

KENTUCKY Kernel

Vol. LXXXVI, No. 138

Established 1894

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

Independent Since 1971

Tuesday, March 27, 1984

Journalism may get equipment this week if state freeze lifted

By ANDREW DAVIS
Senior Staff Writer

The UK School of Journalism was worried for awhile.

When Gov. Martha Layne Collins announced her freeze on construction and spending on Feb. 23, the school's faculty members became concerned that the School of Journalism would not be able to finish purchasing an electronic editing system.

The order by Collins may be lifted soon and that makes things a little happier in the School of Journalism, according to Robert Orndorff, a journalism professor.

Edmund Lambeth, director of the School of Journalism, said the equipment — an Itek Minitek II system — has been bought, but purchase of "related equipment" for the system has been halted by the freeze.

The freeze has stalled purchase of a waxer, a processor for an already purchased typesetter, type fonts, photography screens and a photo-stat camera, Orndorff said.

"That money is there. The freeze makes it impossible to spend the money," he said. According to records of the school, the freeze affected \$10,515 of a total purchase price of \$106,275.

The system, however, will be installed when it arrives in May.

The Equipment Review Committee, which can exempt certain projects from the freeze, did not free the school to continue its equipment purchase.

"We were a little concerned — but now it looks OK," Orndorff said. "We've had indications once the freeze is over we will be able to

spend the money. We think we'll be able to."

Orndorff said the faculty was "worried immediately" when the freeze was announced. He said the school had hoped that the freeze would not affect the equipment because it was included in the original bid, but was notified otherwise.

"It's imperative that we get some of it [the equipment]," he said.

Tom Fields, director of purchasing and a committee member, said that although the school was turned down, once the freeze is lifted the school probably will be able to purchase the equipment.

Fields said the committee meets every week to discuss proposals before it and if the freeze is not lifted the school would still be eligible to have its application reviewed again by the committee.

"We'll certainly go back to the committee if the freeze is not lifted," Lambeth said.

According to Fields, the freeze should be lifted within the next week or two.

Lambeth said the school needs the equipment because the school is having its accreditation reviewed and has promised the accreditors that the equipment would be installed by this Summer intersession.

He said, however, he was not sure if any problems would arise if the school was unable to purchase the equipment.

"We have promised our accreditors that we'll get this equipment," Lambeth said. "We need this equipment to honor our commitment."

Lambeth said the school is "getting the paperwork in order" in case the freeze is lifted and he is "hopeful" about the situation.



Serving up

Jeannie Bogart, a political science freshman, anticipates her shot as she learns how to serve in a beginning tennis class yesterday at the Seaton Center. The cloudy weather did not stop students from having some outdoor fun after Spring Break.

ALAN LESING, Kernel Staff

State convicts discover peace in penitentiary

By WENDY SMITH
Staff Writer

Convicts who would rather get a break from their prison terms may have a chance to use their time to grow spiritually.

Bo Lozoff, director of the Prison-Ashram Project, will lead a discussion on "Prisons and Prisoners: We're All Doing Time," to be held at 7 p.m. Friday in the Student Center.

The Prison-Ashram Project, which started in 1971, is a non-profit service centering on the idea that prison life is very similar to life in a monastery, Lozoff said.

"There are many of the same restrictions for convicts as there are for monks, and our focus is to help these prisoners learn how to find self-guidance and inner peace as in a monastic life," he said.

Prisoners share many of the same advantages as monks have such as no financial responsibility and no worries about food or shelter. Lozoff said. They also share some of the same disadvantages, such as not being able to see their relatives, deprivation of sexual relationships and lack of freedom, he said.

"They live under many of the same conditions, but the monks have chosen to live in such an environment for spiritual reasons." These convicts, in turn, may be helped to achieve that same peace out of their environment, he said.

The project is to accustom the prisoners to look at themselves more honestly and to find inner peace, Lozoff said.

The Hanuman Foundation sponsors the Prison-Ashram Project, which is financed by private donations. "My wife and I conduct the project by distributing newsletters and booklets, and by conducting various workshops throughout the country," Lozoff said. At any given time there are about 10,000 inmates and guards on our mailing list, he added.

"We have conducted over 100 workshops to help these prisoners come to their own personal sense of power and feel more centered," he said. "The first two hours of the workshop is an open discussion on dealing with prison life. The next two hours we teach actual meditation techniques and breathing practices."

Lozoff and his wife were living in a Yoga Ashram when his brother-in-law was imprisoned for drug smuggling. "When we visited him in prison we realized it was much like the monastery, and the only major difference was the way we saw our lives."

This inspired them to help prisoners deal with their situation spiritually, he said. "Many people that have used us have really transformed," Lozoff said.

Lozoff has compiled two books, *Inside Out #1* and *Inside Out #2*, which are collections of teachings of yoga instructors and psychologists. He currently is working on his third book, *Inside Out #3 — We're All Doing Time*, which focuses on his 11-year dealings with prisoners. These books are all available free of charge to the prisoners.

Lozoff was invited to give a workshop at the Luther Luckett Correctional Center in LaGrange, Ky., so he was invited to talk at UK. Don Rothberg, a philosophy professor, said.

"He will talk on the question of punishment, nature of punishment and what is wrong with prisons today, as well as answer any questions the audience may have," Rothberg said.

Anorexia, bulimia common eating disorders among students

By LEJANE CARSON
Reporter
and KAY CONLEY
Reporter

Tracey was the perfect daughter. She made good grades and was even valedictorian of her high school.

"I always did what I was told," said Tracey, who wished to use a pseudonym. "My parents always wanted my sister to be more like me. She was the more rebellious one."

But Tracey has one problem. She, like eight million other people nationwide, has an eating disorder.

Dr. Janet Jones, a staff psychiatrist at the Student Health Service, said studies conducted have shown that somewhere from 10 percent to 15 percent of all college women suffer from bulimia, an eating disorder.

The American Anorexia/Bulimia Association defines bulimia as "re-current episodes of binge eating followed by self-induced vomiting or purging by laxatives and diuretics." An article in the February 1983 *Southern Medical Journal* cited choice foods for bulimics as those with lots of calories which can be consumed rapidly without much

chewing, such as doughnuts and ice cream.

Sharon, who also wished to use a pseudonym, suffers from another eating disorder common among college women — anorexia, a deliberate self-starvation in which individuals lose 25 percent of their ideal body weight, which is calculated by adding five pounds to 100 for every inch in height more than five feet.

Both anorexia and bulimia can lead to psychological and physiological complications.

"I just started out as a diet," Sharon said. "I started to lose weight and I just kept going. It was a diet that just went out of control. People didn't want to be around me because of my bizarre eating behaviors."

Tracey also had peculiar habits and a preoccupation with food. "I go to bed planning what I'll cook the next day," she said.

"She has cravings and it's not at all unusual for her to eat a pot of chili large enough for the entire family, or a large pizza by herself," Tracey's roommate, who wished to remain anonymous, said.

"I wanted to be just like my sister who had all the fun and all the dates," Tracey said. Family interactions usually play

ANOREXIA AND BULIMIA FORUM
• 7:30 tonight in MN 263 UK Medical Center as part of Eating Disorder Week, March 29-30.
• Screening of students will be available this week in 308 Chambers Building.

an important role in eating disorders, Jones said. The families of anorexics and bulimics are generally middle class, goal-striving families, she said. "This problem also is more common with siblings, especially."

Also there is usually some conflict in the family, Jones said. There is a power struggle between the parents and victim.

"There is an extreme emphasis placed on perfection or the super person idea," she said. "They rarely feel like they meet the standards."

Bulimia and anorexia have become national epidemics, according to Dr. Laurie Humphries, a professor of psychology. "It's a very serious problem and we need to make sure people understand how serious it is."

Both psychological and sociological factors cause such eating disorders.

"The socio-cultural milieu can be viewed as an important — perhaps one of the most important factors, in the increase of eating disorders in recent years," said Diane Taub, a professor of sociology and coordinator of BANISH — Bulimic Anorexics in Self-Help — a campus group for those who suffer from eating disorders.

Society places an extreme emphasis on weight and diet consciousness, Taub said. "Our role models for fashion and society pose are uniformly slender," she said. Miss America winners since 1970 were thinner than the average contestant, she said.

"I recently saw the 1950 version of 'South Pacific,'" Humphries said, "and the chorus line was heavier than today's. Many models seen today actually suffer from anorexia."

Taub said some advertisers appeal to most people's desire to be thin. "Examples of these are products such as Ultra-Slim Lipstick, Badweiser Light and Sweet 'n' Low," she said.

In addition to advertising, there is an increase of diet guides, and diet and exercise records, Taub said.

Treatment for anorexics and bulimics, although not simple, is possible.

There is a multiple-determined, multiple-causation problem, she said, adding that a solution for eating disorders stems from the disciplines of biology, psychology and sociology.

An alternative treatment, self-help groups like BANISH, have proven to be successful with a number of victims. Here victims learn that they are not alone and others suffer from these same problems, Taub said.

Also, friends of those suffering from the disorder can help. "Friends can indicate concern and awareness," Jones said. "Much of their behavior is secretive. Encourage them to seek professional help."

Emmy, who wished to use a pseudonym, suffered from anorexia and bulimia. "The doctor told me if I'd lost two more pounds, I'd have been at death level," she said. "I decided then I needed a crash-treatment program."

She compares those with eating disorders to alcoholics. "They go hand-in-hand," she said. "You don't have to have liquor, but you do have to have dealings with food."

"The first step to recovery is being able to admit that you have a problem," Sharon said. "This is the hardest part."

Renaissance man

James Rooney, 'Father of Biomechanics,' brings together fields of theater and horse research



JAMES ROONEY

ALAN LESING, Kernel Staff

By RITA SMITH
Reporter

Imagine being in a room with a successful playwright, a prolific author, the "Father of Biomechanics" and a pathologist in tobacco research and veterinary medicine.

Now imagine that instead of four people, there is only one person in the room — just as many talents, just as many interests. Who gets top billing?

Meet James Rooney. Having lived in New York, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, Rooney said he feels he has no ties to any one state. "I'm a third-generation Irishman, so I guess if I had to say I was anything, it would be an American of Irish origin."

Rooney and his family have visited Ireland several times and plan to continue to do so.

While in Kentucky, he divides his time between the Tobacco Health Research Institute, where he provides pathological support to inves-

tigators studying the cause and effect relationship between smoking and certain diseases; the College of Veterinary Medicine, where he works as a veterinary pathologist; and at the Diagnostic Laboratory, on Newton Pike.

As a pathologist, Rooney studies the interaction of disease processes with the body, a field that requires a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology and morphology, he said.

Much of his time, therefore, is spent examining dead tissue under a microscope. He admits getting weary at times of looking through microscopes and taking apart dead bodies. Writing plays is a refreshing reprieve from his work, he said.

"I found I had a few other things I wanted to say, and the theatrical mode is a good mode of expression," he said. Rooney said he enjoys writing short plays and finds that chancel dramas (plays written to be performed in churches) are performed more readily — his primary reason for writing that type of short play.

"I am not particularly religious," he said. Besides, he was quick to point out, these plays are "more philosophical than religious in nature."

Rooney majored in English, and received a bachelor's degree in drama. Thus, he is no stranger to the theater. Neither is he a stranger to the works of Samuel Beckett, the man Rooney describes as "the greatest playwright the world's ever seen, including Shakespeare."

Rooney also has written a number of books: *The Guide to the Dissection of the Horse, Autopsy of the Horse, The Lame Horse, Biomechanics of Lameness in Horses and Mechanics of Horse Locomotion*.

Understanding how horses get lame and finding ways to prevent it are goals to which he has devoted his life. He stresses prevention as opposed to treatment because, as he says, "Treatment is after the fact — the damage is done."

To this end, he has done extensive research in the field of biomechanics. See ROONEY, page 6

INSIDE

Henry Clay's Steve Miller was voted Mr. Basketball yesterday by high school coaches around the state. For more information, see page 3.

Spokesmen from Maharishi International University will come to Lexington for a discussion on psychological problems. See page 2 for more details.

WEATHER

Continued cloudiness today with a 30 percent chance of light rain. Highs in the mid to upper 50s. Tonight will be cloudy with a 60 percent chance of rain. Lows in the mid 40s. Tomorrow calls for a chance of rain and thunderstorms with highs in the mid 50s.

TM practitioners meditate to solve all the world's problems

By SCOTT WARD
Reporter

If 30 UK students were to meet and practice transcendental meditation every day, crime and vandalism on campus would be eliminated, according to four graduate students.

Jim Godfrey, Guy Tankersley, Dale Brooks and Irvin Fox, who study at the Maharishi International University in Fairfield, Iowa, are in Lexington to deliver a lecture open to the public, on the physiological benefits of

TM at 7:30 tonight at the Lexington Marriott, 1800 Newtown Pike.

Experiments were done at the university supporting the claim that if 1 percent of a population practices TM, the consciousness of the entire population is raised, causing a reduction in the crime rate in the area. One of the goals of the university is to bring about world peace through meditation.

One of the individual's short- and long-term benefits for the individual who practices TM and other forms of meditation is a "raising of awareness," Brooks said. He added that TM gives one the ability "to open up deep levels of creativity."

TM also enhances social relationships, Brooks said. And it may be useful to students and athletes, said Ray Bachmeyer, director of the Lexington TM center, because it could "help prevent those unexplained slumps" that teams sometimes experience.

The long-term benefits, according to the students, also are vast — not only does it help the practitioner reduce stress, but actually reverses several of the processes generally associated with aging, such as loss of memory and depression. TM also has been proven to slow the normal physiological and biochemical deteriorations caused by aging.

Fox, however, pointed to one disadvantage of TM — it



J.T. HAYS/Kent Graphics

"makes you anxious to live the full life that you realize you can have."

TM, however, is not the only form of meditation available. One of the options to TM is "insight meditation," which is a form of meditation that has developed out of the Buddhist tradition.

Don Rothberg, a professor of philosophy, described insight meditation as a practice designed to cultivate awareness and to develop awareness in one's life.

He said his form of meditation begins with concentrating on the breath in order to develop more insight into the processes of the mind and body. This leads to deepened wisdom and compassion.

There also are hundreds of types of Buddhist meditation. One form is Sharnatha, practiced in Lexington at the Dharmadhatu Center, one of 70 such centers in the United States under the direction of the venerable Co-gyam Trungpa Rinpoche, a meditation master and advanced teacher from Tibet who now makes his home in Boulder, Colo.

William Gordon, an English professor, teaches and practices the Sharnatha form, which is based in part on the "Buddha nature" — the assumption that man is basically intelligent but surrounded by a cloud of ignorance. The practitioner is attempting to remove this cloud and "to create basic sanity by cutting through aggression, passion and ignorance."

Gordon said there is a distinction between meditation and concentration, which he considers TM to be. Concentration, he said, is aimed at "shutting off" the mind for a period of time, while meditation tries to explore how the mind works.

He added that concentration can lead to a "spacing out" instead of a turning inward. "Concentration can make you happy, but the happiness won't last very long," he said.

Although different in their approaches, many forms of meditation are similar in their qualities and benefits.

See TM, page 5

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| ACC 202-1 | Principles of Accounting II | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| BIO 102-1 | Principles of Biology | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| BIO 110-1 | Intro. Human Biology & Health | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| ECO 200-1 | Principles of Economics | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| ECO 201-1 | Principles of Economics | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| ENG 101-1 | Freshman Composition | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| ENG 101-2 | Freshman Composition | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| ENG 101-3 | Freshman Composition | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| ENG 102-1 | Advanced Freshman Composition | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| ENG 102-2 | Advanced Freshman Composition | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| GER 201-1 | Intermediate German | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| GER 202-1 | Intermediate German | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| HIS 101-1 | History of Europe 1517-1715 | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| HIS 102-1 | History of U.S. Through 1865 | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| MA 108-1 | Intermediate Algebra | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| MA 109-1 | College Algebra | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| MA 110-1 | Calculus | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| MGT 200-1 | Survey Principles of Accounting | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| MGT 240-1 | Law, Business & Society | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| MUS 200-1 | Introduction to Music | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| PHI 120-1 | Introduction to Logic | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| PHI 130-1 | Logic | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| PHI 130-2 | Philosophy of Religion | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| PSY 101-1 | American Government | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| PSY 101-2 | Intro to Political Behavior | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| PSY 101-3 | Independent Study | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| PSY 101-4 | Independent Study | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| PSY 490-1 | Group & Personality | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| PSY 490-2 | Application Psychology | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| PSY 490-3 | Introduction to Psychology | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| PSY 490-4 | Intro to Psychology Laboratory | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| PSY 490-5 | Theories of Psychology - Historical Perspective | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| PSY 533-1 | Abnormal Psychology | 3 | W | 5:15-7:45 |
| SOC 101-1 | Introductory Sociology | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |
| SOC 338-1 | Women's Development | 3 | W | 3:00-4:00 |

DATES OF REGISTRATION:
June 1 - June 3
Classes begin June 6 and end on August 2, 1984

THE UK CENTER IS LOCATED ON FORT KNOX AND IS OPEN TO EVERYONE. For more information about the Summer Program at the UK Center stop by Summer Programs, Room 103, Frazee Hall or write to UK Center at Fort Knox, P.O. Box 969, Fort Knox, KY 40121.

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Mickey Patterson
Sports Editor

SPORTS

Bat Cats win in an unorthodox way against powerful Florida

It wasn't exactly the best way to win a game.

But for that matter as long as the final score reads in your favor, a win is a win and a notch in the "W" column is the only thing your after when you start the game.

Right, well not exactly.

UK's baseball team — no the above isn't a mistaken reference for the basketball team's close win over Illinois — closed out the ninth inning of Sunday's Florida game with a two-run single by catcher Dan Seihorst, a bench clearing brawl, and a 7-4 Southeastern Conference Eastern division victory.

And yes while most of the nation's eyes were focused on the Georgetown-Dayton basketball game, the Bat Cats were involved in a heated battle with the Eastern division leading Gators.

A calm and peaceful day, maybe a little rainy, was basically the atmosphere for most of the game.

With UK on top 5-4 going into the top of the ninth the storm broke loose.

UK pitcher Paul Kilgus looked as if he would only have to coast through the inning to pick up his third win.

The Gators, however, had a few tricks up their sleeves.

Kilgus walked leadoff batter Reggie Wentworth and then struck out Russ Brown. Brown was the seventh batter to go down on Kilgus strikes.

For the record, Kilgus leads the

Andy DUMSTORF

team in strikeouts with 25 in only 31.3 innings.

"Surprisingly I seem to be getting more strike outs this year than I have been in the past," Kilgus said. "Before I was getting more ground outs. I think have been throwing more strikes this year but I also have given up a lot of walks."

After Kilgus walked Bruce Crabbe and Andre Weiths to load the bases, UK head coach Keith Madison went to the bullpen for ace Chris Carroll.

"I was tired coming into the last inning and coach had mentioned something about taking me out," Kilgus said. "I thought I could go one more batter and after I walked the first batter (Wentworth) I thought I was going to come out."

"I thought I was throwing strikes and Dan Seihorst (the catcher) told me they were strikes but the ump just wasn't calling them."

"I was getting tired but I thought I was still getting enough zip on the ball to finish."

On Carroll's second pitch, Florida's Felix Martinez grounded to third baseman Brandt Ely. Ely threw home for the force and Seihorst, thinking double play three down the line for the force out at first. Seihorst's throw went wide and two Gator's crossed the plate.

Score: Florida 6-UK 5.

Carroll walked Mike Stanley then forced Scott Ruskin into a ground out to end the inning.

UK's Reggie ... er Mike Agnich led off the bottom of the ninth with a walk and moved to second on Ely's single.

Florida pitcher David Lee tensed up and threw wild while facing Randy Clark. The throw moved Agnich and Ely to third and second. Clark, who is tied for team high honors with five home runs with Rick Campbell, popped out to the catcher for the first out.

Seihorst, blowing off the error in the top of the inning, singled to right scoring Agnich and Ely.

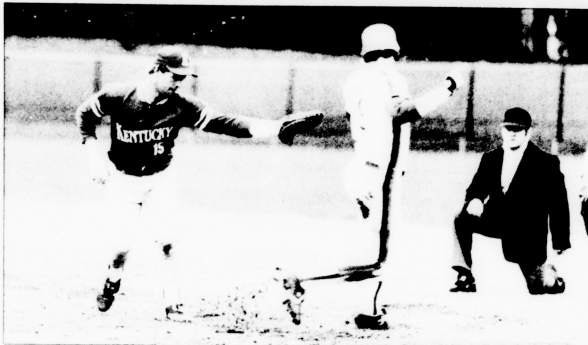
Ely, however, was tripped by Florida catcher Tim Owen while going for the plate. Ely was flipped, missed the plate and was forced to go back to cross the plate. Owen, for some clueless reason, stood in the way and tried to prevent Ely from touching home.

Then the walls came tumbling down with both benches emptying.

Order was restored and UK waltzed off the field with a 7-6 margin.

UK over the break knocked off Vandy twice 10-1 and 8-5 in Nashville.

Andy Dumstorf is a senior staff writer and journalism sophomore.



Florida's Scott Ruskin averts a tag by UK's Randy Clark in Sunday's 7-6 win. Clark is tied for the UK lead in homers with shortstop Randy Campbell with five apiece. UK will play a double header against Morehead State today beginning at 1 p.m.

Miller, Parker win Mr. and Miss Basketball



Henry Clay's Steve Miller cuts down the net after the Blue Devils won the state championship last year. Miller, a 6-6 center-forward was named Mr. Basketball yesterday. He has signed with Western Kentucky University.

(AP) — Henry Clay's Steve Miller and Marshall County's Carol Parker have been named Kentucky's Mr. and Miss Basketball. George Stout, game director for the Kentucky Indiana All-Stars, announced yesterday.

The award is given by the Kentucky Lions Eye Foundation and is voted on by coaches around the state.

Miller, a senior center, won by a wide margin over Fred Tisdale of Logan County, while Parker edged Belitta Craley of Henry Clay, Stout said.

Miller, a member of the Kentucky Associated Press All-State team, guided his team to a quarterfinal finish in the Boys State High School Basketball Tournament this season and has committed to attend Western Kentucky University.

Parker, an All-State, 5-11 senior center, was named the Most Valuable Player of the Girls State High School Basketball Tournament last week as she led the Lady Marshals to the state crown.

Stout also announced that tryouts for the Kentucky-Indiana series would be held April 14 and 15.

The teams will be selected by boys' Coach Craynor Stone, of Ashland Blazer High School, and Coach Larry Hurt of Pulaski County High School, who will be guiding the girls' squad.

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editors and staff wanted

The *Kentucky Kernel* is now accepting applications for Editor-in-Chief for Summer 1984 and Editor-in-Chief for Fall/Spring 1984-85. Anyone wishing to apply for either or both positions should make separate applications.

REQUIREMENTS FOR EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:

1. 1984-85 Editor-in-Chief must be enrolled full time on the UK Lexington campus during the term as editor. The Editor-in-Chief for the summer need not be enrolled during the summer but must return the next semester.
2. Must be in good academic (2 pt. GPA) disciplinary and financial standing with the University at time of application and during term as editor.
3. The Editor-in-Chief must have had a minimum of one year's publications experience and be familiar with the operation of a daily newspaper.
4. Persons applying for the position who have not worked on the *Kernel* prior to applying must provide a recommendation from previous employer, adviser, or both.

APPLICATIONS FOR EDITOR-IN-CHIEF SHOULD INCLUDE:

1. A resume describing previous journalism experience (including *The Kentucky Kernel* if any, and any other general information about the applicant, and a complete grade transcript).
2. A detailed statement of philosophy and goals for *The Kentucky Kernel*, including any specific proposals for change.
3. At least three, but not more than five letters of recommendation, including at least one from a faculty member and preferably one from someone in the communications field.
4. Samples of work. If the applicant has not published anything, he or she should submit some work which is representative of their talent and in some way qualifies them for the job, (example: clippings, cartoons, papers, creative writing assignments, etc.).

APPLICATIONS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE FOR ALL OTHER STAFF POSITIONS FOR SUMMER AND FALL/SPRING 1984-85.

Application Deadline: 5 p.m. Tuesday, April 3, 1984. Applications can be picked up in Room 210 or 113A Journalism Bldg.

KENTUCKY Kernel

Kentuckian Yearbook Needs Editors for 1984-85

The Board of Student Publications is seeking applications for the following paid positions:

- Editor-in-Chief
- Assistant Editor
- Sports Editor
- Academic Editor
- Campus Editor
- Chief Photographer
- Photographers
- Business-Marketing Manager
- Copy Editor
- Portraits Editor
- Assistant Editor
- Organizations Editor
- Managing Editor

- Others seeking yearbook experience
- Reporters
- Business and Sales Staff members

Those interested in Editor-in-Chief, Chief Photographer, Assistant Editor, and Business-Marketing Manager must submit the following.

1. A resume
2. A grade transcript
3. At least a two-page statement of plans for the publication
4. At least two letters of recommendation from faculty and/or professionals
5. Samples of previous work

Deadline for applications is Friday, March 30th, with interviews to be held April 3rd.

Pickup and return applications to Student Publications Advisor's Office, room 113 or 210 Journalism Bldg.

**KENTUCKY
Kernel
VIEWPOINT**

Established 1894 Independent Since 1971

Andrew Oppmann
Editor-in-Chief

Lini S. Kadoba Executive Editor **Stephanie Wallner** News Editor **James A. Stoll** Editorial Editor

Electoral process harassed by rebels but citizens spared

As Student Government Association election campaigns near their peak amid the furor of the Democratic presidential primary, it might be easy to overlook the other electoral workings elsewhere in the world.

Not so concerning El Salvador. Elections there have been in the American headlines for the past weeks because of the major amounts of support — both military and economic — that the U.S. government has given that country. Popular opinion in America had begun to sway more strongly toward the rebel side of that civil war, but strangely enough, it is the rebels who are disrupting the elections.

During the last few days before the election, the rebels went against their previous statements by saying they would threaten the lives of any citizens who dared to vote. Yesterday rebels dynamited power plants to cause blackouts in the capital and eight provinces, but did not attack the voting stations.

Had they attacked citizens who were merely trying to vote, they might have lost the precious American support they have gained, and probably realized it. Even so, they have insisted the elections are a farce and determined to cause as much trouble as possible.

They have taken voting cards from some citizens, but it is an insignificant number. They attacked trucks delivering election materials and caused considerable delay and confusion.

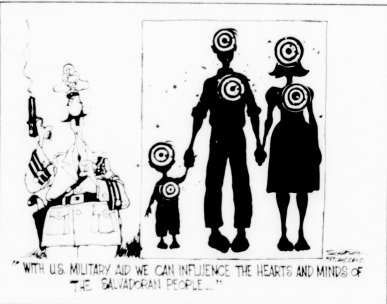
It seems that local officials were forced in many instances to let everyone vote because they had not received proper lists of eligible voters. All in all, the rebels are certain to have affected the election, though to what extent cannot be known.

Certainly, they might have their reasons. There is nothing more revolting to a democratic process than a crooked election. But unless the United States is involved in the crookery, not much can be done.

Sen. Walter D. Huddleston, D-Ky., is among a large number of observers who have been flown in to check out the election process. He felt the Salvadorean took the elections "very seriously."

With the flock of American eyes and representatives from other countries standing by, it is doubtful a truly rigged election could succeed without someone getting wise. Unfortunately, with the rebel forces denying the validity of the election, it is hard to say just what good this first dose of democracy will do.

The SGA elections are fast approaching, and in order to acquaint the University community with the various candidates, the editorial page for tomorrow and Thursday will carry the candidates' campaign statements for both the executive offices and senatorial positions.



Letters Policy

Persons submitting letters and opinions should address their comments to the editorial office at the Kernel, 114 Journalism Building, Lexington, Ky. 40506. All material must be typewritten and double spaced.

Editors reserve the right to edit for content, spelling, grammar, clarity and to eliminate libelous material.

Should be 150 words or less, while Guest Opinions should be 400 words or less.

Writers must include their names, addresses, telephone numbers and major classifications or connections with UK.

Editors reserve the right to edit for content, spelling, grammar, clarity and to eliminate libelous material.

To be considered for publication, letters



IF GUNS ARE OUTLAWED ONLY OUTLAWS WILL HAVE GUNS...
RONALD REAGAN

Bar a dump despite 'educated' clientele

Welcome to Seger's, a rundown pickup bar a few blocks from a major university. College students come here for Freudian reasons. Those reasons consist of lust, desire and sex-drive needs.

You've been in a Seger's before — the place is a dump. The special is marked-down alcohol. Types of alcohol vary during the days of the week.

Despite the high education levels of the patrons, the most intelligent conversations here are about sports. People here are bigger authorities on the college football team than what they've come here for. In the back of his mind he knows that in singles bars, the winner takes nothing.

At the entrance, three male juanitos are showing their IDs to an off-duty cop. Two of the IDs are obvious fakes. The three are allowed in anyway.

In walk the three post-adolescents. Almost unconsciously, they step to the tune of Duran Duran's "New Moon on Monday." They see an empty table and sit. Their names are Burt Arnolds, Clyde Warner and Henry Bixby. These are not actually three individuals, but three stereotypes. Although there are variations in each case, they've each come here for Freudian reasons.

Seger's is Burt's home away from home. He knows the owner, the long-legged waitress and each bartender. They in turn, know his favorite drinks, favorite female patrons and most-requested songs.

Burt comes here to feel like a stud. His father has a chronic history of adultery. Burt is well on his way to becoming a chip off the old block.

Burt soon will flunk out of school for the last time. He then will start his own rundown college bar. This will allow him to avoid adulthood the rest of his life.

The second of the three hunters is Clyde Warner. He goes by the initials C.W. This guy is the perfect

Darrick McCALLY

sidekick to Burt. He idolizes him and will continue to until he outgrows Burt late in his senior year. C.W., a computer science major, has never spoken a complete sentence in Seger's. When someone speaks to him, he mostly says "yeah." He also laughs when Burt tells jokes. C.W. is never depressed when he leaves Seger's alone. In the back of his mind he knows that in singles bars, the winner takes nothing.

After graduation, C.W. will marry a strongly girl an ex-roommate will introduce to him. To the astonishment of many, he will become a successful executive at I.B.M.

The third cohort in this clan is Henry Bixby. Henry is like a lot of guys you see standing alone in bars. He really doesn't know what he is doing in a place like Seger's.

Henry is looking around the dump his two friends have led him into. There is laughter everywhere. The more people he sees laughing, the more he misses Shannon.

They've been together since ninth grade. When both began college the fighting started. They broke up today, just in time to upset Henry enough so that he flunked his engineering class exam.

The music is now switching to Michael Jackson's "Thriller." Burt moves quickly and begins dancing with Stella. They are a perfect pair. Each pretends to dance through about two songs, then sit and shoot the bull.

Burt exchanges a quick grin with C.W. who has begun to move out to the dance floor. He is accompanied by Rhonda, a good friend of Stella.

Meanwhile, Joanne has just sat down at the table with Henry. Joanne has mistaken him for some-



one else. Still, he does look familiar to her. She also asks him his zodiac sign. Anyway, she couldn't help noticing him from across the bar.

"As 'Thriller' changes to Genesis' "That's all," Burt, C.W. and the two girls sit at the girls' table.

Burt starts a deep and meaningful conversation. He says "platitudes, small-talk and generalizations, y'know?"

Though no one heard a word he said, the other three occupants of the table nod in total agreement.

He then follows with, "trite clichés about the basketball team, complaints about schoolwork, harmless middle of the road chitchat, right?"

To this, he gets three safe affirmations. The music drowned out every word he said.

At another table, Joanne is rambling on about her exploits with Rhonda and Stella. Burt nods his head awkwardly.

He would rather discuss the new ideas of Gary Hart but guesses the effort would be wasted.

After a futile chat of 15 minutes, this odd couple drifts apart. Henry calls Shannon. They make up. He feels happy to wave a farewell to bars.

Henry will commit suicide at the age of 39. Two months of being a

widower after Shannon's death will be too much for him.

About the time Henry and Shannon embrace Burt leans over to Stella's ear and asks if she would like to leave. Both knew what the other had been after when "New Moon on Monday" had been playing. Each follows this ritual so the other won't think it too easy.

Taking a cue from Burt, C.W. tries to plant a sloppy but passionate kiss on Rhonda. The shallowness of their evening romance suddenly overwhelms her. She turns her head and politely tells the panting C.W. that she just remembered somewhere she had to be at 11:30 that night.

Undaunted, C.W. goes home knowing Burt will set him up with someone new next time.

It is now a while later. Seger's is closed. Joanne is drunkenly staggering out to her parent's car. She won't be in her three classes tomorrow. She will receive multiple injuries in a car wreck in about 10 minutes.

So ends another day in the life of Seger's, a fictitious but typical singles bar.

Darrick McCally is a business administration senior and a Kernel columnist.

Jackson started ABCs of rock 'n' roll

Yet another obstacle in my quest for well-roundedness is my lack of musical talent.

I blantly admit that the only musical instrument I can play is the radio. This, however, has not affected my respect for musicians or my willingness to criticize them.

One might suggest that my lack of musical talent disqualifies the validity of my opinion. But I ask you the reader and knowledgeable jury that you are have you ever seen a referee that never thought about dunking on Melvin Turpin? Read on.

'A' is for all the androgynous entertainers, i.e. Grace Jones, Marilyn, Prince and sometimes M.J.

'B' is for brooklandian and Boy George, who also fits under 'A.'

'C' is for Casey Casum and successful crossover artists like Kenny Rogers, Lionel Richie, Hall & Oates and Stevie Wonder.

'D' is for Duran Duran and Dick Clark, America's oldest teenager.

'E' is for Earth, Fire & Wind, but not necessarily in that order.

Contributing COLUMNIST

'F' is for Flashdance and Footloose.

'G' is for grammies, most people have two; Michael won eight of them.

'H' is for hits which I buy which probably makes them hits.

'I' is for who else.

'K' is for K-tel Records who sell collections of everybody's No. 1 hits for only \$9.95 plus postage and handling.

'L' is for Lexington's own Idiot Savant, formerly the Chinese.

'M' is for MTV, Michael, Motown, Midway Star who originated up the road at K State) and the millions that the big stars make.

'N' is for New Wave which is now old.

'O' is for oldies but goodies, also available on K-tel.

'P' is for Michael Peters, the choreographer for Fat Benatar, Lionel Richie and Michael J's videos. He is also the scar faced lead dancer seen in the above videos.

'Q' is for Quincy Jones and Quiet Riot.

'R' is for Reggae, the immortal

'V' is for videos and Van Halen who can jump.

'W' is for walkmans, WBKY's Rhoads in Black and WFMI's lovable Bob Coleman.

'X' and 'Y' are for all the people who "ask why" their musical tastes weren't catered to in this column.

'Z' is for the Zapp Band, Z-Z Top, and the zillion times we will see and

I blantly admit that the only musical instrument I can play is the radio. This, however, has not affected my respect for musicians or my willingness to criticize them.

Bob Marley, Peter Tosh and of course ganja and dreadlocks.

'S' is for Soul Train, Solid Gold and the local imitation Steppin' Out.

'T' and 'U' are for the hours of music television you watch.

hear about Michael Jackson, who probably started all this nonsense with one of his first hits, "ABC."

Frank Wesley Walker II is an English senior and a contributing columnist.

ION



By Dan Clifford



BLOOM COUNTY



by Berke Breathed

SPECTRUM

From Staff and AP reports

Seminar is scheduled

The seminar on "Experiential Learning and the Adult Student," scheduled for March 30, has been cancelled, according to Louise Stone, executive director of the Experiential Education Office.

Group to offer scholarship

Societas Pro Legibus, UK's pre-law honorary, will offer a scholarship to graduating seniors entering law school next Fall. The \$300 scholarship is based upon academic achievement, extra curricular activities and financial need.

Twyla Scudder, scholarship committee chairman, said the award will not be based upon grades alone.

"We are looking for a well-rounded person," she said. "You don't necessarily have to have a 4.0 grade point average to win."

She said applications may be picked up at the Student Organization Center from today until the deadline. All applications must be returned by April 4 at the Center, 106 Student Center.

Deaf students choir to perform

The UK Council on Aging will present a program featuring the Kentucky School for the Deaf High School Choir at 4 p.m. today in 230 Student Center.

The members of the choir will perform with recorded music using the American sign language technique. According to Roberta James, program coordinator of the council, the assembly also is being presented by the Forum Program of the Donovan Scholars Program.

Educational reform bill passed

FRANKFORT — A bill that gives new life to several of Gov. Martha Layne Collins education reforms was passed yesterday by the House of Representatives.

But the responsibility of paying for the reforms would fall to a future Legislature.

The bill, which originated in the Senate as a measure to exempt physically handicapped students from certain testing requirements, now returns to the Senate. It must decide whether to go along with the House amendments or send the bill to a House-Senate conference committee for compromise.

Chief among its features was a provision for the governor to appoint by Aug. 1 a 25-member committee to design a "career ladder" for teachers. It would then be left to the 1986 General Assembly to enact legislation that would appropriate money for a career ladder and put it into effect.

The career-ladder concept is that good teachers should be paid enough to keep them in the classroom instead of seeking higher-paying jobs in school administration.

The career ladder was a centerpiece of Collins' education package, which included \$324 million in tax increases. Seventy percent of the new money was to be earmarked for education, including \$40 million for the career ladder.

But she said last week she was abandoning the proposal because she lacked the votes she needed in the House to get the tax increases

Business careers to be featured

By LINDA HENDRICKS
Staff Writer

Business majors interested in learning more about the various fields of business can attend Career Night at 6 p.m. today.

Career Night, sponsored by the business club Phi Beta Lambda, will be held in 106 Commerce Building.

"Students have the chance to speak to representatives from various companies and learn more about the different areas of business," Barbara Cox, chairwoman of Career Night and an economics junior, said. "It's even helpful and interesting for those who aren't business majors."

A total of 11 business professionals will present individual seminars on such fields as marketing, personnel, finance, accounting and data processing.

The speakers are representing companies such as Ashland Oil, General Telephone, Second National Bank and the International Revenue Service.

Cox said the program will begin as a general assembly, then students will be divided into smaller groups so they can discuss their opinions with the speakers.

Besides receiving detailed information about the business industry, workshops will be held on resume writing and job interviews.

"Career Night offers students more information about their career choices by talking to these representatives," Cox said. "This is an opportunity no one should pass up. Students have the chance to talk with people who have been there. Plus it gives them connections to help them up their career ladder."

**The Kentucky Kernel,
210 Journalism
Building, University of
Kentucky, Lexington,
Ky. 40506-0042, 606-
257-2871, is published
class days during the
academic year and
weekly during the
summer session. Third
class postage paid at
Lexington, Ky. 40511.
Subscription rates: \$30
per year, \$15 per
semester mailed. The
Kentucky Kernel is
printed by Scripps-
Howard Web
Company, 413
Louisville Air Park,
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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY VICE CHANCELLOR for Minority Affairs

The University of Kentucky is seeking proposals and applications for the position of Vice Chancellor for Minority Affairs. This is a high level administrative position requiring demonstrated leadership ability, the ability to develop and implement innovative program development through the institution. Duties include: identifying and administering special programs; planning and monitoring cultural and educational diversity throughout the university for students, faculty and staff. Candidates must be committed to the concept of equal opportunity and cultural diversity, must have good interpersonal skills and the ability to communicate effectively with a wide range of internal and external groups. Candidates must have a Ph.D. in a related field, a minimum of 10 years professional salary comparable and commensurate with experience. Applications should be sent to: Dr. James R. Frazier, Chairman, Search Committee, Office of the Vice Chancellor for Administration, 115 Administration Bldg., University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0022.

Nominations must be received by March 31, 1984 and applications by April 5, 1984. These deadlines may be extended if additional applicants are necessary. Applications should include an in-depth curriculum vitae and names and addresses of three references. Send applications and nominations to: Dr. James R. Frazier, Chairman, Search Committee, Office of the Vice Chancellor for Administration, 115 Administration Bldg., University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0022.

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TM
Continued from page two
TM, according to Fox, is "the only program of self-development that has been scientifically proven effective," but practitioners of other forms of meditation describe similar types of benefits, such as reduced stress and anxiety and a higher level of awareness.
Meditators come from all religions and walks of life. In fact, Rothberg said, meditation is a strong part of the Judeo-Christian tradition but is not widely practiced as such today.
"In fact, many people have misconceptions about meditation, thinking it to be a strictly Eastern practice. Many of the early Christian sects, however, formed forms of meditation in their worship of God."

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P.O. Box 11430
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•Rooney

Continued from page one
ics of horses. He explained that biomechanics is a tool that he as a pathologist uses to understand the underlying causes of broken bones in horses.

These same techniques can be used for humans, because both suffer damage to the locomotive system. The horses he examines are athletes, he said, and like humans they are prone to locomotive-type injuries.

The first in modern times to use biomechanics, Rooney thereby acquired the title "Father of Biomechanics," but as he admits German anatomists as far back as the 1800s pioneered the research of biomechanics of horses.

Interest waned, however, with the invention of tractors and automobiles. This interest was not resumed until 25 years ago when he began his research work.

One of his discoveries is that horses suffer injuries frequently because of turns on the track that are not banked properly. The problem is keeping the soil on these banks while at the same time maintaining a design for these turns that allow for maximum speed.

Rooney said the problem has now been identified for the engineers to correct. His work as groom and second trainer with standard breeds at Roosevelt Race Track on Long Island, during his youth, spurred his interest in horses.

Rooney lectures to people in the horse business five to six times a year. His findings also are published in various scientific journals, and as people become more acquainted with his work, he said his findings and recommendations will "creep into practice."

The doctor is not all work and no

play, however. In fact, when asked what he would most like people to know about him he said "that I'm interested in many things. I want to have fun in what I do. I want people around me to have fun. The most serious thing is comedy, even more serious than tragedy."

His idea of relaxation is to turn on a Beethoven tape, put his feet up, pour himself a drink and smoke his pipe. "I love music," he said. "I never was taught it."

His love of the arts is something shared by his family. His wife is involved in music and painting, and his son is in his second year in college. "I didn't raise any veterinarians," he said.

Combining the fields of artist and scientist, he said he hopes to accomplish much more in his life. "I want to keep working till the day I drop," he said.

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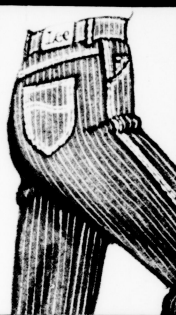
















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Poll: Student Attitudes About the Opposite Sex

Newsweek[®] On Campus

April 1984

Asian-Americans

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The Washington Post Company
Katharine Graham, Chairman of the Board
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NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS
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EDITORIAL PRODUCTION: Use F. Lange

PHOTO: John Whelan, Kate McLellan, America's Camera

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COPY: Kay Ezzler, Tina D. Gillespie, Arline H. Meltzer

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PHOTOCOMPOSITION: Vicko Fabris, Patti Serdeniuk

OPERATIONS: Darrell D. Adams, Niki Lee-Cummon

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NEWSWEEK, INC.
Mark M. Edmiston, *President*
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PUBLISHER
Jeffrey A. Stern

ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER: James J. Spanteller Jr.

ADVERTISING DIRECTOR: Jack Mandable

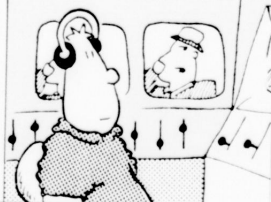
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Asian-Americans: The Drive to Excel
Asian-American students are the fastest-growing minority group in higher education. One reason is that they've carved out an enviable reputation for hard work and academic excellence. NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS examines the reasons for this success story—including research indicating that Orientals may do better from early childhood—and explores the personal and social difficulties many Asian-Americans now confront. A companion story looks at the Juilliard School, where Asian-Americans show prodigious musical ability. On the cover are Stanford students (from left) Wendy Lan, Julie Kono, Greg Lim and Howard Lau. (Cover photo by James A. Sugar—Black Star.) *Page 4*

Cartoonists: Drawing and Quartering
Sometimes they can draw, but are about as funny as Konstantin Chernenko; sometimes they're humorous, but sketch like cavemen. Those who combine witty ideas and graceful art rank among the most celebrated—and controversial—of students. NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS reviews the college cartoonists, who are making fun and sometimes money. *Page 28*



Is There Life After J. Geils?
Peter Wolf has had at least four different callings over the last 17 years: art student, blues and R&B aficionado, all-night deejay, leader of the J. Geils Band. Now add one more—solo artist. After a sudden split from the band, Wolf makes a solo record and faces the strange new prospect of walking out on stage alone. *Page 18*

Building Up the Student Body
From Brown to UCLA, student bodybuilders sweat and grunt, but the results are worth the effort: they not only look better and feel better but wow their classmates with their muscles. NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS focuses on some enthusiastic and competitive bodybuilders at the University of Tennessee. *Page 24*



Have Typewriter, Will Travel
Would-be writers often see the free-lance life as free and easy. In fact, say professionals in the field, it's neither. True, it offers one big plus—liberty from the daily grind in an office—but there are many more drawbacks: low pay, infrequent assignments and editors who just won't come to the phone. *Page 16*

THE COLUMNISTS
Peter Bohr offers tips on buying the best and most enjoyable used car. *Page 23*
Laura Ullman confides in MY TURN that she's not quite liberated when it comes to asking a guy out for a date. *Page 32*

MULTIPLE CHOICE
The VD nobody knows; a winning student playwright; Robert Altman unreels a labor dispute at Michigan; Duke's Boo Devils; Rube Goldberg redux at Purdue; Kansas honors its Vietnam veterans. *Page 14*

SEX AND THE SEXES
A NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS Poll finds that the Sexual Revolution of the 1960s has left a surprising legacy: a student population that's fairly conservative when it comes to relations between the sexes. *Page 21*

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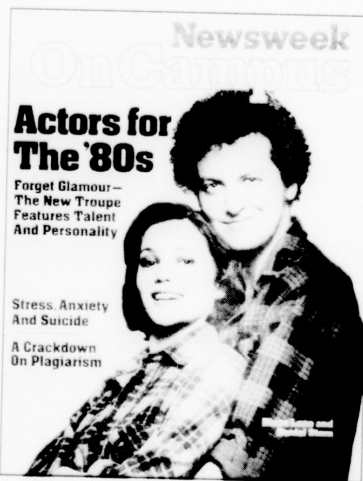
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The New Actors

I really enjoyed "Actors for the '80s" (ENTERTAINMENT). But what do you mean by saying that Tom Cruise isn't classically good-looking? Look at those *bones*! If he's an ungorgeous boy next-door, I'd like to see the men in *your* neighborhood!

KRIS KIMOTSUKI
UCLA
Los Angeles, Calif.

I applaud you for recognizing that there is a new breed of actors for the '80s. Too bad you misunderstood who makes up this new breed. It is not the untrained actor who by some "magic" makes a film but a group of



serious, devoted young people working to become craftsmen—just as Marlon Brando, Robert DeNiro, Kevin Kline and Meryl Streep did before us.

RICHARD JACKSON
New York University
New York, N.Y.

When there are so few opportunities for minority actors to showcase their talents, why must you exacerbate the problem by printing an article that, along with the pictures, seems to imply that the best actors and actresses in America are all white? You lost the chance to give some deserving performers the exposure and spotlight they so badly need.

EMMITT CARLTON
Charlottesville, Va.

Gross on Grenada

I was appalled at the one-sided naiveté of Carey E. Gross's "An American in Grenada" (MY TURN). Gross complains of the "lack of information available about world events" in Grenada. Isn't she aware that a news blackout was imposed immediately after the decision to invade Grenada had

been made, that reporters who attempted to reach the island were turned back and harassed at Army posts by the U.S. forces?

JAMES CHATER
Washington University
St. Louis, Mo.

Gross's unintentional exposé of the Grenada invasion puts to rest the canard that it was a "rescue mission" since the most tangible threat to American students was the "strafing, bombings and planes circling overhead"—the invasion itself.

RICHARD C. WALLS
Ferndale, Mich.

Academic Larceny

Faculty are also to blame for the rise in plagiarism (EDUCATION). Many teachers do not adequately emphasize either the need to footnote or the way to do so. Consequently, most students assume that by switching the words of a sentence around, the thoughts become their own. If freshman English courses were to discuss plagiarism, the problem could be eliminated.

PHILIP MANN
Newton, Mass.

How about telling the other side of the story—professors plagiarizing their students' work?

SANDRA SWEENEY
El Paso, Texas

Our students have been cracking down on plagiarism and cheating by establishing an honor code and a student board to promote honesty. Although the board has a judicial function, its primary role has been educational—getting students to assume responsibility for their own integrity. The system works; infractions have declined. Students and faculty maintain a sense of trust and professionalism that is best demonstrated when instructors leave the room during exams. This approach can work elsewhere and we'd be happy to share our by-laws and experiences.

SUE ELLIS
College of Forestry
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Ore.

As you suggest, one solution to the problem of plagiarism would be for professors to define assignments more clearly. Another would be for all publications, NEWSWEEK included, to refuse advertising copy from such "term-paper mills."

JAMES W. BALSOM
Williamsville, N.Y.

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

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The Drive to Excel

Strong families and hard work propel Asian-Americans to the top of the class.



Michael Yada—Zephyr Pictures

UCLA student at work: An enviable reputation as a group, but is it just a stereotype?

Is it true what they say about Asian-American students, or is it mythology? They say that Asian-Americans are brilliant. They say that Asian-Americans behave as a model minority, that they dominate mathematics, engineering and science courses—that they are grinds who are so dedicated to getting ahead that they never have any fun.

The truth, as one might suspect, is mixed: Asian-American students cannot be compartmentalized any more than any other group. They come from countries as different as Japan and the Philippines. They spring from families that arrived from China three generations ago, like King Loo who attends his hometown University of Hous-

ton, or families that came from Vietnam three years ago, like MIT senior Huy Hoang. Some work hard to preserve their heritage, like Ed Kang; others want to be Americanized as quickly as possible, like Johnny Won; both are Korean-Americans who were high-school classmates and are now juniors at the University of California, Berkeley—but they have so little in common that they rarely see each other.

Some facts, however, are plainly incontestable. Asian-American students form the fastest-growing segment in American higher education, not just on the West and East coasts but nationally—and more often than not at the best universities. Asians make up 23 percent of undergraduates at Berkeley;

their numbers at Cornell and Ohio State have more than doubled in the last five years. They do flock to the sciences: a Rockefeller Foundation study found that Asian-Americans are almost twice as likely as whites to take their bachelor's degree in science, math or engineering, three and one-half times more likely than Hispanics, six times more likely than blacks.

And they do indeed frighten many other students with their academic interests and prowess. "Jobs are rough to come by in engineering," says one Cornell junior, "and sometimes we feel that Asian students are doing better than we are and taking jobs away from us." How do Asian-American students respond to such talk? "It may be better to be seen as studious and hardworking than lazy and stupid, but it's still a stereotype," says UCLA senior Valerie Soe. "I'm a fine-arts major, lousy at math and not particularly quiet."

It is not clear whether Asian-American students perform as well academically as many people think they do. Their reputation is fed by their success in scholastic competitions such as the Westinghouse Science Talent Search; this year 9 of the 40 finalists were Asian-Americans. On the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), they outperform everyone else in math but rate slightly lower than Caucasians in verbal skills (although they do better than other minority groups). Measuring their college performance is difficult because of institutions' reluctance to break down grade-point-averages by race or background. Some figures do emerge. Among 1983 graduates of Cornell's College of Arts and Sciences, for example, Asian-Americans posted a 3.1 average, compared with 3.2 for whites. The widespread perception of their performance, however, is stronger. "If I had to classify any one group as doing best," says Jacob Rootenberg, chairman of computer science at New York's Queens College, "that group would be Asian students."

What seems certain, measured by both available statistical evidence and anecdotal information, is that Asian-Americans far outdistance every other minority in the country academically—and do essentially as well as the white majority. According to 1980 census data, one-third of all Asian-Americans aged 25 and over had attended college for four or more years, compared with 17.1 percent of Caucasians and 8.4 percent of blacks.



Chinese-American fraternity party at Berkeley: While some resist 'Americanization,' others eagerly adopt new values

Roger Hessmeyer—Starlight

The Asian-Americans' achievements are particularly remarkable given their history in the United States. Asian immigration had barely begun in the late 19th century, and it was checked by federal exclusion laws. Almost until World War II, most Asian immigrants were male workers, who often were not allowed to bring their families into the country. Thus only in the past four decades has a sizable Asian-American family structure been created in the United States. By contrast, white Americans of almost every other ethnic or national background—English, German, French, Irish, Italian, Jewish—have had generations to acculturate themselves.

Of all these groups, the progress of Asian-

Americans is compared most to that of Jewish-Americans, another group of high achievers who had to overcome serious discrimination and to find opportunities where they were allowed to. "Thirty years ago when I began teaching chemistry, the A's in the class were almost all Jewish," says John Gryder, an associate dean at Johns Hopkins. "When I stopped teaching three years ago, the Oriental-Americans were at the top of the class." Both groups have built their achievement on close family ties and an enormous respect for the value of education. The Hebrew word for the Jewish religious leader, rabbi, means teacher; it is probably not coincidental that Pei Yi Wu, a Queens College professor of classical and

Oriental languages, describes Asian societies as places where "teachers are to be respected—revered."

It all starts with the family. The determination that drives Asian-American students is instilled during early childhood. More controversially, Stanford physicist William Shockley, who is notorious for his outspoken view that whites are genetically superior to blacks in intelligence, believes that Orientals are "slightly" smarter than Caucasians. And some current research comparing newborns in Asia and the United States suggests that Oriental children have a head start from birth (page 6).

But most scientists disagree. They rate nurture over nature as the critical factor;



Photos by Kevin Galvin—Picture Group

Dr. Shiang with her children: A confident prediction of 'M.D. and Ph.D.'

It Starts in the Crib

At 2½, Andrew Shiang Lee is already toddling toward his career goals, and so is his little sister, 18-month-old "Mei-Mei." Well, almost. Ask their dad, Dr. Fred Lee, an oncologist at Boston's Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, what kind of future he wants for his children, and the reply is swift: "M.D. and Ph.D.," he declares proudly, pointing first to his son, and then to his daughter. Just then, Mei-Mei (real name: Margaret) wriggles off her father's lap and scurries over to the piano in their Brookline, Mass., living room to tap out a few notes—remarkably melodic. Her mother, Dr. Elaine Shiang, an internist in MIT's medical department, smilingly insists that her daughter's precocity is really luck.

Maybe so, but childhood development experts in both the East and the West are beginning to believe that there are early cultural—and possibly hereditary—reasons why so many Asian children perform so well at music and scholarship. When Harvard's eminent pediatrician, Dr. T. Berry Brazelton, visited newborns at the Child Development Center in Peking last fall, he was struck by their placid temperament. Using his Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale—a widely accepted means of scoring an infant's response to his environment—Brazelton discovered that even at two days old, Chinese babies react to stimulation differently from American infants. "I was very

impressed with how serious and extremely quiet and alert they were," he says. "The fact that they are so interested in their environment could mean they lend themselves more to learning."

Comparison: Brazelton has noted a similar sensitivity in Japanese newborns. Recently, he assisted Dr. Tadaaki Kato of Tokyo's Aiku Hospital in a preliminary comparative study of Japanese and American newborns. Kato studied 40 infants—20 Japanese and 20 American—all one to four days old. The Japanese babies were significantly more alert and responsive to visual and auditory stimuli and showed much lower motor activity. "It seems that these babies are born with differences," Brazelton

Mei-Mei at the piano, Andrew tooling around: Nature and nurture equal achievement



suggests. "Probably their genotype is different than ours. On top of that, you have to remember that their mothers lead quieter and gentler lives through pregnancy, not the same frenetic life-style of most American mothers."

According to Urie Bronfenbrenner, a developmental psychologist at Cornell, the social prestige of motherhood may also make a critical difference in Japanese child-raising. "When people treat you as if what you're doing is very important, pretty soon you start believing it too," he says, "and behave accordingly." Nancy Shand, an anthropologist at the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kans., has compared the mother-infant interaction of Japanese and Americans. "Our mothers are basically transporters," Shand says of America's car-pool set, "while Japanese mothers are primarily educators." In fact, a commonly used expression to describe a mother's role in Japan is "Kyoiku-Mama," which roughly translates into "education mommy."

The near-sacred role of this tutoring is linked to the Japanese emphasis on group fidelity and achievement, a concept alien to Western individualists. The primary group in Japanese society is the family; up until at least the age of six, Japanese children often sleep on the same futon as their parents and are virtually inseparable from them until the children enter school. Prof. Robert J. Smith, a Cornell anthropologist and author of "Japanese Society: Tradition, Self and the Social Order," contends that intimacy breeds a unique sense of obligation. "In terms of discipline, kids are taught from the earliest years that the people you owe everything to are your parents. Any one family member's achievement is the group's achievement."

The most extensive comparative investigation of Asian and American children's upbringing and its impact on academic per-

EDUCATION

formance is being led by Harold W. Stevenson, a University of Michigan psychologist with funding from the National Institute of Mental Health. For the past five years, Stevenson, James W. Stigler of the University of Chicago and a team of researchers from Taiwan and Japan have studied 1,500 elementary-school students, 500 from each country, and their parents. This year they will study preschoolers, in an effort to find out why Americans fall behind both Japanese and Chinese kids just four to six months into first grade. Stevenson already cites one reason: "Asians have a much more profound belief in the changeability of human beings." When he asked parents to name the key factor behind their child's academic performance—luck, ability or effort—most Japanese and Chinese mothers chose "effort," while most Americans said "ability." "If you believe that people are basically changeable, you will invest in things that will change them for the better," Stevenson concludes. "America is supposed to be a democracy where anyone can grow up to be president, but we really don't believe that's possible."

Push: The question of whether Asian children start off with a cultural or genetic advantage may never be fully answered, chiefly because most experts acknowledge that achievement is a complicated phenomenon. "I don't think it's just nature or just nurture," says Brazelton, "but most likely, a combination of both." Some researchers contend that the Asian-American push for excellence merely repeats the behavior of other immigrants who saw education as the road to acceptance. "How about upwardly mobile Jewish parents?" asks cognitive psychologist Michael Cole of the University of California, San Diego. "The whole Japanese society is highly organized around serving and teaching children," says Cole. "Just like middle-class Jewish parents, they put an enormous amount of time and effort into their kids' future."

Dr. Shiang likes the analogy. "To have a Jewish mother is to have a Chinese mother," she laughs. Her husband, Dr. Lee, recalls how his own parents in Canton, China, transmitted the cultural respect for education. "My family just assumed I would go to college and then to professional school," he says. "The Chinese scholar has been the ideal since the days of Confucius, and scholarship also provides opportunity, which is a double blessing." But opportunity also breeds assimilation—and Lee sometimes fears "that the drive to excel is bound to diminish." Like other aspirants before them, Mei-Mei, Andrew and their peers may well achieve the status that's already plotted for them—only to deprive their children of the Old World traditions that helped them succeed in the first place.

MARSHA ZABARSKY

that is, what parents do for their children as they grow up is more important than the genes that are transmitted. "Asian families pay more attention to their children," says John C. Wang, chairman of Stanford's Asian-languages department. "They encourage their children to work hard in school." Cornell sophomore Julia Wang (not related) says that competition and a sense of duty were part of her upbringing. "It's definitely a matter of family pride to have the children excel," she says. "It's saving face." Sheer pragmatism also plays a part in the emphasis on education. "It's seen as a major avenue of upward mobility," says Stanford historian Lyman Van Slyke. "Social status and academic success are closely clustered."

Specifically, it is the parents who are said to push their children into fields in which they appear to have the best chance to suc-

cans into the technical areas because others have made it there. This thinking feeds on itself. Asian-American students often reckon that they will encounter less discrimination in technical fields, partly because of the many role models and partly because these disciplines seem inherently more ethnically neutral. "There is less subjectivity about what it takes to be a good engineer," says Russell Endo, a sociologist at the University of Colorado. And Queens professor Wu, noting the historic Asian emphasis on a low profile, says students have learned that if "they go quietly about their business they can survive."

To a certain extent, Asian-Americans choose quantitative fields for the same reasons most students do: they seem to offer excellent career potential. But this rigid emphasis on academics as professional development may be causing trouble for



Wayne Levine—Zephyr Pictures

A proud family: USC's Michael Yada on graduation day (his mother, front, his father, rear)

ceed. "Our parents have encouraged us to go into something you can make a career of," says Hau Yee Ng, a senior in chemical engineering at MIT. And many students who have recently arrived from Asia are struggling to cope with the English language, so they gravitate to subjects taught in the international language of mathematics. The statistics are vivid: at UCLA, for instance, about half of the Asian-American students opt for science-related majors; at Houston, more than one-quarter are in math or the natural sciences and another quarter in engineering.

The pattern holds even for native Americans of Asian descent. As Asian-Americans move ahead in technical fields, they become role models for Asian-American parents who can point out the success stories to their children, for younger students who can themselves observe the results and for academic advisers who channel Asian-Ameri-

Asian-Americans. Some professors believe that for all their intelligence, Asian-Americans tend to think narrowly. "They have trouble when I give them open-ended problems, those that require a tolerance for ambiguity," says John Lienhard, who teaches mechanical engineering at Houston. "We have people who can calculate the hell out of things, but don't have a taste for puzzle-solving, for the detective work of science."

On one issue, no one disagrees—the willingness of Asian-American students to pay almost any price to get ahead. With Asian-Americans in a class, "you've got some competition," says Georgetown physics Prof. Joseph McClure. "They'll work you into the ground. They aren't out on Saturday night getting drunk—they're hitting the books." Even when they lay down the books, Asian-

EDUCATION



Engineering students at Wisconsin: A striking attraction to 'quantitative' fields

Americans seem not to overlook the academic. Rachel Hendrickson, who examines college applications for the Johns Hopkins admissions office, observes that "all their extracurricular activities are more intellectual than [other students']. When they belong to clubs, it's the math club or the violin club."

Call it dedication, as the Asian-American

do. But to some of their peers, it's almost as if they're not playing fair. Greg Webb, a Stanford senior in mathematics, calls the Asian-Americans in his department "very nerdy—just very stereotypical." Other students speak of dropping courses if they walk into a classroom and see too many Oriental faces. Americans of Caucasian descent are sometimes unprepared

for the competition. "There is a feeling of being overwhelmed," says one white student at Berkeley. "When you're used to being advantaged, even an equal position seems like a disadvantage."

This defensiveness can lead to a nasty backlash. The jokes are as bad as they are endless: some MIT students say their school's initials stand for Made In Taiwan, and UCLA's version is University of Caucasians Living among Asians. Some Asian immigrants are described as FOB's (Fresh Off the Boat) while native Americans of Oriental descent are termed "bananas"—meaning yellow on the outside and white on the inside.

Anti-Oriental graffiti speckle the Harvard library, and at Berkeley a humor magazine last year drew the undergraduate library in the form of a pagoda. "There's a thinly veiled racism here in jokes about ultrasmart, serious Asian students," says UCLA senior Brian Lowry. UCLA's Valerie Soe, who edits the Asian-American student newspaper, *Pacific Ties*, rejects the contention that Asian-American students force up the grade curve: "It's a load of B.S. It's scapegoating. It's people who are pretty lame in math and science trying to blame someone else rather than getting their own act together."

This backlash can easily reinforce Asians'

Practice Makes Perfect

If practice were sure to make perfect, the concert stage might soon be dominated by Asian-American musicians. "Asian students are willing to work harder from a very early age," says Irene Anderson, director of admissions at New York's Juilliard School of the Arts—where Asians are almost as commonplace as they are in engineering. Nearly 30 percent of Juilliard's college-level students come from Asian ancestry. "Kim is a more common name here than Smith or Jones," says Anderson.

One Kim, violinist David, 20, has been playing since the age of three; his musician mother decided even before his birth that he was bound for virtuosity. "More and more Asians are starting to push their kids into music," says David, who is of Korean descent. But even he was startled when, on a recent concert tour, he encountered Korean-American youngsters training up to eight hours a day. "I told these kids, 'You don't have to practice that much—go out and play,'" Kim recalls. "But the mothers would be pushing them out the

door and saying, 'Oh, he's just kidding.'"

Juilliard is almost as renowned for its programs in theater and dance as for music, but Asians tend to stay away from those fields. "Parents don't think that dancing and entertaining and singing are dignified," says Angie Chen, a New Yorker of Chinese-American descent. "To them, music is more sophisticated." (Chen, a music major, adds that her family still wishes she would take premed courses as well.) Since technical

mastery is particularly important to music, it further attracts the diligent. "Asians will put in the hours," says Chinese-American violinist Philip Pan. "That doesn't guarantee anything, but it does get you ahead in the beginning."

Bad Feelings: It can also get you resentful—and envied—by your peers. Some Caucasian students grumble that Asians hog the practice rooms; others argue that proficiency does not guarantee artistic excellence. "They all sound like typewriters anyway," says one piano student, who would give his name only as Peter. "It's very cold playing."

Although such complaints remain largely sotto voce at Juilliard, administrators admit that they will be listening for dissonance if the enrollment of Asian students from abroad—in contrast to Asian-Americans—should continue to rise. "There is some concern," says Dean Gideon Waldrop. The school plans no immediate changes in admissions policy; the criterion is talent. But "there may come a time," Waldrop admits wryly, "when the board of trustees may be concerned that an American school cannot accommodate American students because of a 'foreign invasion'."

SHARON WAXMAN

Juilliard's David Kim: Bound for virtuosity

Sepp Seitz—Woodfin Camp & Assoc.



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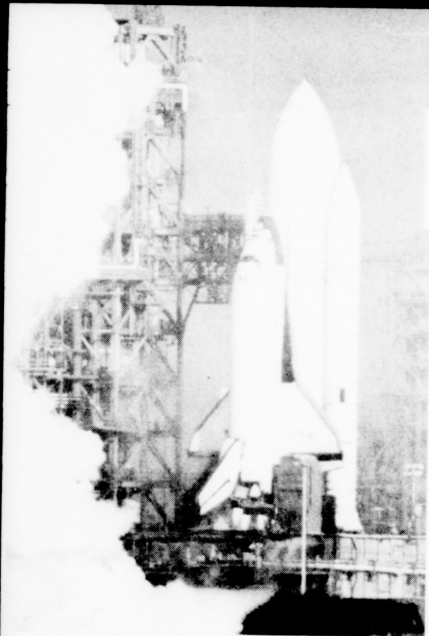
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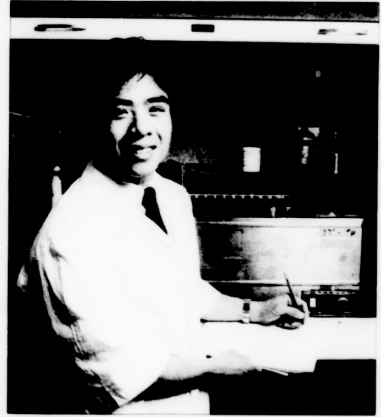


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EDUCATION



Janice Rubin

Third generation: Houston's King Loo

doubts about American culture, especially since being criticized for intelligence or hard work is very un-Asian. Stanford senior Elaine Wang, who grew up in Taiwan, says she is attempting "to find an American identity," but admits that many of her Asian-American peers are "trying to recapture what they've lost." Johnny Won and Ed Kang, the Korean-American classmates at Berkeley, exemplify the two paths. Won, who lives in a predominantly white fraternity, can barely speak a word of Korean. "Our parents didn't believe in speaking Korean around us because they wanted us to learn English really fast," Won says. Kang, on the other hand, shares a house with five other Korean-Americans who answer the phone with "yobosehyo" instead of "hello." Kang's family disdains American values and believes that "the Korean way of doing things is better."

The lack of much social mixing between Asian-Americans and other students hampers acculturation. While there are occasional interracial group activities and some interracial dating, Orientals usually socialize among themselves, mainly according to their national ancestry. This can be frustrating to some. "Whites think that if a dance is sponsored by an Asian organization, they would feel uncomfortable there," says Burt Foon, social chairman of Pi Alpha Phi, a Chinese-American fraternity founded at Berkeley in 1926. "They think, 'Oh, shoot, I can't go to that, there's only going to be Asians there.'" There are some efforts to break down the barriers. At Stanford, the East Asian Studies Theme House (EAST) and Okada are dormitories that house large numbers of Orientals but are open to all. At EAST, 35 of the 61 residents have Asian ancestry and four out of five dinners each week feature Chinese cuisine. Yet Kay Sandberg Abe, the resident fellow at EAST, says she is amazed at "how

incredibly integrated people here are."

In some instances, the isolation of Asian-Americans and their drive to excel create difficulties for them. "A large percentage of our Asian students are much more serious, more goal-oriented, more unidimensional than our other students," says Hopkins's Gryder. The pressures on them—imposed by their ancient culture, their parents, their new culture and, ultimately, themselves—are enormous. "Some of their human needs are not being met," says Mel Nagamoto, a clinical psychologist at UCLA. "There is something missing. The kids think there is something wrong with them. They experience self-doubt and even self-contempt."

The stress is compounded by the reluctance of Asian-Americans to seek professional help. One reason is cultural: in Asian societies, such things aren't done. Some students don't want their families to find out that they are having problems. Others fear that their schools or potential employers will hold it against them if they seek counseling. And, ironically, Asian-Americans frequently don't get the assistance they need because they are a minority that doesn't perform like a minority. At Stanford, for instance, Asian-Americans are no longer classified as a minority, which means,

Exception: UCLA's Soc is 'lousy at math'

Michael Yada—Zephyr Pictures



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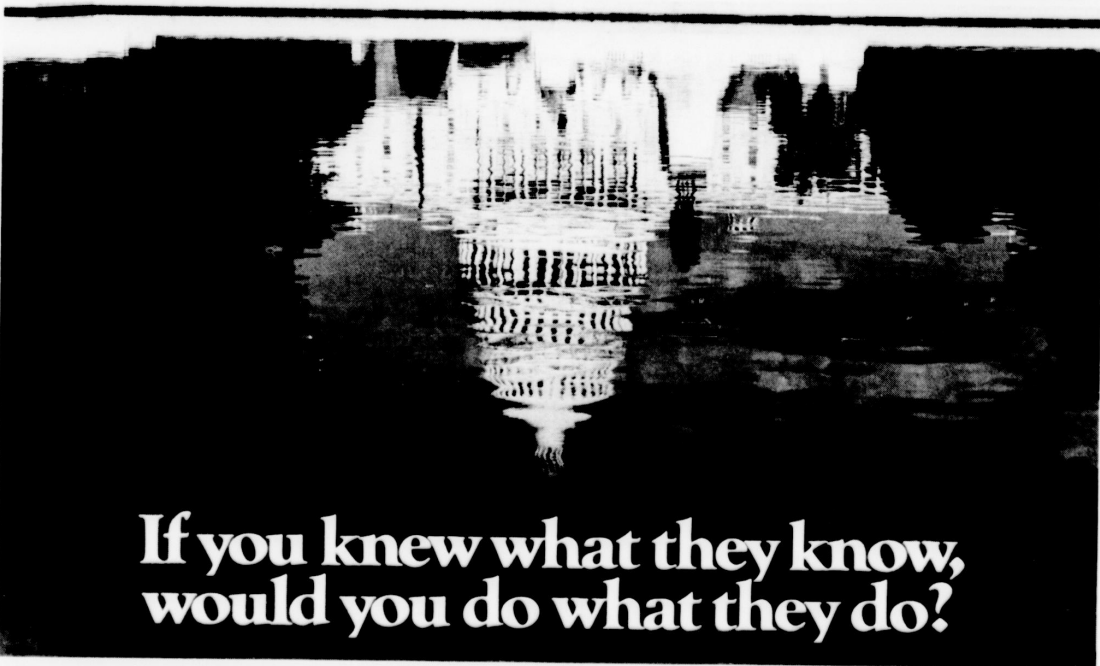
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EDUCATION



Michael Yada—Zephyr Pictures

Korean-Americans at UCLA: A tendency to stick together on campus

among other things, that they cannot benefit from affirmative-action programs. But there are hints of change. "I am really in demand here," says UCLA's Nagamoto, who offers group counseling through the university's Asian-American Student Support Group. "I'm sought out and pursued."

Other changes may be more fundamental. "Very slowly [Asian-American] par-

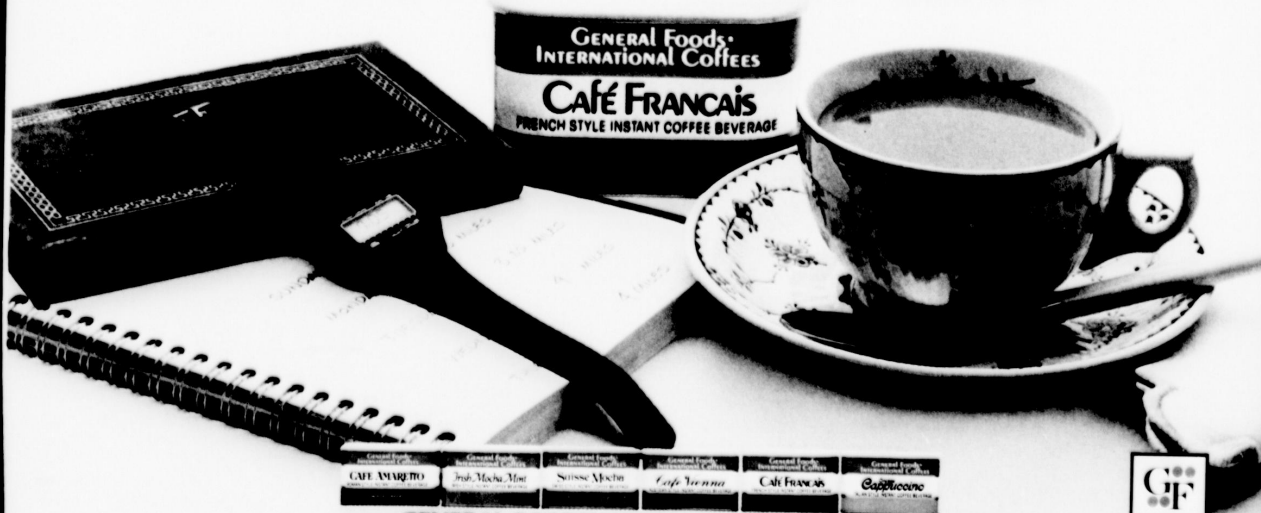
ents are adjusting their attitudes and encouraging their children to pursue other fields such as law," says Esther Yao, an associate professor of education at the University of Houston's Clear Lake campus. Cecilia Evangelista, a second-generation Filipino-American, is an example. "I always felt pressured toward a professional career," she says. "It took a lot of guts for

me to tell my parents that's not what I wanted." Evangelista, now a sophomore at Houston, has settled on consumer science and fashion merchandising and says her parents are "behind me 100 percent."

In the end, most authorities conclude, the success of Asian-Americans can be traced to one major factor: hard work. "No group, whether it's Asians or anybody else, has a corner on intelligence or native ability," says Colorado sociologist Endo. "In all groups you'll find that some people are very bright, some people are idiots and most people are sort of in-between. That's true of Asians as well." But will Asian-Americans broaden their horizons? Ronald Takaki, professor of ethnic and Asian-American studies at Berkeley, believes it is crucial. "The herding of Asians into technical fields helps some Asians individually, but not as a group," says Takaki. "We have a community of technicians that desperately needs poets for its voice." Given Asian-Americans' extraordinary record of accomplishment, this too will surely come.

RON GIVENS with MARGARET MITTELBACH in Berkeley, Calif.; LEE GOLDBERG in Los Angeles; KRISTEN CHRISTOPHER in Palo Alto, Calif.; JULIUS GENACHOWSKI in New York; JULIA REED in Baltimore; MELISSA COOK in Ithaca, N.Y.; and DAVID BUTLER in Houston

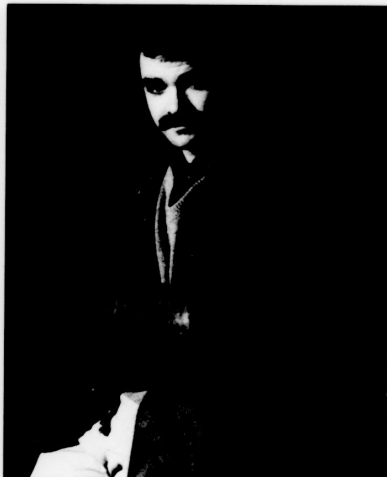
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MULTIPLE CHOICE



Scene from "Eleven Zulu," playwright Clark: A new production and national exposure for a story of blacks and whites at war

Curtain Calls for Student Playwright

Few playwrights get to see their first works produced even once, which makes Patrick Sean Clark doubly unusual. His first play bowed earlier this year at his alma mater, the University of Missouri, and will be staged again this month at the Kennedy Center in Washington. Entitled "Eleven Zulu," after the Army slang for infantry armored reconnaissance,

Clark's hard-edged look at friction between black and white soldiers in Vietnam won this year's National Student Playwriting Award.

Clark, who graduated in the spring of 1982 and now teaches high-school English in his native Columbia, Mo., sent the play to a few of his old professors for a critique. Instead, they decided to produce it. "Elev-

en Zulu" was chosen by the American College Theatre Festival as national winner from 476 entries. The prize carries a \$2,500 cash award, but the exposure at the Kennedy Center is at least as important. Says ACTF producing director David Young, "College theater is the best-kept secret in the country. Without new plays theater cannot exist. And if we don't encourage new playwrights, the theater won't get anywhere."

Was Nixon Flick A Dirty Trick?

Depending upon whom you talk to, film director Robert Altman's recent visit to the University of Michigan was either (a) a terrific chance for students to get hands-on experience or (b) a scurrilous attempt to avoid paying union wages. Altman went to Ann Arbor for a series of theatrical and moviemaking endeavors, staging four productions in a campus theater, for which he hired union hands, and shooting a film called "Secret Honor: The Last Testament of Richard M. Nixon," for which he supplemented his crew with student volunteers. Fascinated by the resemblance between the Red Room in the Martha Cook dorm on campus and the Oval Office of the White House, Altman charmed the school administration and Cook's 153 female occupants into letting him use it. Greg Mazure, business manager of the local theatrical union, was not charmed, however. He charges that Altman used students to avoid paying union members their standard \$8.20 an hour: "He needed additional grunt labor and got students to do it." One Michigan official counters that

Altman hired students largely as a goodwill gesture. The students themselves were happy to get the exposure. "It was exciting," says Toni Perrine, a graduate student in telecommunications who worked as a gofer on the film. "I don't feel we were being taken advantage of in any way."

Altman at Michigan: A labored dispute



New Tests for the VD Nobody Knows

Chlamydia is a scary business. The sexually transmitted disease strikes in alarming numbers, occurring 1 1/2 times more frequently than gonorrhea. It can cause bladder infections, pelvic disease, sterility and dangerous ectopic pregnancies. Yet until recently, chlamydia was the venereal disease virtually no one had heard about. Tests were expensive or just unavailable, and symptoms were subtle. But new tests, cheaper and easier to perform, will be available in the next few months. Doctors hope that awareness will increase as diagnosis becomes easier.

Symptoms of chlamydia in men include a clear discharge from the urethra and a burning sensation while urinating. In women, symptoms may include a vague ache in the lower abdomen, slight discomfort when urinating or a mild discharge. Treatment is relatively simple: 12 to 14 days of tetracycline or erythromycin. It's clearly worth it. A 1982 report by the Centers for Disease Control estimated that 11,000 women are involuntarily sterilized by complications from chlamydia every year.

Duke's Boo Devils Say Halo

College basketball crowds constitute some of the greatest hometown advantages in competitive sports, but nowhere has the art of rooting reached greater heights of imagination or greater depths of taste than at Duke. Blue Devil fans have jangled car keys at an opposing player who, although supposedly poor, had two cars. They have thrown pizza boxes onto the court to greet a visiting player who had been accused of stealing pizzas. Their most outrageous performance, however, came during this year's Maryland game. Duke students welcomed Maryland's Herman Veal, who had been accused last year by a woman student of making improper sexual advances, with a shower of condoms and panties. This prompted Duke president Terry Sanford to write a folksy open letter signed "Uncle Terry." Sanford suggested that Duke students "think of something clever but clean, devastating but decent . . . G-rated for television." Students reacted wholeheartedly at the next game: they wore halos, chanted "We beg to differ" after referees' decisions against the Blue Devils and held up signs saying "Please Miss" when opponents went to the free-throw line.

Duke students may excel at this art, but they are hardly alone in unruly and abusive behavior. Things got so bad this year at



Sophisticated heckling: G-rated to please Uncle Terry

Syracuse, for example, that officials videotaped some students at games, then showed them the tapes in an effort to tame their behavior. Misbehavior, though, may be in the eye of the beholder. Duke basketball center Jay Bilas claims that his fellow students have been stigmatized only because they do a better job of heckling. "They say the same things at other schools," Bilas observes. "They're just not good enough to say them in unison."

It's the Surreal Thing

The late cartoonist Rube Goldberg achieved world fame for his whimsical diagrams of complex machines that performed simple tasks. At Purdue, Rube Goldberg contraptions are still being built—by students who enter an annual contest. This year's winner, the Electrogravitational Thirst Quencher, was created by Jeff Raiford, Chip Blanding and Charles Thornburg. Although they required two months to build it, the machine took only 90 seconds to perform as follows:

Thirsty operator drops quarter (a) into coin chute (b), which rolls through chute and lands in catch (c), passes through switch chute (d), lands in collection box (e), tips mercury switch (f), turning on fan (g), whereupon air from fan blows over arm (h) on uni-tug (i), which pulls string (j), knocking marble (k) off tray into funnel (l) so marble emerges on track (m), landing on mouse trap, (n) releasing tension on string (o), allowing freight car (p) to roll down scenic railway (q) and hit toggle switch (r), turning on turntable (s), which rolls marbles onto feed track (t), adding weight to bucket (u), pulling down soda-pop bottle (v) and simultaneously raising ice bucket (w) so that liquid and ice dump into fountain part one (x), fountain part two (y), fountain part three (z) and, finally, into the destination, glass (aa), for consumption.



Purdue's Electrogravitational Thirst Quencher: From (a) to (aa)



Mike Onken—Woodfin Lamp & Assoc.

Kansas Honors Its Vietnam Vets

In a place where University of Kansas students once protested the war in Vietnam, they are about to honor fellow students who fought in it. On Memorial Day, ground will be broken near the student union for a monument to KU's Vietnam veterans—a tribute that results almost entirely from student effort. "The men and women who served in Vietnam went with the best of intentions. Their sacrifice deserves to be recognized," says Lisa Ashner, who, while student-body president, conceived the idea and won administration approval.

KU students Onken, Ashner with design

al. Architecture major John Onken's idea—a fountain surrounded by limestone slabs—won a student design competition for the memorial. And students have already raised half the \$30,000 needed to build it.

The nonpartisan nature of the project overcame some initial opposition. "We're not trying to legitimize the war," Ashner says. "It's the people we're remembering." The effort has generated new attention at KU for the Vietnam War, sparking a series of speeches, discussions and films. As Ashner says, "Most students my age don't remember much about Vietnam."

Battered Typewriters

Free-lance writers usually work long hours for little money; the rewards are self-reliance and freedom.

Dean Johnson earns his living as a free-lance writer, which is unusual enough in itself. The 29-year-old Bostonian has seen the business on good days and bad. A good day is one in which the check is in hand, the fingers fly across the keyboard and all the editors return his phone calls. A bad day was the one when Boston's Real Paper, a weekly for which he'd been writing—painstakingly building a regular relationship—folded without warning. "I walked into the office and all the desks were locked," Johnson says. "They told us, 'Go home. We're closed.'"

That's a side of the free-lance life most hopeful writers never see. Instead, the romantic image of the free-lancer persists—part outlaw and part artist, Errol Flynn and Ernest Hemingway rolled into one. (The term itself may have something to do with the romance: it dates back to medieval knights who were unpledged to any king and offered their lances for hire.) The fact is that free-lance writing is a hard, competitive, low-paying business. It requires discipline and creativity in equal parts, and the odds are stacked steeply against newcomers. The average big-circulation magazine receives about 200 unsolicited manuscripts every week, and the most glamorous publications seldom take chances on unknown writers. "It's really satisfying when you find someone and bring them up," says Susan Murcko, assistant managing editor at Rolling Stone, "but it's very rare, too." Untested writers find that editors would sometimes rather do anything than accept their phone calls. When they finally do make contact, they are often asked to write "on speculation," a system that reduces the publication's potential risk to zero: if the editors like it, they'll use it; if they don't, they won't, and the writer is out of luck.

Areas of opportunity are few. One is city and regional magazines, especially for writers who live outside the publishing centers of New York and Los Angeles. Another is women's magazines. "We want new writers, and we really do read every piece of unsolicited mail," says Sondra Forsyth

Enos, executive editor of Ladies Home Journal. Paula Dranov, a New York free-lancer, has made a good part of her living from Cosmopolitan for 10 years. Free-lancing has offered her what Hunter Thompson calls "a ticket to ride": "If there's something I really want to do," Dranov says, "there's no reason why I can't do it. There's somebody somewhere who's going to buy it."



tion, no health plan and no fringe benefits." Free-lancers must pay for utilities and telephones to run their businesses out of their homes, plus often substantial copying and mailing costs and social-security taxes. Then there are benefit packages that companies provide their workers, packages that often carry a cash value of more than \$10,000 a year. Free-lancers must pay medical, dental and insurance bills themselves, out of a gross income that averaged \$17,500 in 1981, according to the most recent available figures from the American Society of Journalists and Authors.

The numbers being what they are, many writers choose to supplement their earnings with so-called straight jobs. Some, like Dean Johnson, grasp at anything that will pay the rent: in his first few years at free-lancing after high school, says Johnson, "I laid linoleum, painted apartments. It's quick, fast, dirty money." Although Johnson has been free-lancing for the last 10 years, it's only in the last two that he's done it full time and managed to support himself. Most writers try to stay within shouting distance of the writing business if they can. The 1981 ASJA survey found that 56 percent of its free-lancers also hold down other jobs: the most frequently reported were editing (29.5 percent), teaching (27.3 percent), lecturing (12.5 percent) and public relations (6.8 percent).

Still, free-lancing attracts—and always will attract—a breed of writer who simply can't stand the idea of clocking into an office every day for the rest of his life. "It's the ultimate journalistic challenge," says John Fried, now an editor of the Long Beach (Calif.) Press Telegram. Fried gave himself six months to try free-lancing for a living and lasted eight years. "I got out of it what I wanted," he says, "which was to be on my own for a time, to write things that appealed to me and not be beholden to any boss." Patrick Flanagan left an editing and writing job at Money magazine to go free-lance in 1979. "Offices tend to interfere with my going to lunch when I want to," says Flanagan. "I'm the sort of person who doesn't like to be on staff. I like to run my own show." For both Flanagan and Fried, free-lancing has been a jolt of liberty in otherwise structured professional lives. But it worked for them because they took it seriously, treating it not as a permanent vacation but as a business like any other. "What distinguishes successful free-lancers from unsuccessful ones is the discipline they bring to it," says Fried. "The ones who do

Most successful free-lancers try to cover their bets with steady assignments from less glossy publications such as technical journals or newsletters. Regular work, even if it's less-than-thrilling stuff, can give a free-lancer a bit of breathing room to chase higher-profile jobs.

Still, the economics of free-lancing are most often dismal. Payment is often sluggish. Rates are low, starting at around \$750 for a feature-length piece from a new writer. That sounds like more money than it really is. Prof. Spencer Klaw of Columbia Journalism School warns his students that they are just not going to be able to earn a living writing magazine articles. "How the hell can you?" he says. "Imagine you were able to think up, write and sell one article a month to The New York Times Magazine for about \$1,800 apiece with no failures at all. You end up with \$22,000 for the year with no vaca-

well are the ones who treat it like a job—who get up at a regular hour, have breakfast, go to their typewriters and work all day.”

Besides discipline, free-lancing calls for a solid command of writing skills—skills that frequently can't be polished while one is also concerned with running a business. In Craig Wolff's case, that problem was enough to drive him out of a reasonably prosperous free-lance career and into an office at The New York Times. "I wasn't getting enough guidance in my writing," Wolff says. "I needed a more steady influence, and I needed to work on some projects without having to call five or six editors all the time, making sure I was cultivating sources and generally keeping up the business."

Free-lancers must also be absolutely self-reliant ("Solitude was the key factor that drove me out of the business," says John Fried. "Free-lancing is a very lonely profession.") and unusually even-keeled. Without a powerful publication behind them, they may have difficulty reaching important sources and limited access to clippings and publications that can generate story ideas. "You have to be pretty thick skinned," says Dean Johnson. "If you're nervous by nature, you'll go crazy."

If all that sounds daunting—and it does—prospective free-lancers can take one small comfort. Professional free-lancers tend as a matter of course to steer people away from their business. When asked for advice they are frequently torn between two very real emotions: deep compassion for a fellow writer and equally deep self-interest. The interior monologue goes something like this: *If this person gets into the business and does badly, he'll starve to death. But if he gets into the business and does well, he'll take work away from me . . . and then I'll starve to death.* Consequently, their advice is very often to stay out of the business entirely. It's only natural. Free-lancers are fiercely turf-conscious and protective. They can spend years cultivating working relationships with publications, and then watch it all go down the tubes in one day, as Dean Johnson did with the Real Paper. But free-lancing can also offer great rewards to the industrious and talented: "In theory," says Dranov, a successful veteran of the free-lance wars, "there are no limits. If you need more money, you can make more money."

This uncertain career can even offer a peculiar pleasure to the naturally lazy—especially on deadline day, when next month's rent is riding on what one writes. "I'd much rather sit in front of my ColecoVision blowing things up all day," says Johnson. "Consequently, I've had a lot of close calls—finishing up pieces while the Federal Express guy is waiting." More than fame, more than money, that may be free-lancing's richest reward: the bracing burst of adrenaline that only pure terror can command.

BILL BAROL with CYNTHIA I. PIGOTT in New York

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He's a Lone Wolf Now

After 16 years with the J. Geils Band, stardom and a rough parting, Peter Wolf readies his first solo album.

The speakers in New York's Right Track recording studio are about as big across as Volkswagens. "You sure you want to hear it through these speakers?" Peter Wolf asks. Sure, his visitor says, loud as they'll go. Done. The first wave of sound practically splinters the rough-pine woodwork on the control-room walls.

"LIGHTS OUT!" Wolf's voice shrieks on tape as the reel unspools. A guitar howls and drums pound like thunder. This is "Dance All Night" ("Radio of Love"), the second album, and it's a monster: tough, funky, wildly kinetic, bubbling and charming on layers of percussion toward a furious climax. "We had everything on that track," coproducer Michael Jonzun shouts. "Congas, timbales—even had Wolf pounding on the side of the drum kit!" The glass on the studio wall is starting to hum. The visitor is finding it hard to keep his seat. Wolf and Jonzun smile at each other and shake hands.

Meet the new Peter Wolf, solo artist. The old Wolves were, in roughly chronological order, a teenage doo-wop singer on the street corners of the Bronx (grew up), an art student at the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts (dropped out), a jive-sounding motor-mouth deejay on Boston's free-wheeling WBCN (quit), and a walking encyclopedia of blues and R&B (still is). The last two had helped to make Wolf a local hero on the Boston music scene by 1967, when he joined

a blues group led by guitarist J. Geils. The association would last 16 years. Geils would step to the back ground to make room for the more flamboyant Wolf, who sang lead and cowrote the band's original material. They called themselves the J. Geils Band, but Wolf was the real leader.

Starting as a straight blues band, later mixing in rock, R&B and even a little free-style jazz, the J. Geils Band got tagged with—and eventually earned—the title of "America's Answer to the Rolling Stones."

For his part, Wolf grew from a scraggly blues shouter into one of rock's best singers and most charismatic performers. Then, in October 1983, the singer and the band came to a parting of the ways. Now Wolf's out on his own for the first time, his solo LP (untitled at press time) will be in the stores any day. "It's a lot like starting anew," Wolf says during a break in mixing the record. "A lot of people always thought the guy up front was J. Geils. They might not even know who the hell Peter Wolf is. It'll be interesting. It's definitely strange."

Strange indeed to stand alone after such a long time with the band—the longest made without personnel changes. Strange, too, to stand alone after the band's most successful year ever. The group's terse announcement out of Boston stunned the rock press: "Due to creative differences, the J. Geils Band and Peter Wolf have

With coproducer Jonzun: "Freeze-Frame" was great, but this is the next step."



Peter Wolf on his last J. Geils tour: "It'll be

decided to separate." A Rolling Stone headline put it more starkly: J. GEILS BAND KICKS OUT PETER WOLF. Just like that. It was a shockingly sudden end to a long upward climb.

The J. Geils Band had roared out of Boston in the late 1960s, fueled on funk and ready for a party. It quickly gathered a reputation as one of the best performing bands in New England, although its repertoire was fairly limited—mostly old blues and R&B chestnuts. A contract with Atlantic Records in 1969 would start them toward the top, they figured. They were right, but they didn't figure it would take them 12 years to get there. "The station-wagon years," Wolf calls the early years with Geils. "We played a lot of colleges, a lot of homecoming weekends and fraternity parties. At the end of the night there'd be two inches of beer on the floor and everybody'd be doing the Gator." Hits were few and far between. "Looking for a Love" reached into the Top 40 in 1971, but just barely. "Most of Great Lost" hit No. 12 in 1974. The breakthrough never came, but they kept working, touring almost constantly through the '70s. Boston loved them, and so did Detroit, but the J. Geils Band seemed doomed to inhabit the second tier of American bands.

By 1977 the band had its back to the wall. Atlantic was disenchanted with them for failing to make a big commercial splash; the band wasn't too happy with the record company either. "We'd get to a town," Wolf

recalls wearily, "and go check out the record stores. No records. You with a band? Yeah, the J. Geils Band. Just who?" They were also half a million dollars in debt. Says Wolf, "We figured that it might be our last go-round, so we might as well make something worthwhile." The result was "Monkey Island," a record that took just about everybody by surprise. It was forceful but thoughtful, polished and diverse. It showed the J. Geils Band to be much more than just bluesmen, and Wolf to be a first-class rock singer. The LP sold miserably, but generated enough critical momentum to buy the band a second chance with a new label, EMI. Two subsequent releases, "Sanctuary" and "Love Strinks" (the latter, critics wrote knowingly, an obituary for Wolf's five-year marriage to actress Faye Dunaway), showed a commanding band reaching further and further from its roots.

Finally, in 1981, jackpot: "Freeze-Frame," an astonishingly eclectic blend of rock, R&B and avant-garde jazz. The critics went wild (Rolling Stone awarded the record a rare five stars). Surprisingly, the public did too. "Freeze-Frame" was the band's best-selling album ever, even yielding two Top 5 singles in "Centerfold" and the title track. At last, the J. Geils Band had a place in the rock stratosphere.

Then the ax fell on Peter Wolf. The sounds are fresh after only five months, and Wolf is reluctant to elaborate on the reasons for the split. "Obviously there were some difficulties that led to me being where I am now," he says, choosing his words

carefully. Speculation has it that long-simmering personality differences simply boiled over. For the moment, speculation is all there is. Both sides have been unusually secretive about the immediate circumstances surrounding the break. Says Wolf, "It wasn't my choice to leave the band. But I've found that trying to clarify things only muddies them. You get into this soap-opera, dirty-laundry type of thing, and it's boring. It's sad, and it's troublesome. But I

Jamming: Encyclopedia of blues and R&B



found myself alone, and now there's work to be done and music to be made."

To help him make his own music, Wolf pulled together an all-star cast of players from New York and Boston (where he still makes his home), headed by coproducer Jonzun of the techno-funk group the Jonzun Crew, Adrian Belew (David Bowie, Talking Heads) and Elliot Easton (The Cars) played guitar; Luther Vandross' drummer, Yogi Horton, played on the sessions; and so did bassist Will Lee of the David Letterman Show, Mick Jagger, a friend from the days when J. Geils opened shows for the Stones, and pop-up on the record too. There will be about 10 tracks on the album, leading candidates in the early stages included "Dance All Night," which Wolf cowrote with '60s soul veteran Don Covay ("Sassas," "Chain of Fools"); "Why Should We Wait Till Tomorrow" ("A song of yearning," Wolf says soberly); "The Ballad of Billy Higgins," a composition with Broadway playwright Timothy Mayer, who wrote "My One and Only" ("A song about fratricide," Wolf says, and leaves it at that); and "Oh! Wee-Wee! Dudley-Bop" ("A hellified beat song. Rock and roll and rap get together on a Saturday night"). None sounds radically different from anything Wolf did with the Geils Band—a little looser, maybe, and a lot funkier.

All of which suggests a couple of things. One is that it was Wolf's former songwriting partner, Geils' keyboardist and producer, Seth Justman, who laid a glossy pop surface on the band, but Wolf who contributed heart and soul. Another is that it may very well be Wolf, not the second-generation Geils Band, who carries on the Geils legacy of smart, sophisticated rock with a solid soul base. "The guy's got so much soul," laughs Michael Jonzun. "I really think the Geils fans are going to like the record. It's like... well, Geils. One and Geils Two. 'Freeze-Frame' was a great record. Can't take that away. But I think what we've done here has taken it to the next step."

As predictions on sales? "Hundreds of million copies," Jonzun says with a straight face. Wolf likes the record too, but is a little more cautious. "I like to perform," he says, "but I don't want to rush right out on the road. I want to see how the record is received first. I'm excited and terrified at the same time." Someone suggests that it's almost like starting over. Wolf smiles. "We used to have a running joke in the band: 'We'd drive for miles and miles to get to a gig, get there and there's no stage and the sound system hasn't arrived yet... and we'd say, 'Well, we've come this far. Might as well play.'" Wolf looks around the studio, at the lights flashing on the console and the tape of "Baby, Please Don't Let Me Go" ready to be mixed. "Well," he says, "we've come this far."

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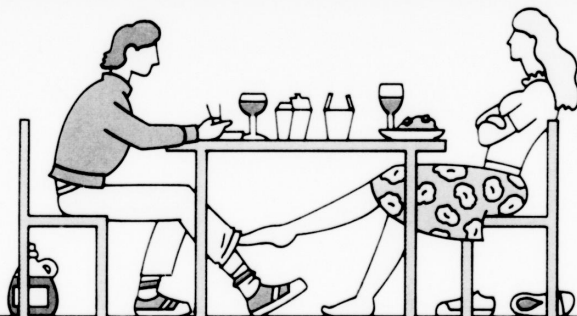
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A LOOK AT THE OPPOSITE SEX

Back in the 1960s, when the Sexual Revolution swept the campuses, it had a lot of people concerned: would future college students be freewheeling libertines? They needn't have worried. A NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS Poll finds that students are against casual sex, for fidelity in marriage and split on the question of living together. A sizable minority

report that they have never had sex at all. The real legacy of the Sexual Revolution—and perhaps the women's movement as well—may lie in how men and women think about each other. Six out of 10 say there are significant differences in the ways men and women think, but fewer than 3 out of 10 think one sex is smarter than the other.

SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

In general, do you think that men or women have stronger sex drives?

| | Male | Female |
|-------------------|------|--------|
| Men's sex drive | 57% | 55% |
| Women's sex drive | 8% | 5% |
| No difference | 35% | 39% |

Have you ever engaged in sexual intercourse?

| | Total students | Male | Female | 18 or younger | 19-22 | 23 or older |
|--------------|----------------|------|--------|---------------|-------|-------------|
| Yes | 68% | 76% | 59% | 50% | 69% | 84% |
| No | 27% | 21% | 34% | 47% | 26% | 10% |
| Not reported | 5% | 3% | 7% | 3% | 5% | 6% |

When did you first engage in sexual intercourse?

| | Male | Female |
|-------------------------|------|--------|
| In college | 21% | 32% |
| Before entering college | 77% | 65% |

How often do you feel guilt or regret about having had sexual intercourse?

| | Male | Female |
|--------------|------|--------|
| Frequently | 2% | 6% |
| Occasionally | 11% | 21% |
| Seldom | 35% | 24% |
| Never | 50% | 47% |

Check off all the categories which describe the relationship between you and the person (or persons) with whom you have had sexual intercourse. (Respondents could give more than one answer.)

| | Male | Female |
|--|------|--------|
| Someone I was engaged or married to | 15% | 27% |
| Someone I was seriously considering marrying | 34% | 46% |
| Someone I dated regularly, but was not committed to marrying | 61% | 41% |
| Someone I know/knew as a friend | 29% | 18% |
| Someone I know/knew casually | 17% | 10% |
| Someone I had just met | 17% | 8% |
| Not reported | 3% | 2% |

MARRIAGE

Some people feel that it is important for a man and a woman to live together before marriage, others do not. How helpful do you think living together is?

| | Male | Female |
|------------------|------|--------|
| Very helpful | 24% | 18% |
| Probably helpful | 37% | 30% |
| Doesn't matter | 22% | 24% |
| Probably harmful | 12% | 19% |
| Very harmful | 4% | 8% |

Which opinion comes closest to your own?

| | Male | Female |
|---|------|--------|
| A person should not have sexual intercourse until after marriage | 20% | 32% |
| It's all right to have sexual intercourse with someone you love or feel strongly about even though not married | 59% | 60% |
| It's all right to have sexual intercourse with someone you know well even if you don't feel strongly about each other | 15% | 8% |
| It's all right to have sexual intercourse with someone you just met | 6% | 0% |

How important is it that married couples remain faithful to each other?

| | Total students |
|----------------|----------------|
| Essential | 66% |
| Very important | 32% |
| Not important | 2% |

MEN VS. WOMEN

Considering differences which may exist between men and women overall, would you say there are significant differences between the ways in which men and women think?

| | Male | Female |
|-----|------|--------|
| Yes | 57% | 65% |
| No | 43% | 35% |

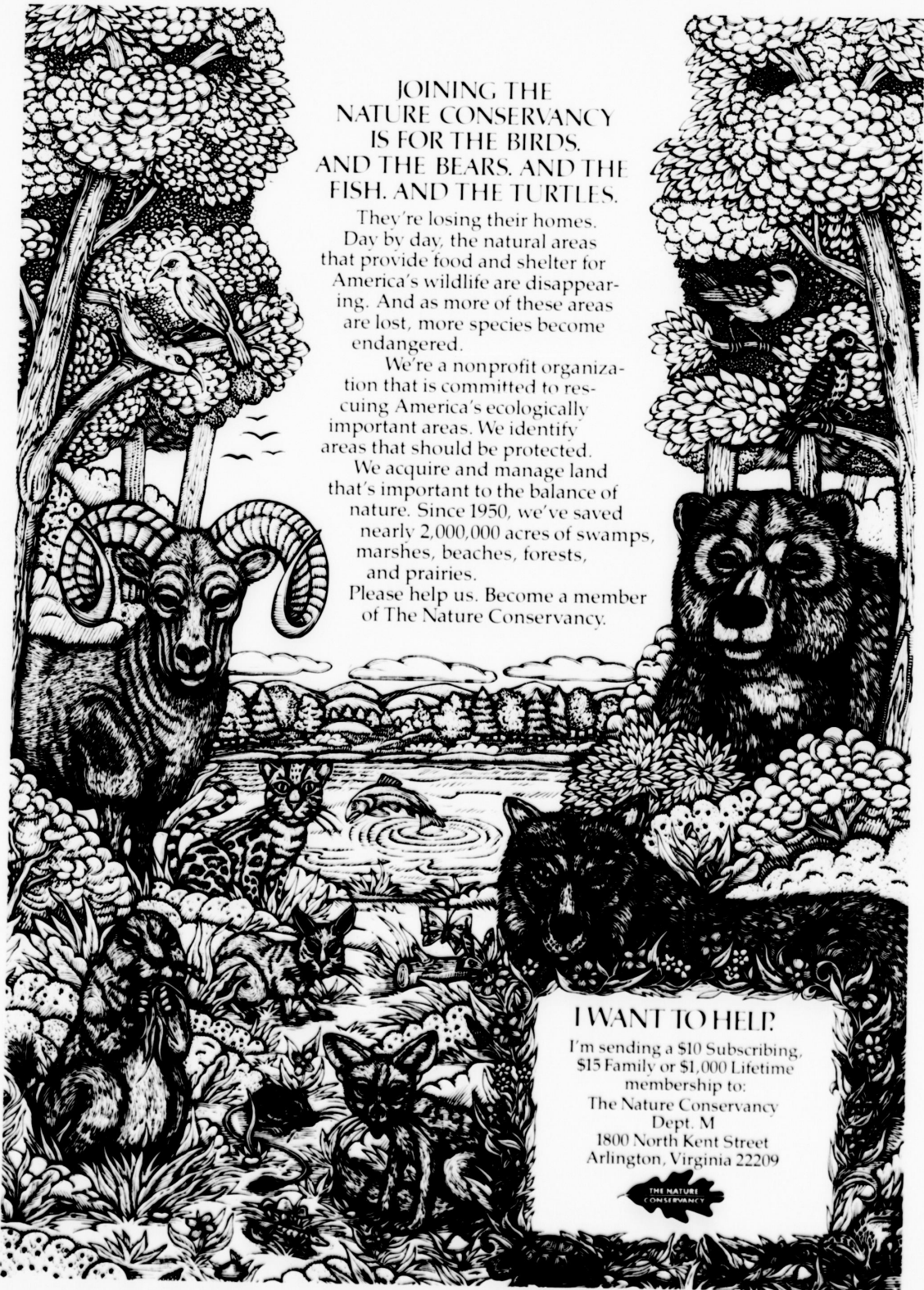
In general, do you think that men or women are more intelligent?

| | Male | Female |
|---------------|------|--------|
| Men | 16% | 6% |
| Women | 10% | 24% |
| No difference | 73% | 70% |

Who are more assertive in class—men or women?

| | Sex | | Class | | | |
|---------------|------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Freshman | Sophomore | Junior | Senior |
| Men | 31% | 23% | 19% | 22% | 35% | 37% |
| Women | 40% | 43% | 53% | 45% | 30% | 30% |
| No difference | 29% | 34% | 27% | 33% | 33% | 33% |

For this NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS Poll, The Gallup Organization conducted 523 personal interviews with full-time college students on 98 campuses nationwide during the period of Sept. 12 to 18, 1983. The margin of error is plus or minus 6 percentage points. Percentages may not add up to 100 because "don't know" responses are eliminated. (The NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS Poll, © NEWSWEEK, Inc.)



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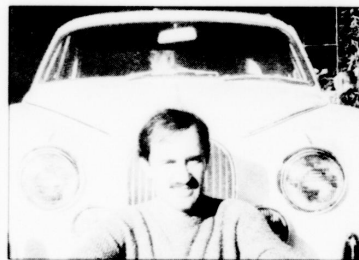
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How to Buy a Used Car

By PETER BOHR



That chronic symptom of spring fever—the uncontrollable urge to tool around campus in your brand-new, sunroofed Whizbang GT—is about to strike once more. But the cost of new cars seems to be accelerating as fast as college tuition these days—and if you're struggling to pay the latter, then you've probably given up on the former. Don't despair. While it's true that you'd need close to \$6,000 to buy one of the most economical new models, including a basic radio, fees and taxes, there's a cornucopia of decent-to-desirable used cars out there with price tags that start at about \$2,000. You might get more glamour for your buck with a used car, as well; for the price of a boxy new econo-car, you could have a used but sexy convertible, for instance.

Those who graduate and go to financial heaven may still want to treat themselves to some enviable new chariot. But even the affluent should bear in mind that new cars lose their value like Christmas-tree ornaments on Dec. 26. The Department of Transportation figures that depreciation costs new-car owners more than fuel, repairs or insurance during the first few years of ownership. In fact, as soon as the buyer pays the dealer and drives away in that opulent Whizbang, it will promptly depreciate by somewhere between 20 and 30 percent. Worse yet, he or she still has to pay insurance, interest, taxes and license fees based on the original price.

You can sidestep the brunt of depreciation by buying the right used car. Some cars hold their value better than others. According to resale prices compiled by the National Automobile Dealers Association, sports cars such as Corvettes and sports sedans such as BMW's generally maintain an average of 71 percent of their value after four years. What's more, the sportier cars seem to reach a depreciation plateau after four or five years, when they stop losing value—making it easier to recoup much of your investment when it's time to sell or trade. On the other hand, the modest sedans that most people consider more "economical" keep only about 55 percent of their value, which keeps falling after four years until they're virtually worthless.

To be sure, it's important to remember the Cracker Jack phenomenon: one never knows what surprises await in a used car.

There are all the little goodies squashed under the carpets and seats: the bobby pins, old fast-food wrappers and spare change contributed by the former owner. And then there are the booby prizes: breakdowns and expensive repair bills. It's true, geriatric automobiles require more repairs than younger models. By the eighth year of a car's life, the average annual cost of repairs is two or three times what it is during the first year or two.

Should you pick a used car that's nothing but a rusty hulk held together by prayer and body putty, of course, then your "wonderful" investment becomes about as attractive as a vacation condo in Beirut. To spare you

Remember the Cracker Jack phenomenon: one never knows what surprises await in a second-hand car.

such a fate, here are some rules for making a wise used-car buy:

Rule No. 1: Always buy a car that's in good shape. A buyer is better off spending a little more up front for a pristine used car than spending too little, only to be faced with costly repairs later. With the price of labor and parts today, body work, paint jobs and engine overhauls can cost more than an older car is worth.

Rule No. 2: Always have a prospective purchase inspected by a mechanic familiar with the brand of car (inspection should cost about \$10-\$25). Improperly repaired collision damage and even mild rust should automatically disqualify a car from your consideration. A compression test will indicate the engine's condition. If it needs a complete overhaul, continue your search. If the mechanic finds a few relatively minor problems, ask him for repair-cost estimates and then negotiate with the seller to cut the car's price. Don't get too hung up on low mileage, however. What counts is how a car has been treated, not how many miles are on the odometer.

Rule No. 3: Shop around until you know

the going price for certain models, and don't be afraid to dicker. Used cars are one of the few consumer items that carry negotiable prices—often very negotiable. You can make some amazing deals if you wave hard, green cash in the face of an anxious seller who needs to unload his car. And if you buy from a dealer who won't haggle over price, try negotiating repairs.

Rule No. 4: Keep a few dollars for immediate repairs. Put the car in perfect order and then be religious about keeping it that way. If you do, you'll not only have a reliable car, but when you sell it, you'll get top dollar.

Rule No. 5: Buy an interesting car, but not one that requires constant, expensive maintenance. If you're a student of frugal means, you need a Porsche 911 or a Jaguar E-type like you need mononucleosis. You may be able to find one for \$5,000, but if you blow the engine, you could also blow another \$5,000 fixing it.

The trick is to find a desirable car that you can drive for a while and then sell for something close to what you paid, without incurring expensive repair bills along the way. Such vehicles do exist. Chevy Camaros and Ford Mustangs (especially convertibles from the 1960s), Datsun Z-cars and MGB's are all fun to drive and reasonably unfussy to keep running. If you're patient, you can find good, rust-free examples for less than \$5,000. Trucklets like the Chevy Luv and four-wheel-drive Subaru cars have good resale values and good fuel economy and are practical, too. If your budget is really tight, check out '68-'73 Datsun 510s, '71-'77 Ford Capris (with V6 engines only), '71-'74 Toyota Celicas and funky Volvo 122S sedans from the 1960s. These are not only surprisingly entertaining to drive, but they're rugged as well. Best of all, they're available for around \$2,000.

So, even if you can't come up with a \$6,000 nest egg to buy new and make the monthly payments, you're not shut out of the car market. There are virtues to be made of necessity. Then, when you do become a well-to-do graduate, you might buy that Porsche 911. Used, of course.

Peter Bohr, owner of a 1961 Jaguar, wrote "The Money-Wise Guide to Sports Cars" (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, \$9.95).

Building the Student Body

Tennessee's enthusiastic bodybuilders tone their muscles, trim their hips and wow their classmates.

In the Student Aquatic Center at the University of Tennessee, Jill Ryland smooths oil over her body, careful not to stain her white bikini. As the theme from "Icecastles" swells from a cassette player, Ryland, a premed freshman, steps onto a stage. Facing the judges confidently, she clenches both fists and shows them a double-bicep pose, one leg pointed fiercely in front to accentuate details in her sculpted leg muscles. In time with the music, Ryland moves gracefully from pose to pose, her transitions as smooth and skillful as a gymnast's. While friends and student photographers snap flash pictures, she holds her clearly defined back muscles in bold relief for a second or two. She shows stomach muscles toned by uncountable thousands of sit-ups and crunches and leg lifts. "Jill! You're looking awesome!" a friend yells.

The contest was only a warm-up for Jill Ryland, who plans to enter the amateur Miss Knoxville bodybuilding competition next month. At least five other UT women will also compete, including the current

champ, Nancy Davis, who is completing her degree in psychology. UT men will be there too—among them Terrell Roberson, who is Mr. Tennessee, the men's state champion, and Mark Briscoe, a physical-therapy/nutrition major who holds the national collegiate championship. Bodybuilding has become big in Big Orange country.

Student bodybuilders take vitamins, diet and spend up to 15 hours a week in the gym to build, define and shape their muscles for competition. The gym is Doc's, a weight club that opened in Knoxville four years ago. The best bodybuilders in town train at Doc's; they, in turn, attract an equally hard-working clientele of newcomers. The stereo at Doc's is always set to rock and roll. Mirrored walls reflect sweating men and women, stopping to check their pumped muscles or catch their breath between the bench press and lat pulldowns. Thick leather belts are cinched around Captain America and Wonder Woman waists. Men and women encourage each other to "lock it out! Work for it! Make it happen!" "It" is

Self-sculptures (counterclockwise from top): Mark Briscoe, Steve Fernandez, Andreina Varagona.



LIBERTY AND LEARNING

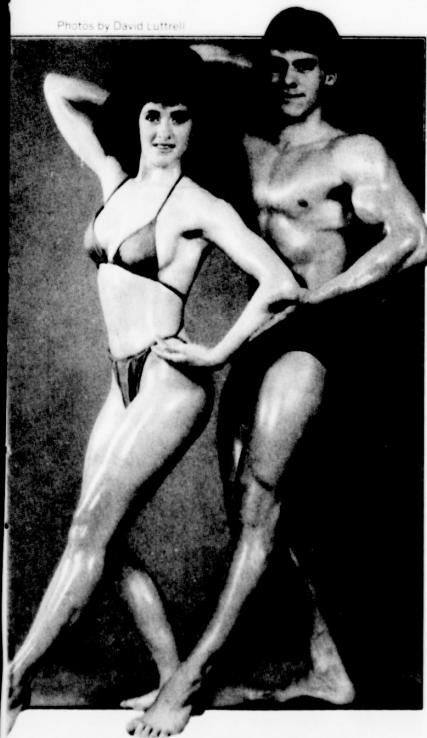
all that heavy iron they push around. "I used to complain that training hurts, but the guys made me feel like a wimp," says Andreama Varagona, a 20-year-old broadcasting major. "Now I go all out until my entire body aches and asks me why I'm doing this to myself. But I don't cheat. I finish the exercise."

Varagona is glamorous: light blue eyes framed by masses of curly brown hair. In the gym, wearing an electric blue, hip-high leotard, she radiates energy. "During a workout, I want to be able to see all my muscles," she says. "I like seeing other healthy bodies, but I'm there to work up a sweat. I'm not wearing makeup. I'm not shopping. I'm working." Varagona took up bodybuilding because workouts required less time than her dance class and brought faster results. "I've always been in shape, but I was bigger and heavier. My goal is to get rid of every ounce of fat on my body—nothing will shake when I walk!" At first, her parents didn't like the idea of a daughter who lifts weights. "My mother saw a TV show about women bodybuilders and told me I'd end up looking terrible and I'd lose my breasts," Varagona says. "But after I came home in shorts, nine pounds thinner, they started to back me up."

To the initial dismay of moms everywhere, more and more women are heading for the gym a few times a week. They are all

Jill Ryland, Varagona and Fernandez paired

Photos by David Luttrell



NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS/APRIL 1984



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SPORTS

kinds—athletes who've discovered bodybuilding, women who have never done anything strenuous before, women ready to graduate from Jane Fonda's workout. At Brown University, there are as many women bodybuilders as men. At Boulder, students are sponsoring their second Mr. and Ms. University of Colorado contest this year. UCLA's first noncredit coed bodybuilding course was so popular that it will be repeated next quarter.

"The whole culture is moving toward an appreciation and development of muscles," says Charles Gaines, author of "Pumping Iron." "We are much more conscious of fitness as an ornamental thing." Gaines's new book, "Iron Sisters: The World of Women's Bodybuilding," will be published this fall, coinciding with the release of a film he wrote, "Pumping Iron II: The Women." "In all of history, there is no reference to women building really big muscle," says Gaines. "It's definitely an extension of feminist politics. These women are completely ignoring the traditional male sexual stereotype about female beauty that women have always conformed to."

Political or not, some women bodybuilders are out to do much more than lose fat and sculpt their musculature. "I want men to drop dead in the street," says graduate student Mary Peterson. She first picked up weights nine months ago when thesis work and a full-time job "pushed my hip measurements into the danger zone." She was amazed how quickly weight-room work paid off. "It suits me mentally," she says. "I want to have big muscles, and I'll work like a dog to get them."

Although their goals differ, all the campus bodybuilders are addicted to their sport. "People say this is a narcissistic pursuit," says UT senior Steve Fernandez. "They don't know what I get out of it. I have more confidence now because I can set and reach goals. I have the strength to get through long, hard days at school, then go to work." Says Jill Ryland: "I couldn't stop now. It would be an injustice to my body if I stopped after all this hard work." Mary Peterson anticipates summer afternoons at the university pool. "[The guys] will like my body," she says, "but more importantly, I'll like it."

Part of the bodybuilders' reward will have to wait for the return of warm weather, when their muscles are more on view. "Women are amazed," reports national champ Briscoe. "They want me to flex, and they want to feel my arms. I miss it in the winter when I wear sweaters." This does not exactly delight Briscoe's girlfriend, but since she is fellow champion Nancy Davis, she evens the score by attracting male attention. Her legs are "awesome," Briscoe says, but he admits to a bit of jealousy when other men too obviously agree.

JACQUELINE KAUFMAN in Knoxville, Tenn.

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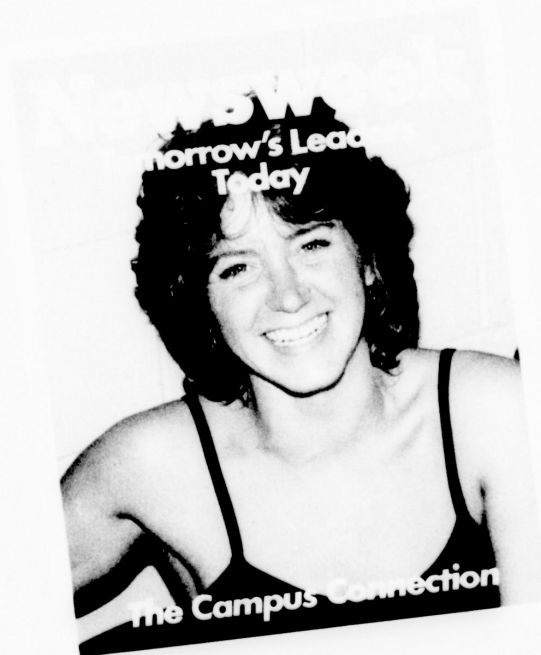
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The Biggest Jokes on Campus

Student cartoonists both amuse and anger. Some are funny; some can even draw.

Imagine, for a moment, American college life as one big cartoon, and University of Virginia senior Sean Mahan as the central character, sketched in to represent today's typical student cartoonist. Mahan has talent, but he also has to overcome a couple of obstacles that confront most college cartoonists. The first is finding an original voice, no easy task even for the best of professionals. "The rest of the semester my whole goal is not to look like ["Doonesbury" creator] Garry Trudeau," says the author of "Smoke," which makes gentle mockery of campus foibles. The second problem for Mahan and many of his ink-stained ilk is trying to amuse an often apolitical audience with very tame tastes in humor. "People call in and give me ideas," he says. "I never use them."

That impishness is characteristic of many of today's would-be Trudeaus, Breatheds, MacNellys and Oliphants. If they are good, like Mahan, it gives their humor bite. If they aren't, it can turn them into campus jokes themselves. Some student cartoonists know how to draw, but are about as funny as Konstantin Chernenko. Others have a sense of humor, but sketch like cavemen. Those who do combine inspired ideas with graceful artwork often become among the best known and most controversial students on campus. And a gifted—and lucky—few may even get to earn a living at cartooning.

In recent years, multipanel "Doonesbury"-style strips seem to have become more popular with student artists than single-panel editorial cartoons with a hard-hitting message. One of the finest recent practitioners has been Mark Wilson of Stanford (whose strip suspended animation last December while he took time off to draw and travel). The very name of his creation—"Gradpoint"—suggests his unerring sense of campus priorities. Where cartoonists of an earlier time hung their college presidents out to dry, Wilson persuaded his to write an introduction to "The Farm Report," a book of his collected works. Wrote Stanford president—and sometime target—Donald Kennedy: "I could scarcely imagine the economic desperation that led him to approach the butt of his own jokes for help with such a venture. I get it, I told Mark, 'the intimidated in defense of the improvident'."

What makes Wilson's strip succeed is that he complements the usual gags about preppies, all-nighters and rotten food with topical references and engagingly off-the-wall innovations—such as

the epithet-shouting Iranian sturgeon he introduced as a dorm pet after the American hostage crisis. Even that wasn't quite so strange as the title character in Sam Hurt's fine "Eyebeam" strip, now playing at the University of Texas. The comic hero is—if you can believe it—a *law student*. (Hurt has just finished law school.) Weirder still, Eyebeam's hallucinatory roommate Hank ran for student-body president in 1982 as a write-in—and won nearly 50 percent of the votes, twice as many as any real candidate. The student election commission wouldn't recognize Hank's victory, but his popularity helped convince creator Hurt that he may be able to chuck the law for full-time cartooning.

In contrast to campus stripsters, editorial cartoonists tend to concentrate on national affairs. "Covering school politics would be taking a step backward," says Georgetown University junior Jeff Nielsen, who regularly satirizes the likes of Ronald Reagan and his Democratic opponents for president in his campus paper, The Hoya. Jonathan Stewart at the University of Michigan also takes aim at national politicians, as does Kevin Siers at the University of Minnesota, whose work has appeared in several Minnesota dailies. Eric Orner, a Tufts junior, regularly sells his drawings to The Boston Phoenix and five other off-campus papers in New England, as well as The Tufts Observer. His striking caricature of the eight Democratic candidates appeared in the Concord, N.H., Monitor shortly before the New Hampshire primary. With the guidance of the late John Fischetti, a gold-hearted cartoonist for the Chicago Sun-Times who took time to encourage many young artists, Orner quickly reached the point where he makes good money by drawing. But he's still sure "my mother will never get over it. I could have four Pulitzer Prizes and she'll still think I'll starve to death."

Student cartoonists seldom have to wonder about reader reaction. Dan Debellis, a civil-engineering major at the University of Massachusetts, used his popular "Scrod" strip one week to poke fun at an agriculture course he called "Manure 101." The brown pile found outside the college paper's door the next morning should not have surprised him. Editorial cartoonist Philip Chalk of Stanford usually relishes controversy, but he was taken aback when campus feminists castigated him for drawing Uncle Sam as a man. Yet good

Sam Hurt and his 'Eyebeam'
Steven Pumphrey



EYEBEAM



SMOKE

By Sean Mahan



cartoonists generally thrive on any response, favorable or not: it's proof that their message is getting through. The pair of Notre Dame students who refused to reveal their real names even after their strip was voted most popular on campus are dramatic exceptions. Of course, they were seminarians.

For student cartoonists who prefer fame to reverence, the ultimate career goal is clear: syndication nationwide—or at least a steady job on a newspaper. They don't always follow a well-worn career track, however. A surprisingly large number of successful cartoonists have no art training at all—or didn't take their art classes too seriously. As Rocco Paris of Ball State University puts it: "Art's like physical education—an easy way to graduate." Whatever their major, cartoonists who are academic misfits take solace from the famous example of Jeff MacNelly of the Chicago Tribune, who was a University of North Carolina dropout.

Less comforting, perhaps, is the fact that MacNelly won his first Pulitzer Prize at 24, and Garry Trudeau's strip was already well known while he was at Yale in the late 1960s. Improvement is possible—Trudeau is an example of that—but there is some truth to the notion that great cartoonists are more born than made. That might be for the best. Ben Sargent, a 1981 Pulitzer Prize winner at the Austin American-Statesman who



Clair Frederick

Virginia's Mahan, Stanford's Wilson: Persistent penmen

G. Paul Webb—Stanford Daily



fell into cartooning at the University of Texas almost by accident, worries about students who approach the field too purposefully. He describes what he calls the "MacNelly Clone Syndrome" whereby "a lot of guys—especially in college—go read a NEWSWEEK article about MacNelly and how he's in several hundred papers and making \$200,000 a year. They say, 'Hey, I can get syndicated and make that kind of money,' rather than having any particular ideological orientation or caring very much about making a statement."

There may be some ironic justice in the world after all, because such cartoonists are usually doomed to lives as amateurs. The work is simply too dependent on daily inspiration to be viewed as strictly a business proposition. The other sure recipe for failure is to stick with college humor after college. "The instinct is—as mine was—to continue doing it, which is absolutely wrong," says Berke Breathed, another Texas alum who now draws the smashingly successful "Bloom County" strip. "You can't have fraternity guys running around. You can't have people talking about their date Saturday night. Those concerns are almost exclusive to the college community and fall flat if they get outside of that."

The odds are long: Don Michel, editor of the Tribune Co. Syndicate, a major distributor, sees about 100 new cartoons each week but buys only

by Mark Wilson



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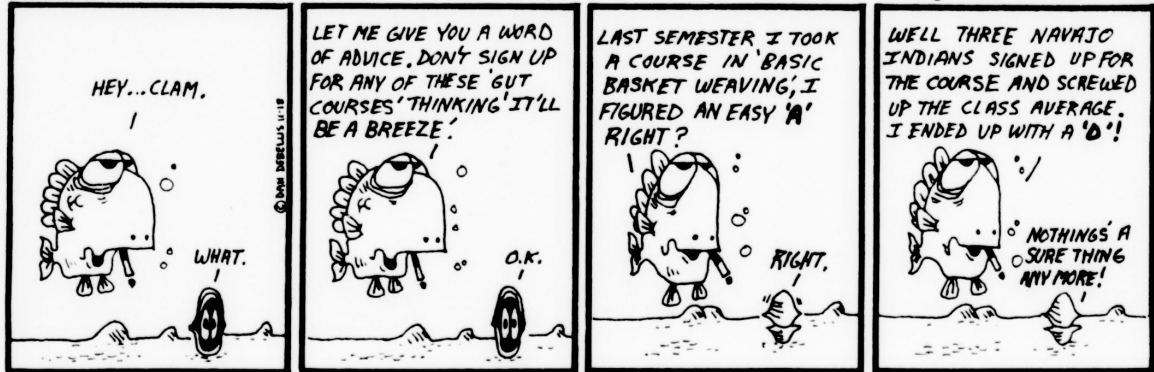
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Scrod

by Dan DeBellis



two to three per year. Still, enough examples of success remain to keep persistent pens busy. Jack Ohman quit college and was making more than \$100,000 a year syndicating his editorial cartoons by the time he was 21. In the time since Matt Freedman graduated from Harvard in 1978, his "Free Associates" have been collected into four books. M. G. Lord, one of the few women in the trade, moved directly from Yale to the political cartoonist's chair at Newsday. Jack Higgins had to try his hand at several schools—he drew for George Washington, Georgetown and the Daily Northwestern for five years after graduating from Holy Cross—but he's now ensconced at the Chicago Sun-Times, urging on fledgling artists as John Fischetti once encouraged him.

For those who don't get jobs on big papers right away, the alternative is not necessarily to pack it in. Illinois grads Neal Sternecky and Larry Doyle are still publishing their strip "Escaped from the Zoo" in The Daily Illini while striving for syndication. Clint McKnight, who



Bryce Flynn—Picture Group

U Mass's DeBellis and 'Scrod'

recently graduated after four years as a celebrated editorial cartoonist for the UCLA Daily Bruin, now draws for the in-house newspaper of a computer firm while job hunting (he has sent out 300 portfolios so far). The difference between such forums and college is mostly a matter of freedom. "The economic reality of my situation is that the company has clients in the defense industry and in government," says McKnight. "I can't tread on those toes too heavily."

Heavy treading, of course, is what has made the American cartooning tradition so great. And the best place to practice it is still the college paper. "Who else is going to let you get published?" asks

Don Michel of the Tribune syndicate. "It's an awfully good way to start." Nowhere else is there such a responsive audience—and nowhere else, if they call your humor sophomoric, can you take it as a compliment.

JONATHAN ALTER with JOHN SCHWARTZ and LISA BROWN in Austin, Texas; JINA ESSEY in Palo Alto, Calif.; MARINA SARRIS in Charlottesville, Va.; PAUL BASKEN in Amherst, Mass., and bureau reports

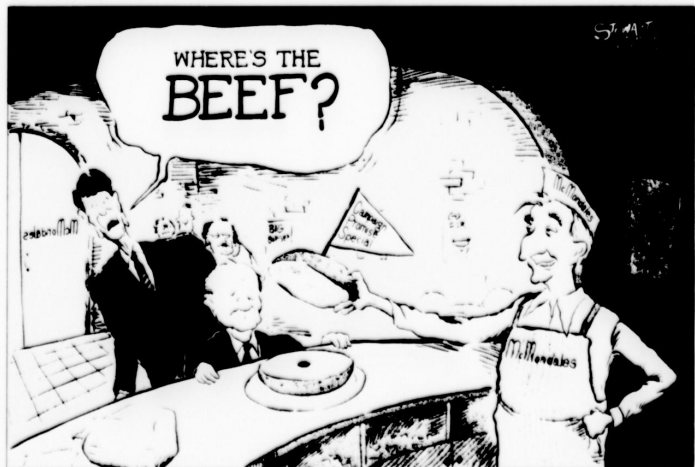


Doug Bruce—Picture Group



Deb Lewis

Tuft's Orner and candidates



Will You Go Out With Me?

By LAURA ULLMAN



Every day I anxiously wait for you to get to class. I can't wait for us to smile at each other and say good morning. Some days, when you arrive only seconds before lecture begins, I'm incredibly impatient. Instead of reading the Daily Cal, I anticipate your footsteps from behind and listen for your voice. Today is one of your late days. But I don't mind, because after a month of desperately desiring to ask you out, today I'm going to. Encourage me, because letting you know I like you seems as risky to me as skydiving into the sea.

I know that dating has changed dramatically in the past few years, and for many women, asking men out is not at all daring. But I was raised in a traditional European household where simply the thought of my asking you out spells naughty. Growing up, I learned that men call, ask and pay for the date. During my three years at Berkeley, I have learned otherwise. Many Berkeley women have brightened their social lives by taking the initiative with men. My girlfriends insist that it's essential for women to participate more in the dating process. "I can't sit around and wait anymore," my former roommate once blurted out. "Hard as it is, I have to ask guys out—if I want to date at all!" Wonderful. More women are inviting men out, and men say they are delighted, often relieved, that dating no longer solely depends on their willingness and courage to take the first step. Then why am I digging my nails into my hand trying to muster up courage?

I keep telling myself to relax since dating is less stereotypical and more casual today. A college date means anything from studying together to sex. Most of my peers prefer casual dating anyway because it's cheaper and more comfortable. Students have fewer anxiety attacks when they ask somebody to play tennis than when they plan a formal dinner date. They enjoy last-minute "let's make dinner together" dates because they not only avoid hassling with attire and transportation but also don't have time to agonize.

Casual dating also encourages people to form healthy friendships prior to starting relationships. My roommate and her boyfriend were friends for four months before their chemistries clicked. They went to movies and meals and often got together with mutual friends. They alternated paying the dinner check. "He was like a girlfriend," my roommate once laughed—blushing. Men and women relax and get to know each other more easily through such friendships. Another friend of mine believes that casual dating is improving people's social lives. When she wants to let a guy know she is interested, she'll say, "Hey, let's go get a yogurt."

Who pays for it? My past dates have taught me some things: you don't know if I'll get the wrong idea if you treat me for dinner, and I don't know if I'll deny you pleasure or offend you by insisting on paying for myself. John whipped out his wallet on our first date before I could suggest we go Dutch. During our after-dinner stroll he told me he was interested in dating me on a

steady basis. After I explained I was more interested in a friendship, he told me he would have understood had I paid for my dinner. "I've practically stopped treating women on dates," he said defensively. "It's safer and more comfortable when we each pay for ourselves." John had assumed that because I graciously accepted his treat, I was in love. He was mad at himself for treating me, and I regretted allowing him to.

Larry, on the other hand, blushed when I offered to pay for my meal on our first date. I unzipped my purse and flung out my wallet, and he looked at me as if I had addressed him in a foreign language. Hesitant, I asked politely, "How much do I owe you?" Larry muttered, "Uh, uh, you really don't owe me anything, but if you insist . . ." Insist, I thought, I only offered. To Larry, my gesture was a suggestion of rejection.

Men and women alike are confused about who should ask whom out and who should pay. While I treasure my femininity, adore gentlemen and delight in a traditional formal date, I also believe in equality. I am grateful for casual dating because it has improved my social life immensely by making me an active participant in the process. Now I can not only receive roses but can also give them. Casual dating is a worthwhile adventure because it works. No magic formula guarantees "he" will say yes. I just have to relax, be Laura and ask him out in an unthreatening manner. If my friends are right, he'll be flattered.

Sliding into his desk, he taps my shoulder and says, "Hi, Laura, what's up?"

"Good morning," I answer with nervous chills. "Hey, how would you like to have lunch after class on Friday?"

"You mean after the midterm?" he says encouragingly. "I'd love to go to lunch with you."

"We have a date," I smile.

Laura Ullman is a senior at the University of California, Berkeley.



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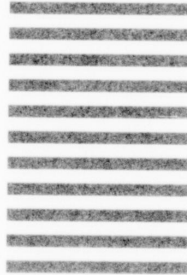
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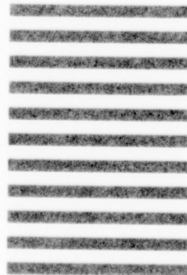
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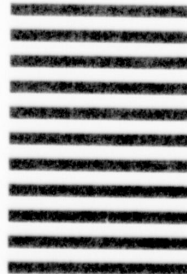
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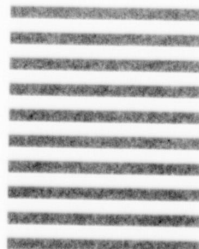
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