most influential was the massacre at Deir Yassin, a village near Jerusalem in which more than 200 inhabitants were killed by Jewish forces. The Jews denounced the killings and claimed the refugees left of their own free will, encouraged by their leaders' examples and advice.

Palestinian Problem

By January 1949, when final shots were fired, a Jewish Nation, Israel, once again existed, and more than 800,000 Palestinians had left their homes in fear.

Most had resettled in camps outside of Israel's control but still within the original boundaries of Palestine. The West Bank, now claimed by Jordan, had doubled in population.

The Gaza Strip, now under Egypt's control, had its population triple as 200,000 refugees moved in.

This is the origin of the problem that drove the children and grandchildren of the 1948-49 refugees to bear arms, set bombs and skyjack planes.

The problem is not that Jews and Arabs cannot or do not want to live together in peace. The problem is the eventual displacement of millions of people. People that want to live in "their" land. People that nations do not want on "their" land. People, more than four million in all, that don't go away.



INDIVIDUAL MEALS	
2 Pieces with biscuit.....	1.77
2 Pieces with potatoes, gravy, coleslaw, and biscuit.....	2.72
2 Pieces with Kentucky fries, coleslaw, and biscuit.....	2.93
3 Pieces with biscuit.....	2.52
3 Pieces with potatoes, gravy, coleslaw, and biscuit.....	3.47
3 Pieces with Kentucky fries, coleslaw, and biscuit.....	3.68
5 Pieces with biscuit.....	4.99
5 Pieces with potatoes, gravy, coleslaw, and biscuit.....	5.20
5 Pieces with Kentucky fries, coleslaw, and biscuit.....	5.20
FAMILY MEALS	
9 Pieces.....	6.76
9 Pieces with potatoes, gravy, coleslaw, and 4 biscuits.....	10.96
9 Pieces with large Kentucky fries, salad, and 4 biscuits.....	10.96
15 Pieces.....	11.17
15 Pieces with potatoes, gravy, salad, and biscuits.....	15.77
15 Pieces with large Kentucky fries, salad, and 6 biscuits.....	15.77
21 Pieces.....	15.74
21 Pieces with potatoes, gravy, 2 salads, and 6 biscuits.....	23.66
21 Pieces with large Kentucky fries, 2 salads, and 6 biscuits.....	23.66
Choice of salad is Coleslaw, Potato Salad, or Macaroni Salad.	
BY THE PIECE	
Drumstick, Rib, Thigh.....	.89
Breast.....	1.03
Wing.....	.57
INDIVIDUAL ITEMS	
Coleslaw.....	.50
Potato Salad.....	.50
Macaroni Salad.....	.50
Potatoes.....	.50
Gravy.....	.50
Fries.....	.65
Corn.....	.65
Biscuit.....	.65
1/2 Dozen.....	1.89
Dozen.....	3.29
Chocolate.....	.69
Fudge.....	.69
Strawberry.....	.69
Chocolate Pudding.....	.49
NUGGETS	
6 Nuggets.....	1.49
9 Nuggets.....	2.19
20 Nuggets.....	4.29
Choices of sauce are Sweet and Sour, Horseradish, Honey or Barbecue	
SANDWICHES	
Chicken Sandwich.....	1.69
With french fries.....	2.19
With french fries, and coleslaw.....	2.39
BEVERAGES	
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Profs' views on "Peace in the Middle East"

West Bank camps cause hostility

Clifton Anderson
Assistant Professor of
Agricultural Communication

The long-continuing Israeli-Palestinian conflict will not move toward resolution so long as Israel persists in its efforts to absorb the West Bank and Gaza. Each time a new Jewish settlement is constructed in the occupied territories, the Arab residents suffer heavy losses. The Arab land-owners lose their property, which is expropriated by the occupying power. The entire Arab community shares a sense of deprivation — perceiving the move as a threat to their Palestinian identity and as an attempt to cut the bonds that unite them to their native land.

What is happening in the West Bank and Gaza is Israel's de facto annexation of territories which were to be key elements in the peace process initiated at Camp David.

According to the Camp David accords, any agreement on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza should receive the prior consent of the inhabitants of those territories. Political autonomy is one of the options the accords offer the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza. This option is now being negated as Israel imposes de facto annexation.

The United States has on many occasions stated that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip should not be annexed or per-

manently controlled by Israel. President Reagan has called for a halt in the building of new Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. Although the U.S. annually provides Israel with billions of dollars in aid, our protests concerning the Jewish settlements have been ignored.

The U.S., if it would apply

tion would rise initially to 40 percent and could be expected to reach 50 percent or more through natural increase. Democracy would suffer because the Israeli government would be likely to impose many non-democratic, apartheid restrictions on the Palestinians.

In the West Bank and Gaza today, the human rights of Palesti-

Likud administration is antithetical to the pursuit of peace in the region and undermines the effectiveness of the Camp David accords as the basis for negotiation. It forecloses options for compromise and perpetuates the antagonism between Arab and Jew." Peace Now points out.

Pragmatic compromise is the route by which Palestinians and Israelis may be able to resolve their differences. Israel will be closing off this possible path to peace if it continues to extend Jewish settlements in occupied areas heavily populated by Arabs by attempting to destroy the Palestinian contempt for compromise and accommodation.

Throughout Israel, in places where Palestinians lived for centuries, villages have been razed — demolished with painstaking thoroughness. It is as though enthusiastic Zionists thought they could destroy the Palestinian identity by destroying Palestinian homes.

Father Elias Chacour, a participant in the Borah Symposium, recalls how Zionist soldiers came to his home village, Biram. The villagers did so. When they returned, they found their homes had been razed by the soldiers who had promised to "protect" the village.

Reflecting on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Father Chacour recently wrote: "If only the whole nation of Israel — and the whole world — could understand that Jews and Palestinians can get along when they begin to treat each other with dignity." Surely, the peo-

ple of Biram should have been treated with dignity. And today the cause of peace will be served if consideration and respect are accorded the people of the West Bank and Gaza.

Steps toward peace in the Middle East

Amos Yoder
Professor of Political Science

There will be no peace in the Middle East until Israeli and Arab statesman step forward and offer to compromise on major issues listed below. In 1977 Anwar Sadat took a giant step toward peace by visiting Israel, a move which opened talks with Israel and which led to the Camp David agreements. These agreements, negotiated under President Carter, established peace between Israel and Egypt and set forth basic principles for establishing a homeland on the West Bank for Palestinians. Since then, neither Israel or representatives of the Palestinians have followed up these proposals.

Americans have bought into the peace process in the Middle East by providing over \$5 billion a year in aid to Egypt and Israel. They have a right, therefore, to offer advice. I would suggest Israeli and Arab representatives work out the following compromise if there is to be an end to war and major violence there:

1. Israel should permit Palestinians to set up a democratic government on the West Bank. Such a government would, of course, be dominated by Arab Palestinians, who far outnumber the Jews. This would permit Palestinian leadership to develop there who could shape the peace process. It is unlikely the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) with its radical factions can take the necessary steps toward negotiating with Israel. Also, the PLO would probably oppose any alternative Palestinian leadership, probably by terrorism, and view their offers as selling out to Israel. Many Israelis, particularly in the Herut Party, would oppose such a policy believing it is more convenient to continue Israel's present rule and control over the West Bank. Many Israelis fear that a sovereign government on the West Bank would harbor terrorists who would attack Israel. These are legitimate concerns. However, there will be no end to war and turmoil in the area until statesmen put the welfare of the Palestinians ahead of fear and selfish motives.

2. When a government is established on the West Bank, negotiations could begin on how it would associate with Jordan. Probably the new government should be called "sovereign," even though it might have limitations on its armed forces. (Germany is a "sovereign" government even though it is bound not to make atomic, bacteriological, and chemical weapons.) There may be provisions to station Israeli forces along the Jordan river temporarily, although, realistically, Palestinian forces would be no serious threat to Israel. Israel forces could be replaced by UN units, which have helped settle conflicts from previous wars.

3. Arrangements will need to be made to permit Jews, Arabs and Christians to free access to the holy places of Jerusalem. Also, both Israel and Palestine should be able to call Jerusalem their capital, which might involve internationalizing Jerusalem.

See Yoder, page 2'

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Yoder, from page 22

4. Finally, Arab neighbors will need to recognize and make peace with the state of Israel, within the 1967 borders or close to them. Sadat implied this with his visit to Jerusalem, and he was rewarded with return of Sinai and peace. Syria could get back the Golan Heights, and the Palestinians could again control the West Bank and the Gaza if they were willing to take a step like Sadat's.

"Americans have bought into the peace process in the Middle East by providing over \$5 billion a year in aid to Egypt and Israel. They have a right, therefore, to offer advice" — Borah Distinguished Professor of political science Amos Yoder.

The above major compromises are consistent with U.N. Resolution 242 of 1967, the Camp David Agreements, and the "Reagan Initiative" for associating the West Bank with Jordan. If leaders can make the above compromises, the problem of compensating refugees and other claimants would be relatively cheap compared to the costs of wars and preparing for wars in that area. The major block to peace is a mixture to mutual hatreds and distrust that have caused five major wars since 1948. Hopefully, the next strong leader who emerges in the area will be for peace and not war.

FILMS

Borah Symposium Films and Videos on Sunday, March 23.

- Borah Theatre, SUB
- 11:00-12:30 The Alien's Place (87 min.)
- 12:40-1:05 Women Under Siege (26 min.)
- 1:15-2:10 On Our Land (55 min.)
- 2:20-3:50 The Alien's Place
- 4:00-4:30 Women Under Siege
- 4:35-5:30 On Our Land
- 5:30-6:00 Break
- 6:00-7:30 The Alien's Place
- 7:40-8:05 Women Under Siege
- 8:15-9:10 On Our Land

- T.V. Lounge, Basement of SUB
- 11:00-1:30 The Longest War (150 min.)
- 1:30-2:00 Paths to Peace (30 min.)
- 2:10-3:10 The Arab and the Israeli (60 min.)
- 3:20-5:50 The Longest War
- 6:00-6:30 Paths to Peace
- 6:40-7:40 The Arab and the Israeli

Israel's position must be understood

Jerry L. Wegman
Associate Professor of Business Law

Israel is a democracy, unlike its Arab neighbors whose governments range from monarchies to military dictatorships. Moreover, public opinion in Israel is divided almost exactly 50-50 on the question of relations with the Arabs. It is therefore difficult to describe what the Israeli positions are, as its government must reflect its citizens' views, yet these views are diametrically opposed.

On one side, the Likud represents a hard line approach. It favors retention of the territories conquered in the 1967 war, and refuses to deal with the PLO under any circumstances. On the other side, the Labor Party is more open to territorial concession and compromise, and is willing to deal with the PLO if that organization will recognize Israel's right to exist, which is contained in U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338. Similarly, half the country was opposed to the war in Lebanon, while the other half supported it.

At the present time, Mr. Shimon Peres, the head of the Labor party, is the Prime Minister of Israel in a coalition government with Likud. Mr. Peres is a moderate, who recently authorized Israeli journalist Uri Avneri to travel to Jordan for the purpose of holding unofficial talks with the PLO. The Arabs now have a golden opportunity to engage in negotiations and diplomacy in order to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute. However, present Israeli moderation is being met with Arab intransigence. Terrorism against Israel has increased, both inside of Israel and elsewhere. The recent terror attacks at airports in Vienna and Rome, the ship hijacking of the Achille Lauro and murder of Mr. Leon Klinghoffer, and other acts of terror seem to indicate that the olive branch now being offered by Mr. Peres will unfortunately not be accepted.

Both the Arabs and the Israelis have strong claims to this troubled land. Both peoples have suffered injustices, and any compassionate person must sympathize with their predicaments. Many Arabs were displaced following the creation of the State of Israel. The nationalistic aspirations of Palestine Arabs was frustrated by the creation of a Jewish homeland in what had been an Arab land for a thousand years. But the Jews' claim was equal-

ly good, and their need was even more desperate. Their very survival had been challenged by Hitler's Germany. Two thirds of all the Jews in the world had been cruelly and sadistically murdered in a manner that even now is hard to believe. Israel was a ray of hope that after two thousand years of persecution and oppression there would be one place in the world where Jews could live normally, like other peoples.

To understand Israel's position, one must first understand something of the history of the Jews. Israel was not created because rich natural resources or other favorable conditions existed there. The land itself is remarkably barren, and is even devoid of oil, which is found plentifully in the lands around it. Israel was created where it was because throughout almost two thousand years of dispersion, the Jewish people never gave up hope of returning to

continue until a Jewish homeland was formed.

During World War II Nazi Germany, with much help from collaborators in Poland, Hungary and elsewhere set out to actually kill every Jewish man, woman and child in Europe. Giant gas chambers and ovens were built to carry out the slaughter. Most of the civilized world refused to believe what was happening. Few could believe that the modern, cultured nation that had given the world Beethoven and Mozart could adopt a national policy of genocide. But evidence produced at the Nuremberg trials after the war proved the grim reality. Six million Jews were murdered in the death camps, along with six million other innocents, including Catholic and Protestant dissidents, gypsies, and anyone else that Hitler thought to be unworthy of life.

Tens of thousands of holocaust survivors lived in

result, the United Nations voted to partition Palestine and give half to the Jews, 650,000 of whom had settled in the land, and half to the 400,000 Palestine Arabs. The Jews accepted the partition, but the Arabs did not and attacked the new nation. Thus hostilities began.

Ever since, the Arab states have refused to accept Israel's right to exist and have tried by force to destroy her. Egypt is the only exception. But force has been unsuccessful. Many Arabs are moderates who would like to coexist with Israel. Israel has much to offer. She possesses advanced technology and a modern economy. Israel would be happy to share these with peaceful neighbors, but Arab extremists have made cooperation impossible. The PLO has refused to accept UN Resolution 242 and 338, and continues its terror attacks against Israel. Even more extreme groups, such as those of Abu Nidal and George Habash, condemn the PLO for not being extreme enough. These ultra-radical terror groups prevent moderate Arabs from developing useful compromises by assassinating moderate Arab leaders. Only three weeks ago, on March 2, the Arab mayor of Nablus, Mr. Zaafer al-Masri, was murdered by George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine because of his cooperation with Israel.

The only hope for a peaceful settlement lies with moderates on both sides. Israel has elected a moderate Prime Minister, but Arab extremists are preventing moderate Arabs from creating the bridge of understanding that alone can end the cycle of violence.

"Both peoples have suffered injustices, and any compassionate person must sympathize with their predicaments. Many Arabs were displaced following the creation of the State of Israel. The nationalistic aspirations of Palestine Arabs was frustrated by the creation of a Jewish homeland in what had been an Arab land for a thousand years. But the Jews' claim was equally good" — Associate Professor of Business Law Jerry L. Wegman.

their ancient homeland. "Next year in Jerusalem" was the unbroken prayer of a people for two millennia. Jews had been dispersed from Israel after their defeat in 135 A.D. by the Roman Emperor Hadrian. But the Jews living in exile never gave up their hope of eventual return to their homeland in Israel.

In the long centuries that followed, Jews lived as minorities in many countries. Unfortunately, it seems to be human nature everywhere to discriminate against or persecute minorities. Especially where the minority worships God differently, the persecution tends to be severe. The atrocities committed by Hindus against Moslems, and by Moslems against Hindus following the creation of India in 1947, is but one of many sad examples.

In 1894 Theodore Herzl concluded that the only remedy for the long history of persecution of the Jews was to create and live in a Jewish state. Zionism was the name of the political movement that tried to bring this about. Zionism was considered by most Jews to be a radical pipedream at that time. Few thought that there was any possibility of making the dream a reality. But events sadly supported Herzl's contention that persecution of the Jews would

displaced persons camps after the war. Many were convinced that Herzl was right, that the only place in the world where they would be safe was in their own homeland. They wished to emigrate to Israel, then known as Palestine, a protectorate governed by England. World opinion was shocked by Hitler's slaughter of the Jews, and as a

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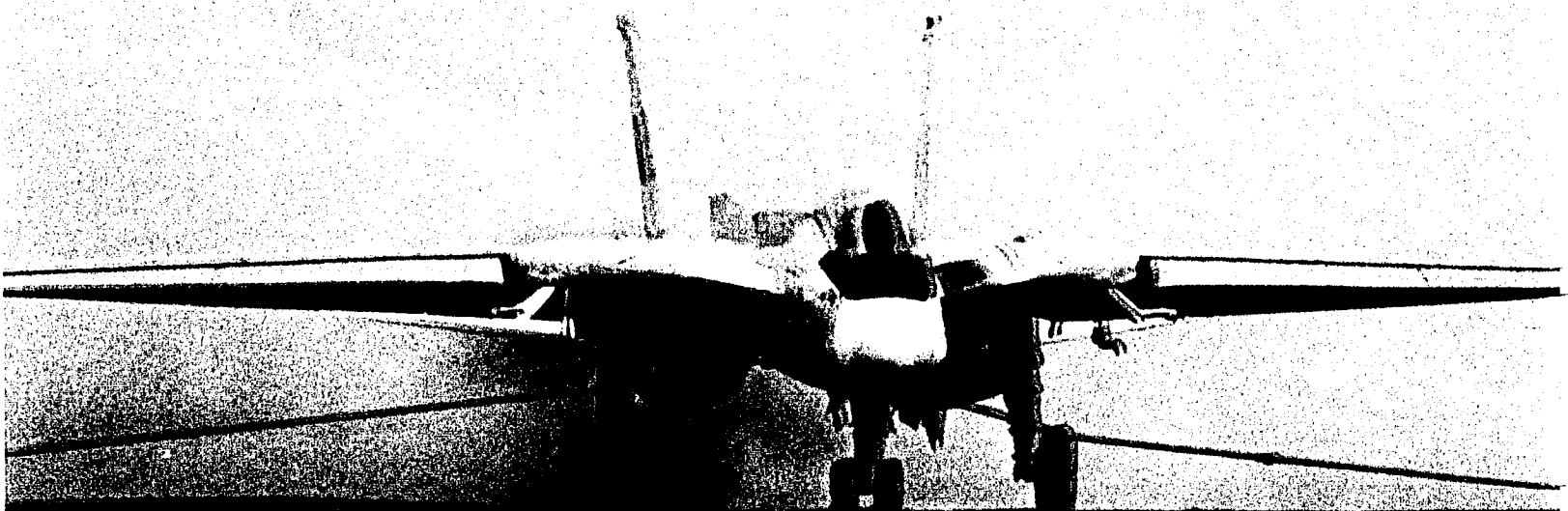


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four-year history. Among the many ways in which they help, one illustration is timely. Not long ago a NEWSWEEK editor said in passing, "It's just amazing how colleges have become such fertile ground for young performing artists." We agreed, and from that idea came this month's cover package—an ex-

amination of the exceptional quality of theater, music and dance displayed on the nation's campuses and the impact of the work on their communities. This major project was organized by Ron Givens, the NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS staff writer who is our arts and entertainment editor.



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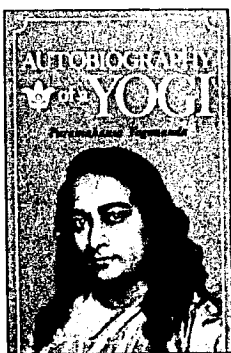
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Cover: Photo by John Pilgreen

Performers: violinist Aenea Keyes of Sarah Lawrence, actor Rafael Baez of City College of New York, dancer Kathryn Wilmerding of New York University

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GROUPE LEVEL

AUB Remembered

As a college senior who, under different circumstances, would rather be studying at the American University of Beirut, I thank NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS for a touching exposure of that university's plight (INTERNATIONAL). While I consider myself fortunate to continue my studies free from extraneous security concerns, I still long for the opportunity to stroll through the tranquil campus trails and rekindle friendships established in and around AUB—friendships that transcended political and religious divisions and endured years of separation. I salute those students who continue to brave the escalating violence.

SAMER HASAN
Northwestern University
Evanston, Ill.

AUB's president, Dr. Calvin H. Plimpton, is simply hiding the truth when he says that everything is normal on campus. In August 1985, the AUB campus was directly hit by bombs while classes were in session. At least 10 students were killed. I don't think this is "business as usual" on any American campus. I admire the courage of all at AUB for continuing their fight despite the Lebanese national crisis and its effects on the university. In a country shattered by a civil war for over 10 years, the AUB constitutes a beacon of hope. Thank you for an excellent article and for bringing this story into American universities. Sometimes it takes a case such as the AUB's to see how lucky we are to study in a peaceful atmosphere.

RAMSEY HAKIM
University of California
Irvine, Calif.

TA's Without English

Your article on foreign teaching assistants who can't speak English really hit home (EDUCATION). Last year I had TA's in both chemistry and calculus who spoke such poor English that I almost never attended their discussions. The material should be a student's only challenge. We should not be paying for a college education where learning is impeded because of an instructor's inability to speak English.

DREW JOHNSON
University of California
Davis, Calif.

Janet Constantinides may argue that TA's are an easy scapegoat, taking the blame for poor grades, but when a student is doing well in a course and has to concentrate more on translating poor English than on understanding what the words mean, then even the good student is being

hurt. Most foreign TA's with whom I've studied (and I've dealt with accents from all over, including New York!) have been nice people, but when they don't have a command of the English language, everyone comes out less than a winner.

CHARLES L. ZIMMERMAN
The University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

I only took French in high school, not Persian!

SCOTT NEITZKE
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa

Summers Abroad

Thank you for the article on summer internships (CAREERS). Too many parents fail to realize that these programs are rewarding to students who want to donate their time helping those who are less fortunate. When a student chooses to spend his summer, say, building bathhouses in Africa, the experience can be rewarding not only in an altruistic sense but also educationally.

FAY E. LELLIOS
Boston University
Boston, Mass.

Football Weekends

I laughed when I read that for your football weekend story, you assigned photographers to document pregame hype "in five of the country's most famous college towns" (LIFESTYLE). If you want to see real school spirit, you should try Texas A&M. At midnight, before every home game, a minimum of 30,000 screaming Aggies conduct a Midnight Yell Practice. Not impressed? Try the annual Aggie Bonfire on for size—it's the largest bonfire in the world!

ADAM D. HARTMAN
Texas A&M
College Station, Texas

Thanks for showing what a football weekend entails. Many schools boast about their football teams, but very few are proud to say that their school (mine, for instance) does not have one. I think people should see what the scientists and engineers of tomorrow are doing instead of watching football.

KEVIN G. NASH
Stevens Institute of Technology
Hoboken, N.J.

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Newsweek

On Campus

Published by Newsweek, Inc.

The Washington Post Company

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PHOTO: Nia Krikellas (Editor), Americo J. Calvo.

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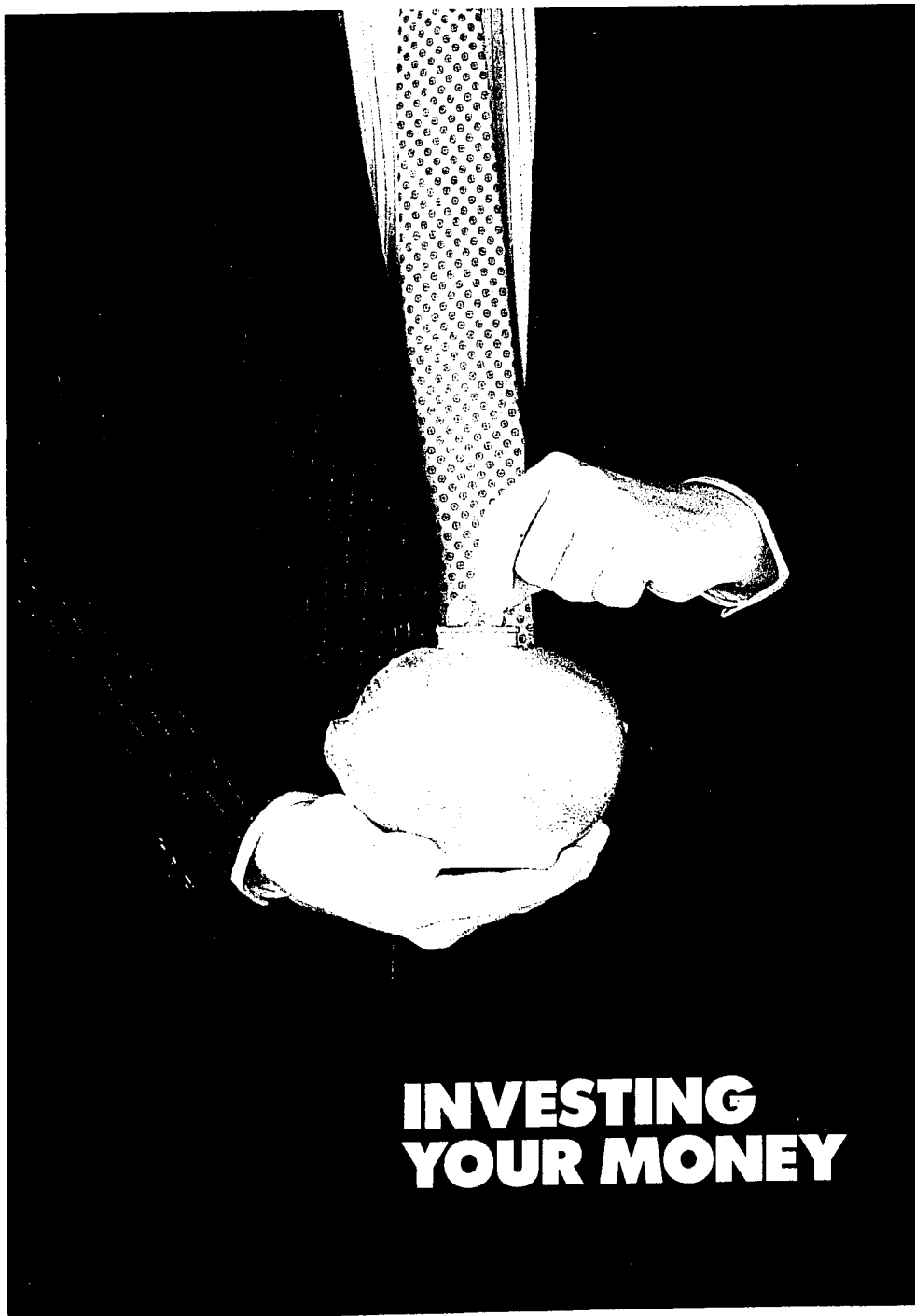
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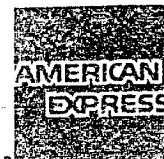
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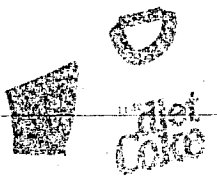
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Colleges and the performing arts come together on many levels. Most basically, these schools teach the performing artist *how* to perform—not just by inculcating technique, but by developing the intellect as well. Rarely have colleges and universities graduated so many in the performing arts—last year nearly 9,000. It's impossible to say how many will make a career of performing. Relatively few. And of these, far fewer will become famous, especially in serious music and ballet, where conservatory training remains a critical factor.

But even here, college graduates find growing opportunities. The prestigious Ballet West company of Salt Lake

City, for example, now hires many college-trained dancers. Regional arts groups have, of course, long looked to campuses: says Spokane Symphony production stage manager Dan Thoreson, "It's pretty much always been the college players." In the theater, colleges are even more likely to launch graduates into major companies. More than 80 percent of the new members of Actors Theatre of Louisville, for instance, trained in college programs.

Unhappily, most performers can't survive on their art. Happily, colleges pay them to transfer their artistic knowledge to others. Barbara Peterson of Broadcast Music Inc. (BMI) estimates that there are

Hitting the right note: Jazz band in rehearsal at North Texas State

LEE LAIRD



DAWN MURRAY

only a handful of composers "who actually make a complete living without teaching and having other jobs." And barely half a dozen string quartets in the United States can make it on performances alone. In some cases, schools house performing groups. The professional Montana Repertory Theatre, for example, operates out of the University of Montana.

Schools also succor artists by providing a stage, an eager audience—and a fee—on tours. For musicians, "the colleges are a prime source of concert activity," says Harry Beall, manager of the Guarneri Quartet. "They couldn't get along without colleges." Beall's group, one of the leading string quar-

MARK TRAVER—VISUAL IMAGES
Performance riches:
*Northwestern drama,
Maryland dance*

tets in the world, plays nearly half of its 90 annual concerts on campuses.

Without the backing of colleges and universities, the performing arts in this country would be a shadow play. "Not only do they bring in first-class performing groups," says Renée Levine, director of the interarts division of the National Endowment for the Arts, "they are encouraging young, fresh, experimental work. These institutions have taken on regional cultural leadership." In describing the role of colleges in his home state, Michael Croman of the Washington State Arts Commission says, "Sometimes the only opportunity for performing arts in a region of several hundred miles is at colleges." At a time when federal arts spending is being pruned by Washington's budget-cutters, these nonpareil patrons are more and more important—and appreciated. On the following pages, NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS presents a sampler of the programs that are now playing so triumphantly in theater, music and dance.

RON GIVENS with
KAREN SPRINGEN in New York and
DIANE WEATHERS in Washington

THEATER

Scenes From an Education

(Two days in the Carnegie-Mellon drama school)

Scene One: The College of Fine Arts building at Carnegie-Mellon University officially "closed" at 11 p.m., but Victoria Jeter is still working in a basement office at 1:15 on a Tuesday morning in early February. She's the technical director for a major CMU production of Claire Booth Luce's play "The Women," which will open in nine days. Seated at a drafting table, surrounded by blueprints, progress charts and reminder notes, she writes detailed directions for carpenters, who must cut a particular piece of wood in a precise way to brace the top of one specific flat. "This is going to drive me crazy," mutters Jeter, a third-year graduate student in design production. She still has a

lot to do, even though she has been working on the show for almost two months, including Christmas break. At 3:30 Jeter wanders to the decrepit lounge just off the building's theater and curls up on a well-worn sofa. In four hours she will be awake and waiting outside the building's wood shop for the carpenters to arrive.

(Maybe there are drama students at Carnegie-Mellon who don't stay up until ridiculous hours reading scripts, who don't scramble from class to rehearsal to homework to performances to bed, who don't know the facilities of the CMU drama department better than their own bedrooms. Maybe, but they're hard to find. Because



drama students at CMU don't just study in classrooms—they're expected to learn by doing as well.)

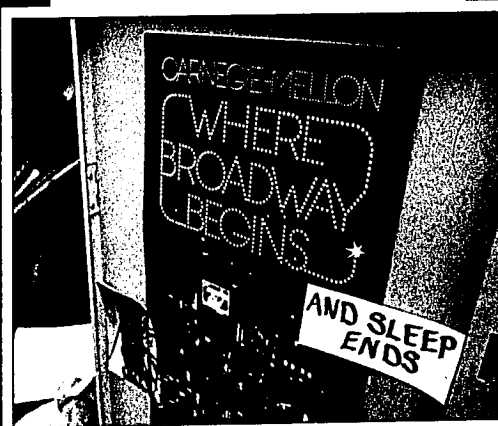
Scene Two: Forty-one people have come to a class on Monday afternoon to watch a performance of a work in progress, known both as "The Women's Project" and as "Mother May I." It's a collaboration among six actresses, a writer and a director that grew out of a class assignment. The play, which addresses the lack of communication between mothers and daughters, combines elements of children's games and vignettes from the lives of the actresses dramatized by the playwright. After the work is performed, the audience offers critiques, many of which are negative. One of the actresses says, "My biggest complaint is that our experiences all seemed trivialized in a way." The playwright, Margaret Kelso, who is a first-year M F A student, says she welcomes the feedback "It's very painful, and they were very critical, but that's why I've come here"

(The Carnegie-Mellon Department of Drama expects its 225 students—undergraduates and graduates—to go on and practice their craft—whether it's acting, directing, designing or staging. As one brochure pointedly states, "The department is not in the business of teacher training." From all appearances, this emphasis on professionalism works. Just ask Jack Klugman, '48, of "The Odd Couple" fame Or Ted Danson, '72, of "Cheers." Or Bruce Weitz, '66, and Charles Haid, '68, of "Hill Street Blues." Or Stephen Schwartz, '68, who wrote the scores for the Broadway shows "Godspell" and "Pippin." Or Mel Shapiro, '61, who won a Tony Award for directing Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona" and now heads CMU's Department of Drama.)



PHOTOS BY BILL REDIC

The unsung backstageers: *Sorting out wigs and staining props for CMU's "The Women"*



PHOTOS BY BILL REDIC

Educational elbow grease:
Performing in 'Falsettos'
(left), amended poster and
Jeter at her drafting table



Scene Three: Christine Cummings's final M.F.A. directing project, "March of the Falsettos," has just concluded its second performance on Monday evening in the small theater behind the Fine Arts building. Her staging of the off-Broadway hit, a gender-blender musical farce, has been swift, wry and very entertaining. Giving notes to her cast, Cummings says, "Just don't forget what you did tonight. Just have fun with it." As they walk off the stage, she tells one performer—whose voice is nearly gone—to "drink your Robitussin,

and we'll see a doctor." Minutes later, the cast and crew reappear with a bottle of champagne and a cake. It is Cummings's 31st birthday. The cake, decorated with roses and a musical scale, reads, "Happy Birthday as You March Along."

(Studying drama at CMU is tough. The cold reality of professional theater runs through the program, starting with admissions. Performers and directors get into CMU by audition: out of 500 applicants who are seen by CMU staffers in a given

year, about 50 will be accepted. Designers and playwrights must submit samples of their work. Students who don't make significant progress are asked to leave: of the 48 undergraduate acting students who entered CMU four years ago, only 17 remain to graduate this spring.)

Scene Four: A few people are taking a breather at 10:15 on Tuesday evening in the basement hallway of Margaret Morrison Carnegie Hall, next to the Fine Arts building. Down the hall in one direction,

Discovering the 'Pure Joy' of Acting

John Lithgow, 40, is widely regarded as one of America's finest actors, on stage and screen. But he's best known for his varied movie roles: a transsexual former football player in "The World According to Garp," for example, or Debra Winger's shy lover in "Terms of Endearment." This spring he'll be seen in a television special, "A Resting Place," and a feature film, "The Manhattan Project." In an interview with NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS, Lithgow discussed the impact of his college years at Harvard on his career.

Q. Your father was a regional-theater producer. Did you go to college intending to become an actor?

A. No, I decided to become an actor during my college years at Harvard. I wanted to become an artist as I was growing up, but at Harvard I fell in with the theater crowd very quickly. At Harvard everybody is always looking for some area in which he can excel, because everybody is such a hot-shot, and this is the area in which I outstripped everybody effortlessly. By half-

way through I had gotten so much reinforcement that I knew I was going to make a career out of it.

Q. Did you study drama?

A. No, there wasn't a major in theater at Harvard. I did write my senior thesis on Restoration theater, but that was purely



STEVENS CHAPIRO

Looking to excel: John Lithgow

an academic thing. I studied English history and literature. I actually kept my studies and my theater exploits pretty separate. I didn't even take a Shakespeare course at Harvard. [Laughing] I knew it all.

Q. How involved were you with theater at Harvard?

A. I would say it occupied about 70 percent of my time. I wasn't just acting. I staged operas and ballets. I did "Marriage of Figaro" by Mozart, Stravinsky's "L'Histoire d'un Soldat" . . . arty things. I also did three Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. I designed "Plough and the Stars." I played Gloucester in "King Lear" at 17, and I was pretty good at it, too. I might add. I look back and it amazes me how much I did. It's ridiculous.

Q. Why were you doing all this?

A. It was so much fun. I've always thought it was a wonderful way into the acting business—to go to college and have all these theatrical and social experiences. You're learning, but you're not being taught. And nobody's really judging you. It's getting in touch with the pure joy and enthusiasm of it. After that, of course, I went off to London and got thrashed to shreds. But, for the moment, it was a ball.

the cast of "The Women" is rehearsing the second act. They've been barreling through it since 7:30, and they'll be at it until 11:15. Down the hall in the other direction, M.F.A. first-year student Gary Elm is watching his cast of three in their fourth run-through of Harold Pinter's "Old Times," which will be staged in 13 days. His group started at 9:30 and will call it quits at midnight.

(People who survive the CMU program have what department chairman Mel Shapiro calls "a way to work"—enough knowledge and experience to be ready for almost any professional situation. Not that CMU graduates get a meal ticket with each diploma. "It's like all theater programs," says Shapiro. "You begin as a waiter or a busboy. And, if you hang in there and persist, you will get somewhere. Assuming that you're talented.")

Epilogue: It's now Wednesday morning at 2, and Victoria Jeter is preparing to spend another night in the Fine Arts building. Because it takes her 1½ hours to get home and back, and because time is precious, lately she's been changing clothes and showering on campus. Since about 11 p.m., when technical crews for "The Women" quit working, she's sketched out a homework assignment for her sound-design class and made a list of things to do later in the day. Jeter hopes to be asleep on a nearby sofa by 2:30, because she has to get up at 7 to drive around and buy supplies and be back by 10 to work her part-time job at the student food service before she attends class in the afternoon at 4. Whether she will make it to bed soon is hard to say. There is still a lot to do. "The Women" opens in eight days, and the show must go on.

RON GIVENS in Pittsburgh, Pa.

MUSIC

Indiana's Musical Mecca

Each year: 950 concerts

When world-acclaimed cellist Janos Starker left the Chicago Symphony 28 years ago to teach at Indiana University's School of Music, he was stunned by his welcome at the Bloomington airport, where 2,000 wildly cheering students and the marching band greeted him as he stepped from the plane. "I thought, 'They really must love music here,'" says Starker, laughing. Only later did the new music prof learn that the crowd was actually awaiting a second plane—carrying the Hoosier basketball team, which had just won the Big 10 championship.

IU's basketball team and the annual "Little 500" bicycle race, celebrated in the movie "Breaking Away," may provide students on this hilly, tree-studded campus with abundant school spirit and pride. But even Indiana's prowess on the basketball court and bike path fails to match the renowned excellence of its music school. And as a regional—and, increasingly, national—musical resource, no college or university can equal the outreach of the school's 1,680 students and 146 faculty members, most of whom are nationally recognized master musicians.

The backbone of Indiana's music program has long been its Opera Theater, which has staged more than 1,000 performances, including 20 world or American premières, since its founding in 1948. Since 1972 IU students and opera buffs from surrounding states have been able to enjoy splendid productions in the \$11 million Musical Arts Center (known as "Big Mac")—an auditorium, rehearsal and classroom complex that rivals the finest music houses in the world. Operas, with modest ticket prices—from \$3 to \$12—are performed every Saturday during the school year. On other nights one of the two jazz ensembles or the six orchestras might

Learning to Howl

Over the course of its 10-year history the Steppenwolf Theatre Company has electrified audiences and critics with its gritty intensity. One of the Chicago company's most representative productions—a live-wire version of Sam Shepard's "True West" starring company members John Malkovich and Gary Sinise—ran successfully off-Broadway before airing on PBS, and four others have played in New York as well as Chicago. Last year the company won a Tony Award for excellence in regional theater. But before the Steppenwolves triumphed on the professional stage, most of them learned to howl about 100 miles away in Normal, Ill., as students at Illinois State.

Seven of the nine people who formed the current Steppenwolf company in 1976 did so after an organizational meeting at

ISU. (An earlier version of the troupe had produced community theater in Chicago two years before.) Overall, 10 of the 22 artistic members of the company over the past 10 years attended ISU, and so did the company's current managing director and director of development. "It was a really great environment," says Jeff Perry, a founding member who attended ISU. "Illinois State is in

the middle of the cornfields. You have nothing to concentrate on except what you're working on. And it's a good school with a passionate faculty." Not that the Steppenwolves weren't passionate enough themselves: while they were at ISU the department set a record for most productions during a semester—67—that still stands. "They were really wild," says Jean Scharfenberg, head of the ISU acting program. "People were enjoying it. Nobody was doing it for a grade."

Chicago's own: Steppenwolf at Wrigley Field

LISA EBRIGIT





STEVE LEONARD

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0 million annual budget train- professional musicians, wheth- school-band directors, church soloists with the Metropoli- which in one recent season em- dian graduates. IU music to come from every state and 42 just pass rigorous auditions ; accepted. "The truth is that graduates of 20 years ago ven be accepted today," says es H. Webb. e best of the best is Canadian- Cerovsek, a math and music n Webb calls "the most talent- ver to attend Indiana Universi- ea." Cerovsek has soloed with hestras, composes his own mu- hree languages, is writing a s pictures and avidly follows basketball team. Naturally, fect 4.0 grade point average, music but in his math and ses. He also has braces on his ces to climb trees, not all that astime for a 13-year-old boy. might seem positively elderly

Home of the Avant-Garde

Strictly speaking, the term "classical music" applies only to music composed in the late 18th century. And they're decidedly strict about not paying homage to the past at the School of Music of the California Institute of the Arts. CalArts has built its reputation as the most avant of the musical garde through strong permanent and visit-

ing faculty, including five winners of the Pulitzer Prize for composition. An annual CalArts music festival, which showcases the work of leading new-music composers, has enhanced the school's cutting-edge reputation. As composition student Roy Pretkel puts it, "The concentration is on new music, rather than dead-composer music."

Wandering down the corridors at CalArts, you are unlikely to hear anything that faintly resembles Beethoven or Mozart. Instead, your ears might be confronted by complex, highly textured electronic sounds created with synthesizers, or string instruments playing furious, atonal melodies, or free-form, abstract jazz. At CalArts music Dean Frans van Rossum tells prospective students, "Everything is possible except narrow-mindedness."



MICHAEL YADA

Composer Peter Zaferes



JERRY MITCHELL

Available for parties: *The Singing Hoosiers*

to the busloads of children—some as young as four—who arrive on campus every Saturday morning lugging undersize violins or cellos. They've come to play in one of a variety of children's ensembles, a string orchestra or a choir. Shirley Strohm Mullins, leader of the 65-member high-school orchestra from tiny Yellow Springs, Ohio, has brought her young musicians to the IU campus for workshops every summer

who spends hours dribbling a basketball in the driveway may not end up with the Boston Celtics, but he's going to grow up a basketball fan. A kid who plays a musical instrument, even badly, is likely to grow up a music fan. One of our goals is to make sure that our graduates don't end up playing in empty halls."

FRANK MAIER in Bloomington, Ind.

Ode to Liberal Arts

Soprano Erie Mills began to develop her formidable talent while a child in Granite City, Ill., singing in the church choir, acting in local theater and studying clarinet and piano. But it wasn't until her senior year at the College of Wooster in Ohio that she knew what to do with those skills: become an opera singer. "I saw the Metropolitan Opera on tour," says Mills. "Here were these wonderful costumes, sets and singers, and I thought this is a way to pull all of it together."

Mills chose Wooster, a 1,750-student liberal-arts institu-

tion, because she wanted to go away to school, and her voice teacher, Dale Moore, advised her to study there. "Because it was a liberal-arts college, I was able to take a lot of speech courses and be in

almost all the plays," says Mills. "The college gave me just what I needed—care and attention and a great education. It helped me so much to feel good about myself."

Mills, 32, received a master's in vocal performance from the University of Illinois. She's been singing professionally for nine years. After small parts with such companies as the St. Louis Opera and the Chicago Lyric Opera, she finally got her big break in 1982 as Cunegonde in New York City Opera's "Candide." "It's all a thing of chance," Mills says. "It's all kind of taking its time, but frankly, that's what a career is all about."

JENNIFER CECIL



DANCE

Dancing to Its Own Tune

Bennington pioneers

As clear northern light pours into their huge studio, eight young dancers stretch and flex and tumble through a modern-dance piece that one of them has composed. Not all their legs are long, not all their torsos honed to muscular perfection. But that isn't really the point at Bennington College. "We're not looking for technicians the way another school like Juilliard might," says Barbara Roan, a dance instructor and choreographer.

"Since the emphasis is on choreography, we don't necessarily look for students who can put their feet above their heads." However polished their performances may become, what students cherish most is the artistic challenge that Bennington affords. "I thought you had to be some very accomplished dancer and then you could do choreography," says 20-year-old Audrey Kindred. "I hadn't even entertained the possibility of being allowed to do this kind of thing."

At Bennington there's ample precedent for doing the unexpected. Founded as a bastion of progressive education in 1932, the school has sometimes paid for its heterodoxy by enduring an eccentric image. Its students are frequently caricatured as free-spirited nymphs in leotards (though now nearly half the student body is male); its 550 pastoral acres in southwestern Vermont have been described as a retreat for well-to-do esthetes, and for several years running the school has suffered the label The Most Expensive Private College in the Country (this academic year the fee, including room, board and tuition, is \$15,810).

But Bennington's most lasting—and deserved—reputation grew around its dedication to modern dance. It was the first liberal-arts college to create a dance major; the school's first president, Robert



DOUG BARBER



LIONEL GREEN

Following the changing style of modern dance at Bennington: A pensive pas de deux from the 1980s (left) and an enthusiastic group number from the 1930s

Devore Leigh, recruited former Martha Graham dancer Martha Hill to lead its program. "It was inspiring to have an academic institution believe in the arts at that time," Hill recalled recently. "And dance, of all the arts, was the most suspect." Many of the most towering figures in modern dance have studied or taught there: Graham herself, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, Hanya Holm, José Li-

món, Merce Cunningham, Erick Hawkins, Pearl Lang, Anna Sokolow and Alwin Nikolais. And since the school has trained scores of teachers who have gone on to other colleges, it can justifiably claim to be the leading propagator of this performing art.

Under Hill's direction Bennington became a magnet for composers and costume and stage designers, as well as dancers

and choreographers, and was the birthplace of 42 major new works. At a time when there were no subsidies or grants for modern dance, the availability of rehearsal space, theaters and audiences, the proximity to like-minded artists and, most important, an atmosphere that nourished creativity were invaluable. The curious flocked to Bennington, intrigued by reports of young women in flowing dresses cavorting around the foot of Vermont's Green Mountains. But serious critics were also attracted to what they heard was the wellspring of a nascent art form. And the 1,000 student teachers who attended the college's celebrated summer dance sessions from 1934 through 1942 have helped spread

Notations to the Dance

A hash-marked parallelogram. Assorted squiggles. Something shaped like Utah but with a longer panhandle and a dot where Gunnison might be.

These arcane symbols add up to dance notation, the terpsichorean version of a musical score or a dramatic script. Notation tells a performer how to move, literally down to the fingertips. Though dancers have been trying for centuries to commit their work to paper, the precise "Labanotation"

was devised by dancer, teacher and theorist Rudolf von Laban and then refined over the last half century. Though cumbersome to use, notation is an essential tool to "reconstructors" who preserve and revive past works.

Reconstructor Carolyne Jennings worked with the Rutgers dance department last fall to revive "Water Study," a seminal 1928 piece—performed without music—by modern-dance pioneer

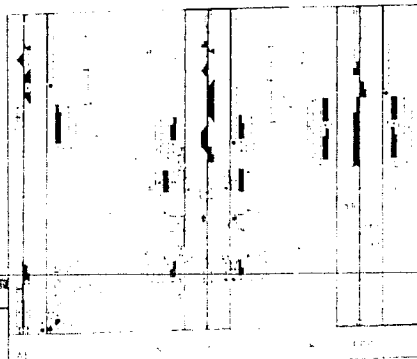
Doris Humphrey. Humphrey's dancers evoke rhythmic tidal flows, waves and splashes. In approaching this challenge the Rutgers students needed to reach beyond their technical training to explore the mentality of long-ago artists. They danced to the rhythm of their own breathing—but in harmony

with the other performers. "It was more than pointing your foot or lifting a leg—it was like a feeling deep inside. You had to think like they did," says performer Felissa Schingo, a junior.

Time travel works best with a contemporary guide, and the Rutgers troupe was able to draw on the experience of Ernestine Stodelle, 73, who danced the piece in the master's company hundreds of times. Their nine weeks of toil culminated in two performances of the 13-minute work in November.

JOHN SCHWARTZ

DANCE NOTATION BUREAU



T H E A R T S

the word to the far corners of the country.

Today Bennington remains wedded to its early ideals. "We need to be encouraging people to develop new repertory so that we will have a repertory 50 years from now," says choreography teacher Martha Wittman. "All of modern-dance history was about breaking new ground in some way. That's the essence of what we're still about, and we're often not very popular because of it." While dance majors are required to take 1½-hour technique classes every day, they must also study costume and lighting design and music, as well as a generous dose of the academic liberal arts. To graduate, dance majors must compose and perform three solo or group dances; during an eight-week period in the winter they must also live off campus and work full time. (About one-fifth of the students take some dance instruction, but only 21 are full majors.)

If Bennington's commitment is historical, its facilities are strictly up-to-date. Dancers have virtual 24-hour access to two 40-foot by 50-foot studios. The dance department boasts its own showcase, the Martha Hill Dance Workshop—a 100-foot by 100-foot "black box" theater in which the audience space and the "sprung floor" stage (built with overlapping layers of wood, which is kinder to dancers' legs than wood laid on cement) are not fixed, allowing greater production flexibility. Bennington also has impressive creative resources. Music students frequently compose pieces for the dance, and design



MARILYN ACHIRON

'The ability to do things I had no idea I could do': Student choreography

students offer their assistance on lighting, costuming and sets.

For all its influence Bennington has the same financial woes as many other small private colleges. Unlike them, however, the school also has powerful fund-raising potential in its dancers. To help promote Bennington's dance program among secondary-school students, 21-year-old Andrea Kane organized a tour this winter that took eight student dancer/choreographers to nine schools in the Northeast, where they performed and taught. "The most amazing thing for me here is the opportunity to discover the ability to do things I had no idea I could do," says tour member Nina Galin, 21, who

had never even studied dance before attending Bennington. "People do the most incredible work when they're given these opportunities."

Talking about their work, legs crossed in front of them or stretched out behind them, the student dancers seem as secure in their abilities as they are comfortable with their bodies. Asked if they expect to join dance groups upon graduation, many recoil from the suggestion then quickly declare that, no, they hope to start their own companies. With such uninhibited ambitions they are, quite literally, following in the footsteps of Bennington's many proud pioneers.

MARILYN ACHIRON in Bennington, Vt.



ROBERT CHASE

Crowd pleasers: Delanghe, Fogel of Ann Arbor Dance Works

Irresistible Ann Arbor

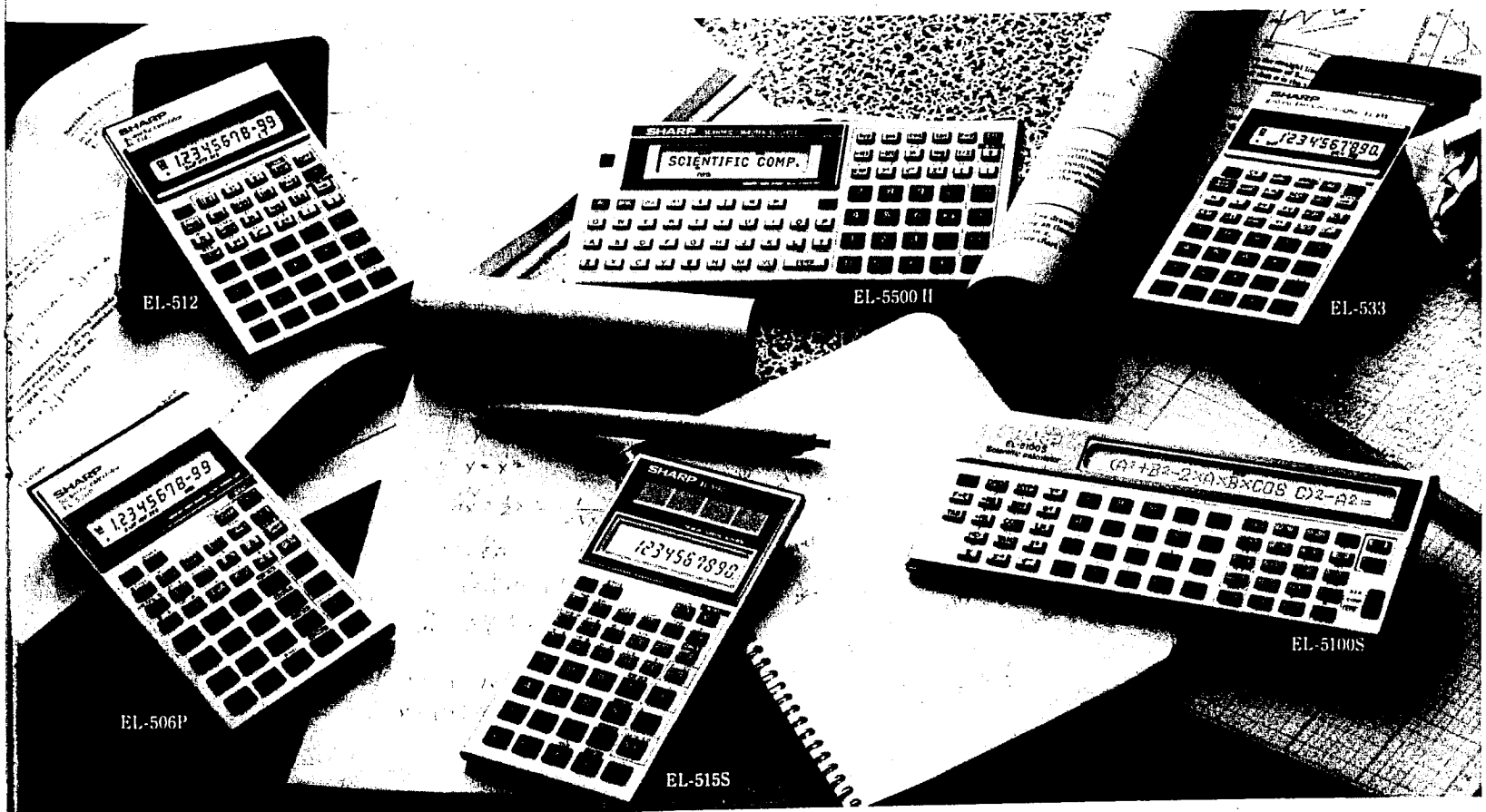
Close by the University of Michigan hospital complex on the Ann Arbor campus is a modernistic structure of red brick and black glass. It houses the UM dance department, plus a thriving new modern-dance troupe called Ann Arbor Dance Works. This company-in-residence is led by four UM faculty members—Peter Sparling, Jessica Fogel, Bill De Young and Gay Delanghe—who were recruited to increase the prestige of the university's dance program. Each arrived in Ann Arbor with extensive performing experience, and together they created Ann Arbor Dance Works a year ago. Their cam-

pus performances have drawn overflow crowds, and they collected warm critical notices on a visit to New York last fall.

The chairman of Michigan's dance department, David Gregory, attracted the dancer-choreographers with an offer they couldn't refuse. In addition to providing a salary, students to teach, accompanists and awesome performing/rehearsal spaces, UM awarded each of the quartet a \$10,000 research grant for creative endeavors. The artists find the combination irresistible. Says Fogel: "It's really kind of ideal to be a part of a teaching community and a professional community."

CYNTHIA KYLE in Ann Arbor, Mich.

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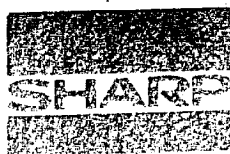
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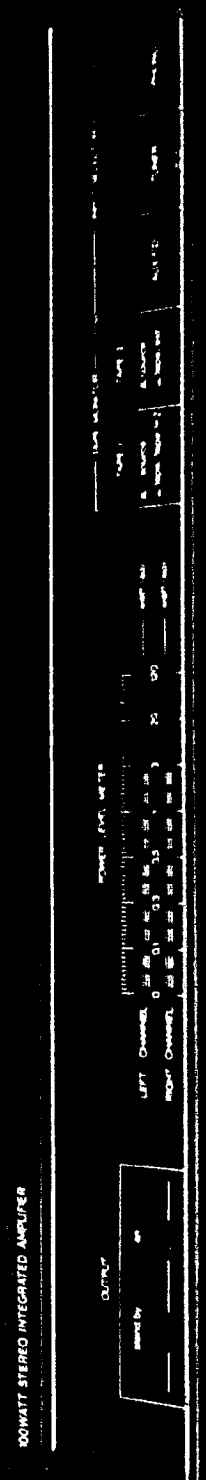
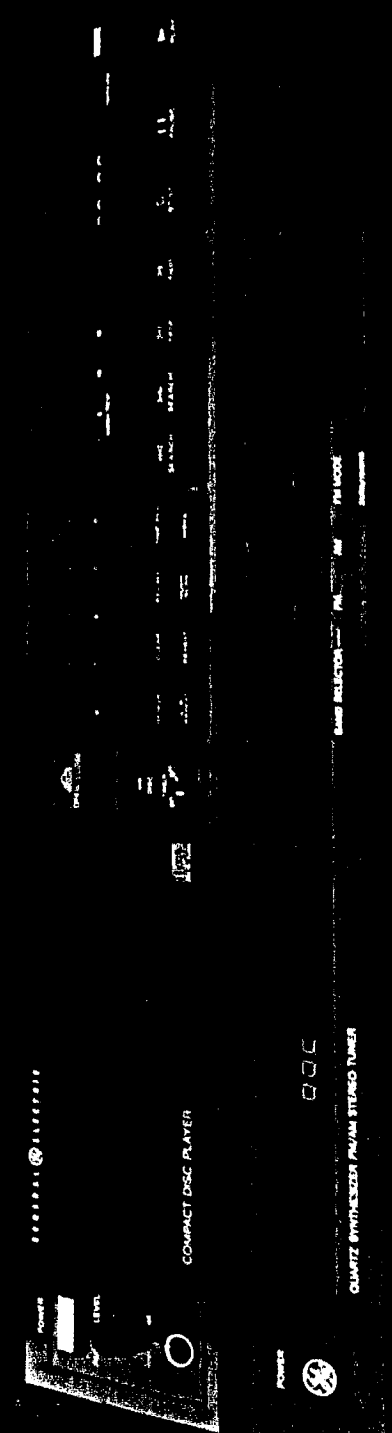
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High-Tech Anxiety

Women try to hack an 'alien' computer culture

Christiana Huffaker doesn't have much difficulty being noticed in class, since she's one of only 11 women among the 109 computer-science majors at Harvard. Still, Huffaker says she doesn't detect any bias among her professors—all but one of whom

are men—and she says she finds that her field is largely sex-blind. "You just can't be opinionated about zeros and ones," she insists.

So it was thought a decade or so ago. As a new technology that had not had time to build up an old-boy network, computers

appeared to offer the best shot for sexual equality in the historically male-dominated fields of science and engineering. But the numbers haven't quite added up to the roughly 50-50 split between male and female college students. Last year women received only 22 percent of the bachelor's degrees awarded in computer science, according to the American Association of Engineering Societies. That does mark an improvement from 9 percent in 1975. It is also better than the 15 percent of degrees earned by women last year in engineering, but it doesn't match the 46 percent in biology or the 31.7 percent for women in medical school. At the doctoral level, which produces most theoreticians and faculty, the odds are even worse. The number of women receiving Ph.D.'s in computer science has actually dropped to 4 percent from 8 percent in 1975.

Why the discrepancy? In part it results from the math/technology avoidance still being programmed into little girls. "We start way back with Mommy and Daddy telling you to go read a book and telling your brother to go play with the computer," says Columbia Ph.D. candidate Andrea Danyluk. Both popular culture and childhood teachers tend to classify computers largely as boys' toys. Says Mark Pranke, a computer-science major at the University of North Carolina: "There's just a stereotype that this is more of a man's job, which turns women away from going into computers." By the time women reach college age, they may lack needed math skills. In 1985, for example, girls scored 47 points below boys on the math section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test.

Macho atmosphere: At the college level, young women find few female role models. "When the person standing at the front of the room in every class is a man, it makes you wonder if you will ever be able to achieve in the field," says Linda Mischel, a junior at Columbia. Tenured women professors are especially scarce. In part that may be because colleges have difficulty attracting young science professionals of either sex to their faculties. The average salary for tenured engineering professors is \$44,000, far less than computer wizards can command in the private sector.

But some women graduate students also find themselves discouraged by a macho atmosphere that has quickly slipped into the computer field. A 1983 report by women graduate students and research staff at MIT described harassments that ranged from being ignored during technical discussions to being romanced by professors. MIT sociologist Sherry Turkle, who wrote "Second Self: Computers and the Human Spirit," says that many women are made to feel like visitors to "an alien culture," in which the word "abort" is gleefully used to mean "erase." Until recently, Turkle says.



RICK FRIEDMAN—BLACK STAR

'You just can't be opinionated about zeros and ones': Harvard's outnumbered Huffaker



Breaking the sex barrier: Computer entrepreneur Kurtzig (above), Texas's associate chairman-Dale

STEVEN PUMPHREY



"the computer culture has been made in the main by engineers for engineers and by men for men."

Some women, like some men, avoid computer science for fear of being perceived as nerds. "Most guys *are* kind of geeky—you know, with all the pens and glasses," says North Carolina's Prakke. As for the women, Columbia master's candidate Tamar Newburger says, "there's definitely an assumption that you are asexual." The assumption, obviously, is unfair. Harvard junior Huffaker says: "My group of friends in the concentration have interests outside of computers. And our idea of a fun Saturday night is *not* trying to break into the Pentagon's system."

Lucrative welcome: For all the roadblocks, computer science is becoming more welcoming to women. Nell Dale, who received her B.S. in computer science in 1960, recalls being told by two employers that they wouldn't hire her because of her sex. Today Dale is associate chairman of the department at the University of Texas at Austin—and notes proudly that this fall its top three students were female. Professional opportunities are more widespread and more lucrative than ever. The average starting salary for a computer scientist is \$26,172, according to Northwestern's Endicott Report, and there is little gender-



JOHN FICARA—NEWSWEEK

Trailblazer: COBOL creator Hopper

based pay inequity. "We have one salary scale," says Jay Elliot, vice president of human resources at Apple Computer.

Gaps do exist. Female systems analysts earn an average 82 percent of what male analysts make, reports Working Woman magazine. And women tend to congregate in data processing and other "support

staff" computer jobs. "Very few women are on the technical side of the profession," says Selma Estrin, a UCLA professor.

But new and growing regions of computer science are bringing women into the forefront. These include advances in software and the quest for advanced applications—and, more far-reaching, the search for artificial intelligence: computers that can think. The reason, says MIT's Turkle, is that languages, art, graphics and psychological skills—areas in which many women excel—are becoming increasingly important. Corporate role models have emerged: Sandra Kurtzig founded ASK Computer Systems, Inc., the nation's largest independent supplier of custom-tailored software and services for manufacturing companies. Rear Adm. Grace Hopper created the computer language COBOL (and coined the word "bug" to describe a computer glitch after a moth that had slipped inside the hardware crashed an early large-scale computer). Colleges, too, will no doubt play an encouraging role for women. As more schools push for students to use computers, more women will not only conquer whatever fears they may have, but will learn to love their infernal machines.

KAREN SPRINGEN with PAULA BOCK in Boston.
JIM ZOOK in Chapel Hill, IRENE TUCKER
in New York and KELLY KNOX in Austin

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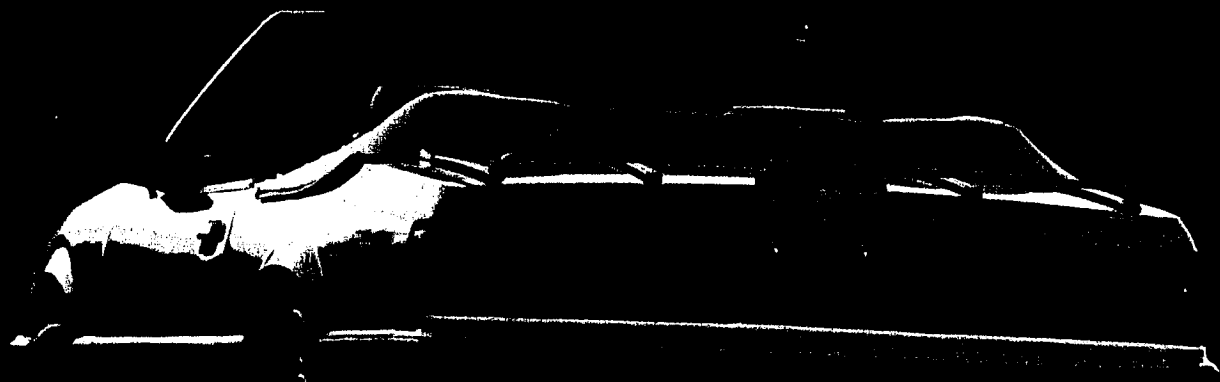
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The Multinational M.B.A.'s

European business schools, preparing students to deal across cultural borders, come of age

When Stanford graduate Robby Arnold decided to get an M.B.A., he set his sights on some top-notch schools—among them, Harvard, Stanford, Michigan and IMEDE. He picked IMEDE. IMEDE?

Located in Lausanne, Switzerland, the International Management Development Institute (IMEDE) is one of Europe's leading business schools. Not long ago this wouldn't have been much of a distinction. In recent years, though, IMEDE and a handful of other European institutions have forged a new style that is commanding increasing respect on both sides of the Atlantic. "American students often take a parochial view of business," says James Heskett, a Harvard professor who is familiar with schools on both continents. "The European schools have more of an international approach than almost any school in this country."

What draws students like Arnold to schools like IMEDE is the notion that in a world of rapidly changing technology and aggressive multinational competition, businessmen need to know more than how to read a balance sheet; they must also understand what makes other cultures tick. Most American business schools do preach the importance of maintaining an international perspective. But not many of them actually practice it, certainly not as much as a school like IMEDE, which currently boasts a student body drawn from 26 different countries. "After researching schools in the States," Arnold says, "I

didn't believe I would get anywhere near the international experience that I would get overseas." Arnold, who recently completed IMEDE's 12-month program, is convinced he made the right choice.

Until relatively recently, European business schools mainly imported the American concept of management education lock, stock and case study. In the last five or so years, however, the increasingly confident European institutions have developed their own methods—supplementing standard classes in finance and marketing with courses in politics, history and the impact of technology—studies essential for would-be managers who expect to do business across ideological and cultural borders.

Partly as a result of these new approaches, professional management is no longer regarded by European undergraduates as a second-rate career option suited mainly for those who couldn't make it in law, medicine, engineering or government service. At Europe's largest business school, the European Institute for Business Administration (INSEAD) in Fontainebleau, France, applications for the M.B.A. program have more than doubled in the past five years. Interest among potential employers has also soared. This year alone, recruiters from more than 500 companies (many of them subsidiaries of American multinationals) are expected to visit INSEAD's sylvan campus south of Paris to check out the school's 300 graduates.

Unlike their American counterparts, European business schools are not general-

ly linked to universities. Nor do they have huge endowments to draw on. As a result, they seem to be more responsive to industry's needs, emphasizing practical studies over theory. "U.S. schools tend to be too research-oriented," says IMEDE dean Derek Abell. "We're more fleet of foot." During their time at IMEDE, students spend a minimum of eight weeks in the field working for a company, reporting directly to its chief executive. Similarly, students at the International Management Institute (IMI) in the Geneva suburb of Conches study the interaction between business and government by traveling to foreign countries to confer with industrialists and politicians.

Speaking in tongues: Understanding how other countries work is critical for European managers, says IMI director Bohdan Hawrylyshyn. "In America," he observes, "it's easier for executives to operate just nationally. Here you really have to be plugged into world currents or you won't make it." Among other things, that means speaking a variety of languages. At INSEAD, students must be fluent in both English and French before they will be considered for admission, and before they graduate they must demonstrate proficiency in German as well.

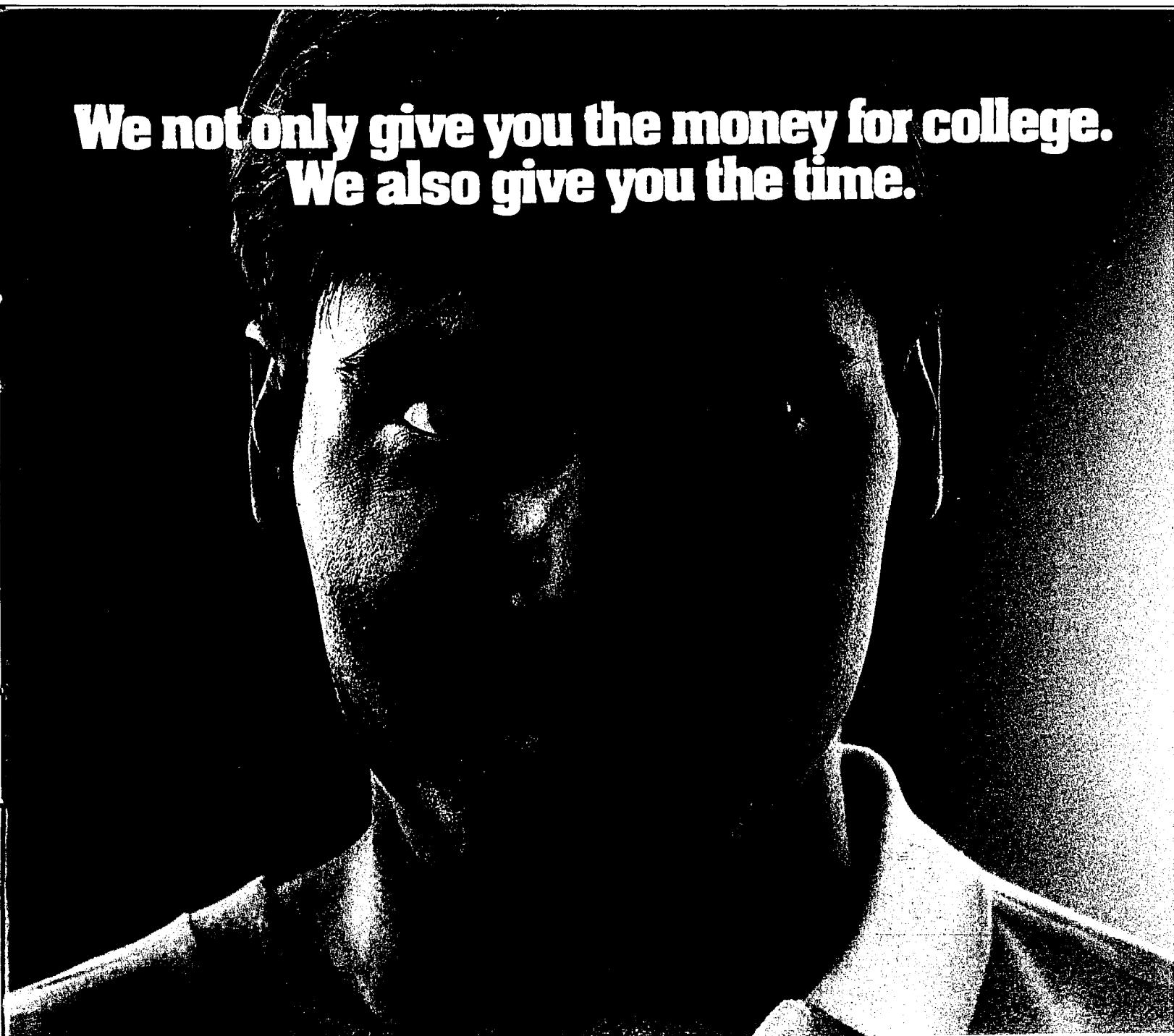
Internationalism is not simply built into the curriculum at schools like IMEDE, INSEAD and IMI. It is part of the atmosphere, in large part thanks to the students themselves. "Half the experience here is mixing with people from different cultures," says INSEAD dean Heinz Thanheiser. "Students learn to be tolerant, open-minded and sensitive." Not only are European M.B.A. students more diverse, they also tend to be older and more experienced than their American counterparts. Says Landis Gable, who teaches industrial economics at INSEAD, "They are very sophisticated and worldly-wise. American students may be equal in pure intellect, but

Beyond the balance sheet at Switzerland's IMEDE: *'You really have to be plugged into international currents or you won't make it'*

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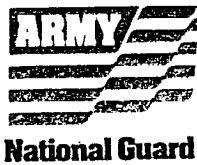
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they are not as well traveled. That makes a big difference in the classroom atmosphere." It also makes a big difference to potential employers. "These students are learning in a cross-cultural environment," says Karl Zander, a recruitment manager at BASF, a West German chemical conglomerate with more than 300 subsidiaries around the world. "This is very important for a company like ours."

While most American M.B.A. programs last two academic years, the Europeans compress the course into one full year. That cuts down on costs—tuition and living expenses for a year at IMEDE total about \$22,000, versus \$26,000 for two years at Harvard—but it also creates a monumental workload. "Hard is not the word for it," sighs Robby Arnold. "It's beyond that. It's a real grind."

Coming home: Is it worth it? The score card is mixed. Despite their growing reputation, European business schools are still barely known in the United States. Arnold, who learned about IMEDE from an Asian Indian friend at Stanford, couldn't find a single alumnus in all of Los Angeles. That might seem unimportant, since most students who cross the Atlantic to get their M.B.A. do so with the intention of working in Europe. The fact is, however, that a surprising proportion of them wind up back home, since high unemployment in Europe has made many governments reluctant to grant work permits to foreigners. "The idea that Americans can come over here and automatically become international executives is not necessarily correct," concedes IMI placement director William Karney.

Clearly, too, Europeans are not nearly as impressed by the M.B.A. degree as Americans. "It's going to be a long time before M.B.A.'s are running the top businesses in Europe," admits INSEAD's Thanheiser. For one thing, there aren't many of them. European business schools graduate only about 2,500 M.B.A.'s annually, about one-thirtieth of the U.S. crop. Perhaps more important, many European companies are still uncertain what to make of young, degree-holding professional managers. "One of the problems is fitting M.B.A.'s into an organization that has a particular salary scale based on age and experience," says Tom Glynn Jones, manager of British Petroleum's human-resources division.

Fortunately—for both sides—attitudes seem to be changing. "M.B.A.'s used to think that they should be named deputy chairman or chairman immediately," says Michael Butt, a 1967 INSEAD graduate who now serves as chairman of London-based Sedgwick insurance brokers. "But I think they are wiser than they used to be." In other words, like the schools that produced them, European M.B.A.'s have begun to come of age.

RONALD HENKOFF in Lausanne

RESUMES

Progress on Minority Jobs

Big business warms up

For 20 years the Dallas-based Council on Career Development for Minorities has worked to improve minority representation in U.S. business. The national nonprofit organization, which serves as a liaison between minority college students and business executives, has found that times—and expectations—have changed, albeit slowly. "When we started out, most minority kids didn't believe that there were jobs for them in the white business world," says André Beaumont, CCDM manager of programs. Today they do believe, he says, although many remain less confident than their white peers.

Minority students also suffer, CCDM has discovered, from some common college ailments. "The majority of students are very apprehensive, but not at the right time," Beaumont says. "They get that way in March of their senior years." So CCDM's most ambitious program is aimed at 800 sophomores in several metropolitan areas. At corporate orientation programs and campus workshops, CCDM also gives students statistics on job opportunities.

Despite progress, Beaumont says, prejudice continues. "Most companies hire in their own image," says Beaumont. "The corporate culture is white-male oriented, and unless you understand how to operate in that environment, you're going to have problems." Still, the bottom line is that more and more major companies are interviewing minority students because they consider it both morally right—and good business.

Activities Count

Contrary to the beliefs of some grade-hungry students, extracurricular activities can also be crucial to landing a job. "Employers are no longer as concerned with the straight 4.0 average as they are with the fact that students be well rounded—and extracurriculars show that," according to Robert O. Snelling, who says his franchised, Florida-based chain of employment agencies found jobs last year for more than 10,000 college grads. "Companies need chiefs," says Snelling. "They can hire Indians all day long."

But quality counts, so personnel experts

Name: Laura M. Childs.

Age: 31.

Occupation: Vice president, investment-banking division, Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, providing financing and strategic advice to banks, savings institutions and other financial outfits.

Education: B.A. in American history, Yale, 1976; M.B.A., Stanford, 1981.

Activities: Yale lacrosse, four years.



STEVEN BAMBERG

Q. What are the best aspects of your job?

A. There's nothing like being there when the market moves one way or the other. The pace is fast. The people are smart and challenging. And it pays well.

Q. The worst?

A. Certainly you work long hours. A normal day is 12 hours. In any service business you service the client, and the client's needs come first. More than the hours it's the travel—Denver or Omaha, it's hard to tell the difference.

Q. Is investment banking an equal-opportunity employer—and promoter?

A. I had 100 percent equal opportunity in the early years. To the vice president level there's not much discrimination. It's a little clubby at the high levels. They haven't seen a woman who can be admitted to their club. [But] relative to a lot of other careers, I think it's a great opportunity.

Q. Why haven't more women risen to the top?

A. A lot of it is self-selection. Women who were on a fast track opted out. The lifestyle is not all that consistent with a family life.

counsel students to stick to career-related activities. Predictably, high-power posts such as class president score best. "We look for leadership, something specific to the job and a general involvement in the community," says Doris Harrison of Levi Strauss. Are there any bad extracurriculars?

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS REAL LIFE PLANNER SM



INVESTING YOUR MONEY



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he rich, it is said, get richer. It takes money, supposedly, to make money. There are some truths at work here, and you're ready now to put the relevant aspects of these various truths to work for you. In the last installment of *The Real Life Planner*,² we discussed the importance of money management for the new wage earner, outlining several strategies to help you systematically achieve your financial goals. You're ready now to parlay your new savings savvy into an investment portfolio you can really bank on.

Investing doesn't have to be the risky business you might imagine it to be. There are dozens of conservative investment opportunities—savings bonds, money market accounts, securities, CDs, T-bills—all designed to offer a safe rate of return on your money. For the bolder among you, there are stocks, options, commodities, tax shelter syndicates and real estate deals to reward your high-risk dollars with potentially higher returns. There are opportunities for everyone with as little as \$50 or as much as \$5,000 to invest.

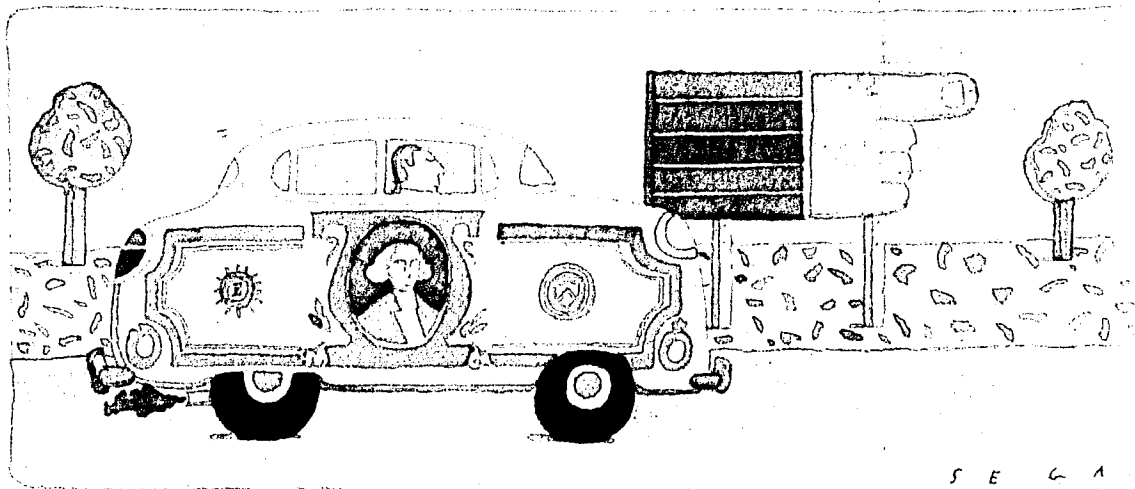
"The first big hurdle to overcome is the timidity hurdle," counsels William Droms, professor of finance at Georgetown University's School of Business Administration. "You're intimidated by investing, intimidated by the world of finance, and you end up doing nothing or become convinced there's nothing you could possibly do that would be worthwhile. So maybe it's time to think about getting involved in a small way in a number of different investment opportunities."

"It's important to spread out your money," advises Nancy Dunnan, author of the book *Financial Savvy For Singles*, "and not to invest it all in one place. Diversity equals

security. There's just no guarantee that any one investment choice will be best, or will even be 100 percent secure. It's important to diversify!"

FACT: No amount of money is too small to invest. There's an all too common notion among recent graduates that the money they earn will not spread far enough to encompass a worthwhile investment strategy. Not true. As we'll learn at length later in this section, there are dozens of viable opportunities for investors of all shapes and sizes. Don't pass up an investment chance simply because the yield doesn't spell big bucks. It all adds up, and it all pays.

In this installment of the American Express *Real Life Planner* we'll take some of the mystery out of the investment



maze that looms before you. We'll explain the benefits of some of the garden-variety investments traditionally sought by new wage earners, and introduce you to some uncommon opportunities you might not have encountered.

"It really takes a lot of thought and a good deal of research to think out clearly what's the best way for an individual to plan an investment strategy for the future," says Droms. "Once you've done that, though, things get a little easier because you tend to stick with it!"

GETTING YOUR MONEY TO EARN MORE MONEY

Your first investment step, an obvious one, is to assess your investment needs. Do you seek a quick, high return on your money? If you're the type to try and double your money in a few short years, then big risk commodities or options are right for you. (Or, a trip to Las Vegas or Atlantic City.) If you're more conservative in your investment strategies, bonds, blue-chip stocks or certificates of deposit have what you're looking for.

You won't want to go it alone when it comes to mapping out an investment strategy that's right for you. Although this installment of *The Real Life Planner* will serve as an effective guide to start your money earning more money, you'll want to consult relevant books and periodicals that

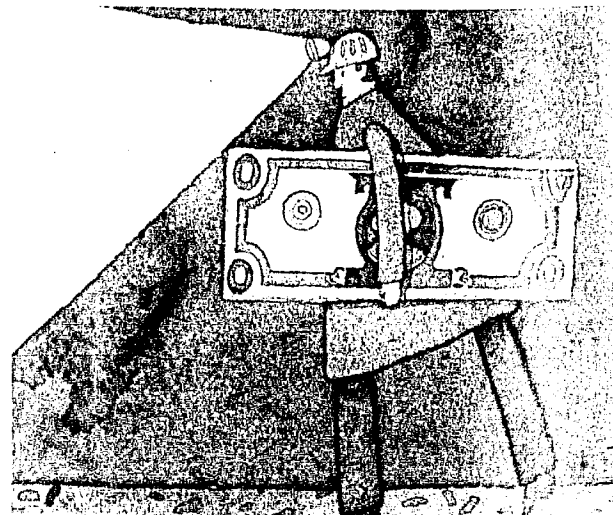
discuss specific investment opportunities at greater length.

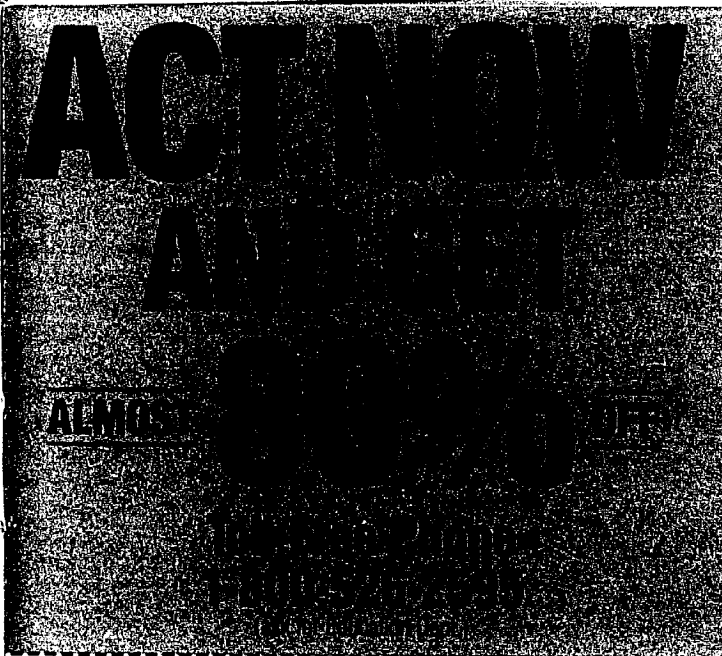
Or, you might want to opt for professional advice. "You can never go far wrong with a financial professional," offers Hank Madden, a Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida financial planner with IDS Financial Services, Inc. "Sure, the fee is sometimes expensive, but you almost always earn the fee several times over once you start to follow the advice of a broker, an accountant, a banker, or a financial planner."

Then again, you might want to store all available funds for investment purposes. "Expert advice is expensive," cautions Georgetown University's Droms. "I think if you're a young worker and you're a college graduate, you're relatively smart. I think you can do some reading on your own and you can learn enough to get started in investing. Once your

portfolio gets larger, and your income gets higher, I think you reach the point where it's worth spending the money for professional advice."

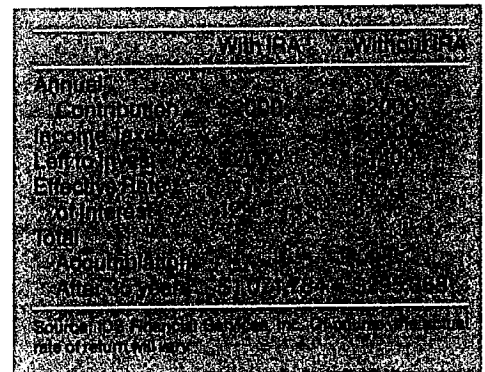
While the jury appears out on the subject of financial planning for the new wage





...de some sort of guaranteed or guaranteed yield. ...remaining 75 percent should go ...ingly risk-return oriented vehi- ...e moving up this high-risk, high- ...r. You might want to think about ...40,000 in growth-oriented or ...d-income-oriented common ...al fund. Take another \$30,000 ...out an aggressive common ...al fund. And your last \$5,000 ...aved for your hard money, gold ...od, and so on." ...f you, of course, will build on ...ategy, hoping someday to be ...to make use of Drom's advice. ...sage from both financial experts ...n in high-risk investment strat- ...first is important.

If you're 30 years old, in the 30 percent tax bracket, contributing \$2,000 annually into your IRA—with an average rate of return of 12 percent—until the age of 65, your retirement nest egg will accumulate at the following rate:



Newsweek Student Savings Voucher

ALMOST 80% OFF



NEWSWEEK'S COVER PRICE

\$2.00 an issue

YOU SAVE

\$1.58 an issue

SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATE

42¢ an issue

*Basic Rate is 79¢

YOUR GUIDE TO INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

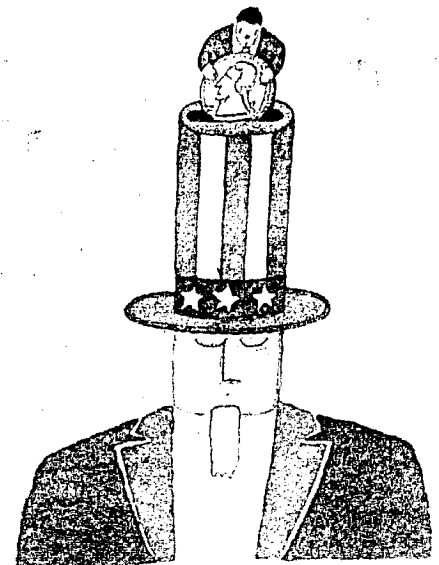
In order of business in planning investment strategy is to develop approach that's right for you, to investment area well suited to and your possibilities. Read as many magazines as you can get on, consult the financial pages of newspaper, ask questions of those who know, take courses, and you'll be ready enough of a working know-how yourself started. Begin slowly, with investments with which you're most comfortable and familiar, and reevaluate them as your income and lifestyle

CREDIT UNIONS Long thought of as the lending institution of last resort for the poor and downtrodden, credit unions today sport an entirely new look and offer rates of return and lending terms more favorable than commercial institutions. The credit unions are not-for-profit cooperatives of pooled savers who by law share a common bond—church, neighborhood, industry, employer. To be a member, you must purchase shares (deposits), which in many cases cost as little as \$15. Write to the Credit Union National Association, PO Box 431, Madison, Wisconsin 53701 for information on credit unions in your area.

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS Why not lend money to good old Uncle Sam? The rates are better than they've ever been, and you'll have to look long and hard to find a safer, more conservative investment. Series EE Bonds, sold in denominations of \$50, \$75, \$100, \$200, \$500, \$1000, \$5000, and \$10,000, are sold at 50 percent of face value, and reach face value maturity at the end of 10 years and two months. You can cash in the bonds at less-favorable returns at any time, from six months to the life of

We've assembled a brief glossary along, taking a brief, easy-to-look at a beginner's earnings:

Individual Retirement Account is the very first investment you should make. By law you are entitled to invest 15 percent of earned income each year in several tax-advantaged investments. You can deduct that amount from your taxable income. If you are entitled to a maximum of \$2,000, you by no means are required to contribute that amount; you can contribute as little as \$50, and you don't have to contribute every year to keep the account active until your retirement. Your IRA money can be spread among several different investments; the money, and all earnings against it, accumulate on a tax-deferred basis—you pay taxes only when you withdraw the money upon retirement (when, presumably, you'll be in a lower tax bracket). If you're self-employed, the similarly designed Keogh Plans serve the same function.



Mr. Ms. (Circle one)
 Name _____ (please print)
 Address _____
 _____ Apt. # _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 College _____ Year of Graduation _____
 Signature _____
 Check one:
 26 issues 34 issues 52 issues 104 issues
 Payment enclosed Bill me later

Offer good in U.S. Subject to change

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...level, where you can start... getting into some safe stocks, or buying into a regular mutual fund. You should always, however, leave the money from the first level in place."

The top reaches of Dunnan's investment pyramid are reserved for the high-risk, high-return investments. Droms, on the other hand, offers a different approach to the same theory: "Let's suppose you've inherited \$100,000," the professor of finance says. "You should put, maybe, 25 percent of your assets in relatively safe investments

...open some IRAs with as little as \$50, and you don't have to contribute every year to keep the account active until your retirement. Your IRA money can be spread among several different investments; the money, and all earnings against it, accumulate on a tax-deferred basis—you pay taxes only when you withdraw the money upon retirement (when, presumably, you'll be in a lower tax bracket). If you're self-employed, the similarly designed Keogh Plans serve the same function.

the bond, although you can't cash in during the first six months. Series HH Bonds can be purchased only by rolling over EE Bonds that have matured, and are available in denominations of \$500.

MONEY MARKET FUNDS A money market fund, with a bank or financial institution, functions primarily as a joint checking and savings account, paying interest generally twice as high as that paid to passbook savers. Your money is invested in short-term debt certificates, although it is available to you on a moment's notice. That's the principal advantage of these funds; they're extremely liquid—you can get at your money immediately with no penalty for withdrawal. In most cases, you can start such an account with as little as \$1000.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

Or, CDs, guarantee safety and a fixed (usually high) rate of return. The trouble is, you have to be willing to part with your money for a minimum period of time—anywhere from a few months to several years. Since CDs are a time deposit account, and are so widely available, you'd do best to check the prevailing rates and terms before you invest. (You will earn more money if the certificate compounds your interest daily.)

BONDS If you're willing to lend money—to businesses or to the government—on an intermediate (two to ten years) or long-term basis (ten or more years)—then bonds may be right for you. When you buy bonds you receive a fixed rate of return for a fixed period, and you can later trade them at a premium (above face value) or at discount (below face value). If you buy a new-issue bond, the company pays the commission; if you purchase an existing lending agreement from another party, you're responsible for the fee. Bond prices, just as stock prices, fluctuate daily, and safety ratings for all bonds are available (Standard & Poor's and Moody's) and should be consulted; rating codes vary, so be sure to check the ratings key when researching a bond issue.

Corporate Bonds Most major companies raise money by selling bonds to the general public; of course, some companies may be too risky for your investment dollars and you should limit yourself to bond listings on the New York Stock Exchange to protect your investment.

Municipal Bonds Cities, states, countries and special agencies often issue bonds to finance developmental projects or maintain services. The big advantage here is that interest paid is exempt from federal, state and local taxes in the area where issued. (If you buy out-of-state bonds, you will have to pay state and local taxes in your area). Interest rates are generally lower than corporate bonds or comparable government securities to account for the tax benefits, so you should figure out what the tax sav-

ings meant to you in your income bracket, and in your municipality, before making the investment.

Zero Coupon Bonds These bonds pay no interest until maturity, but when maturity comes you better be ready for a substantial return. Until IRAs hit the scene, Zero bonds were the ideal way to plan for retirement; a small investment today yields a big payoff down the road. Although you earn no annual interest with Zero bonds, you will be taxed each year you're a bond holder as though you did.

If you can't afford the often-high minimums attached to most bond offerings, you might consider any of several bond mutual funds. A managed bond mutual fund is, as the name says, managed by a professional bond manager; with a minimum investment of around \$1000 you will buy yourself diversification, convenience and the assurance that someone who knows what he's doing is handling your investment. There are two breeds of bond funds—load funds, sold through brokers with a six to eight percent service charge on your initial investment, and no-load funds, sold directly by management and free of sales charges. All things being equal, as they appear to be, you're better off with the no-load variety.

U.S. TREASURY NOTES, BILLS AND BONDS

One of the safest investments you can make, government issue securities are usually a part of any investor's portfolio; with a high liquidity and tax-exempt interest payments, they are an attractive buy indeed. Bills are issued in 13-, 26-, and 52-week maturities, and are available to investors with at least \$10,000 to spend; instead of paying interest to holders, bills are sold at discount. Notes require a minimum investment of \$1000 for those maturing in over four years, \$5000 for those reaching maturity in under four years. Bonds can be had for as little as \$1000 and mature in ten years or more. Yields vary, depending on the safety of the particular issue. There is no fee if you buy direct from the Federal Reserve through a complicated auction process; a commission is assessed if you go through a bank or broker, but it might be worth it to avoid the auction headache. Treasuries are effectively similar to CDs, although you can sell notes, bills and bonds without penalty before they mature; interest accrues on a daily basis until date of sale.

COMMON STOCK Common stockholder shares make you a part-owner of the business you're buying into, with all the up- and down-side exposure you'd expect from owning your own business. Many stocks pay shareholders quarterly dividends, which are really just shares of the company's earnings. The big money here is lost and gained, though, in the daily price fluctuations as determined by the



marketplace. With the advice of a broker, you should be able to anticipate the "hot" stocks in growth areas, isolate the "blue-chip" stocks that are the staples of many investors' portfolios, and avoid the companies specializing in fields on a downward market turn. For the most part, you'll have to pay brokers' fees for all your buy and sell orders, although some companies allow you to bypass brokers and buy stock from their shareholder division directly; if you already own stock in a given company, you may be allowed to reinvest your dividends in additional shares, also saving you commission fees.

CASE IN POINT

Adam Cassinig, an architect's apprentice in Denver, doesn't have time to invest in the stock market. "I'm working all the time," laments the 26-year-old New York City native, "and when I'm not working, I'm thinking about work. But I'm paid well for what I do, more than I need to live, and I'd be crazy if I let the extra money add up in a savings account. I'd be missing out."

Lucky for Cassinig that he went to school with friends who have so much time to invest in the stock market that they get paid for it. "A couple of guys I know are making careers in the market," he explains. "On the side, they do a little investing on their own."

A little investing on their own soon turned into something bigger than the resources of Cassinig's friends could handle, and the group put together an investment club, pooling their funds with friends and contacts to up their investment ante. The group decided to run itself as a business, came up with an operating budget and a set of operating principles, and The Stock-Aid was born.

"There were ten of us at first," Cassinig remembers, "and now there are twenty-five. The plan calls for us to keep it at that level as long as the group exists."



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**Travelers
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How to buy shades.

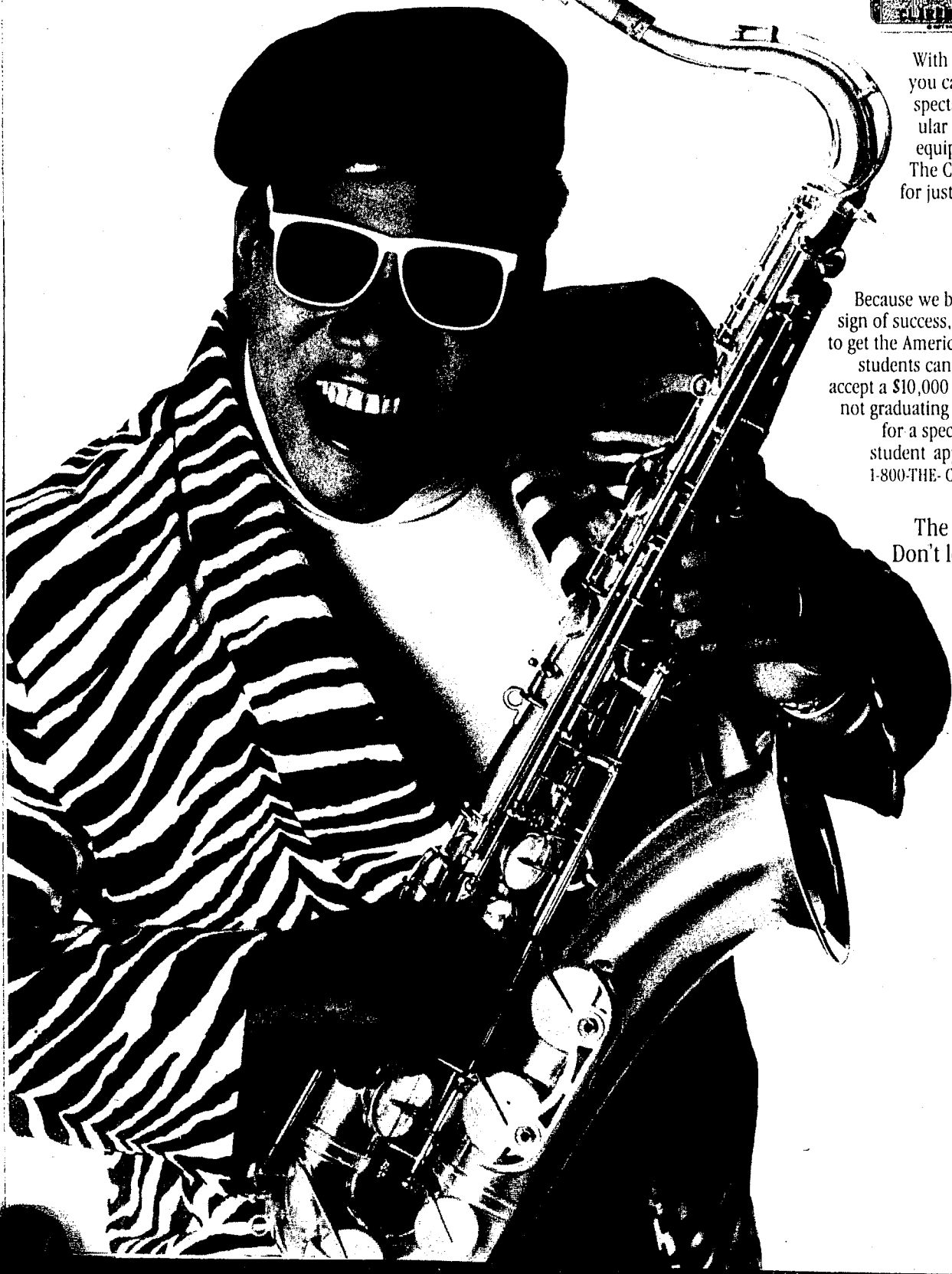


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Date of Birth: _____ Soc. Sec. Number: _____

Print below how you would like your name to appear on the Card. Spell last name completely. Full name must not exceed 20 letters

YOUR HOME ADDRESS OR PERSONAL REFERENCE

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Home Phone (Area Code) () _____ Yrs. Mos. There _____

Previous Home Address _____ Years There _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Nearest Relative or Friend Not Living With You _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

YOUR JOB

CHECK ONE OF THE BOXES BELOW AND FILL IN DETAILS:

I am a graduating College Senior, or a graduating Graduate Student, and am either employed or have accepted future employment in a career-oriented position at an annual salary of \$10,000 or more.

I have graduated from College or Graduate School within the past 12 months, and am presently working full time in a career-oriented position at an annual salary of \$10,000 or more.

Present Employer or Firm _____ Yrs. Mos. There _____

Nature of Business _____ Position _____

Street Address _____ Annual Income _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Name of Hiring Official _____

Business Phone (Area Code) () _____

Future Employer or Firm _____ Starting Date _____

Nature of Business _____ Position _____

Street Address _____ Annual Income _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Name of Hiring Official _____

Business Phone (Area Code) () _____

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OTHER INCOME

If you have other income that you want us to consider, list person (banker, broker, employer, etc.) whom we can contact. Alimony, separate maintenance or child support need not be revealed if you do not wish to rely on it.

Amount _____ Source _____

Name _____

Address _____

YOUR EDUCATION

College _____ Major _____

City and State _____ Graduation Date _____

Graduate School _____ Degree _____

City and State _____ Graduation Date _____

CREDIT REFERENCES

Checking _____ Account Number _____

Bank Name _____

Bank Address (Street, City, State) _____

Savings _____ Account Number _____

Bank Name _____

Bank Address (Street, City, State) _____

Credit Card _____ Account Number _____

Credit Card _____ Account Number _____

Other Credit References _____

WHERE ACCOUNT SHOULD BE BILLED

Billing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

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AN APPLICANT, IF MARRIED, MAY APPLY FOR A SEPARATE ACCOUNT

By signing below, I ask that an account be opened for me and Card(s) issued as I request, and that you renew and replace them until I cancel. I understand that you may verify and exchange information on me and any additional applicants, including requesting reports from credit reporting agencies. I am aware that this information is used to determine my eligibility for the Card and that, if my application is approved, you may contact these sources to update this information at any time. If I ask whether or not a credit report was requested, you will tell me, and if you received a report, you will give me the name and address of the agency that furnished it. I will be bound by the Agreement received with each Card, unless I cut the Card in half and return both halves to you. I agree to be liable for all charges to the basic and additional Cards issued on my request. I understand American Express Cardmembers are expected to pay their balance in full each month.

Signature of Applicant _____ Date _____

X

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"It's completely, totally a great situation," he says. "We avoid brokerage fees, because each of our guys does his own trading, and we operate under a high-risk principal. We're not afraid to lose money, to risk it, because that's the only way we'll make money. Sure, we've picked some big loser stocks, but so far we're way ahead." Not one of the Stock-Aid members has departed the investment club since it expanded to 25 members, and there is a

price during the put period. These are high-risk investments, but of course there is the potential for high returns. Keep in mind, you do not receive the dividends on "call" options, as you would on the actual stock. Prices, which fluctuate wildly, are quoted in the financial pages of most newspapers; you can keep track of the market and sell your options before the term is up at something more than you paid (in a secondary option market), though less than you might earn if you held on. Proceed with caution on these babies!

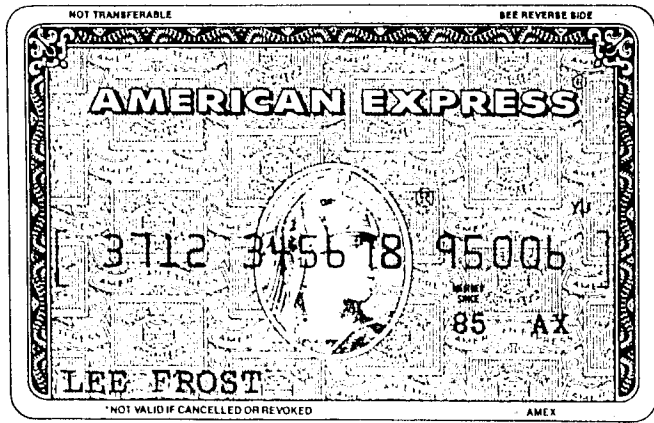
"Everybody in my program is living in some sort of subsidized housing," Kayson explains, "in dorms or campus-owned apartments. But I figured, 'Hey, I've graduated from school, I'm an adult; medical school or no medical school I'm gonna live like a college graduate.' I'd had it with dormitory living." A quick look at the Boston real estate market almost stopped Kayson dead in her tracks. "The prices are expensive," she recalls. "Six, seven, even eight hundred dollars for a one bedroom apartment conven-

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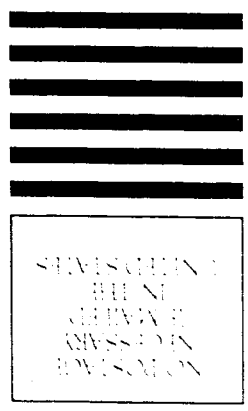
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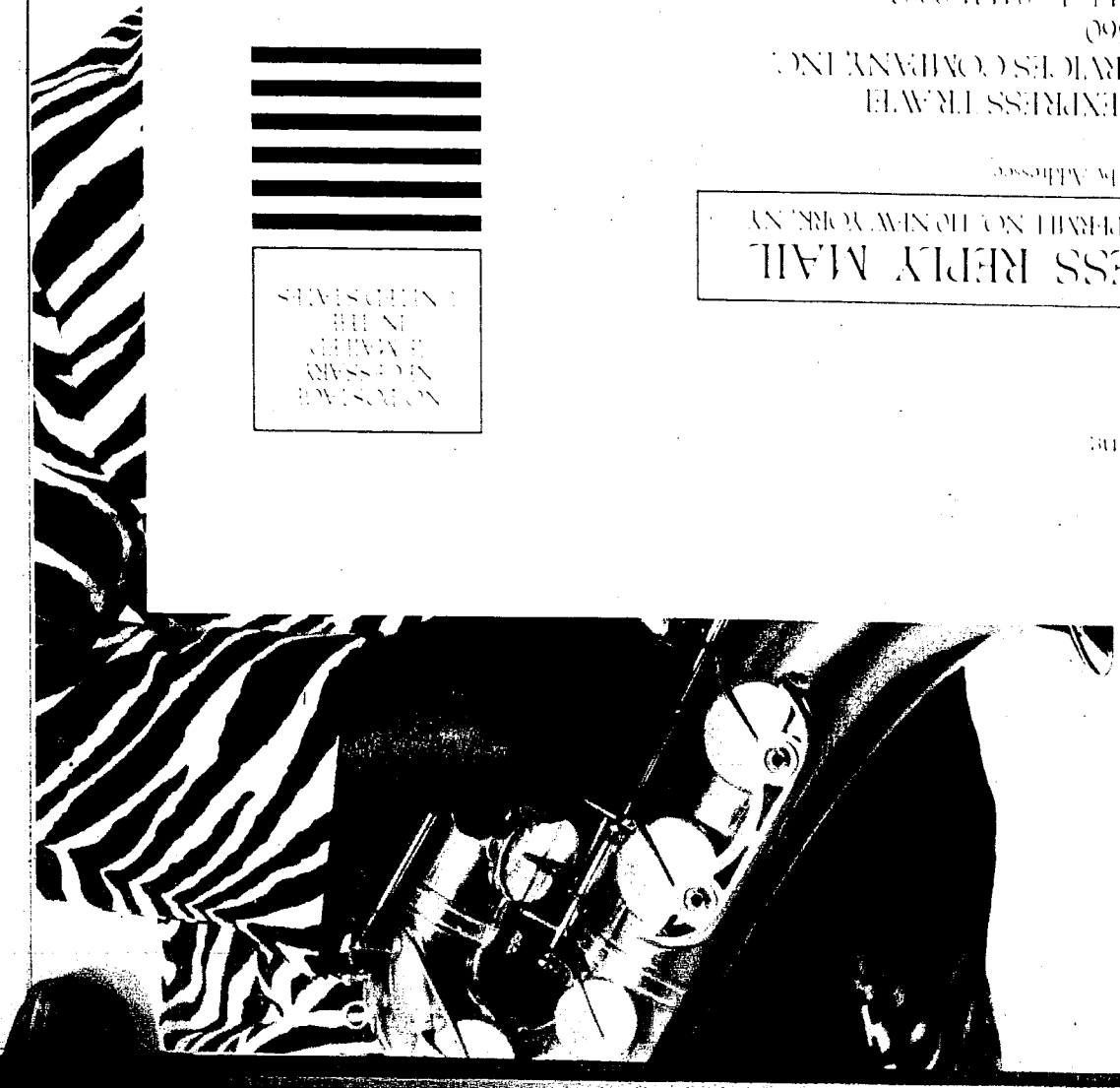
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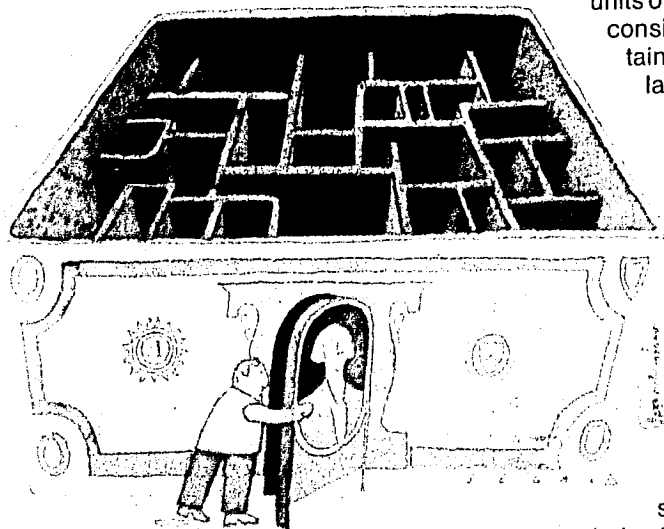


The initial group put up \$5,000 each at the outset; the brains behind the operation, Cassinig's college cronies with the stock market savvy, were in with full shares for only \$3,000, in exchange for the extra time the pair put into the enterprise. After 18 months, the group's net worth had blossomed from \$46,000 to \$87,608.

"We decided to liquidate at that point and concentrate on higher-risk investments," Cassinig says. "In order to do that we felt we needed to expand our base." Stock-Aid members networked their way to 15 other interested investors, and this time out the ante was \$10,000; even the brains this time had to fork over the full amount. The new members pay an additional \$25 monthly fee to the founding pair in exchange for their time.

"After another 18 months, we turned approximately \$250,000 into well over \$500,000; I don't know the exact amount," Cassinig says. "Now we each own equal shares, and we're free to sell them back to the group at any time, at market value.

"The great part about a stock club like Stock-Aid is that, for me, it's worry-free. I've been lucky to find two guys whom I trust completely, who are investing my money the same way, I mean exactly the same way they're investing their own. My money is their money. I don't know anything about the stock market, but I don't need to, and that's the great thing. I know enough to trust these guys, and to look at the bottom line on each monthly statement.



"It's completely, totally a great situation," he says. "We avoid brokerage fees, because each of our guys does his own trading, and we operate under a high-risk principal. We're not afraid to lose money, to risk it, because that's the only way we'll make money. Sure, we've picked some big loser stocks, but so far we're way ahead."

Not one of the Stock-Aid members has departed the investment club since it expanded to 25 members, and there is a

waiting list, Cassinig reports, of eager investors hungry to join. "We don't want to get too big, too cumbersome, that it gets out of control. We've got enough of a cushion to keep us comfortable, we don't need any more money to invest with. Look, anybody who really wants to get involved in something like this can always get something started for themselves. There's nothing stopping them."

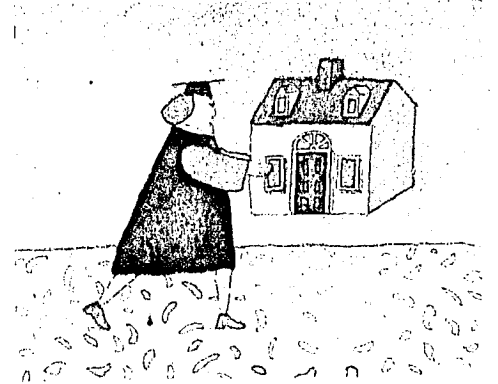
STOCK MUTUAL FUNDS As with the bond market, there are several stock mutual funds available to investors without either the time or the resources to invest fully into the stock market. When signing on with such a fund, for an initial investment of as little as \$500, you'll have to determine an investment strategy with which you're comfortable: you may seek a growth-oriented portfolio (high-risk stocks with little or no dividend payments), an income-oriented portfolio (conservative, blue-chip stocks which offer high yields), or a combined, balanced portfolio that offers the potential for high-yield while assuring you a modest dividend income. Your portfolio is managed by a professional, who buys and sells in the investors' best interests, and you can check on the value of your investments on a day-to-day basis. Management fees are usually assessed against a percentage of your average, year-end portfolio value, although some funds charge a commission for every transaction. Be wary of funds which operate under the latter commission principle.

OPTIONS Options are always sold in units of 100 shares, and are generally considered a risky investment, certainly not for the first-time speculator. A "call" option allows you to buy a certain stock at a certain price during a certain period of time; you're betting that the given stock price will rise above your call price before the duration is up, making your option worth more than you paid for it. Conversely, a "put" option allows you to sell a certain stock at a certain price during a certain period of time; here you're hoping that the stock price drops below the put

price during the put period. These are high-risk investments, but of course there is the potential for high returns. Keep in mind, you do not receive the dividends on "call" options, as you would on the actual stock. Prices, which fluctuate wildly, are quoted in the financial pages of most newspapers; you can keep track of the market and sell your options before the term is up at something more than you paid (in a secondary option market), though less than you might earn if you held on. Proceed with caution on these babies!

GNMAs Government National Mortgage Association certificates are the most popular of the current mortgage-backed securities, and they are mortgage shares backed by the U.S. government. "Ginnie Mae" investors receive monthly interest payments (at generally high rates) and a partial monthly return of principal. The certificates span an average of 12 years until all principal is returned. Although the minimum investment in Ginnie Mae certificates is around \$25,000, you can buy shares in Ginnie Mae funds for as little as \$1000 and receive the same terms.

REAL ESTATE Somehow, nothing holds a candle to owning your own property, both for the simple pride of ownership and the sometimes enormous rates of return.



As you'll see in the case of medical student Elizabeth Kayson (below), it's often as cheap to buy an apartment or home as it is to rent one. If that's the case, buy, buy, buy; if it's not the case, be cautious. Despite current trends in most areas, prices do not rise automatically from year to year (they can, in fact, drop dramatically). Start slowly, with your own dwelling, before you branch out to the hard stuff. There are Real Estate Investment Trusts that function something like a mutual fund, where you pool your money with other investors exclusively in real estate investments.

CASE IN POINT

Elizabeth Kayson is a first-year Boston-area medical school student, in a unique position to borrow against her future. And she's taking advantage of that position in a way that demonstrates shrewd foresight and keen ability to assess her future needs.

"Everybody in my program is living in some sort of subsidized housing," Kayson explains, "in dorms or campus-owned apartments. But I figured, 'Hey, I've graduated from school, I'm an adult; medical school or no medical school I'm gonna live like a college graduate.' I'd had it with dormitory living."

A quick look at the Boston real estate market almost stopped Kayson dead in her tracks. "The prices are expensive," she recalls. "Six, seven, even eight hundred dollars for a one bedroom apartment conven-

ient to school. Then I got the idea to buy an apartment—something, I don't know, that nobody in my position ever thinks of for some reason—and a whole new list of possibilities were available."

Kayson contacted several local real estate agents to begin her search, and though they all showed her some choice apartments at choice prices, each told the medical school student she'd have trouble arranging financing. "They were convinced that, since I was a student, there was no way I'd get a mortgage," she says. "They were wrong."

A one-bedroom, \$40,000 apartment within walking distance to school soon loomed as home. "To rent an apartment like that would have cost me seven hundred a month, easy," Kayson asserts. "But with two thousand dollars down, and a 12 percent mortgage for the first two years, I'm paying only \$380 a month, plus another hundred maintenance and carrying charges. The bank was more than happy to make the loan to a future doctor."

Within six months after she closed on the deal, Kayson estimates the apartment's value at about \$55,000. "It's incredible, what's happening to the Boston real estate market, especially in this part of town. I'll stay here for my four years, until my residency, and the apartment I'm told will be worth twice what I paid for it. I'll pay off my mortgage, settle some tuition debts, and still have some profit left over to help me when I move."

"My advice to someone getting out of school is to extend themselves. If it costs the same to buy an apartment or a house as it does to rent one, then you're crazy not to buy. If you're in graduate school, the same thing applies. Room and board through the school costs a bundle, and you may as well turn that bundle into an investment for your future. Many times you'll find the same tuition assistance that would have applied to your campus housing will still apply to an off-campus move, and as long as you're moving off-campus you may as well buy your way into the real estate market."

"My colleagues see what I'm doing and they practically drool with what I guess is envy. But they're sitting there drooling and living in campus housing and not doing anything to change that. I don't know, I guess people are intimidated by banks and mortgages and real estate agents, but really, it was all very neat and simple to arrange. I can't believe more students, even undergraduates, don't do it."

GOLD The miser's hedge against double-digit inflation has been a lackluster investment over the past several years, after a (forgive the expression) "golden" period of nearly a decade past. A valuable commodity, yes, an investment in gold (or silver, copper...) provides no current income and is therefore not the best investment choice for the young worker. You can invest in small increments in bullion coins, and in larger

increments in bullion bars; gold certificates allow you to buy without actually taking possession, saving you costly assay and storage charges.

TAX SHELTERS "Tax shelters are appropriate for people who can pass two tests," offers Georgetown University's Droms. "One, they have to be in a fairly high tax bracket. You need to be grossing somewhere around \$60,000 a year before you're really going to benefit. Two, you need to have a fairly high net worth and a good portion of that should be liquid. Shelters are wonderful investments for the kind of people they're designed for. If you're a high-income, high-net worth individual, shelters are fine, and you probably already know where to turn for more particular advice." If you don't fit Droms' criteria for tax sheltering investments, take your investment dollars elsewhere.

HOW TO HIRE A BANKER AND LAWYER

In your search for investment advice, we suggest two professionals who can be very helpful and who are often overlooked by the nascent investor—your friendly neighborhood banker and lawyer. In fact, some of your best counsel can come from these sources, so it's important to learn how to find the right banker and lawyer for your investment needs.

According to Jeffrey A. Stern, author of the just-published *How To Be Financially Independent By The Time You're 35*, your banker may be your most cautious adviser, but also one of the most valuable. "In many respects, when you're out selecting a banker, you're being interviewed by him," he says. "He'll be concerned with your character and with your ability to pay back a loan. He's putting a lot of stock in your signature, and you should know that when going into the selection process."

At the same time, you should remember that the bank, and your banker, are in business to loan you money. And once you realize that you don't need \$100,000 to buy a \$100,000 house, you'll come around to a new way of thinking about borrowing money—a loan is a very real means of extending your investment capabilities.

When seeking your first loan, Stern suggests the following steps to help establish what will hopefully be an ongoing relationship with a banker:

Be professional, look professional. "Present yourself well," Stern advises. "You're selling your character."

Know what you want from the banker before your meeting; be specific about your needs. "Tell him you need \$5,000 or \$15,000 or whatever," Stern says. "Tell him what it's for, don't be vague about it."

Be prepared to demonstrate exactly how you will pay back the loan.

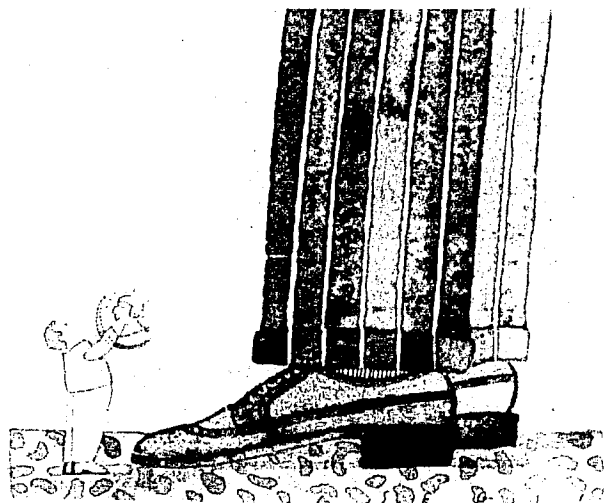
Demonstrate your stability in lifestyle and business. "He needs to lend you money," Stern reminds, "but he also needs to know he'll get it back."

Shop around; look for the best deal. "Don't be afraid to play one bank's deal off the other," Stern says.

Show the banker that you'll be able to bring in new accounts. Try to convince him he's not just giving you a loan, but he's also opening himself up to your whole network of friends and contacts.

Many advisers would tell you it's a good idea to spread your banking needs around, that it makes sound sense to pursue your second and third loans with different institutions. The theory behind that argument is that if one bank turns you down for a future loan, you'll already have a relationship with other bankers.

Stern, however, disagrees: "I think it makes the most sense to put all your eggs in one basket," he says. "The more business you do with one bank, with one banker,



the more leverage you'll have there. The more a bank is invested in you, the more likely they'll come through with the loans you need."

Since you'll also be needing a lawyer, you should know what to look for in that area as well. Your attorney will often prove a unique sounding board for your investment ideas, helping you to assess the viability of your investments.

You should be able to trust your lawyer implicitly; even if a lawyer is over-qualified,



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is well-recommended and reasonably priced, you should never hire the person if you question his/her judgment.

After you decide to trust your lawyer, start to trust yourself on legal matters. "The law is almost all common sense," advises Stern. "Don't defer to your lawyer if something doesn't sound logical to you. Get involved in legal matters that concern you; if you have the right lawyer, who can explain a situation clearly, you can always proceed knowledgeably. Trust your judgment!"

Below, Stern's steps and guidelines to help you select an attorney who's right for you:

Speak to several attorneys before you make your decision. "It's a mistake to hire the first lawyer you talk to," Stern says.

Know exactly what you want from the lawyer if you're seeking advice on a specific transaction.

Look for a lawyer who can explain things well. "The best lawyers will put all of their legal documents in English," Stern says, "not 'legalese.'"

Talk about the fee beforehand. You want to be sure that the lawyer is reasonably priced (you can expect to pay from \$50 to \$150 for an hour of your lawyer's time), but also that he's open to discussions about money. You don't want any surprises when the bill arrives.

Make sure your lawyer has relevant experience for your specific needs. "If you have a good feeling about a lawyer but the lawyer has no background in the area you need, it can still be a good idea to hire him," Stern advises. "Just be sure you're not charged for the time he spends boning up on a new area of law."

Assess your lawyer's interest in your business. Does he take notes? Offer ideas?

Plan on spending anywhere from a half hour to two hours with prospective attorneys. Chances are the lawyer you choose will charge you for his time, but there should be no charge for the time spent with lawyers you are merely considering. Ask beforehand to make sure; if the lawyer plans to charge for that sort of sounding-out time, you should probably take your search elsewhere.

One last note: it's a good idea to begin your search for a lawyer before you actually need one. You never know when legal counsel will be suddenly called for, and you should probably have the selection process over and done with when the need arises. We're not suggesting that you keep an attorney on retainer, not at all; we are, however, advocating that you have a lawyer in mind whom you can call on at a moment's notice. Be prepared!

WHAT'S AHEAD IN THE AMERICAN EXPRESS REAL LIFE PLANNER

Okay, so you're laying the groundwork for your financial future; you're working hard for your money and you've got your money working hard for you. You're making great strides in your career (that ladder's not as tall as you thought, eh?), and you're making new and important professional contacts nearly every day. You're ready at all times to make every day. You're ready at all times to make that all-important career move, or to go in to your boss's office and haggle for that raise you know you deserve. You've even got a nice apartment that's well within your means.

What's next? Well, there comes a time in every career when the next move can only be gained with an advanced degree, or when a career shift can only be facilitated with a trip back to school. In our April installment, *The Real Life Planner* takes a look at the world of continuing education, and we'll help you decide whether you need to go back to basics in order to get what you want out of your career.

Stay with us through the next issue of the American Express supplement, in your copy of *Newsweek On Campus*; it'll help you deal with the most important issues of your life.

RECOMMENDED READING

- **INVESTMENT STRATEGIES FOR FINANCIAL SECURITY**, edited by Charles O. Brawner and Charlotte Hall-Meier (Meier and Associates)
- **DUN & BRADSTREET'S GUIDE TO YOUR INVESTMENTS** (Harper and Row)
- **HOW TO INVEST \$50-\$5000**, by Nancy Dunnan (Harper and Row)
- **YOUR COMPLETE GUIDE TO IRAs AND KEOGHs**, by Jack Egan (Harper & Row)
- **HOW TO BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY THE TIME YOU'RE 35**, by Jeffrey A. Stern (Little, Brown)



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- **THE SMALL INVESTOR'S GUIDE TO LARGE PROFITS IN THE STOCK MARKET**, by Martin W. Heiler (Scribner's)
- **THE YOUNG INVESTOR'S GUIDE TO THE STOCK MARKET**, by Murray Hoyt (J.B. Lippincott)
- **SYLVIA PORTER'S NEW MONEY BOOK FOR THE '80s**, by Sylvia Porter (Avon)
- **SUCCESSFUL INVESTING**, by the staff of United Business Service (Simon & Schuster)



THE STUDENT'S GUIDE TO
THE BEST Summer JOBS IN Alaska
JOSH GROVES

LAVERN BEIER

Calling the wild: Student Donna Ernst helps Alaskan game officials study bears

Snelling declares some politics beyond the pale: "If you belonged to a left-wing political group, you can forget about American business." Harrison of Levi Strauss's employment division disagrees: "I don't think political activity would have any bearing—but we're a liberal company." Could prom queens be disadvantaged by seeming too frivolous? Ernest Cruikshank III, a recruiting coordinator and vice president for the investment-banking firm of Salomon Brothers Inc., isn't sure. "I don't know that we've had too many of them," he says wistfully.

Map Your Future

St. Petersburg, Fla., might sound like a good place to retire—but a good place to start your career? So it seems, according to statistics in "The Job Belt" by Joseph and Amy Lombardo (561 pages. Penguin. \$10.95), a helpful guidebook for people starting the job search. The book examines "the 50 best places in America for high-quality employment—today and in the future," based largely on data from state employment services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and it comes up with some surprising destinations. The authors note, for instance, that the Tampa-St. Pete metropolitan area is not only a retirement haven but also a burgeoning center for accounting, engineering and retail management.

Students eager to find home-state employment might be disappointed, however. The top 50 are scattered through only 16 states, generally omitting farm- and rust-belt states. And job seekers might not find their dream towns, since the authors

omitted such perennial favorites as New York City and Boston.

Nor is the guide infallible. Although it was released in February, the book uses some dated research—and a lot has already changed. Thus "The Job Belt" lists Baton Rouge, La., and Houston as hot cities, but the 1986 oil-price slump threatens the petroleum-fueled economies of both areas. The same applies for metropolitan San Jose, shaken up by the computer shakeout; Silicon Valley is no longer the "hub of a paradise for high-technology entrepreneurs." The book is useful for taking a first look at the nationwide outlook, but to find out about the world events that so often affect local economies any dedicated job hunter is still going to have to read a newspaper now and then.

No Place Like Nome

For three summers, Josh Groves traveled to Alaska, where he toiled in odoriferous fishing boats and canneries. But he enjoyed himself immensely—and once earned \$6,000 in three months. Now, for anyone else adventurous enough to try vacation work in the 49th state, Groves has written "The Student's Guide to the Best Summer Jobs in Alaska" (160 pages. Mustang Publishing. \$7.95).

The book makes clear that summer in Alaska is no Club Med holiday. Routine living is expensive—a gallon of milk costs \$3.25, compared with about \$1.90 in the New York metropolitan area—and the work is often grueling. "I just can't describe to you what being up to your neck in dead fish is like," says Groves, a 1984 graduate of

Brown. The book notes candidly that the male-female ratio can be quite daunting—for males—10 to 1 in some rural areas. There's also not much night life in the boondocks.

The compensations can be enormous, though, in a land where the summer sun always shines. "Just to get there takes you through mountain ranges that are unbelievable," Groves says. He advises readers to enjoy themselves by hitchhiking and to live in a tent to avoid the state's inflated rents.

"This is not the kind of thing for people who want to stay at home and enjoy the pool for the summer," Groves concedes. That still leaves enough frontier spirits: between 5,000 and 10,000 out-of-state college students labor in Alaska every summer, so the best advice is to get there early if you're looking for work.

Name: Tim Knight.

Age: 19.

Occupation: Partner in Valley Robotics, a successful mail-order firm that sells personal robots; author of 15 books about computers and one on robots.

Education: Sophomore in management at Santa Clara in California.



Q. How do you measure success?

A. When I was in high school, I used to say, "I'll be a millionaire when I'm 21," but if you've got this arrival point, what are you going to do after you get there? When you arrive, no bands are playing. I think you're successful when you're happy in what you're doing. I really feel sorry for people who work single-mindedly . . . just for a big salary. If they forget about making friends or taking classes that make one a better person, they'll look back and see there's some emptiness in their lives. Money and the things that come from it are short-lived pleasures.

Q. What advice would you offer beginning entrepreneurs?

A. Keep your risks low. Don't get into anything that's capital intensive; get into something that's thought intensive.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Passing Out Live Aid Cash

Millions tuned in to the Live Aid benefit concert, and now 11 Georgetown students are helping decide how to distribute the roughly \$90 million the concert raised. Last November the Live Aid Foundation enlisted Georgetown's Center for Immigration Policy and Refugee Assistance to screen relief proposals. The center is coordinating the expertise of government officials and private consultants for much of its work, but it also invited student volunteers. They research the relationship of U.S. foreign pol-

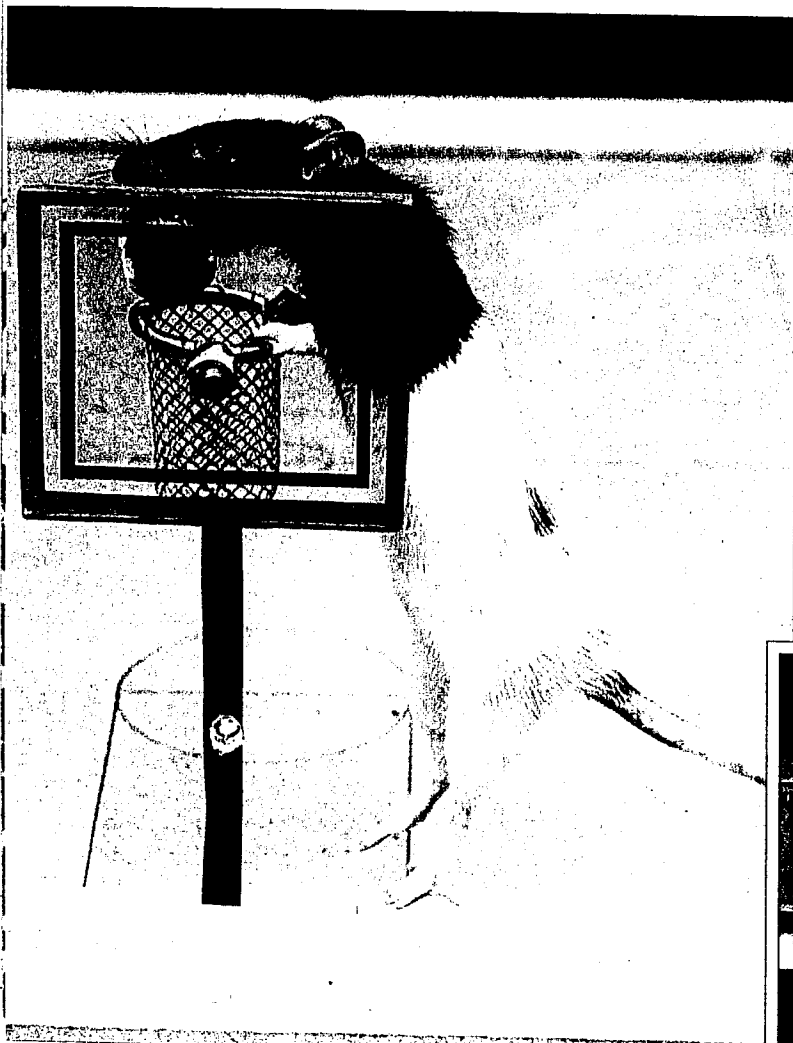
icy to each of the six countries designated for aid—Ethiopia, Sudan, Mali, Chad, Burkina Faso and Niger—since that policy may affect the nations' relative needs. The students spend 10 to 15 hours per week wading through the Congressional Record, State Department reports and other documents; then send their research to the London-based foundation.

Since Live Aid guru Bob Geldof promised that all donations would go straight to famine relief, students receive no

salary, just cab fare. But there are educational benefits. Many of the volunteers are African-studies majors, and some, like School of Foreign Services senior Tom Frank, have already found ways to work their research into school projects. Several hope to do fieldwork in Africa. But they aren't a pack of starry-eyed idealists. "I'm not usually motivated by humanitarian things," says sophomore Michele Balfour. "[This] is not a liberal peace, love and granola thing."

Haute Cuisine in Montana

For most students, rushed, impersonal food services subvert the pleasures of mealtime, reducing conversation to mutters about the "mystery meat" *du jour*. But University of Montana students can reserve breakfast, lunch or dinner in the elegant Regency Room. Up to 28 diners may sup on such delights as crab with lemon sauce on a bed of broccoli, served at four tables laid with linen and crystal and bedecked with fresh flowers—all paid for with regular meal tickets. The same staff prepares both the *haute* and



Fruit Loop Hoopsters

If you think 5-foot-7, 133-pound Spud Webb of North Carolina State and the Atlanta Hawks is a little undersized to be a champion basketball dunker, you should see Milt Wagner: she (yes, she) is six inches tall and tips the scales at about 160 grams. Moreover, the NCAA will be delighted to hear that she collects only Fruit Loops for great performances.

Milt—named after the University of Louisville basketball star—is, you see, a rat. For a

biology-class project in animal behavior at Spalding University in Louisville, sophomore Scott Haas, 19, and junior Chris Day, 20, taught Milt and three other rats to dunk minute balls—made from the roll-on spheres used in deodorant bottles—through six-inch-high hoops. Each time the rodents scored, the two coaches fed them a tiny piece of breakfast cereal. The rats were not punished for errors, however. "We used B. F. Skinner's theories on operant conditioning," says Haas. "Whenever they did something good, we rewarded them for it. We ignored any undesirable behavior."

The rats really earned their rewards. Haas and Day drilled



The rat stuff: Milt dunking. Day and Haas coaching

PHOTOS BY BILL LUSTER



BRETT B. FRENCH

More milk, madam? Dining with elegance at the Regency Room

cafeteria cuisine, but some students say the Regency's cooking rivals Mom's own. Others go further: "Mom wouldn't wait on me like they do in the Regency Room," says freshman Adina Lindgren.

A Regency meal costs from

them in 45-minute sessions twice a day, six days a week, for three months. Then the two-rat teams (training 10 rats would have taken too long, the coaches explain) clashed before several hundred spectators at the Spalding gym. After 10 minutes of end-to-end action, one two-rat team, painted University of Kentucky blue, beat the other, in University of Louisville red, 28-6. Milt and Kenny (as in UK's Walker), the other female, dominated the game, mainly because the males were more interested in fooling around. "The male drive for continuing the species is stronger than its drive for food," explains Haas.

Now the rats are making an exhibition tour of high-school and university classes. At home the critters live with Haas, "to the dismay of my mother," he admits. He has no recruiting plans at this moment, and says he has no intention of letting his rodent roundballers—still less than a year old—go into early retirement. "I hate to see them lose what they learned," he says. So Haas is still training his hoopsters and keeping them in fighting trim on a light diet: "If you let them eat, they'll turn into real moose."

two to six meal tickets, but the many regulars think the price is right. "You can get things at the Regency Room you couldn't afford at a regular restaurant," says Nick Ehli, an R.A. who brings his freshmen to dine under the glittering chandeliers at least once per quarter. The tab is even more palatable to the many students holding unused meal tickets at the end of each quarter. Though some donate the excess to the underprivileged, many go out in Regency style.

Mediating Campus Peace

When Colgate University demanded that students sign their teacher-evaluation forms instead of submitting them anonymously, many saw the act as a last-straw sign of hostility. "There was a feeling that the administration was out to get us," says student-body president Jay Plum. But instead of venting their grievances with graffiti and marches, Colgate student leaders sought a more business-like solution: they called the American Management Association, which like Colgate is based in Hamilton, N.Y., and the AMA dispatched a consultant to conduct a seven-hour, one-day conference. The mediator broke the assembly of 10 administrators and 23 students into smaller discussion groups, asking the partici-

pants to describe Colgate as it was, to consider what they would like it to be and to suggest ways to get there.

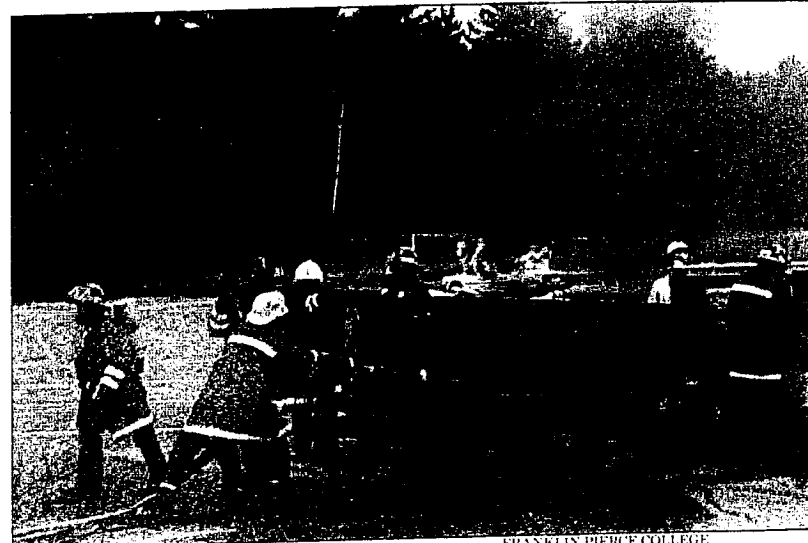
AMA's Pam Owens says that disinterested outsiders can reduce campus friction by supplying a fresh perspective. The association is now ready to make peace on other campuses, for a price tailored to local needs. And at Colgate officials have already killed the offending signature requirement on evaluations.

Some Hot Volunteers

Ask not for whom the buzzer tolls. It tolls for Fire Chief Douglas Bibber, a junior business-management major at Franklin Pierce College near Rindge, N.H. (population: 3,724), who supervises an 11-woman, 10-man student volunteer fire department. And when it does Bibber has to respond—whether that means hopping out of a warm bed at 3 a.m. or leaving a class. The volunteers, who use a dorm basement for a firehouse, are credited with lowering 950-student Franklin Pierce's insurance rates and with taking pressure off the

town's part-time firefighters. The college volunteers have helped protect their wooded, 1,000-acre campus since 1971, but the department stepped up in class last summer when it bought a secondhand pumper.

The Franklin Pierce students also enjoy a novel extracurricular activity. Deputy Fire Chief and computer-science management major John Wilson says he prefers walking into a burning dorm to entering a student-senate meeting. The students get rigorous training from a nearby fire school in such skills as auto extrication, and some are emergency medical technicians. Three of them even pinch-hit for the Rindge squad. Although tedium seems a bigger risk than flames—only 4 of 300 alarms in the last six months turned out to be fires, and most of the rest were pranks—students do get an occasional crack at the genuine article. When a faulty electrical connection burned out a dorm room last May, student firefighters were on the scene within three minutes and held off the blaze until the regulars arrived, limiting the damage to \$50,000. "I have friends who say, 'You've got to be nuts,'" says sophomore volunteer Susan DuBois. "But it's one way to show I care what happens on this campus."



FRANKLIN PIERCE COLLEGE

Tedium and danger: The student firefighters of Franklin Pierce

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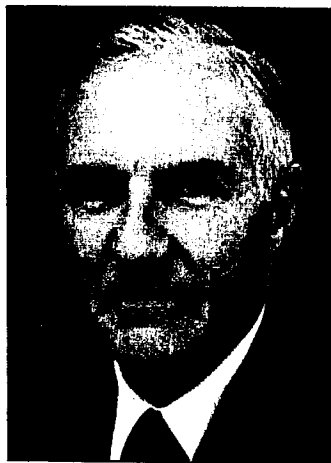
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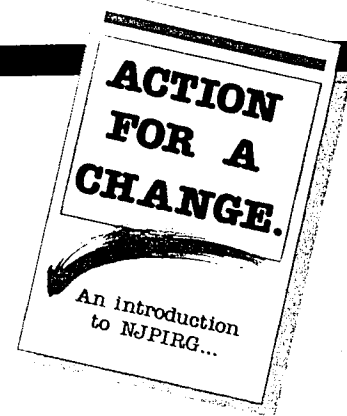


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The Principal, or a Principle?



Ideology, not money, may control the PIRG wars

Under fire: Guide to New Jersey services

When freshman Joseph Galda got his first tuition bill from Rutgers, he barely noticed a listing for something identified as "NJPIRG." A pamphlet explained that the organization—the New Jersey Public Interest Research Group—focused on issues such as cleaning up the environment. The fee was automatically collected; if Galda didn't want to support PIRG, he would have to file for a refund. "I'm not in favor of polluted water," he recalls thinking, and let the money go. But Galda, an active Republican, later discovered that he disagreed with many of the group's political positions—and he and two fellow Rutgers students filed suit out of "outrage." Seven years later the Galda case may be heard by the U.S. Supreme Court. And Galda, now a Rutgers law student, is still fighting against fees that typically total about \$28 over four years—on the ground, he says, that their collection violates constitutional rights.

NJPIRG is part of a loose confederacy of PIRG's, which were inspired by consumer advocate Ralph Nader in 1970. Today PIRG's are active on about 125 campuses—and often entangled in controversy. They seek out and research consumer and environmental issues, then frequently campaign for their position. PIRG's sponsor projects such as Maryland's tenant-rights hot line and claim to have registered more than 500,000 student voters for the 1984 elections. In Washington, U.S. PIRG lobbies Congress on behalf of local chapters. Another PIRG project, the National Student Campaign Against Hunger, recently accepted \$100,000 from USA for Africa. "Democracy needs a little injection of public participation," says Elise Jacques, executive director of the Florida PIRG, who says students get "practical skills they don't learn in the classroom."

Many university administra-

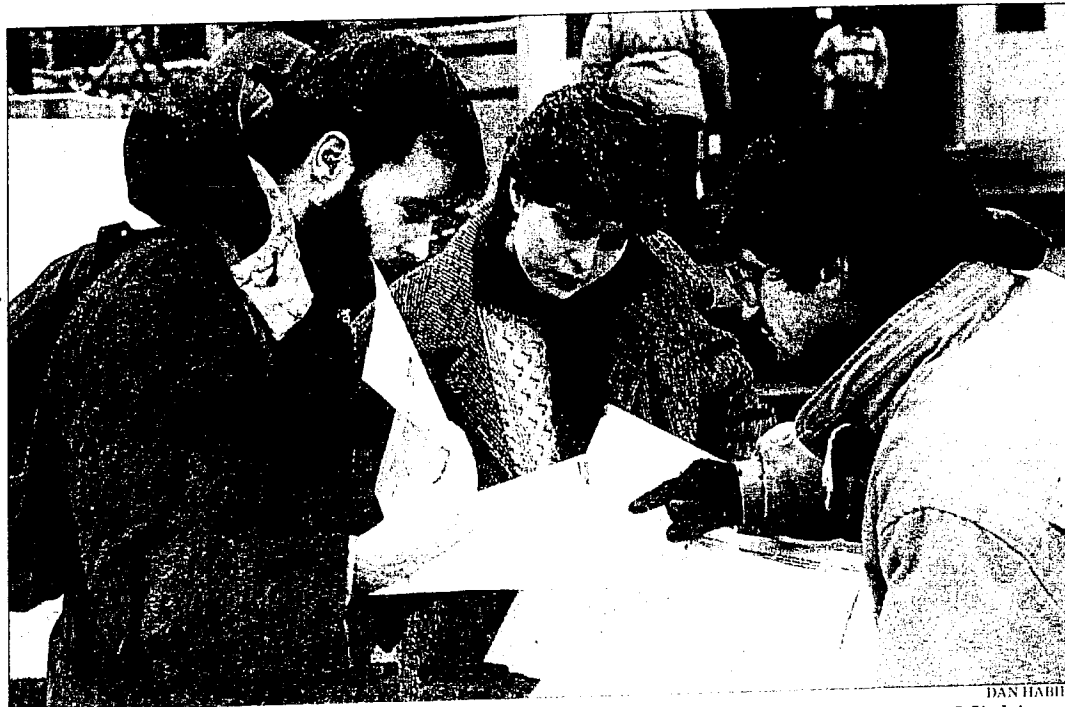
tors welcomed the PIRG's as a moderate and constructive alternative to '60s campus violence. Today PIRG's still carry the activist torch, but campuses have changed. Though PIRG's are ostensibly nonpartisan, their criticism of utilities and banks and support for such causes as the Equal Rights Amendment and a nuclear freeze offend conservatives. "Sometimes it's argued that PIRG's aren't against President Reagan, they only disagree with him on certain special issues. But they disagree with him on every single issue," says Michigan attorney John Burhans, who once worked for the Michigan State University PIRG but has since testified against PIRG funding before his legislature.

Sloth at work: Political conservatives may disagree on the issues, but it is the fundraising method that troubles many students. PIRG's commonly gather money through some form of "negative checkoff" system like Massachusetts'. Sloth breeds success; students often don't bother to refuse payment or go after a refund. That helps pour a lot of money into the kitty: one-

third of New York PIRG's \$2.5 million budget comes from student fees, as does much of California's \$400,000 budget.

Opponents of the funding system complain that a lot of student organizations would like that kind of help. Conservatives in particular note pointedly that it was consumerists like Nader who first criticized negative checkoffs, as used by book and record companies. Indeed, PIRG's that depend on a "positive checkoff"—in which students must indicate that they want to pay the fee—don't seem to fare as well. When the University of Michigan's PIRGIM switched from negative to positive in 1976, the proportion of students who contributed plunged from 76 to 16 percent. By 1985 that number had slipped to 7.8 percent, bringing in \$4,832.

PIRG leaders contend that the funding issue is little more than a smoke screen laid down in front of an organized conservative assault. "Instead of attacking us head-on, they try to take away the funding," says MASSPIRG legal counsel Joel Ario, who is also director of the National Student Cam-



Taxation with representation: Drive to petition regents for automatic PIRG funding at Michigan

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paign Against Hunger. Evidence of that plan is available from within the conservative camp. Groups such as the College Republican National Committee (CRNC) have distributed guides suggesting anti-PIRG activities. "At this stage," read one memo, "don't attack their political leanings but attack only the funding policy."

Conservatives are also attacking PIRG's in campus referenda, through administrations and legislatures and, like Galda, in the courts. The "CRNC PIRG-Free Zone Project" recommended thinly veiled lawsuit threats against schools. "We are in contact with several conservative legal foundations that are interested in fighting PIRG in court," wrote CRNC national projects director Steve Baldwin in 1983. "All you need to do is provide a plaintiff."

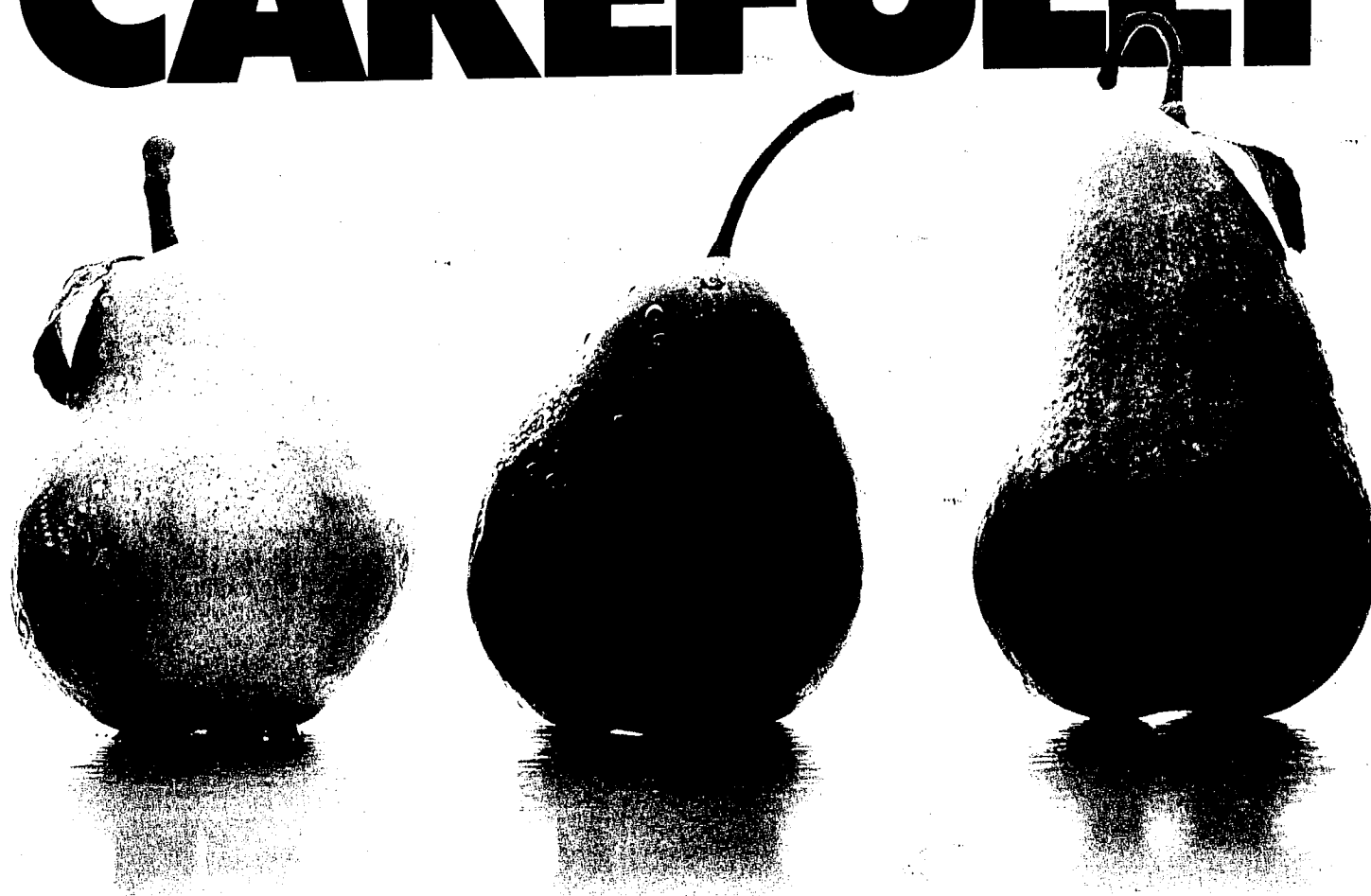
Galda's suit and one against New York's NYPIRG are being pursued by the conservative Mid-Atlantic Legal Foundation. Galda won the most recent round last summer, when the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the groups were more political than educational and thus did not deserve privileged funding. The Supreme Court will decide whether to hear the PIRG appeal as early as this month.

Unafraid: PIRG officers insist that the Galda case is not threatening, since relatively few schools now use this "mandatory refundable" system (students are billed, then must file for a refund). More and more, PIRG's are receiving funds from student governments or from a "waivable fee" system in which a student may refuse the fee before having to pay. PIRG officials also point out that students themselves vote for a method of funding when they organize a PIRG, and most schools also hold regular referenda to reaffirm support.

Though conservative activists have squeezed funding at a handful of schools, PIRG leaders seem unafraid. "These challenges strengthen the PIRG's," says Gene Karpinski, executive director of U.S. PIRG, and recent referendum victories at schools like the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and Livingston College of Rutgers support him. Many PIRG's feel more confident than ever: instead of trying to extend its right to a positive checkoff, Michigan's PIRGIM is asking regents to reinstate a negative system—and has gone directly to students to support their cause, collecting 7,600 signatures for the change in the first 2½ weeks of a petition drive. The ferocity of the anti-PIRG attack "means that we're just becoming more and more effective," says NYPIRG executive director Tom Wathen. "In a sense, it's a compliment." By pitting true believer against true believer, the PIRG fray may well succeed in raising the overall level of campus activism.

JOHN SCHWARTZ with ALAN DEUTSCHMAN in New Brunswick, N.J.; LAURIE DELATERE in Ann Arbor; LISA GIBBS in Miami and bureau report

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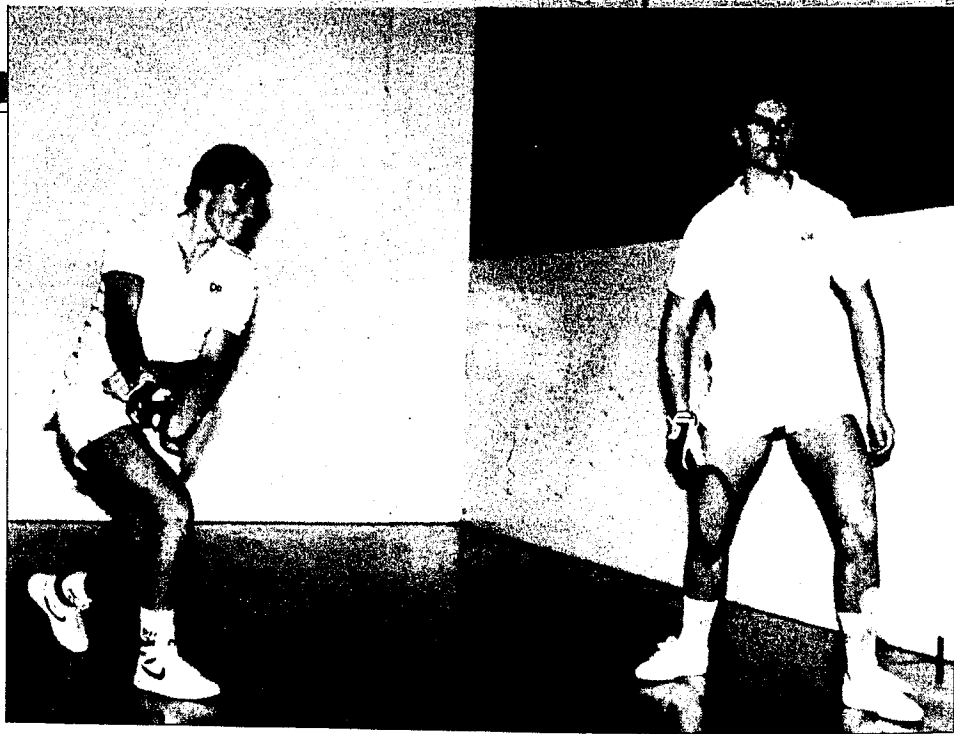
Smashing Racquets

Work and play can mix

The phone never stops ringing in the office of Harvard's Hemenway Gym, bringing entreaties—usually unsuccessful—to reserve one of the gym's 10 squash courts. "We're booked around the clock," says monitor Damien Percoco. "Squash is *the* hot sport." At Michigan State, folks court a different game—racquetball—a pastime so popular that the school's facilities are taxed by nearly 300 players a day, forcing the varsity team to practice after 9 p.m. "We've got a line out the door and around the corner every day," says coach Bill Hays. Racquetball ranks are now so crowded, he says, that some unfortunates may have to switch to squash.

So, what's really the top racquet? The answer is both, and both more than ever. Squash, largely the preserve of male preppies in New England from its introduction in the 1880s, has broadened its appeal both in gender and in geography. Racquetball, which sprang up in the 1950s as a simpler alternative, boomed in the '70s and has lately risen to new respectability and recognition as a competitive sport. Both games flourish because they provide a quick, relatively painless way to stay fit, relieve stress and meet people—especially those of the opposite sex.

Squash, played with a long-handled racquet and a small, hard ball in an enclosed court (18½ feet wide, 32 feet long, 16 feet high), is crisscrossing the nation's campuses; 218 colleges now have courts. At



Tigers on the ball: Memphis State racquetball team members in action

Harvard the men's team has long been a powerhouse, but now the 13-year-old women's team reigns alongside as national champion. "More and more, squash is becoming a game played by all sorts of people from all sorts of backgrounds," observes Kenton Jernigan, 21, Harvard's No. 1 men's player, who sees squash becoming "less of a country-club sport" as he tours the U.S. circuit. Women are taking up the racquet because "they are more conscious about being athletic," says Pris Choate, who coaches the Crimson women's team. "It's a life sport. You don't just play it in college and forget it."

On the grow: Racquetball—which is played with a shorter, stubbier racquet and a bigger, bouncier ball on a larger court—began to attract more sizable crowds than squash almost from the moment it was developed. In contrast to squash, where certain areas of the court are off-limits and good players need to master shots and learn strategy,

racquetball relies less on placement and endurance than on power and ending the point early, and the ball can be thwacked off any surface. "If you have hand-eye coordination, you can play racquetball," says Nad Permaul, facilities coordinator at the University of California, Berkeley. Says Larry Liles, whose teams have won nine national championships during his tenure as coach at Memphis State: "You learn the rules fast, go in and get satisfaction right off." Memphis State and Cal State, Sacramento, currently second ranked nationally, both provide racquetball athletic scholarships, and about 350 colleges and universities offer

the sport on some level, from club to varsity. Ten years ago only five schools competed in the national championships; this April, 61 are expected to show up for the nationals.

As the fitness sport of the moment for everyman and everywoman, racquetball plays well on the campus social scene. People gather at racquetball clubs for a little round robin and, occasionally, a wine-and-beer party. "A lot of girls on our team and in classes are calling it the singles bar of the '80s," says Ed Martin, the Cal State, Sacramento, coach. Squash, of course, has always carried a social cachet, but it is now extending that reach. Elizabeth McKay, a Harvard junior English major who had never heard of the sport before arriving in Cambridge from Colorado Springs, Colo., appears to have discovered multiple benefits. "Playing with men improves my game," she says with a grin. "It's easier to hang out with a guy, play squash and get to know him than it is to deal with the artifice of going out on a date."

Postgraduate appeal: What helps make both racquet sports such a smash these days, too, is their postgraduation appeal. It takes only 20 minutes to play an average game of racquetball and 10 to play a game of squash, a major attraction for the pressed-for-success. "Our lives are busier," says Dave Fish, the Harvard men's squash coach. "We're looking for exercise activities we can squeeze into short periods of time." Squash and racquetball can also fight fat, burning from 550 calories an hour for racquetball to 630 calories an hour for squash. And, over the longer run, yupscale players may score career points. "People in New York play squash to make business deals," says Harvard ace Jernigan. Jeff Kahle, Yale '84 and now a stockbroker in New York, reports that he plays



See you in court: Harvard women squash players

squash at the Yale Club four times a week for the "perfect workout" and gets to take a few shots at something more: "Business is conducted and contacts do develop." Those who perfect their lobbying, it seems, may also better their standard of living.

JENNIFER BOETH with BEN SHERWOOD in Cambridge. CYNTHIA KYLE in Ann Arbor and ERIK HIMMELSBACH in Berkeley

Radio Kinky in Colorado

It's midnight on a Thursday in Boulder, and sex is on the air. "Welcome to 'Intercourse' with host Elaine Leass," says an announcer over a pulsing electronic theme. The interview and call-in show on KAIR, the University of Colorado radio station, covers everything from nude recreation to fantasy-by-phone services. Leass, who also publishes a sex-oriented tabloid called Rocky Mountain Oyster, began broadcasting last summer at KAIR's invitation and has since discussed matters sexual with prostitutes, swingers and Campus Crusaders for Christ. Dominance and submission are frequent themes, with S&M couples identifying unusual uses for scarfs or ice cubes. "To me, 'kinky' and 'perverted' are terms of affection," said one self-proclaimed sadomasochist guest.

The weak radio signal and late air time limit the largely student audience, and so far KAIR has felt no heat from school officials. Leass, like Dr. Ruth Westheimer, touts the educational benefits of her show. But while listening to Dr. Ruth is a bit like hearing the facts of life from your spunky grandmother, "Intercourse" sounds more like an X-rated version passed along by your ribald summer-camp counselor. "The guests I get on my show aren't weird or anything," insists Leass. Of course, they aren't Ward and June Cleaver, either.

Tackling taboos: *Leass on the air*

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Poll: National Issues

What are the opinions of college students about national issues, compared with those of Americans in general? To learn the answers, the NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS Poll presented students with a set of questions identical to questions asked of national population samples during 1985. On some matters the results are quite similar: President Reagan's approval rating is high, and support for the legalization of marijuana is low. But on many issues the differences are significant: stu-

dents are more likely than the general population to believe that we spend too much on defense and not enough on social programs; more likely to approve of sanctions against the government of South Africa; more likely to approve of legal abortion. Although student responses tend to be politically to the left of the general population's, a larger percentage of students today choose to call themselves Republicans (instead of Independents) than did the students of 10 years ago.

Politics

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Ronald Reagan is handling his job as president?

	STUDENTS	NATIONAL
Approve	66%	63%
Disapprove	26%	29%

In politics, as of today do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat or Independent?

	STUDENTS 1985	STUDENTS 1976
Republican	35%	15%
Democrat	30%	32%
Independent	35%	50%

Government Spending

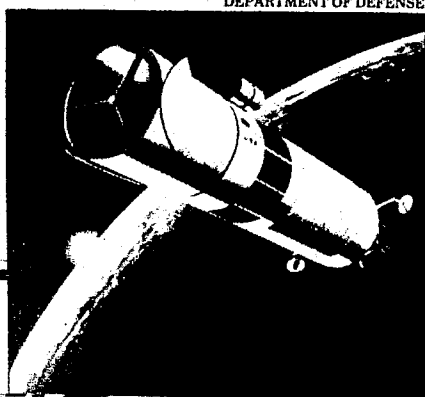
There is much discussion as to the amount of money the government in Washington should spend for national defense and military purposes. Do you think we are spending too little, too much or about the right amount?

	STUDENTS	NATIONAL
Too little	7%	11%
Too much	60%	46%
About right	30%	36%

For social programs, are we spending too little, too much or about the right amount?

	STUDENTS	NATIONAL
Too little	52%	42%
Too much	15%	22%
About right	28%	30%

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



ARTHUR GRACE—NEWSWEEK

To reduce the federal budget deficit, the government may increase some taxes, cut defense spending or make additional cuts in non-defense spending. Which of these three options do you think should be the main approach?

	STUDENTS	NATIONAL
Raise taxes	10%	10%
Cut defense	59%	44%
Cut nondefense	21%	35%

Foreign Policy

In your opinion, which of the following increases the chances of nuclear war more—a continuation of the nuclear-arms buildup here and in the Soviet Union, or the United States falling behind the Soviet Union in nuclear weaponry?

	STUDENTS	NATIONAL
More buildup	56%	41%
Fall behind	33%	43%

Do you think the United States government should or should not bring economic sanctions against South Africa to increase pressure for a change in its apartheid policies?

	STUDENTS	NATIONAL
Should	52%	42%
Should not	31%	39%

Domestic Policy

Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?

	STUDENTS	NATIONAL
Favor	60%	72%
Oppose	35%	20%

Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal under certain circumstances or illegal in all circumstances?

	STUDENTS	NATIONAL
All legal	32%	21%
Some legal	52%	55%
All illegal	14%	21%

Do you favor or oppose allowing students with AIDS to attend school if health officials say there is no danger?

	STUDENTS	NATIONAL
Favor	69%	62%
Oppose	23%	31%

Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal?

	STUDENTS	NATIONAL
Favor	25%	23%
Oppose	68%	73%

Do you think the possession of small amounts of marijuana should or should not be treated as a criminal offense?

	STUDENTS	NATIONAL
Should	48%	50%
Should not	49%	46%



MEDFORD TAYLOR


Do you think the standards in your community regarding the sale of sexually explicit material should be stricter than they are now, not as strict or kept as they are?

	STUDENTS	NATIONAL
Stricter	31%	45%
Less strict	6%	6%
Stay the same	58%	35%

For this NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS Poll, The Gallup Organization conducted 507 face-to-face interviews with college students on 100 campuses nationwide during the period Nov. 25 through Dec. 19, 1985. The margin of error is plus or minus 6 points. "Don't know" responses are eliminated. National sampling occurred between January and September 1985 in polls for NEWSWEEK and ABC/Washington Post.

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Wheeling for a Fortune

Perkiness counts

The biggest wheel on campus these days may be the one that's run by Pat Sajak with the able-bodied assistance of Vanna White. But students aren't just watching "Wheel of Fortune" any longer—they're also showing up as contestants. For the last four years the top-rated TV quiz game has held an annual "college week," in which four schools, chosen at random, are invited to send competitors. This year's fortunate four—Arkansas, Berkeley, Hawaii and Princeton—will each dispatch 20 or so students to Los Angeles this spring. In most cases they will pay their own way, hoping for a shot at \$20,000 or more in prizes. "Campuses are pretty excited to have us," confides contest coordinator Scott Page, who interviews about 200 applicants at each school.

"Wheel," as any Ed Grimley fan could tell you, is an electronic version of hangman in which contestants fill in the blank



NIK WHEELER - BLACK STAR

Wild and excited: A University of Hawaii hopeful auditions for the show

letters of words and phrases. Perkiness seems to count as much as literacy. "We're looking for outgoing people who can have fun and play well," says Page. Winner Susan Genard of UCLA gives this advice for projecting maximum pep at auditions: "Go alone. You can be inhibited by having your friends there. You have to show that you can be wild and excited, which may be easy on the real show but looks pretty silly during the practice game."

Those who don't suffer from fear of silliness can strike it pretty rich. Bonnie Harris, a University of Texas senior, won \$30,000 in assorted merchandise last year.

And UCLA senior Genard raked in more than \$25,000 in cash and prizes during college week three years ago, including trips to Paris, Hawaii and Bermuda. "I never go anywhere now without my diamond earrings," Genard says with a giggle. "Down jackets, a guitar, beachwear, a trip to Maui . . . you name it, I won it." She also collected several propositions from male viewers who wrote to offer themselves as escorts on her travels. But even Genard discovered that victory had its price. Her fortune included only \$1,900 in cash—and that, she says, paid less than half the taxes that she owed Uncle Sam.



King Faisal International Prize

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- (a) Selection will be decided by a Committee consisting of national & international assessors selected by the Board of King Faisal International Prize.
- (b) More than one person may share each prize.
- (c) The Winner's names will be announced in December 1986, and the prize will be awarded in an official ceremony to be held for that purpose in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- (d) Each Prize consists of :
 - (1) A certificate in the name of the winner containing an abstract of the work that qualified him/her for the prize.
 - (2) A precious medal.
 - (3) A sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Saudi Riyals (S.R. 350,000).
- (e) The following conditions must be fulfilled :
 1. A nominee must have accomplished outstanding academic work in the subject of the prize, leading to the benefit of mankind and enrichment of human thought.
 2. The prize will be awarded for specific original research but the nominee's complete works will be taken into account.
 3. The work submitted with the nominations must have been published.
 4. The specific works submitted must not have been awarded a prize by any international educational institution, scientific organization, or foundation.
 5. Nominations must be submitted by leading members of recognised educational institutions and of world-fame such as Universities, Academies and Research Centers. Nominations from other individuals and political parties will not be accepted.
 6. Nominations must give full particulars of the nominee's academic background, experience and publications, as well as copies of his/her educational certificates, if available. Three 6 x 9 cm photographs, full address and telephone number of the nominee are also requested.
 7. The nominations and selected publications (10 copies) are to be sent by registered air mail to the address stated in (10) below.
 8. The latest date for receipt of the full nominations with copies of works is the 4th of Dhu Al-Hijjah 1406 AH, i.e. the 9th of August 1986 AD. The nomination papers received after this date will not be considered unless the subject of the prize is postponed to the following year.
 9. No nomination papers or works will be returned to the senders.
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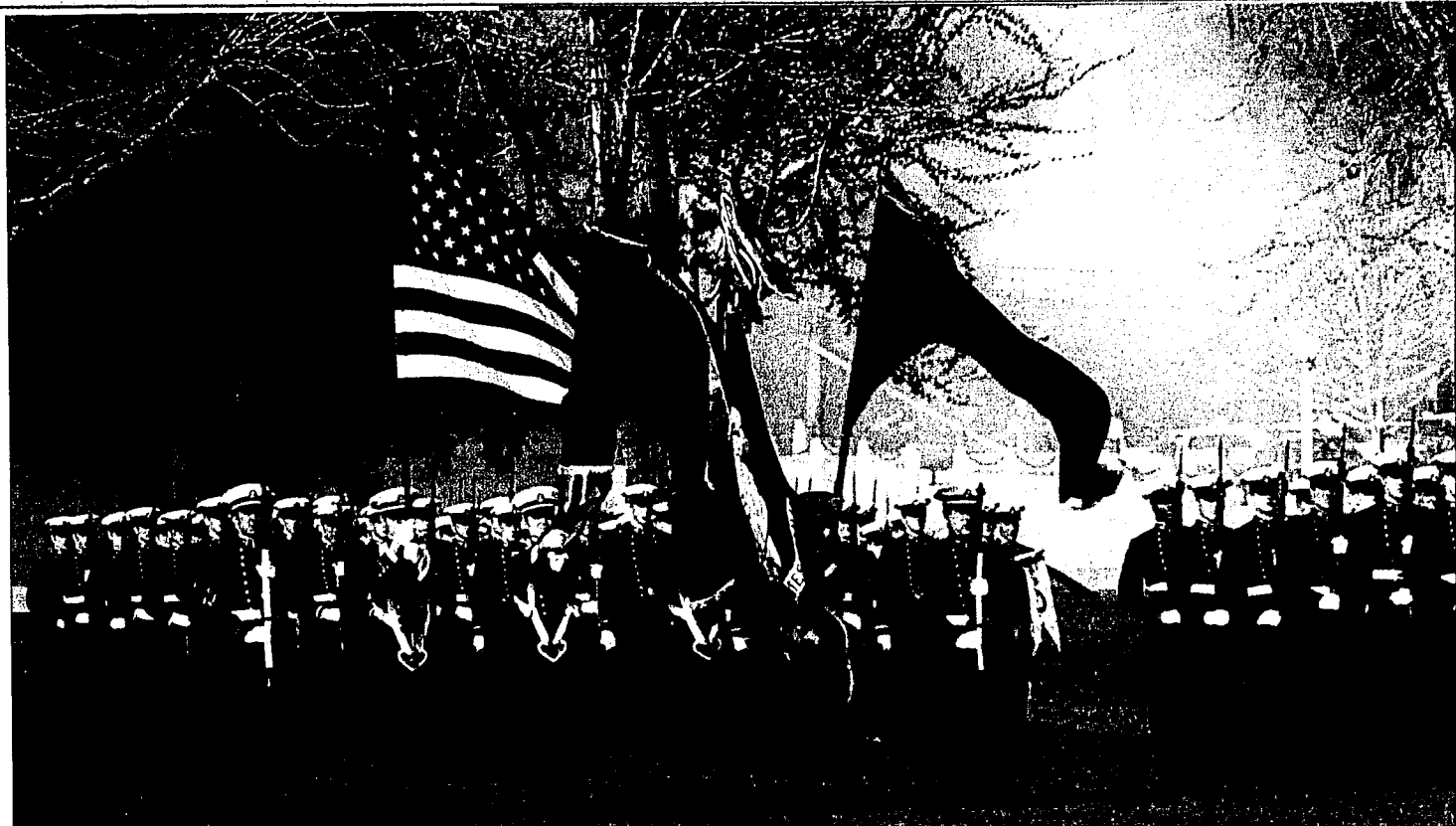
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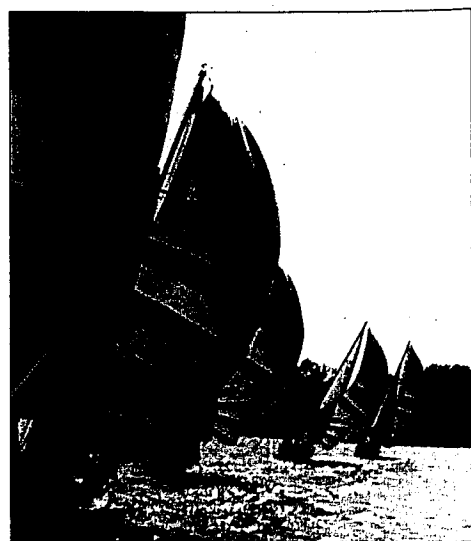


K. J. MIERZEJEWSKI—USNA



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At the U.S. Naval Academy, a world run by tradition and authority: One of the weekly full-dress parades; Navy sailboats on Chesapeake Bay; a PEP (physical-education program) drill during 'plebe summer'; a 'ring dance' for junior mids, a grilling by an upperclassman at mealtime



K. J. MIERZEJEWSKI—USNA



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And these days a lot of young men and women want to be just that. More than 14,000 applied for 1,350 berths in this year's class at the Naval Academy, up from 9,477 a decade ago. The same surge has taken place at the U.S. Military Academy and the U.S. Air Force Academy—reflecting a decline in antimilitary attitudes among the young of Ronald Reagan's America. "We've seen a lot more patriotic spirit in these people in recent years," says Capt. Bill Flight, who recently retired from the Naval Academy's admissions department. "It's no longer unpopular to become an officer as it used to be." But the comeback also indicates the strength of the educational/vocational opportunities at Annapolis, West Point and Colorado Springs.

Since 1845 the Naval Academy has existed "to prepare midshipmen morally, mentally and physically" to become Navy officers. They prepare in splendid surroundings—graced by a domed chapel, ivied red-brick buildings, polished gun mounts, moored sailing vessels and magnolia and apple trees—at the edge of a charming Chesapeake Bay town. And the entire campus has been designated a national historic landmark.

Cross section: To get there is both difficult and complicated. Because the Naval Academy is a federal institution—and therefore intended to be egalitarian and broadly representative—the admissions process begins with five nominations by each member of Congress (and the vice president); the president gets 100. Enlisted men and women in the Navy, Naval Reserve and Marine Corps may also apply. "The Navy should be a cross section of America," says Academic Dean John Kelly. Academy officials start

with the same indicators as any other admissions staff—grades, SAT scores and interviews. But they also look for indications of command potential, such as extracurricular activities. "We're in the leadership business—that's what it's all about," says Captain Flight. Candidates must get low-level security clearance, meet average height-to-weight standards and pass a physical-aptitude test that includes pull-ups, a long jump and a 300-yard relay.

Women have been admitted to Annapolis since 1976, but it's harder for them to get in. By law women cannot serve in combat—which includes aircraft carriers and submarines—so the Academy limits their number to 7 percent of the brigade. Some males still resent their presence: "They're taking the position of a man who could be in combat." But women are breaching the male bastion: in 1984, for the first time, a female midshipman (all students are midshipmen) graduated at the top of her class. "The women don't have a lot of role models," says Marine Capt. Kim Makuta. "As a female, you don't need to be macho. You have to be confident in yourself and exert that confidence."

How to fold a bra: The introduction of women has produced some minor, occasionally humorous, revisions in standard operating procedure. Female mids recall with glee the time a male upperclassman demonstrated to one of them the proper way to fold a bra. Recently women have been allowed to wear nail polish and have been given more feminine neckties. Some dating (a date is a "drag" as in "drag an anchor," according to time-honored Annapolis slang) among mids does occur, but PDA's (public displays of affection) are forbidden, even holding hands.

Sexual integration has by no means changed the fundamental nature of Annapolis. It remains a regimented, hierarchical military institution. All midshipmen live in Bancroft Hall, the largest dormitory in the country (mostly three to a room), and must keep every towel, book, shoe and personal photograph in its regulated place. The lesson of subordination gets learned as soon as new students (freshmen are "plebes") arrive for "plebe summer" six weeks before classes start. "A plebe is a separate entity that kind of crawls down there—and they make sure you know it," says Ensign Marya Bandyk,

who graduated last spring. The principle is simple: to understand how to lead, you must first understand how to follow.

Attending assigned classes is mandatory. "You don't have absentee and discipline problems," observes Prof. Michael Halbig, who is chairman of the language-studies department and, like half the Annapolis faculty, is civilian. But the curriculum has broadened considerably in recent years. Although emphasis remains on engineering and science, 4 of the 18 majors are in the humanities. This reform sprang from the increased complexity of naval service and from a more sophisticated approach to leadership. "We want our people to have an excellent technical education," says Rear Adm. Charles Larson, who has overseen the Academy as superintendent since 1983, "but also to have the tools of reasoning and a base from which to grow. Vietnam sensitized me to the need for military people to have a broad perspective."

Prepared to fight: A Naval Academy education guarantees job security. Baccalaureates must serve for five years in the Navy or the Marines. (Mids who have attended for three years have a three-year obligation, two years a two-year obligation; those who quit before their second year ends have no obligation.) As Navy ensigns or Marine second lieutenants, they can take many different routes—from engineering to underwater demolition to oceanography. About 40 percent opt for naval aviation, and 17 percent enter the Marines. The new officers start at a relatively modest salary of \$1,200 per month, but with a host of perks and other compensation.

Midshipmen, of course, must be prepared to fight, and they accept the possibility of going to war. Says 1985 graduate Ensign Dennis Barnham, "If this country feels it's in our best interest to defend a certain country, then we'll go and that's it. All we can do is put our trust in those people who are above us." Patriotism clearly plays a role. "It's a career which demands a lot of you—sometimes your hide," says Professor Halbig. "If there's one thing they need to survive in the military, it is a sense of service and duty." Every day the midshipmen can see the inscription on the bronze doors of the chapel: *Non Sibi Sed Patriae*—Not for self but for country.

RON GIVENS with
CYNTHIA I. PIGOTT in Annapolis

Mon.

Tue.

Thur.

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Fri.

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Wed.

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Classical Renaissance

Getting a solid education—and maybe even a job

Why do they do it? In a dog-eat-dog world filled with single-minded business students, law-school-bound government majors and never-deviate-from-the-program premeds, there are still plenty of undergraduates out there studying classics—even *majoring* in it. Classics? In 1986? Don't these students know what the job market is like? Don't they *care*?

Colleges and universities have been offering courses in classics—technically, the study of Greek and Latin and of classical civilizations—for literally centuries. For most of the last hundred years, the field has been in decline in the United States—the result mainly of a growing belief among students and educators that courses should be “relevant.” (Right or wrong, the general feeling was that classics was not.) This conviction peaked—and classics enrollments plummeted—in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Since then not only has the decline ended, but hints of an upturn have appeared. Currently there are an estimated 47,000 undergraduates studying Latin or Greek on U.S. campuses, and about 40 to 50 students each year earn graduate degrees. Not everyone regards the long-term shakeout as a problem. “From a teacher’s point of view,” says Roger Bagnall, chairman of classics at Columbia, “it’s better to have students who want to be there.”

The real thing: Classics students in general don’t spend a lot of time worrying about relevance or employment prospects. As Cathy Crane, who graduated with a Latin major from the University of Texas, puts it: “I didn’t want a ‘practical’ degree. That’s what you go to trade school for.” (She is now a legal secretary by day and a guitarist in an all-woman, country-rock band by night.)

Today a growing number of students are seeking out the schools that make classics the core of a rigorous liberal-arts education. In this realm, the Real Thing is the “great books” program designed by former University of Chicago president Robert Maynard Hutchins. As Hutchins saw it, students should be made to run a gantlet of courses that use only primary texts, learning philosophy from Aristotle and geometry from Euclid. At St. John’s (with campuses in Annapolis, Md., and Santa Fe, N.M.), which hews closest to Hutchins’s demanding blueprint, applications have jumped 25 percent in the last five years. Other schools, among them Notre Dame, Kentucky State and St. Mary’s College of California, offer a great-books option, and

the number of students choosing it is rising.

Of course, not everyone interested in classics wants a major. To attract more nonmajors, many schools have developed what might be described as a market-oriented approach. They go after religion students, for example, by offering them courses in New Testament Greek. They entice movie buffs with programs entitled “Greece—Film and Reality.” And they even attract jocks with courses on athletics in ancient Rome. At the University of Georgia, the classics department has used such stratagems—along with leaflets, posters and what chairman Richard LaFleur calls “a pretty vigorous public-relations program”—to more than double enrollment over the last six years. Similarly, Brooklyn College and the graduate school of the City University of New York have created a program designed to appeal to students in a hurry, squeezing more than four semesters of Latin or Greek into a single summer.

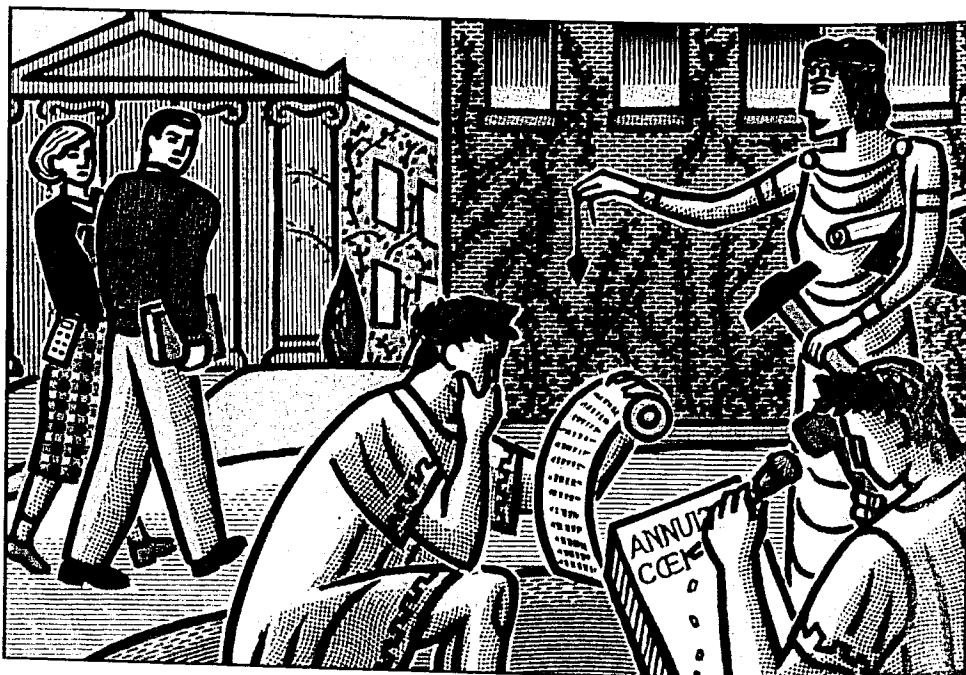
Some efforts along these lines skirt the borders of respectability, like those of universities that lure students by offering them watered-down Latin in the form of vocabulary-building “word power” courses. Bagnall disparagingly calls this sort of thing “a quickie substitute” for actual language training. The fact remains, however, that studying classical languages does build vocabulary. And the better a student’s vocabulary, the better he is likely

to do on important standardized exams like the Scholastic Aptitude Test and the Graduate Record Examination.

That’s at least partly why so many high-school students are studying Latin these days—nearly 180,000 by the most recent count, about 20 percent more than 10 years ago. This, of course, is good news for college Latin majors. “The high-school demand for Latin teachers is fierce,” says Columbia’s Bagnall. Even the college market is beginning to open up—and it will get bigger as professors who won tenure in the ‘60s and ‘70s start to retire. “In the ‘90s,” Bagnall predicts, “there will be jobs all over the place.”

Attracting recruiters: A classics degree is good for a lot more than teaching Latin. Not only do graduate schools prefer classics majors over many other liberal-arts-degree holders, but corporate recruiters seem to be taking to them as well. As Wesleyan psychology Prof. David Winter suggests, a recruiter can assume several things about classics majors: “First of all, that they are smart. Second of all, that they are dedicated. Third, that they are independent. And, finally, that they are able to deal with rarefied abstraction.” But the real point of studying classics is to experience the wisdom and beauty of ancient art, literature and philosophy. “How is Virgil’s Aeneid relevant to an undergraduate in 1986?” asks Georgia’s LaFleur. The answer, he says, is that “these texts have universal meaning, yet they have to be redefined for every age.” In the process of redefining them, the classics student may wind up defining himself—and that, when it comes down to it, is what education is all about.

JOHN SCHWARTZ



Latin lovers: Classics majors seem ages apart from career-fixated peers

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Funny Is as Funny Does

If the comedy is brief, or raunchy, or just weird, look for it on cable TV

Sometimes funny isn't good enough. Because if funny is too short, you can't make it into a movie, and if funny is a little too raunchy or a little too weird, the networks won't touch it. Until recently the wrong kind of funny was seldom seen outside of comedy clubs. But now there is a window of comic opportunity on cable TV, which offers the kind of funny that isn't quite big enough for the silver screen or ready for prime time.

As the VCR revolution trims the audience for Hollywood movies, national cable services have begun to emphasize their own original programming. Unlike network shows, these programs can succeed commercially while appealing to a more select—read smaller—audience. Yet because the appetites of 24-hour-a-day cable services are enormous, the companies have been forced to take chances with their programs, including some unusual kinds of humor. The move has paid off. Says Betty Bitterman, vice president for original programming for Cinemax and HBO, "The audience likes it, and they want more."

In the past year two cable services have broken new ground by offering innovative comedy series. Cinemax started "Comedy Experiment" last February, and Showtime inaugurated "Comedy Spotlight" last August. Both feature a new program each month,

and so far both have attracted outstanding talent. "Experiment" has presented, among others, Howie Mandel, Harry Shearer, Emo Philips and Martin Mull. "Spotlight" performers include Martin Short, Harry Anderson and "Weird Al" Yankovic.

Cinemax and Showtime give their comedians a great deal of creative freedom. Some performers ignore the opportunity: the Emo Philips program, for example, features his usual quirky stand-up routine. But others grab the chance to create something entirely different. In his "Concert for the North Americas," for instance, Martin Short uses a concert as the jumping-off point for a wide-ranging showcase of comic characters.

This month promises especially rich cable comedy. "Comedy Spotlight" on Showtime presents "Dave Thomas: The Incredible Time Travels of Henry Osgood." Thomas, best known as one of the "hoser" McKenzie brothers on "SCTV," plays a history professor (Henry Osgood) fed up with the modern world. At the end of a particularly horrible day, Osgood is whisked away by a mysterious coachman to 19th-century England.

Thus begins a rollicking tour through the past and future, in which he encounters, among many others, Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette and Charles Dickens. Osgood discovers that Marie Antoinette

MUSIC

Going for the Platinum

Animotion rocks explosively

If the second album by Animotion, "Strange Behavior," sounds relentlessly commercial to you, then all the hard work of this L.A. band will not have been in vain. Animotion is part of a current wave of

bands, like Mr. Mister and Heart, that spare nothing in their attempts to please rock-and-roll ears. But, in the case of "Strange Behavior," calling it commercial is not a put-down.

A. MARTINEZ-FONTS



Animotion is not simply a guitar band or a synthesizer band or a singer's band or a dance band. It's four—count 'em four—bands in one. And, as lead singer Bill Wadhams will tell you, that's exactly the way he wants it: "After knocking on a lot of doors for a long time, my intention was to stack things in our favor in every way I could." That means that "Strange Behavior" almost detonates with intensity—from its driving, densely textured mix of guitars and keyboards, to the explosive, irresistible rhythm section, to the high-energy vocals of Wadhams and the band's other lead singer, Astrid Plane.

It's strange, in at least two ways, that "Strange Behavior" has a clear, recognizable identity at all. Animotion is a six-headed entity—Wadhams, Plane, guitarist Don Kirkpatrick, keyboardist Gregory Smith, bassist Charles Ottavio and drummer Jim Blair—in which everyone has an equal voice. And eight different combinations of songwriters are credited for the 10 songs on the album; in no case did one band member collaborate with another. Despite these potentially fractious elements, the album achieves a consistent point of view. Musically, the band unites around the

Dancing all the way to the bank: *Commercial*



CINEMAX

actually said, "Let them eat capes." When he attempts to correct her, the queen asks contemptuously, "Where would the peasants get cake?" After experiencing the Great War of Abuse (combatants trade insults instead of bullets) and meeting his great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson in the highly developed but highly confused future, Osgood finally returns to the present—just in time for a birthday party with his thoroughly obnoxious relatives.

Strange girl: Comic juggler Michael Davis stars in "The Life of the Party" on Cinemax's "Comedy Experiment" during March. Davis plays himself—a successful entertainer with appearances on Broadway and "Saturday Night Live"—who has given up juggling to please his girlfriend. In one reflective scene Davis sits down to strum a guitar and sing: "When I was a single man / Every night I had a strange girl / When I was a single man / Every night I had a strange girl / The same girl / She was strange." At a party celebrating his new nonjuggling lifestyle Davis gets hassled by a street gang of jugglers. In a moment of truth he must choose between humiliation and juggling. The outcome is obvious, and very funny.

"Comedy Experiment" and "Comedy Spotlight" cannot be said to have created a new golden age of comedy. Some shows aren't original: Weird Al Yankovic's effort for Showtime, funny enough, still relied heavily on parody rock videos that had already been seen repeatedly elsewhere. And others, like Emo Philips's, are decidedly bad. But Martin Mull's "The History of White People in America," which lampooned the lifestyles and mores of white folks, stands among the most brilliant humor of recent television. For many comedians the creative freedom available on cable is irresistible. Says Harry Shearer, who starred in the parody movie "This Is Spinal Tap" and barely survived two unhappy stints on "Saturday Night Live," the shows are "TV the way TV should be."

RON GIVENS

What, me worry? Michael Davis from 'Comedy Experiment'

MOVIES

sledgehammer drumming of Blair, who manages to sound human while being as inexorable as a drum machine. Lyrically, the band gained consistency by choosing, out of 40-odd songs available, "the ones that had to do with man-woman relationships," says Wadhams.

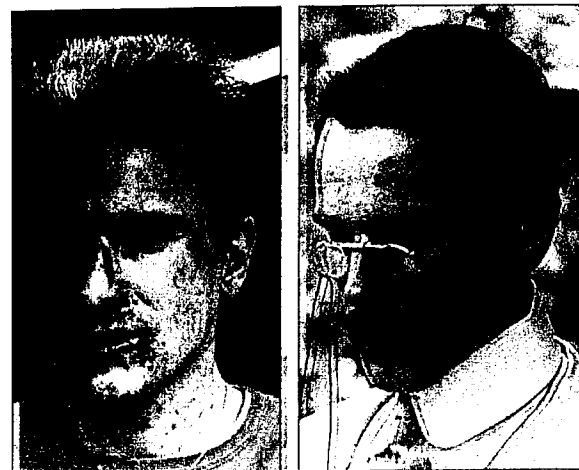
"Strange Behavior" presents modern romance, with all its twists and obsessions. The lyrics from "Out of Control" plainly aim for the sexual: "You feel the beat of my emotion / I see desire in your eyes / And now it's much too late / Your kiss has sealed my fate / And now the feeling grows / Out of control." "Stealing Time" moodily depicts the plaintiveness of love on the run. And "Stranded" portrays the edgy anticipation of a woman "close to ecstasy." When coupled with the urgent energy of Animation's music, these lyrics give you reason to twist and pout. And if you can't help but notice the slickness of the band—one solo on "Out of Control" sounds like a sound track for the "Solid Gold" dancers—there is a quality to this album that overcomes any sense of put-off. Call it sincerity. Wadhams admits that Animation wants to sell records, but, he insists, "The songs and the sound we've chosen are from the heart."

R. G.

A Cinema Chameleon

Consider Johnny in the new movie "My Beautiful Laundrette"—a working-class Brit with punkish tendencies. He is tall, with craggy features and a two-tone haircut that's basically black but with an uppermost inch of bleached blond. Then consider Cecil Vyse in the new movie "A Room With a View"—a perfect British fop at the turn of the century. He has black, slicked-back hair, affects pince-nez glasses, embroiders his speech with elaborate hand gestures and struts about like a flamingo.

You could watch these two excellent films in a double feature and probably not realize that the same actor, 28-year-old Daniel Day-Lewis, portrays both characters. Not because of elaborate makeup, but simply by the way Day-Lewis moves and talks and acts. Surprisingly, these are Day-Lewis's first major film roles—he had minor roles in "Gandhi" and "The Bounty"—but he's had considerable stage experience in London.



ORION PICTURES CINECOM INTERNATIONAL FILMS
Day-Lewis in 'Laundrette,' 'Room'

Perhaps Day-Lewis inherited his artistic gifts. His father, Cecil Day Lewis, was England's poet laureate, and his mother, Jill Balcon, acted for 25 years, while his maternal grandfather, Michael Balcon, ran a major British film studio. But, says the younger Day-Lewis, "My mother was concerned that I didn't go into it with my eyes closed. I was encouraged to make up my own mind about it. And when I did, I was encouraged to channel all my energies into it."

R. G.

What Is the 'Real World,' Anyway?

BY KEVIN SMITH

Just wait until you get into the real world, son." If I had a dime for every time I've had my collegiate problems reduced to that one cliché, I would have no need for the real world: I could afford to retire from it. I'm sick of people who think college is a shelter from reality and a degree is a fairy-tale ticket to a better life personally autographed by Hans Christian Andersen.

OK, I admit there are those who perpetuate the myth that being a student is an excuse to sidestep responsibility for four years. Most of these types can be found in Izod shirts and baggy Bermuda shorts, chugging beer and hoping there's enough room left on Daddy's credit card to repair the BMW that was involved in a fender-bender following a midnight party raid on a neighboring sorority.

These people, however, are a minority on campuses. (They have to be; after all, somebody has to graduate and run the country.) For the majority of college students, getting an education is a struggle—not academically, but financially. I don't want to slam the system or anything, but let's face it, almost anyone with an IQ above room temperature can make grades at most universities.

Sting in the checkbook: A lot of students are in the same boat as I am—call it the SS *Academiatitanica*. If one comes from a middle-class family that cannot comfortably support a couple of kids through college, both the family and the student will have financial problems, regardless of how WASPish they are. Being a middle-class Wasp means that the sting of attending college often hits right in the checkbook. Like many others I'm on the low end of the financial-aid totem pole, or should I say shaft—too rich to qualify for financial aid and too poor to go to college without outside assistance.

To bridge the gap between bank balance and classroom, many students enter the work force. Students often work 20 to 40 hours a week, usually at minimum wage and usually at a menial job—the cleaning-urinals-with-a-toothbrush syndrome. A student's pride tends to disappear with his excess fat. I'm not complaining that many of us have to work to support ourselves; what gets me is the attitude many people have toward these students. They think what we are doing is easy.

Johnny Student returns home seeking parental support, carrying his grade transcript in one hand and the remains of his toothbrush in the other. "Dad, you don't know what it's like. I work 40 hours a week, I'm taking 16 hours at school, my personal life is a shambles and my teeth are decaying."

"Just wait until you get into the real world, son."

What exactly is the "real world," anyway? I looked for a definition in the dictionary and couldn't find one. To listen to some people, you might think it's one of Stephen King's nightmares. I did some checking around, though, and I came up with

a few facts about the real world that lie waiting for students, to pounce upon them immediately after graduation. What I found is that the transition from the never-never land of academia into the DMZ of the real world is not so much a giant leap but more like a small hop.

In the mystical realm of the real world, individuals are required to perform a ritual called "paying the bills." This apparently is an action that involves handing over certain amounts of money in exchange for certain services. But, hey, this is the real world. It must be different from the insignificant financial concerns of a college student, things like tuition, fees, books, rent, gas, clothes, food and a toothbrush allowance.

Also in the real world there are things called "responsibilities." As far as I can gather, these consist of certain duties you are expected to perform. They tend to apply pressure to the mental faculties, resulting in a headache that has Valium written all over it. These responsibilities, however, must be different from attending class, learning to live with peers in a new environment, finding money to pay the rent and holding down a job. After all, the average college pressures are relieved merely by consuming large quantities of alcohol and attending long-after-midnight parties.

Big bucks: The primary bugbear of the real world, however, is having a job. A job in the real world can be a status symbol and a source of satisfaction and power, not to mention big bucks. Personally, I find this prospect a huge relief. If, when I get out into the real world, I am required to seek a position entailing satisfaction and huge financial rewards, it will provide a welcome change from grabbing the first job that will put a meal on the table.

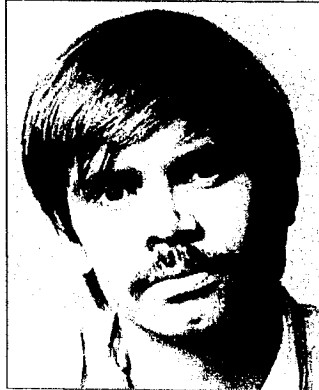
All right, maybe I have gone overboard. College does offer a certain aura of freedom that may be unique to the university environment. Also, as far as I can tell, the people

who are currently enrolled in college do tend to have a little more fun than the average urinal cleaner. But that doesn't give the rest of the world an excuse to dismiss college as a carefree bliss factory. That simply is not true.

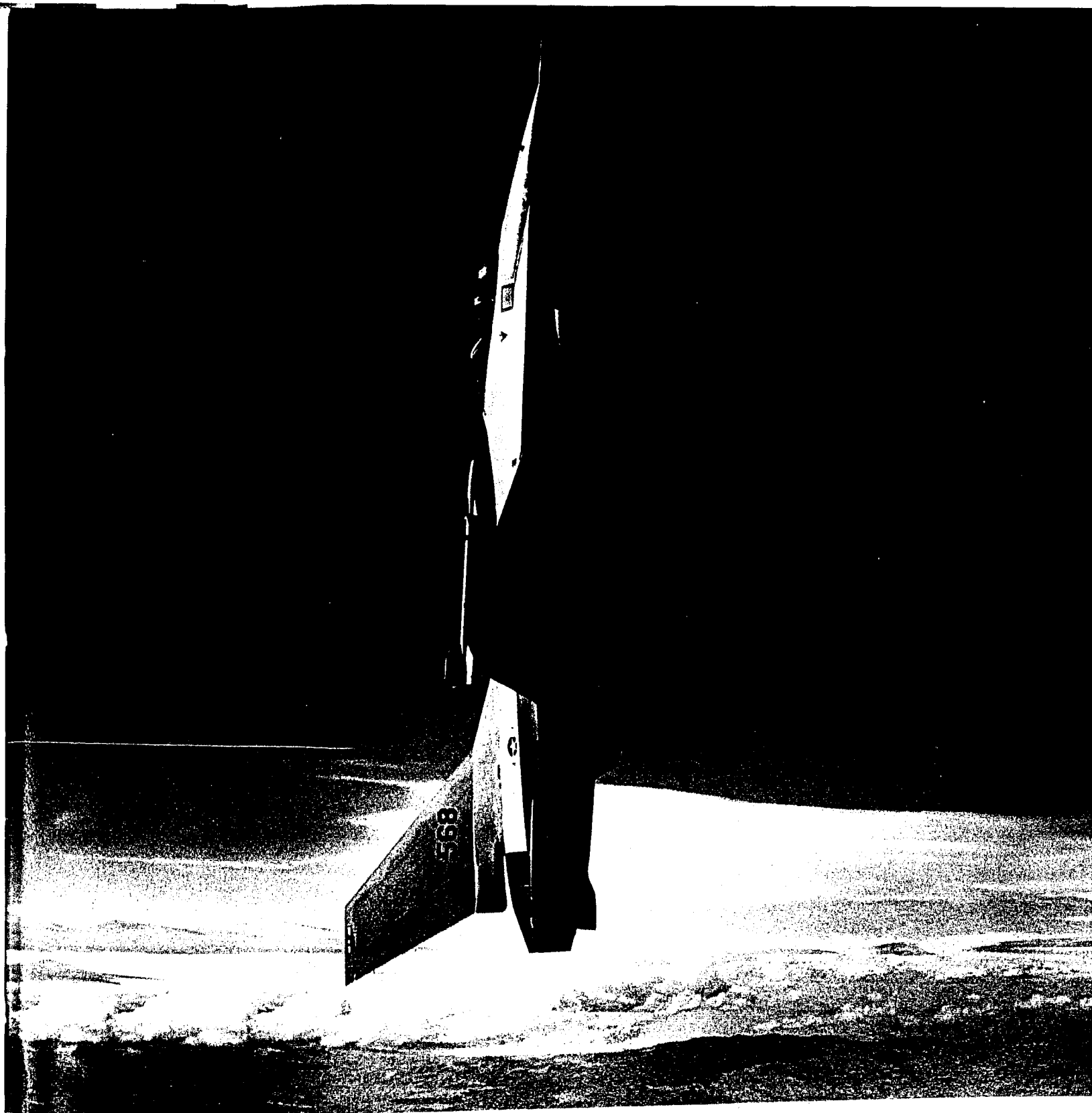
College and the real world are closely related. Maybe they're not brothers, but they're first cousins at the very least. If people have a hard time making the transition from college to the mainstream of society, it is not because they have grown accustomed to the fairy-tale quality of college; rather, they were just never exposed to reality, which is a problem of upbringing, not education.

When people see students in new cars, flashy clothes and snobby attitudes, they may fail to realize something: most college students don't have their chance at life given to them in such an easy manner—they have to earn it. And because they have to earn it, they deserve something that seems also to be a part of the real world. Respect.

Kevin Smith is a senior journalism major at Texas Tech.



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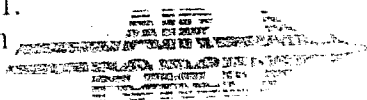
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