

## Offices relocated because of harmful asbestos

By STEPHANIE WALLNER  
Managing Editor

A different type of spring cleaning — the removal of harmful asbestos — will cause the admissions and registrar's services to move to temporary offices Monday.

The discovery of friable, or harmful asbestos in ceiling panels on the first and second floors of the Gillis Building has prompted a temporary closing of the building, said Bernie Vonderheide, director of information services.

Friable asbestos also was found in pipe insulation in two rooms in the basement of the building, he said.

Removal of the asbestos is expected to take two weeks. The admissions office will continue full services in the Gillis Building for the rest of the week, and will move to 230 Student Center Addition Monday.

The registrar's office will have limited services today and Friday, but will be offering full services Monday in the American Building, next to the Peterson Service Build-

ing. The entrance to the American Building is on Upper Street.

The discovery of asbestos in four University buildings earlier last semester prompted a survey of every campus building to locate and remove the potentially harmful substance. Some forms of asbestos have been determined to cause lung disease.

"The tests showed that in the ceiling panels, only 3 percent (of the composition) was harmful asbestos," Vonderheide said.

"There is not an urgent situation"

since it is in such small amounts. He said, however, "I think they would officially call it friable."

"The only panels that have asbestos are the ones that have been there a long time — 10 years or so," Vonderheide said. "It is the first time we have found ceiling panels with any asbestos in them."

Vonderheide said the move would affect about 55 University employees in the two administrative offices.

Kendell Rice, director of admissions, said the admissions office

serves 20 to 25 prospective students daily and said the location in the Student Center is "a very nice facility, much nicer than we have here."

He said the Physical Plant Division will be in charge of moving the necessary supplies to the temporary location. "We've got a little box-packing and straightening up to do," he said.

Asbestos expert Dr. Arthur Frank took a walking tour of the Gillis Building yesterday morning before speaking to employees about the po-

tential health problems linked with asbestos.

"There did not appear from the public health standpoint that there was a significant health problem," said Frank, chairman of the department of preventive medicine and environmental health.

Frank was called in to address the potential health problems that asbestos can cause. He said there was "concern, but appropriate concern" but "no evidence of panic" among employees in the building.

## Draft impact study of Red River gorge refined for review

Forest Service officials refuse to talk about report's final recommendation

By ALEX CROUCH  
Staff Writer

A year after drawing the Red River gorge again into public attention, U.S. Forest Service officials in Winchester have sent their environmental impact statement on the area toward its final destination. And they have refused to reveal whether they still recommend against including the river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system.

Meanwhile, legislation co-sponsored by Rep. Larry Hopkins, R-Ky., would override that draft recommendation.

A plan by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to dam the river and drown the gorge under a lake first brought controversy to the region in the mid '60s and '70s. While the dam remains an authorized project, the controversy dissipated after then-Governor Julian Carroll announced his opposition to it in 1975.

Congress took the issue into a new phase in 1978 when it included the river among 17 to be studied for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River system. The Forest Service formed an interdisciplinary study team in 1979 and completed its Draft Environmental Impact Statement in December 1983.

The service "got quite a lot of comment" on the issue, "more than we normally would," said Robert K. Strosnider, recreation and information and education staff officer. The public could both send letters and submit statements at public meetings sponsored by the service, including one at UK.

"We sat down and took each letter and went through the contents for things that were factual and that were opinion," he said. "We made a note of them and developed an analysis of public comments at public meetings." Strosnider said most of the comments were "in favor of some form of designation" of the river as Wild and Scenic.

Under legislation designation would accomplish three ends, Billie DeWalt, a UK professor of anthropology and rural sociology, said: preserve the free-flowing character of the river, preserve a certain

amount of land on both sides of the river and restrict activities on that land, offer protection to land owners by excluding the use of condemnation of property if the government already owns more than half of the land.

DeWalt was a member of the original study team.

The report as revised now goes to the Forest Service's regional office in Atlanta, which will review it, Strosnider said. "If there are points we don't concur on we'll work them out."

He estimated the report should leave Atlanta for Washington after about a month.

There the report will go through the same process of review as it did at the regional office. Problems could still arise, Strosnider said, because "nothing assures approval." The process in Washington is "meant to be the review for the administration."

Afterward, the draft goes to the Office of Management and Budget, which "will review it to see if it meets the requirements of the administration" in areas such as cost. The office could still balk, in which case "we would have a report that was not agreed to all along the line" and the service would again have to revise the document.

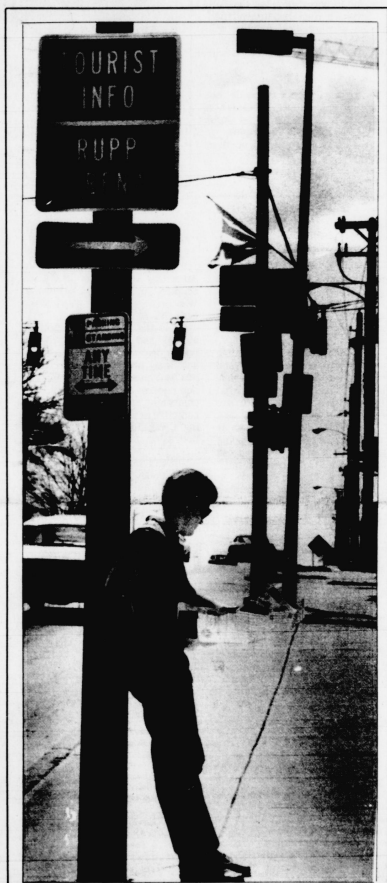
At last, in its final form, the statement would go to Congress with administration approval, Strosnider said.

Until the report clears the management and budget office, any changes which may have been made, including whether the service still recommends against designation, are not public information, Strosnider said.

An amendment to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act introduced to Congress in January would designate a segment of the Red River, regardless of the Forest Service's final recommendation. The bill is co-sponsored by Willis Gradison, R-Ohio, and Hopkins.

It is now before the National Parks and Recreation subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Hopkins is not on that committee, but a spokeswoman for

See GORGE, page 2



Road map

Mike Raymer from Cincinnati, an employee at the Hyatt Regency in Lexington, looks at a map of Lexington to pass the time before going to work.

JIM DOWNEY, Kernel Contributor

## Students get insight into legal intricacy in teacher's classes

Ulmer wants to get people to think, learn about importance of judiciary

By WENDY SUSAN SMITH  
Staff Writer

S. Sydney Ulmer wants everyone to know something about the judicial branch and the legal system. And he has been working toward this goal at UK for more than 20 years.

Most people know more about the legislative and executive branches, but the judiciary "in many ways is equally or more important than the executive and legislative branches," he said.

"Issues such as abortion, desegregation and capital punishment are issues not decided in the legislature, but in the judicial branch," Ulmer, an alumni professor of political science, an honor bestowed on only six UK professors in Arts and Sciences for distinguished work, said.

Ulmer has been teaching "The American Judicial Process" at UK since 1963. He also teaches an undergraduate seminar titled "Special Topics in Political Science."

"These courses can help a student find out if law interests him, as well as help him learn analytical skills and legal jargon and concepts," Ulmer said.

Jane Greene, a political science



S. SYDNEY ULMER

junior, said she has learned a lot related to law school through two of his classes. "These courses have reaffirmed my desire to go to law school, and also I now feel that I will be a step ahead of those students in law school who haven't taken these classes."

The course lectures are designed to get students to think, Ulmer said. "Primarily they get them to stretch their own abilities. Most students

See LEGAL, page 2

## '86 women's conference spotlights four writers

By LINI S. KADABA  
Contributing Writer

Although this year's conference is not over until Saturday, the eighth annual Women Writers' Conference has already been slated for April 2 to 5, 1986 and will feature four writers, said Gail Duckworth.

The women authors will be Bobbie Ann Mason, a short story and fiction writer from Western Kentucky; Lee Smith, who writes short stories and fiction about Appalachia; Mary Gordon, nationally known author of *In the Company of Women*; and Rita Dove, a poet from Arizona.

The UK conference is one of the only ones in the country, said Duckworth, coordinator of Continuing Education for Women and co-chairwo-

man of the conference this year. Linda Pannill, an assistant professor of English, conceived the conference in 1977 to recognize women writers.

Pannill was unavailable for comment, but Duckworth said: "There has developed an appreciation of a specific genre called women's writing. Along with that, it raised the question of why women have not been recognized in the past."

The conference brings together women writers and readers of women's literature. "Writers and readers of literature — each has to be connected to do what you do well," Duckworth said. "Women writers can address a lot of those issues that make it very hard for women to write and make it very easy for women to write."

The conference this year will cost about \$15,000 to fund. Duckworth said about \$11,000 has been raised through grant money and contributions.

Those wanting to contribute to the conference should contact the Continuing Education for Women Office, 106 Frazier Hall, at 257-2395.

## Polling

Voters cast ballots throughout the day as students and candidates turn out for SGA elections



Susan Brothers, a candidate for senator-at-large, campaigns near the Classroom Building yesterday during SGA elections.

By LINI S. KADABA  
Contributing Writer

Teresa Reynolds says she wants to make at least an effort. Harold Mattingly has friends on the ballot.

These students voted in the first of the two-day Student Government Association elections yesterday. And the candidates' platforms were the least of the reasons.

Mattingly, an industrial administration junior, said he has voted for the past three elections "mainly because I know this guy who has been running the past couple of times and while I vote for him I might as well vote for others."

Reynolds, an English junior, said she usually votes because "at least I can say I tried."

Tim Freudenberg, SGA president, said all has been calm in his offices. "I would say it's been less loud and not nearly as controversial," Freudenberg said, comparing the election to last year's heated races. "There's a lot less debate of the issues."

A poll worker at M.I. King Library who wished to remain anonymous said many of the students voted were disgruntled about the lack

of competition among the executive branch candidates. "People are saying that there's no use in voting because only one candidate is running," she said. "There's a lot of disappointment that there are so many write-ins."

But Freudenberg said that apparently voter turnout had not been affected, adding that the number of students voting was about the same as in past elections as of yesterday afternoon. "We have a little higher voting percentage than they do nationally," said Freudenberg, who predicted that if the current rate continued, about 2,000 students would vote by the time polls close today. Last year, more than 3,000 students voted.

Polls located outside SGA's office in the Student Center and in the M.I. King Library had a steady flow of students yesterday, averaging about 75 voters by late afternoon.

"We've had very little dry spots," said William Caudill, an electrical engineering junior who staffed the Student Center polling table as part of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity's service project. "We've had a whole

lot of write-ins. We even ran out of (write-in) ballots."

Caudill said the most popular write-in candidates were Gumbo, Pokey and Mr. Bill, contenders for the executive office positions. "Gumbo might win," Caudill said, shaking his head. "Gumbo's doing real well."

Gumbo even joined in the rites of SGA spring elections with a computer printout banner proclaiming, "Gumbo, Gumbo, Gumbo" strung across the windows looking out on the free speech area.

Gumbo, however, stayed clear of the flood of orange, yellow, blue, green and white posters that decorated the walls of the Classroom Building, Patterson Tower and, this semester, the fences on main campus.

Main campus also was the site of last-minute campaigning from student politicians, decked out in their best suits, blue blazers and khaki pants or skirts. "I'm terrified," said senator-at-large candidate Susan Brothers, as she passed out small "vote-for-me" cards.

Brothers said the sunny weather

See ELECTIONS, page 2

### INSIDE

Journalism ethics and censorship are discussed by two Kentucky Kernel columnists. For their commentary, see VIEWPOINT, page 4.

Phil Donahue and Ted Koppel are misleading their viewers by simplifying the issues, according to the Small Screen columnist. For details, see DIVERSIONS, page 6.

### WEATHER

Today will be partly cloudy and warm with the high 65 to 70. Tonight and tomorrow will bring considerable cloudiness and warm weather with a 50 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms.

# •Gorge

Continued from page one

the 6th District congressman said she did not think it would be brought up soon.

A committee staff member agreed there would be no action "in the foreseeable future." He pointed out that the subcommittee is brand new, "still trying to put things together," and that the bill is "significantly controversial."

Gradison's district includes Cincinnati, whence many of the gorge's visitors come, a spokesman for the congressman said. He added that Gradison was also instrumental in having the Red River proposed for study in 1978.

Chris Perkins, D-Ky., is not planning to support the bill, a spokesman said, because he cannot find any support for it among his constituents. Perkins, who represents the district where the gorge is located, succeeded his father Carl Perkins at the latter's death last fall. The elder Perkins had supported the Red River Dam.

Perkins' opposition makes the situation difficult, the committee staff member said.

The Forest Service's report, released in December 1983, listed four alternatives and proposed alternative A, non-inclusion of the area in the Wild and Scenic Rivers system. The other three alternatives recommended inclusion under varying conditions of land acquisition.

**"The Forest Service responds both to concerns at higher bureaucratic levels and to people at a local level."**

**Billie DeWalt, professor of anthropology and sociology**

The Forest Service cited primarily the difficulties of future land acquisition under designation and the adequacy of its own current management as reasons for the recommendation.

Under one inclusion alternative land could be acquired only by easements; purchasing parts of the owner's rights to the property. Another alternative stipulated purchases by fee simple: buying out the owner.

Forest Service officials have said they do not develop projects on easements. Designation also would limit their current powers of condemnation.

DeWalt said the original team agreed the river should be designated.

According to one section of the report, "The gorge is a scenic wonder-

land that is generally written about in well-deserved superlatives," many of which the report itself uses.

The area is "outstanding" in scenic, botanical and archeological features. The "outstandingly remarkable" fish and wildlife — including "numerous threatened, endangered or special-interest species — support designation."

Such statements juxtaposed with the recommendation against designation give "a sort of O. Henry ending" to the revised draft, DeWalt said. That recommendation was the decision "of Forest Service officials, presumably higher up."

The service submitted the study to its regional office and Washington, he said. "At that point they got negative feedback from Atlanta." He said he thinks the regional office "didn't like the fact that it recommended the river be designated."

DeWalt is uncertain what the Forest Service's final recommendation will be: whether local reaction will make it turn around and recommend designation or whether it will "just stick to its guns."

"The Forest Service responds both to concerns at higher bureaucratic levels and to people at a local level," he said. "Sometimes it seems they're more afraid of those higher up."



RANDAL WILLIAMSON - Kernel Staff

## Reading levels

Psychology senior Diane Baker enjoys the nice weather while she reads behind Memorial Hall yesterday. Today should be almost as nice, around 70, and a little cloudy. The warm weather will continue tomorrow, with a 50 percent chance of showers and thunderstorms.

# •Legal

Continued from page one

have more potential than they think they have, and I want to get them to appreciate this fact — to stretch their wings."

Political science junior Allen Mills said Ulmer's course helped him understand the law and legal process. "It has helped to develop my skills in analyzing different areas of courts and legal matters," Mills said.

Although these courses are good preparation for law school, not everyone enrolled in them plans to pursue a legal career.

"I took this class with the possibility of someday going into law," said Howard Ferrell, a business junior. "I've really

gained a pretty good understanding of the field of law as well as what will be involved in law school."

"Ten years ago, 80 percent of my students planned to attend law school. Now it is probably about 50 percent," Ulmer said. "I have sent a lot of students to law schools such as Harvard, etc." Ulmer's advice to students planning to attend law school is to take courses that will enhance their verbal and writing skills.

When it comes to teaching, Ulmer feels a great sense of dedication to his students.

"I gain satisfaction from seeing

people grow, learn, and gain a greater appreciation of themselves. When I see my students' eyes get bigger I know that they suddenly have an insight," he said.

"I find it extremely rewarding and exciting to learn more and more about the legal process during each class and applying what I've learned toward my future career," Greene said.

"Seeing my students change as a consequence of what I'm doing and dealing with young, fresh open minds greatly rewards me," Ulmer said.

Ulmer is currently a member of the Board of Editors of the

American Journal of Political Science, and is listed in *Who's Who in America and Who's Who in the World*.

He is the author, contributing author and editor of several books dealing with the judicial and legal processes. Ulmer also has written several book reviews and papers, as well as served as chairman on many prestigious committees such as the Nominating Committee for Judicial Section, AUSA, 1983-84.

Ulmer's latest book, *Supreme Court Policy Making and Constitutional Law*, will be published in August.

# Kirkpatrick officially joins Republican party

By DONALD M. ROTHBERG Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Former U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, saying she is "tired of swimming against the current of my own party," changed her voter registration yesterday from Democrat to Republican.

Hours after her new voter registration card was delivered to election officials in suburban Montgomery County, Md., Kirkpatrick told a news conference that she still ad-

mires her Democratic heroes of the past.

"If Harry Truman were running for president today, I would vote for him," she said, adding that her first vote was cast for Truman in 1948. Kirkpatrick's long-heralded switch of party allegiance came after she served four years as the Reagan administration's chief representative to the United Nations and developed a reputation as an outspoken conservative on foreign policy issues, who frequently disagreed with the State Department position.

# Israel releases 750 prisoners in Lebanon

By NICOLAS B. TATRO Associated Press

ANSAR, Lebanon — The Israeli army freed more than 750 prisoners in southern Lebanon yesterday and many of the released men chanted "Khomeini, Khomeini" and shouted defiance of the Israeli occupiers.

With its withdrawal from Lebanon

only weeks away, the Israelis closed the Ansar prison camp, freed the prisoners and sent a fleet of trucks to dismantle other military positions.

The prisoners — many of them Shiite Moslems who espouse the teachings of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini — chanted "God is great. War until victory. Khomeini, Khomeini" as they sat in Israeli army trucks that took them from Ansar to the Lebanese villages where they were freed.

Some had their hands tied in front of them with strips of white plastic, but the rest clapped and made "V" for victory signs with their fingers.

"We love Khomeini. He knows everything," a 26-year-old Shiite said.

The young prisoner identified himself only as Jihad, an Arabic word that means "holy war."

On Tuesday, the Israelis took 1,100 other Ansar prisoners to a new detention center in Israel.

# •Elections

Continued from page one

would help her ticket. "The students are out," she said. "Instead of just seeing a sea of signs, I think it's good to see the people."

Also polling was senator-at-large candidate Jack Rothstein, a marketing junior, who said his strategy lies in his white and black posters with Opus pointing to Rothstein and saying vote for him.

"I have a different poster," said Rothstein, who added that he hoped students would remember Opus after him when picking 15 senators at large among a slate of 33. "I've been out meeting people and trying to get them to vote."

Jean Topmiller, an electrical engineering freshman, passed out yellow

campaign literature to those entering the Student Center via the bridge. "Most people say they're going to vote for that person," she said. "It's sad when there's 23,000 (students) on campus and 3,000 vote."

Many of the yellow cards overflowed from the trash cans inside the Student Center. One candidate who plans to run for U.S. president had spray painted a red sickle and hammer on the front of Patterson Tower with the message "Hall-Davis, 1988." Other literature blew across the courtyard near the fountain.

Senator-at-large candidate Theo Monroe, however, had put cam-

paing on the back burner yesterday. He was studying for an exam in the recesses of the SGA offices. "All week we've been talking at sorority houses and dorm councils," he said, adding that today he will "stand outside the cafeterias and Classroom Building assailing people with campaign literature."

Some students found yesterday too busy to fit in voting. "I haven't seen any places I can vote," said Leslie Poppolewell, an undecided freshman, while she was sitting in the lobby of the M.I. King Library. But she said she plans to vote because, "I'm a UK student, and it's a UK election affecting UK students."

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# SPORTS

Andy Dumatorf  
Sports Editor



BRUCE SMITH/Kernel Staff

## Close call

Kentucky senior Randy Clark waits to put out a Tennessee runner in a game earlier this season. Clark and Kentucky will be in action against Austin Peay today at 3 p.m. at Shively Field.

## Higgs' knee surgery a success; wheelchair tournament begins

### Staff reports

Kentucky running back Mark Higgs' knee surgery went well but the Kentucky sophomore may not return to practice for six months, University officials said.

UK Sports Information Director Russell Rice said he had been informed by Kentucky trainer Al Green, who had accompanied Higgs to Columbus, Ga.

"He said it was a solid repair job," Rice said. "It's still a significant injury, but it doesn't seem to be as bad as first reported."

Higgs, who graduated from Owensboro High School, suffered ligament and cartilage damage last Friday in what coach Jerry Claiborne termed a routine drill.

The surgery was performed Monday at the Hughston Clinic in Columbus, Ga. Higgs rushed for more than 400 yards last season.

The 57th National Wheelchair Basketball tournament will get underway tomorrow evening when the Music City Lightnings, a team based in Nashville, Tenn., take on the Alberta Northern Lights from Alberta, Canada, in the first game of a double-header at Memorial Coliseum. The first game is scheduled to start at 7 p.m.

The second game of the opening session will pit the Detroit Pistons and the Springfield Spoke Jockeys, from Springfield, Ill., at 9 p.m.

Saturday morning, the consolation game will get under way at 11 a.m. and the championship game will start at 1 p.m.

Admission for each session is \$3.

The Kentucky baseball team returns to action today at 3 p.m. when Austin Peay University comes to town. Florida, SEC Eastern Division leader, will be in Lexington this weekend for a three-game series.

The Wildcats (12-14) knocked off Morehead State University Tuesday when Scott Belding lead off the 10th inning with a homerun to give Kentucky an 8-7 lead.

The pitching victory went to Jay Ray (3-4), who hurled three innings of relief and allowed only Bob Trimble's game-tying homerun in the bottom of the ninth inning.

The Cats, who rallied from a 6-1 deficit in the final three innings, also received two homeruns from Jim Leyritz and one from Randy Clark.

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## Reds finalize season roster

TAMPA, Fla. (AP) — The Cincinnati Reds yesterday made the final roster cuts of the spring, sending three pitchers and two catchers down to the Class AAA Denver farm team to trim the Reds' roster to the opening-day limit of 25 players.

The Reds optioned catcher Alan Knicely and pitchers Bob Buchanan, Andy McGaffigan and Ron Robinson to the Denver Zephyrs of the American Association. The Reds also assigned catcher Brad Gulden outright to Denver.

That leaves Cincinnati with 10 pitchers, two catchers, seven infielders and six outfielders for the regular season. The Reds, entering their first full season under player-manager Pete Rose, open the National League season Monday afternoon in Cincinnati against the Montreal Expos.

The battle for the available catching jobs has been a key issue this spring in the Cincinnati training camp. Dann Buiardello, 23, who divided last season between the Reds and the Wichita farm team, has emerged as the apparent starting catcher, with Dave Van Gorder, 28, as the backup and late-inning replacement.

Rose and Reds president Bob Howsam said they favored keeping 10 pitchers rather than nine, as had been discussed earlier. The nine-pitcher alignment would have allowed the Reds to keep a third catcher, possibly Knicely, who also plays first base and has batted a torrid .333 this spring.

The Reds have said they would like Knicely to do more work on his defensive skills, in which Buiardello and Van Gorder are rated higher. Buiardello has batted at a .360 clip this spring.

Howsam said the Reds face a 17-game stretch without a day off from April 12 to April 28 and will need the 10th pitcher.

"We'll also be changing climates and you never know how arms are going to react. Someone might come up with a sore arm," Howsam said.

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ENG 102	Freshman Composition	3	WF	12:00-1:00
ENG 103	Advanced Freshman Comp	2	MW	5:30-8:00
ENG 4550	Modern American Novel	3	W	3:00-5:00
HS 104	His of Europe to 1713	3	TH	5:30-8:00
HS 108	His of U.S. Through 1863	3	W	5:30-8:00
MA 108	Intermediate Algebra	3	TH	5:30-8:00
MA 109	College Algebra	3	TH	5:30-8:00
MA 113	Calculus I	4	TH	5:30-8:00
MGT 501	Business I	3	TH	5:30-8:00
MGT 581	Management Info Systems	3	W	5:30-8:00
MUS 200	Introduction to Music	3	W	5:30-8:00
NUR 895	Elective Study in Nursing	1-4	TBA	TBA
PH 100	Introduction to Phys	3	W	5:30-8:00
PH 150	Introductory Phys	3	TH	5:30-8:00
PH 180	Physics of Energy	3	TH	5:30-8:00
PS 251	World Politics	2	W	5:30-8:00
PS 252	Govt & Pol of E. Asia	3	TH	5:30-8:00
PS 253	Independent Work	1-4	TBA	TBA
PSY 100	Introduction to Psych	4	W	5:30-8:00
PSY 101	Intro to Psych Lab	1	W	8:00-10:00
PSY 215	Experimental Psy	4	TH	5:30-8:00
PSY 215 Lab	Supp to Exptl Psy	1	TH	8:00-10:00
PSY 295	Independent Work in Psy	3	TBA	TBA
SOC 101	Introductory Sociology	3	TH	5:30-8:00

Dates of Registration:  
June 7 - June 11  
Late registration June 12 - June 14  
Classes begin June 12 and end August 8, 1985

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, Frasse Hall or write to UK Center at Fort Knox, P.O. Box 969, Fort Knox, KY 40121.

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April 3 & 4, 1985**

Anderson Hall 10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. Engineering Majors Only  
Ag-Science North 9:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m. Agriculture Majors Only  
Classroom Building 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. All Full Time Main Campus Students  
Commerce Building 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Business & Economic Majors Only  
Law School 12 Noon-2:00 p.m. Law School Students Only  
Med Center 8:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Allied Health, Dentistry, Medicine, Nursing & Pharmacy Majors Only  
M.I. King Library 10:30 a.m.-8:00 p.m. All Main Campus Students (Full and Part Time)  
Student Center 10:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Full Time Main Campus Students (Students Who Have Lost ID or Activity Card Must Vote at Student Center)  
L.T.I. 11:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. LTI Students, Full & Part Time 3:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m.

Cafeterias:  
Lunch  
Blazer 11:00 a.m.-1:30 p.m. All Full Time  
Donovan 11:00 a.m.-1:30 p.m. Main Campus Students  
Commons 11:15 a.m.-1:45 p.m.

Dinner  
Blazer 4:15 p.m.-6:45 p.m. All Full Time  
Donovan 4:15 p.m.-6:45 p.m. Main Campus Students  
Commons 4:30 p.m.-7:00 p.m.

Nursing School (lunch) 11:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Nursing, Allied Health, Dentistry, Medicine, Pharmacy Chem./Phys. 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon All Main Campus Students 3:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m. All Main Campus Students

Please Note: Part time main campus students must vote at M.I. King Library. Any student who has lost ID or Activity card must vote Student Center.

# KENTUCKY Kernel VIEWPOINT

Established 1894

Independent Since 1971

John Voskuhl  
Editor-in-Chief  
Elizabeth Caras  
News Editor

Stephanie Wallner  
Managing Editor  
James A. Stoll  
Editorial Editor

## U.S. corporations face tough decision over South Africa

At the Board of Trustees meeting Tuesday, President Otis A. Singletary confirmed what a lot of people already knew — Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu, the winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, has accepted an invitation to speak at UK's commencement May 11.

Tutu's plans to visit UK were reported last week by many of the state's news media, after the *Kentucky Kernel* broke the story. But although the story has been confirmed by the University now, the visit is anything but assured.

That's because the South African government may decide to deny Tutu a visa. Tutu told the *Kernel* that, because of that possibility, he has "no guarantee" that he'll be able to visit.

A country whose government treats a Nobel Prize-winner in this manner is definitely not an ideal place to live. And, unfortunately, Americans are just beginning to learn the full scope of South Africa's disregard for human rights.

Recent violent clashes between blacks and police have focused attention on the problem. And America — American businesses in particular — must sit up and take notice.

American companies contend that their presence in the country enables them to do some good. An American clergyman, the Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, has set forth several principles under which American companies should operate in South Africa to actively work for social change.

Many businesses comply with the principles, but that's not enough.

Syndicated columnist Anthony Lewis pointed out in a recent column that the companies who comply with the Sullivan principles employ roughly 22,000 blacks. Even though these companies are working for change, they are working with only an infinitesimal fraction of the country's 22 million blacks.

What's worse, the American companies in South Africa lend an air of legitimacy to the Pretoria government. While they work for change, they are inadvertently working to legitimize the situation in South Africa.

But the corporations are faced with a difficult decision. Either they remain in South Africa, watch the human rights abuses continue and try to slowly change things, or they disinvest and pull out, with no guarantee that the abuses will stop.

Last week, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously passed a bill requiring the Reagan administration to impose economic sanctions on South Africa within two years unless significant progress is made toward ending the country's racial policies. The bill would ban private investment and new bank loans to the country.

That plan seems sensible. But the next two years will have to be thoughtful ones for America.

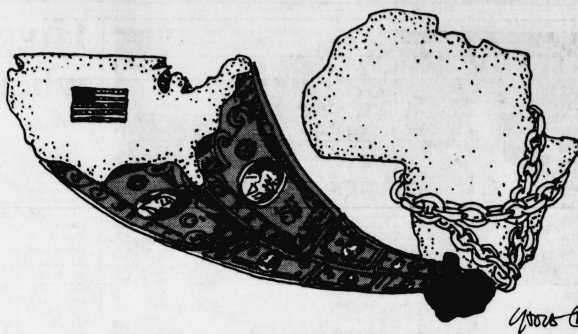
### Editor's note

In a rebuttal to a *Kentucky Kernel* endorsement yesterday, John Cain, candidate for Student Government Association president, made some statements about John Fish. An executive vice president candidate, Fish said two of the points were untrue.

Cain said Fish has attended

only one meeting of the student organizations assistance committee, while Fish said he has attended all meetings but one, which was an excused absence.

And Cain said Fish never attended last semester's meeting of the conference committee. Fish said he was never notified of any such meeting.



A connection that needs some thought

## Censorship, responsibility often overlap

One person's editor is another's censor.

As the editor of the *Kentucky Kernel*, I decide what goes into the paper every day. Should we print obscenity? Should we print a professor's bad grammar in a quote? An administrator's? Should we run a story that might reflect poorly on one of our advertisers? Should we run a photograph taken at a beer blast that might reflect poorly on the student body?

There are various values to be weighed against each other in making those decisions. For instance, if we print "f---" every reader is going to know what those innocuous little blanks stand for, anyway. It would be just as offensive.

If we clean up an ungrammatical quote, we're distorting reality. If we don't, we're embarrassing someone in a way that's purely incidental — and certainly not necessary — to the news content of the paper.

If we don't run photos or articles that show the negative side of someone or something, we're not telling the whole story of UK life. These are not easy decisions. Usually,

About two months ago, a budding photojournalist came to me with a photo he wanted to run. It showed



John VOSKUHL

two dogs in *flagrante delicto* outside M.I. King Library. That was an easy decision to make.

But the person who took that photo thought I made the wrong decision, no doubt. In his eyes it was censorship, pure and simple.

I learned my first lesson about censorship as a junior in high school.

I was the sports editor for Dixie Heights High School's yearbook. While doing a wrap-up of the football team's success (or lack thereof) on the gridiron, I included an account of one game in which what I called a donnybrook — remember, I was a neophyte sportswriter — erupted between the Dixie Colonels and their opponents. (For those of

you who don't know your sports clichés, a donnybrook is a fight.)

But that section of my matchless prose never saw the light of publication. It seems that the vice principal didn't consider the fight to be appropriate for public consumption. He "edited" it out.

It angered me, but not as much as it should have. My biggest regret from high school is that I didn't fight that decision all the way to the Supreme Court. It would have been one heck of a donnybrook — one that could have resulted in bold, new freedom for the student press at good ol' DHHS. It also could have made me nationally famous — and very, very marketable by the time college graduation rolled around.

I didn't fight censorship then, but I'm fighting it now. The only problem is that the battle lines have been redrawn. As an editor, I walk a fine line between "good" and "bad" censorship. I don't have a vice principal to serve as evil nemesis anymore. I do it myself.

This year, the *Kernel* has been accused of having a decidedly leftist bias. I have searched the news content of this paper to find one. I can't. The only place where liberal opinions surface in this newspaper is on this very page — Viewpoint.

The complaint is that we run too many liberal opinions and not enough conservative ones. The simple truth is that we receive an abundance of liberal opinions in our letters to the editor, and not many conservative ones by comparison. I suppose I could "edit" the liberal opinions to cut down on the amount, but I won't.

Instead, I encourage everyone — regardless of political leanings — to submit opinions. We'll print them. But I simply refuse to restrict the free exchange of viewpoints that this editorial page provides.

I just have this thing against censorship.

Editor-in-Chief John Voskuhl is a journalism senior and a *Kernel* columnist.

## Only editors enforce journalism ethics

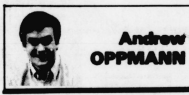
Technically, journalists are not professionals.

For example, doctors are licensed and can be reviewed by a regulatory board. They are required by law to receive proper certification and education. They must adhere to a code of ethics.

Journalists cannot — and should not — be licensed, because their profession is an extension of their freedom of speech ensured by the Constitution. No boards or agencies can legally supervise or regulate the performance of the media, other than cases of libel brought to court.

The Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi, has a code of ethics, but only a fraction of the nation's practicing journalists are members and the organization has no powers of enforcement over violators.

The National News Council, headed by Executive Director Bill Arthur, a journalism graduate of the UK class of 1937, folded last spring after operating for several years as



Andrew OPPMANN

a non-governmental review board on media performance.

An effort to establish a Kentucky news council, based on a plan by UK Professor Ronald Farrar and backed by *The Courier-Journal* and the *Louisville Times*, was dropped after receiving a negative vote from the Kentucky Press Association.

So in effect, journalists wield considerable power, yet can choose to remain aloof of public complaints, with the exception of maybe libel and damaging inaccuracies.

And the responsibility of accuracy, fairness and access rests with the editor or management of each publication — whether student or commercial. It is not a right granted by law, nor dictated by an all-powerful book of rules.

During a forum sponsored by the UK SPJ/SJK chapter, Tim Freudenberg, president of the Student Government Association, called upon the members of the student press to recognize its responsibility to its readership. Part of this responsibility includes, he said:

1) "Don't automatically assume that you know everything that's going on. . . . That's something that politicians and journalists have in common. They tend to associate only with themselves."

2) "The press must be more responsible to all parts of its constituency."

3) Referring to the *Kentucky Kernel*, the only daily student newspaper in Kentucky and the largest student publication at UK, he said the publication should accept its standing as a "monopoly" with care and concern.

The key editors of the *Kernel* and several reporters listened to Freudenberg's remarks, not because they were required or ordered to. The student journalists covered the

meeting not because they were required to give criticism of their operation fair play. They listened and wrote because of the paper's commitment to the campus, its commitment to strive toward accurate and fair coverage.

They didn't have to, but they did. And everyone learned from the process.

Some newspapers would not even bother. Some don't print letters to the editor that are critical of their operation. A lot of publications do not consider running corrections unless the error is damaging or damning.

But the *Kernel* does. It rests on a tradition of striving for fairness — a practice reaffirmed by its attendance and coverage of its critics.

And it is this sense of responsibility that creates professionalism.

Contributing Writer Andrew Oppmann is a journalism senior and a *Kernel* columnist.

## LETTERS

### Benefit with Fish

With Student Government Association elections today, many students are wondering which candidate they should vote for.

Dedication, responsibility and experience are qualities students look for in their leaders.

John Fish possesses all of these qualities. He has been a member of the senate for three years, vice president of his fraternity and an overall leader in the UK community.

John is running for executive vice

president of SGA, and if elected, will continue to benefit the student body.

Kim Baugh  
Social work/special education senior

Marigail Sexton  
Advertising senior

### 'Awesome' insight

Awesome! Having served on the Student Government Association Senate this past year, I have learned about the awesome responsibilities that accompany any SGA position. In addition, I have worked with

many of my fellow senators, and I have noted two who are particularly awesome, Donna Greenwell and Karen Skeens.

Donna and Karen have worked diligently to serve the interests of all UK students, demonstrating strong ability and responsible service. Insights gained by these senators will be greatly utilized toward the success of SGA next year. Therefore, I urge you to vote for Donna Greenwell for executive vice president and Karen Skeens for senator-at-large.

Robert Dotson  
Finance/economics senior

### Support Greenwell

I am writing in support of the Cain, Hardesty and Greenwell ticket for the executive offices of the Student Government Association. I would like to give particular support to Donna Greenwell who is running for executive vice president. Donna and I ran together for freshman senator and have served as senators-at-large for the past year.

I have seen the hard work, the energy and the tremendous dedication that Donna has put into SGA. I know that as executive vice president Donna will give 100 percent to the students of UK. I hope you too will

support Donna Greenwell, John Cain and Neil Hardesty today.

Karen Skeens  
Accounting/finance sophomore

### 'Outstanding candidate'

We would like to draw your attention to an outstanding candidate running for the office of Student Government Association executive vice president, Donna Greenwell. She has established herself as a successful leader at UK.

She is a senator-at-large, and was the largest vote recipient in last

year's elections. This year Donna has been chairwoman of the political affairs committee, chairwoman of the Traffic Appeals Board, and a member of the student organizations assistance committee.

We feel that Donna Greenwell's credentials, her desire for success, and her solid campaign platform clearly make her the best candidate for this office.

Laura Stivers  
Education Junior

Louis Straub  
Business Junior

### BLOOM COUNTY



### by Berke Breathed

### BLOOM COUNTY

### by Berke Breathed

SPECTRUM

From Staff and AP reports

Schroeder to move Saturday

LOUISVILLE — Artificial heart patient William Schroeder will be released Saturday from the Louisville hospital where he has lived since he received the mechanical device Nov. 25, a Humana Inc. spokesman said yesterday.

He will ride in his customized van at 2 p.m. from Humana Hospital Audubon to a transitional apartment across the street, said Robert Irvine, Humana Inc. director of public relations.

The decision to discharge Schroeder was made by implant surgeon William C. DeVries, Irvine said.

Schroeder and his wife, Margaret, will move to the apartment which Humana has renovated for artificial heart patients, he said.

State lacks millions for clean-ups

FRANKFORT — Kentucky will have to spend millions of dollars to clean up toxic waste dumps in the next several years, but its cleanup fund has only a fraction of what's needed and will expire next year, state environmental officials said yesterday.

Also, the Reagan administration wants to double the share paid by states on joint clean-up projects, the officials told the Interim Joint Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

Alex Barber, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, said the 1986 General Assembly should consider extending the state Hazardous Waste Management Assessment Fund and raising its fees.

State took slogan, W. Va says

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — Kentucky is stomping on hallowed ground with a new advertising slogan calling the Bluegrass State "just a little bit of heaven," West Virginia's volatile treasurer, A. James Manchin, said yesterday.

"Oh Kentucky! . . . just a little bit of heaven," was adopted as the state jingle by the Kentucky Tourism Cabinet.

But heven, Manchin said yesterday, is for West Virginians only. He said the Kentucky there is too close to West Virginia's own "almost heaven" unofficial slogan.

"They're trespassing," Manchin said. "Heaven's not their place. It belongs to West Virginia. We have it here, locked behind closed doors in my office."

Budget debate continues

WASHINGTON — Negotiators for the White House and Senate Republican leaders struggled yesterday to complete agreement on a multi-billion dollar package of spending cuts to reduce federal deficits, but said differences remained over Social Security, defense and education.

"We hope to conclude preliminary work today," Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, R-Kan., told reporters after meeting with President Reagan at the White House and a few hours before the formal talks resumed on Capitol Hill.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said any deficit-reduction plan would be brought to Reagan for his review, but added, "I would anticipate that the president would give a nod very quickly."

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a 10x10 grid and a 15x15 grid.

Heart recipient's chances slim

Doctors concerned with youth's infection, kidney problems

By BETH CAMPBELL, Associated Press

LOUISVILLE — An Indiana teenager who received a new heart after five days on a pair of plastic pumps will have a slim chance of surviving if his kidneys do not start working soon, doctors said yesterday.

Michael C. Jones, 16, also has a higher risk of infection due to openings made in his skin for the pumps and dialysis machine, his surgeon said.

"If we can get his kidneys back, I think we can save him," Dr. Laman Gray Jr. said at a news conference.

"If not, there's no way," Dr. Gray said. The doctor said he thought there was about an 80- or 90-percent chance that Jones' kidneys would resume functioning.

The heart recipient was still "critically ill," said Gray, who placed Jones' chance of survival at 20 to 25 percent.

Jones received his new heart during surgery Tuesday night at Jewish Hospital when the boy's diseased heart and the plastic pumps that kept it beating were removed and the donor heart transplanted.

The operation began at about 8:30 p.m. and lasted five hours, Dr. Gray said. Torkins, chairman of the Louisville Institute for Heart and Lung Disease at Jewish Hospital, said.

The new heart began beating on its own at about 11 p.m.

Doctors began looking for a new heart for Jones the day after the ventricular assist devices were attached and loosened the restraints Monday after no heart had been found within a 500-mile radius.

Gray said the heart transplanted into Jones was "slightly larger than what would be ideal," but because of the difficulty in finding an organ, surgeons went ahead with the transplant. Because Jones is small, doctors had limited the search to donors weighing only 90 to 140 pounds and with a 750-mile radius.

The hospital would not release any information about the heart's donor, at the donor's request and to prevent jeopardizing future donations.

Two of the devices, which pump air into the heart from outside the body to maintain the heartbeat while a patient waits for a new heart or recovers, were attached to Jones Thursday, more than a week after an unidentified virus attacked his heart. The virus caused five cardiac arrests before doctors could attach the VADs.

Gray said he was criticized for trying the experimental procedure on Jones. "Some were afraid he was too far gone" and not a good candidate for the surgery, the doctor said. "But we really saved his life and sustained him," the surgeon said.

The virus that caused the boy's heart to fail is inactive, Gray said.

but there is a remote chance that it could affect the new heart.

Jones, who lives near Hanover, Ind., received dialysis treatments to compensate for the loss of the kidney function after the VADs were connected and will continue the treatments for at least seven to 10 more days, Gray said.

If Jones' kidneys have not improved in that time, the doctor said, his chances of survival will be "pretty bleak."

Gray said his patient could remain indefinitely on kidney dialysis, a procedure which cleanses the blood, but he could not live for very long with the treatments because he would undoubtedly develop infections or reject the new heart.

Jones is receiving a limited dose of cyclosporin, a drug used to help the body accept the new organ, because a normal amount counteracts antibodies being used to prevent infection. Instead of the full dose of cyclosporin, which Gray said would lessen the possibility of Jones' kidney function returning, he is taking steroids and immun, another anti-rejection drug.

Seven to 10 days usually pass before heart transplant patients show signs of rejecting the new organ.

Jones tried to retrieve the pumps several times each day to see if Jones' heart could beat without the device, but the diseased organ never improved enough to remove him from the machine.

Buy Kernel classifieds, they bring results

Advertisement for Two Keys Tavern featuring 'Thank You, Basketball Fans!' and 'TWO KEYS TAVERN Tonight! - Recovery Party! 8-1'.

KENTUCKY Kernel CLASSIFIEDS

Large classifieds section with multiple columns of text for various services, real estate, and local businesses.

Conference deals with Kentucky in 21st century

By MARK R. CHELLGREN, Associated Press

Berea College President John Stephenson told participants at the Kentucky Tomorrow conference on the state's future that planning is essential to the state's orderly progress into the next century.

"If we don't know where we're going, we're likely to end up there," Stephenson said during the opening of a conference titled "Kentucky Confronts the 21st Century."

The two-day conference is sponsored by Kentucky Tomorrow. The Commission on Kentucky's Future, a non-profit group established under the chairmanship of Lt. Gov. Steve Beshear.

Beshear said interest in the conference exceeded expectations with nearly 500 people registered.

He said the conference and the commission hoped to begin "a debate over the choices and options available for our state as we prepare to move into the 21st century."

Stephenson urged participants to become "practical visionaries."

Clement Bezdold, the featured speaker at the opening presentation, said it is possible for individuals, corporations, even states and nations to plot a course for the future.

Bezdold outlined six possible scenarios that Kentucky could face in the next 15 to 20 years — everything from just "getting by" to "disasters," such as floods, tornadoes and earthquakes.

Within these larger scenarios, the conference will focus on how individuals and groups can prepare. The topical workshops included family life, education, the economy, jobs, health issues and the justice system.

In between sessions, conference participants can wander through more than a dozen exhibits from companies ranging from electric utilities and energy companies to computer hardware and software companies.

Student Government Association Proudly Presents

Professor Moshe Ma'os Former Arab Advisor to Israeli Defense Minister

April 10, 1985 7:00 p.m. Old Student Center Theatre

Admission Free

Advertisement for Visa and MasterCard rates: One Day, \$2.50; Three Days, \$6.50; Five Days, \$9.75.

Advertisement for 'wanted' section with various notices and requests.

Advertisement for 'rooms' section with notices for roommates and rentals.

Advertisement for 'lost and found' section with notices for lost items.

Advertisement for 'services' section including tutoring and other services.

Advertisement for 'Save a Tree' featuring Robinson Medical Clinic and pregnancy services.



# Newsweek On Campus

April 1985

## Crackdown On Drinking

### **WARNING!**

Effective next year,  
the minimum age  
for legal drinking  
will be 21.

**I.D. Must Be Shown**



# The 20 hottest go during

**Jackson Hole, Wyoming**  
With a vertical rise of 4,139 ft, Jackson Hole has one of the longest uninterrupted ski runs in the U.S. And there's plenty of natural phenomena to admire. So while skiing in Jackson, keep your eyes on the slopes instead of the scenery, because falling on your stomach for about 10,000 ft will get you several thousand pounds of snow jammed down your pants. And no one gets in the Mangy Moose like that.

**Park City, Utah**  
At several times during its history this former mining town was, by far, the hottest place on this list. That's because it burned to the ground repeatedly through some instances of very bad luck. And hotter yet is the Rusty Nail, a favorite place to gather after a day on the slopes. So, if you want to avoid some really dirty looks, you might think twice about playing "Disco Inferno" on the

beautiful of all I have ever seen in my travels around the world! Combined with one of the top ski areas in this part of the country, Taos is truly outstanding. Or according to Rachel Laurence, someone less noted, "Taos hardly reminds me of Pittsburgh at all!"

**South Padre Island, Texas**  
Spring break on South Padre is a finely orchestrated production. Free concerts are given every day at the Pavilion throughout the height of spring break. And there's always plenty of hot Texas chili, making South Padre one of the few places where you can burn from the inside out.

...d down...  
...with the more...  
...the Nevada side, where  
...life lasts till  
...4:00 a.m. Lake Tahoe  
...rests at an altitude of  
...6,000 ft, and is  
...true, blue water beauties  
...or as one world trav-  
...eler puts it: "It's so  
...beautiful, you'd swear somebody  
...poured a bunch of  
...Ty-d-bol into it!"

...sking, prob-  
...ing to riding trails  
...to trout fishing.  
...Aspen seems to  
...have it all. But as  
...one regular at Little Nell's points  
...out: "It's better to keep one  
...sport separate from another.  
...Like ski fishing and trout hiking  
...really aren't as much fun as they  
...sound!"

...on Wednesdays, when tailgating  
...suits are optional. But don't try  
...any funny business in there,  
...or you may find yourself cool-  
...ing your heels, and other parts  
...of your anatomy, out in the snow.  
...**Taos, New Mexico**  
D. H. Lawrence wrote: "I think  
...that the skyline of Taos the most  
...exotic shindig of the year. But



Get it together—Buckle up.

# places to spring break.

even after Mardi Gras is over, New Orleans is still a great time. While there, try some Creole cuisine; it's culinary heaven. And if you're fond of Paris, Disneyland and Alpha Centauri, go to Bourbon Street; it's all of those.

**Myrtle Beach, South Carolina**  
If you're coming from the north or the Midwest, the drive to Myrtle Beach is considerably shorter than to Florida. And once there, you'll find the atmosphere more relaxed than most spring break havens. Activities include golf, tennis, water sports and lots of nightlife. The old south end is more traveled, but has the cheapest rates. And since Myrtle Beach is a little more out of the beaten path, you can expect your overall jerk count to be lower.

handle region, Walton is considered the best deep sea fishing area in the country. And surprisingly, there are several documented cases of students that have actually gone deep sea fishing during spring break.

**Daytona Beach, Florida**  
This is the Grand Froh-Egg, the mecca where several hundred thousand students come to skip the sun, and drive to "World's Most Famous." Daytona is spring break; you look to the sky, you airplanes trailing messengers where it's happening in Daytona. While there,

**Las Vegas, Nevada**  
If you're looking for a place that's always there, it's Las Vegas. The city is a 24-hour party. The Strip is a never-ending parade of lights and sound. The casinos are a constant hum of activity. The hotels are a constant display of opulence. The city is a constant state of excitement.

**New Orleans, Louisiana**  
Mardi Gras is the ultimate powing ground for spring break. And as always, it will be the most exotic shindig of the year. But

**Cape Cod, Massachusetts**  
For a seafood-filled spring break, it's Cape Cod. And Tips for Top's in Provincetown, has all the seafood favorites at reasonable prices. But, generally the south side of the Cape is where you'll want to be. Cape Cod is also known as a "cranberry capital." So, as the old tale goes: "If you take thousands of cranberries, enough 'em up and then rub them all over your body...absolutely nothing will happen."

**FL, Land O'Lakes, Florida**  
Scribble on a men's room wall in the Barton is "George K. spring break '81, '83, '84." Now, George might be a goof who doesn't know when to quit, but consider two



And the hottest way to get there. Mustang





# Power tool for the Class of '89.

All brains and no brawn can make school a trying experience.

Put some power behind those brains of yours with a Canon Typemate 10 electronic typewriter.

Why?

To start with, the Canon Typemate 10 has the power to help teach you how to type. Or improve your typing skills.

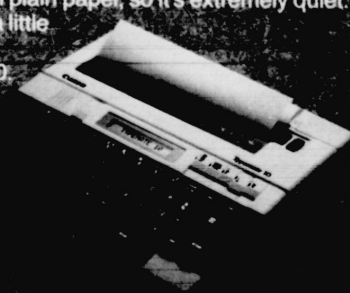
It has three lesson plans built right in. And a liquid crystal display to show you how to exercise those little fingers of yours.

Before you know it, you'll be doing some pretty amazing things with Typemate's professional keyboard. Like text editing. Storing up to 1,500 characters in text memory. Setting margins, centering and more, all automatically.

What makes the Typemate such a powerful little guy? Electronics. The same electronics that make it portable, lightweight, and easy to use.

Canon Typemate runs either on battery power or with an AC adaptor. And it uses thermal transfer printing on plain paper, so it's extremely quiet.

So flex a little brain power. Get a Canon Typemate 10. A powerful tool for life.



## Canon Typemate 10

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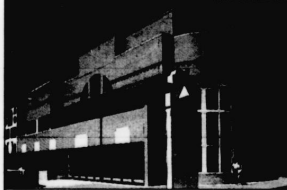
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## Crackdown on Student Drinking

One of the most cherished of all student activities is under attack. Across the country, states are raising their legal drinking ages to 21 in response to a federal campaign against drunken driving, and colleges are enforcing tougher alcohol regulations. Whether this will reduce student drinking, or just drive it underground, remains to be seen. An accompanying story examines serious drinking problems among students. *Page 6*



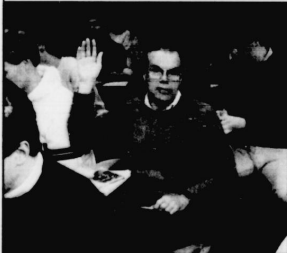
## The Look of the Campus, Then and Now

It may have Greek revival façades and Oxbridgian quadrangles, but the architecture of the American university is as native as baseball. Based on egalitarian ideals and openness to the environment, the design of our universities reflects the history and nature of the institution. *Page 22*

## Business: How to Get Credit, Divestment

Students are discovering that getting credit may not be as hard as it seems. The principal reason: creditors know that students are good customers, now and later. NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS explains the credit rating game. *Page 16*

For more than a decade, universities have agonized about whether they should hold stock in companies that do business in South Africa. Now the debate has intensified once more, as many students urge schools to put their money where their ideals are. *Page 17*



## Education: Older Students, Vietnam

Older students attending college face a special set of problems—trying to study while raising a family, sometimes being shunned by their teachers and fellow students. But they are a particularly pragmatic and determined group. *Page 32*

The Vietnam War is like ancient history to many current students. But the Vietnam experience helped shape today's America, and an increasing number of college courses are explaining how. *Page 34*

## The Secretary of Education Comes On Strong

William Bennett quickly stirred up controversy with his enthusiastic support of student-aid cuts and his outspoken criticism of undergrads who might benefit from "divestiture" of cars, stereos and three-week vacations. In an interview, he elaborates on his views. *Page 21*



## Arts and Entertainment: Music, Movies, Books

Talking Heads' leader David Byrne keeps heads turning with two new albums; "Sure Thing" makes star John Cusack a sure thing; two talented women, singer-model-actress Whitney Houston and novelist Elizabeth Tallent, show their stuff; new-wave country-rock band Jason and the Scorchers do their first LP. *Page 28*

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

Doug Flutie's legacy at Boston College; two books to speed you on the corporate fast track; flunking teacher education; a student exchange with Japan; the weird world of parliamentary debate; coffee-makers try to perk up your interest. *Page 14*

## MY TURN: LIFE AS AN R.A.

Resident assistants are often thought of only as policemen, laments Bob Garrison. In fact, they do everything from advising on courses to easing students out of dangerous stress situations. R.A.'s have woes—but also great joys. *Page 36*

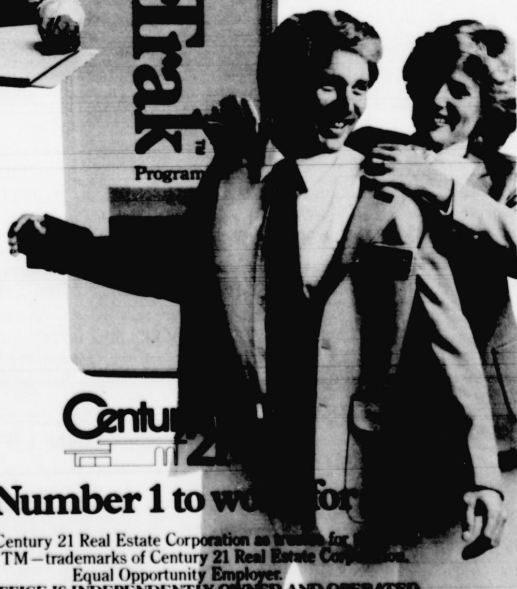
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## LETTERS

### Arts and Entertainment

The December issue on entertainment reflects the general lack of exposure given to books, films and music made by women. You will do your readers a service if you seek out and review the work of women.

FLORENCE FETTERER  
Norfolk, Va.

What planet is your movie reviewer Bill Barol from? His review of "2010" claims that Hal's farewell song was "Bicycle Built for Two" when I thought all intelligent life in the universe knew it was "Daisy."

WILLIAM MOORE  
Boston, Mass.

✓It's the same song. The title is "Daisy Bell"; the lyric goes: "Daisy, Daisy, Give me your answer, do/I'm half crazy/All for the love of you/It won't be a stylish marriage/I can't afford a carriage/But you'll look sweet on the seat/Of a bicycle built for two."

"Dune" was a reprehensible excuse for a movie, rife with gore, sadism and violence. Nothing is more repugnant than the notion that violence is potentially redemptive of or necessary to a movie.

FRANCESCA J. SIDOTI  
Albany, N.Y.

Thank you for your article on Martin Short. In comedy, timing is everything, and Short's time has come.

DAVID NELSON  
Sacramento, Calif.

### Violent Novels

Your publication of Lee Goldberg's article celebrating his success at writing violent novels was ill considered, and his "amusing" anecdote about the horror of a female student who read his "pivotal rape scene" was offensive. Rape is not funny.

LISA D. JACOBS  
Chapel Hill, N.C.

While Mr. Goldberg waits to write a "novel about relationships and feelings," a woman is sexually assaulted every few minutes. Is there really "plenty of time"?

KATHERINE W. OXNARD  
Brown University  
Providence, R.I.

Goldberg appears to be ill. What a sad commentary on education at UCLA.

Prof. JOSEPH M. STANDACHER  
Marquette University  
Milwaukee, Wis.

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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it looked unchanged. No difference.  
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about ourselves.”***



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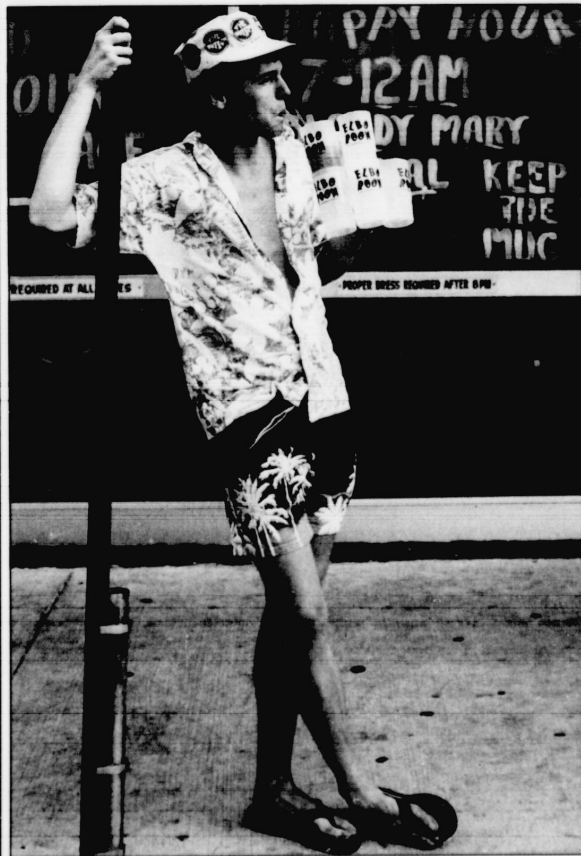
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LIFE/STYLE



*Spring break: In March college students' fancy seems to turn to thoughts of Florida. At old-favorite resorts like Daytona Beach and new hot spots like Sanibel Island, they seek warmth, companionship and—almost always—beer. As these Ft. Lauderdale scenes plainly demonstrate, 1985 was no exception.*

PHOTOS BY FRANK CAPRI

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NEWSWE

# A New Prohibition

As the drinking age heads for 21, students—and colleges—wonder how to react.

**B**ehold the landscape of student drinking, and how quickly it can change. At the University of Maryland there is a quiet, grassy lawn affectionately known as "La Plata Beach," although it's nowhere near any body of water. Until three years ago "the beach" was the site of raucous beer blasts every spring weekend, and the ground was worn as hard and smooth as sanded walnut from the poundings of countless staggering feet. There is the deluxe banquet room run by the university's food service, with its oh-so-tasteful wallpaper and sparkling chandeliers. It used to have sticky tile floors and ersatz disco décor when it was called The Pub, and freshmen used to top off orientation lectures there with a few cold ones. In the basement of the student union you'll find Dory's Sweet Shop, where the booziest thing you can buy is the rum cake. Once this was a bar called The Hole in the Wall, and it looked just the way you'd think. Goodbye to all that, to the years when "party" really was an *action* verb in College Park. For in 1982 the State of Maryland raised its drinking age to 21, and the campus taps ran dry.

Soon the drought will be spreading, as more and more colleges and universities crack down on campus drinking. Spurred by the current federal campaign to make all states raise the drinking age to 21, schools have begun to close campus hangouts, ban public kegers and otherwise restrict the possession and use of alcohol. In response, some about-to-be-underage students have taken to the streets in protest; many more have begun to take their liquor behind closed doors and down deserted country lanes. That's largely the way students used to drink before the liberated '70s—and not all of them, or the administrators either, are exactly delighted to get back to where they once belonged.

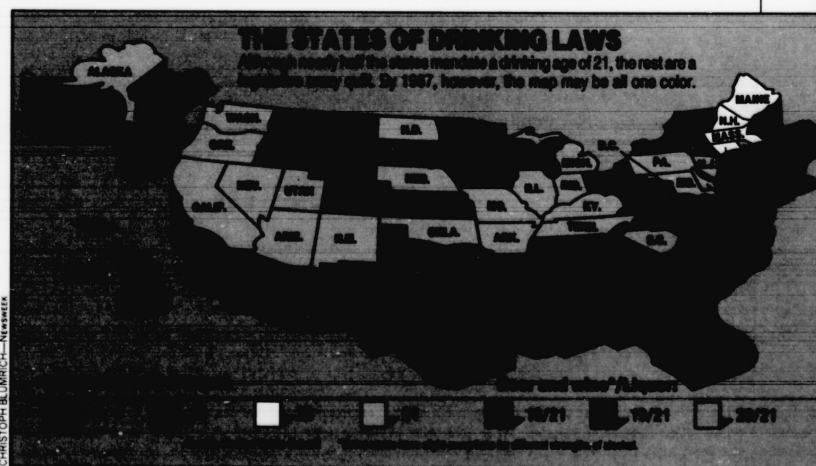
The new era of campus prohibition springs from the nationwide crusade against drunken driving. Drinking laws now vary widely from state to state (map), and students frequently drive across "blood borders" to carouse, sometimes becoming involved in accidents. That fact helped Mothers Against Drunk Driving and other lobbying groups to persuade Congress last year to pass a law that will penalize any state that doesn't raise its minimum drinking age to 21. Maverick states could forfeit millions

in federal highway funds; Texas, for example, stands to lose \$33 million if it doesn't comply by Oct. 1, 1986, and an additional \$66 million if it fails to act by Oct. 1, 1987. Some states may challenge the constitutionality of the law, but most are expected to go along sooner or later.

Federal transportation officials argue that this approach will save lives, and statistics do bear them out. Drivers in the 18-to-20 age group, for example, are twice as likely as the average motorist to be involved in an alcohol-related crash, and drunken-driving accidents are the leading cause of death in this age group. Critics of the new

The newly restrictive drinking climate has roused some students to put down their mugs and take up the cause. A year ago 1,500 students stormed an administration building at Notre Dame in response to a clampdown on dorm parties. Last fall students from all over Wisconsin staged a "drink-in" on the capitol steps in Madison. And in October an Illinois State march against city antidrinking ordinances turned ugly as 500 protesters blocked traffic, damaged police cars and staged an impromptu kegger for seven hours in the middle of U.S. Highway 51.

The battle comes at a time when drinking



law counter that its limits are arbitrary: drunken-driving accidents and fatalities involving people 22 to 24, for instance, are only slightly less common. Twenty-one may have been picked because, historically, it was the age of majority, but many rights and responsibilities, like voting, now begin much younger. A NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS Poll indicates that students themselves are almost evenly split about whether there should be a national legal drinking age of 21. But many believe, like South Carolina sophomore Katherine Morgan, 19, that there's a coming double standard: "I could be married, have children, have had abortions, but I couldn't have a glass of wine at my own wedding. The message is, we're adult in one respect and childish in another."

seems to be especially popular—or at least especially noticeable—on campus. There is some debate among alcohol researchers as to whether college drinking is measurably greater now than it was a decade ago. But with drug use declining, drinking is undeniably a more fashionable and open part of college life. According to the NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS Poll, 72 percent of all college students drink on occasion, more than a third at least once a week. As ever, beer remains the drink of choice—by a 2-1 margin over wine and alcohol. "The most visible, accessible and utilized drug on the college campus is alcohol," says Stephen Nelson, Dartmouth's director of student activities.

How important is booze to college life? "It's next to sex," jokes South Carolina



Carding near the University of Maryland: Many underage students can beat the system

sophomore Ron Killian, "a close second. It's a social lubricant. Essentially, it loosens up a tense, nervous situation with people you don't know." Killian says he and his buddies will gather at their favorite hangout nearly every weekend to "drink a substantial amount of beer and then go home and sleep, after having a substantial amount of fun." And that's why most students drink—to have fun. Many campus traditions—from bull sessions in a local hangout to spring break in Florida—are built around the use of alcohol.

**S**tudents chug along to get along—especially freshmen. For them, it's a visible rite of passage, an outward manifestation of new freedom and new responsibility. At Vassar, freshmen demonstrate their quaffing ability at the campus pub, Matthew's Mug. "If they don't go to the Mug and drink, they feel out of it," says Vassar psychologist Catherine Comins. "It's the standard to which incoming freshmen compare themselves, and it's a real hard [habit] to break." For Elizabeth Stillman, it took most of her first year at Tufts to learn how to cope: "In the beginning, there was a lot of pressure to party and drink. If you didn't, you got sort of typed as a 'stay in your room and do nothing' person. It seems to have relaxed now that it's second semester. I mean, if you want to stay in on Saturday night and watch 'Love Boat,' it's not a crime." Some upperclassmen grow adept at evading inebriation. "If I go to a party and don't drink," says one UCLA senior, "people take it as an insult. So I pour myself a drink, but I water it down when no one is looking."

Most students use alcohol reasonably, but for some, too much isn't enough. Abuse can result from a need to escape stress, the urge to appear macho or sheer ignorance of alcohol's effects (box). Drunkenness can

lead to violence, vandalism and academic disaster. "There's a lot of schoolwork to do here," says Dartmouth junior Mimi Cotsen. "You can't go to bed trashed, wake up at noon and start functioning around 3 o'clock." One Vassar senior recognized her problem when she "became really aware of my day starting at 9—p.m." Too much booze is bad for the student body, some-

times in ways that are hard to spot. "Alcohol may be lying in the background," says Joseph Benforado of the health service at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. "Someone comes in with a sprained ankle. I ask them how did they sprain their ankle? Because they were running down a hill after having two six-packs. That's why." Inevitably, there are tragedies. Last October a Wisconsin student died from alcohol poisoning following a drinking spree. Last summer an American University student who had been drinking fell to his death from a second-floor dorm room.

**N**o one really knows how many college students are problem drinkers, but there are some estimates. Dartmouth's Stephen Nelson, for example, reckons that nearly 8 percent of the college's women and 14 percent of its men regularly drink to excess. A survey at the University of California, Santa Barbara, determined that in the three previous months, 68 percent of its students had experienced hangovers or vomiting from drinking, 46 percent had had trouble remembering events that occurred while they were drinking, 41 percent had driven under the influence and 18 percent had argued violently or damaged property while drunk. Southern Illinois psychology Prof. John McKillip found that one-fifth of his university's 20,000 students

## How to Spot a Serious Problem

Whether they call it "partying," "getting hammered" or "getting trashed," many college students regard excessive drinking as a relatively harmless escape. But for Judy B. (not her real name), a former student at a major Eastern college, the pressure to "party hearty" created a trap. "Keg parties were standard almost every night," she recalls. "Most of us drank until we were drunk; being hung over was a badge of honor. Occasionally I had nagging doubts, but I could always forget them with booze. Finally, five years after I left college, I woke up to the fact that I was drinking myself to death."

On today's campuses, Judy's story is hardly unique. At Dartmouth, for example, about 2 percent of the women and 4 percent of the men are "hard core" abusers, says Stephen Nelson, director of student activities. And, according to a NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS Poll, nearly one-fourth of all students have friends with drinking problems. "Alcohol is the drug of choice in the 1980s," says Hugh Sanborn, director of campus ministries at the University of Houston. In response, over 80 percent of all colleges and universities have started al-

cohol education-and-counseling programs, but many are finding it difficult to get the message across.

At the heart of the problem is the disparity between the myth and reality of drinking. Many who have weathered the stress of chemistry midterms or fraternity rushes know of alcohol's power to wash away anxiety. Most college students, however, "don't know the signs and symptoms of problem drinking—and what it can do to them," says Raymond Schwarz, founder of an alcohol-awareness program at Auburn. Even worse, they trot out a number of longstanding myths about alcohol abuse to deny that they may be hitting the bottle too hard. Among the most common:

- *I'm too young to have a drinking problem.* Like death, as the saying goes, alcoholism is no respecter of persons. Alcoholics Anonymous has thousands of members under 21. In addition to jeopardizing their college careers, campus alcoholics are also ruining their health; youth is no protection against the start of cirrhosis of the liver and other serious ailments that plague—and can eventually kill—heavy drinkers.
- *But I only drink beer.* One 12-ounce beer

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tested poorly or skipped class at least once a month due to heavy drinking.

To try to curtail abuse, and cope with changing laws, administrations have responded with varying severity. After two wild weekends at Southern Methodist last fall, officials first banned fraternity parties altogether, then reinstated the privilege with tight restrictions. Many schools, including the University of Miami, no longer allow open parties in their dorms. And at South Carolina, an all-pervasive new code of drinking regulations took effect in February. It forbids underage students to attend events where alcohol is available unless sponsors guarantee that no one underage will be served. It also bans anyone under 21 from having alcohol in the residence halls, although beer is still legal in the state for those 20 and over. No drinking is allowed in public areas of campus. Not only must all drinking parties with 10 or more people be registered, but a member of the host organization must attend a one-hour alcohol-education session. Dennis Pruitt, vice president and dean of student affairs at Carolina, concedes that "having the responsibility of an event on campus now is a lot of trouble. You have to limit service of the beverage, determine the age of those served, have food—there's a lot of liability."

Still other schools are coping with a confusing patchwork of rules. At UCLA, stu-



Vermont's 'Topsy Taxi': Organized efforts to keep student drinkers off the road

dents under 21 violate school rules, as well as the the law, when they drink in their dorm rooms. Penalization, however, depends on whether their door is shut. "We have no authority to enforce what goes on behind closed doors," says Guy Sanders, assistant director of residential life at UCLA. "But, given the fact that people underage are breaking the law if they are

drinking, if the door is open we would have to enforce that." Just as complex is the status of the UCLA student pub, the Cooperage—built five years ago but still waiting to serve its first drink. While the school forbids drinking in public spaces, it has backed efforts by the student food service to obtain a liquor license. The move has been thwarted by economics Prof. Edward Rada,



Arizona State workshop: Myth busting

contains as much alcohol as 1½ ounces of whisky or 4 to 5 ounces of wine. Many people actually consume more alcohol when they quaff beer, experts say, because they drink more, sometimes on the ground that it's nutritious. Beer does have slight nutri-

tional value, compared to other alcoholic beverages—along with controversial additives in some brands—but it's no food substitute.

■ *But I only drink on weekends.* "If, when you drink, you always get drunk," warns Paula Roth of the National Council on Alcoholism, "it is possible to become a weekend alcoholic. What happens then is that the binges get closer and closer together."

■ *I'll modify my drinking when I get out in the real world.* It didn't work that way for Judy and may not for you. "The way college students drink sets the tone for how they will drink for years to come," says Vassar psychologist Catherine Comins. "Even students who don't currently have serious drinking problems may be developing habits that will later take a heavy toll."

Myths aside, how do you tell if you or your friends are in danger? One warning sign is increased dependence. "You begin to look forward to that first drink after classes," says Roth. "And then you begin to find ways to have a drink earlier in the day. You start thinking that you need alcohol to function in certain situations." Soon, a student is tossing down a little hair of the dog each morning to erase the previous night's hangover—and is getting up later and later.

Other danger signals include losing friends, becoming defensive about drinking and getting injured. "Things really got out of hand when I got so drunk that I fell down and dislocated my shoulder," recalls Joan (not her real name), a senior at Houston who is now a member of Alcoholics Anonymous. In addition, the body itself sends up red flags. "It's dangerous if you find that your tolerance of alcohol is increasing," says Roth. The situation is even more serious, says Dr. Markku Linnoila of the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, "if a person begins to experience blackouts, acting in a manner which appears to be normal to others but having no recollection of it later."

Recognizing these warning signs is relatively easy; seeking assistance is another matter entirely. At the University of Wisconsin, for instance, the housing office had to switch to a system of "forced referrals" to counseling, because voluntary programs did not reach enough abusers. Says Robert Mason, a psychologist at the University of Georgia Health Service: "Students almost have to hit rock bottom before they recognize they need some help."

JOHN CAREY with ERIK GODCHAUX in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., KEITH ABLOW in Baltimore, SUZANNE COMER in Athens, Ga., and bureau reports





Biking with brew in Ft. Lauderdale: Making friends, with alcohol serving as 'a social lubricant'

who has twice won appeals before the state licensing board. Says Rada: "I just don't believe education and alcohol mix."

At other campuses, clear-cut regulations are in place, but violations go largely unheeded. Concedes one resident assistant in a Maryland high-rise dorm: "On weekends the beer flows all over this place. And it's a good bet that most of the people getting stoned are underage." Many administrators say they would prefer not to have to regulate drinking. "We have been as laissez-faire as we can be on alcohol," says Dean of Students Leslie Lawson of UC, Santa Barbara. "Students like it the way it is, faculty don't believe we should get back into the business of ethical or moral judgments about student behavior and administrators are concerned because alcohol is a big problem."

However reluctant, administrators cannot ignore their legal obligations. As South Carolina's Pruitt puts it, "University policy is just a reflection of the law. The college campus is not a sanctuary." Now that the law is changing, colleges are concerned about their civil liability where injuries or property destruction results from campus-related drinking. While several courts have ruled that schools don't have a custodial relationship with students—and therefore cannot be held liable for the actions of drunken students—the law in this area is quite unsettled. Last year a New Jersey court found hosts liable for certain subsequent actions

by their guests, and this concept could conceivably be extended to colleges. "Obviously, universities cannot be totally cavalier in this area," says Donald Klasic, general counsel of the University of Nevada. "They have some responsibilities, particularly in the instance that something occurs on campus as the result of a campus-sponsored activity and with funding from student fees."

Alcohol is a very profitable business on campus. Each year college students buy more than \$2.6 billion worth of beer alone,



Budweiser pit stop near I-95 in Georgia: Playing safe

and brewers spend \$15 million to \$20 million promoting their products. Market research indicates that most people develop loyalty to a particular beer between the ages of 18 and 24, so brewers work hard to get their names in front of college students. Nearly all of the major companies employ students as marketing representatives. They offer student groups free beer and almost anything that can display a logo, from giant inflatable beer bottles to calendars. Brewers also pour out big bucks to sponsor campus events: at Miami, Coors spent \$1,500 for, among other things, an alumni tailgate party, while Miller bankrolled midday concerts to the tune of \$6,500.

Recently, however, colleges have begun to back away from alcohol tie-ins. The University of Vermont no longer allows promotional agreements with makers or distributors of alcohol. Loyola of

Chicago's school paper now refuses liquor and beer ads. These schools, and many others, want to avoid even the inference that they sanction drinking. Says Irving Maltzman, a UCLA psychology professor, "Batting alcohol abuse is an uphill battle when you have athletics by Bud, homecoming by Miller, Mardi Gras by Coors and on and on." For their part, brewers have, by and large, abandoned such time-honored promotions as the wet-T shirt contest for more public-spirited endeavors. Miller Beer has underwritten alcohol-education literature. And Budweiser sponsors spring-break pit stops along major highway routes to Florida, where travelers can relax with coffee and doughnuts.

Alcohol-awareness courses have proliferated to the point that the majority of colleges now offer them. At Dartmouth, freshmen are taught on their very first night in Hanover about the dangers of uncontrolled drinking. For its award-winning program during last fall's Alcohol Awareness Week, Arizona State offered an alcohol-trivia game, a sobriety test, "mock-tails" and a raft of educational literature.

Some researchers question the long-term benefits of such programs, but many campuses report that drinking restrictions have already paid dividends. Drinking-related accidents and vandalism are down at Maryland; campus Police Chief Eugene Sides points to a 13 percent drop



## YOU WIND UP WISHING IT WERE MORE THAN ONE WEEKEND A MONTH.

You might find yourself in a chopper, cruising the treetops at 90 miles per hour.

Or doing something more down to earth, like repairing an electronic circuit.

What you won't find yourself doing is getting bored. Because this isn't ordinary part-time work. It's the Army Reserve.

You'll get valuable skill training. Then one weekend a month, and two weeks each summer, you'll put that training to good use, while receiving good pay and benefits.

But maybe most importantly, you'll come away with a feeling deep down that you were challenged and came through. And that doesn't disappear when Monday rolls around.

See your local Army Reserve recruiter about serving near your home. Or call toll free 1-800-USA-ARMY.

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Rada in UCLA's dry pub: 'Education and alcohol don't mix'

in the number of reported crimes in the first year after the school banned all public drinking parties.

There are many examples of voluntary action as well. The National Interfraternity Conference says that more than 150 campuses now have "dry" rush—and indications are that Greeks are making a sincere effort to change their "Animal House" image. At Purdue, fraternities instituted a Designated Driver Program last November. Local bars offer free soft drinks to any student who acts as a chauffeur for a group of three or more drinking buddies. Similarly, during Alcohol Awareness Week in October, the University of Vermont ran a "Tippy Taxi" to round up wobbly collegians in Burlington. At Maryland, public safety and entrepreneurial spirit have melded in the form of junior economics major David Ruttenberg. He's selling bus rides from College Park—with its 21 limit—to the District of Columbia, where 18-year-olds can buy beer. "Drinking and driving are a bad combination," says Ruttenberg, "but there's nothing wrong with a good time."

Some experts believe that the new conscientiousness runs deeper than these publicized efforts. "We have seen a tremendous change taking place in attitudes toward alcohol," says Gerardo Gonzalez, president of BACCHUS (Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students), a University of Florida-based organization devoted to college alcohol education. "Students are less accepting of drunkenness and much more willing to get involved and talk to a friend who may have a drinking problem." BACCHUS boasts 200 campus chapters in 46 states. A lot of students say they even welcome the new strictness, because it helps them drink moderately. Says SMU junior

Ronny Ortiz, "The in thing was to go to the fraternity parties, get totally wasted and have a good time. I think it's better now."

At Dartmouth, long celebrated for its bibulous winter carnival, students may even have created the campus pub of the future. It's Saturday night at Eleazor's Dungeon, and the folk singer has taken a break. Before she leaves the stage, she encourages the crowd of 150 to "order more drinks and have a good time"—and so they do. But the strawberry daiquiris have no rum, and the cans that litter the table tops hold soda pop. Between sips of the

strawberry concoction, Paul Hochman, a 21-year-old junior, says, "Beer is not the central part of my life. If I want to be with some blithering idiots, I can find them. But I don't want that. I like coming here and

knowing no one is going to spill beer on me. Look," he says, pointing around, "it's Saturday night and people are having a good time. It doesn't require booze."

But if Eleazor's points to the future, a recent Friday-night dorm party at Wisconsin may more accurately typify the present. The 35 people who have crowded into a small lounge in Witte Hall to dance to thundering funk music couldn't care less about alcohol policy. They're busy and, besides, the rules probably won't affect them too much. Take Dan ("Please, call me Mr. Rock and Roll"), who's decked out in his best sunglasses. In between frosty sips of beer from the unsupervised keg in the corner, Dan admits, "Sure, I'm not old enough to drink."

The straight truth is that no legislation will prevent students from drinking when and what they want—not when they can buy fake ID's, slip into bars with lackadaisical carding procedures or persuade older students to buy. "My friends and I can get the alcohol, and nobody is going to stop us," says Arizona State freshman Vickie Chachere. Schools acknowledge the futility of enforcement. Patricia Harvey, assistant director of resident life at

### NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS POLL: TOO MUCH DRINKING?

Most college students drink at least once a week. But even they aren't sure that's a good idea: 6 out of 10 think students drink too much. What to do? Seventy percent endorse required alcohol-education programs on campus.

Do you ever use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer?  
**Yes 72% No 28%**

About how often would you say you drink alcoholic beverages? (Asked of those who drink.)  
**At least two or three times a week 37%**  
**About once a week 29%**  
**About two or three times a month 14%**  
**About once a month 10%**  
**No more than once every two or three months 10%**

What kind of alcoholic beverage do you usually drink—beer, wine or liquor? (Asked of those who drink.)

	All Students	Males	Females
Beer	68%	84%	48%
Wine	33%	22%	47%
Liquor	34%	29%	40%

At what age do you think a person should be allowed to buy beer/wine or liquor legally?

	Beer/Wine	Liquor
At age 18	35%	20%
At age 19	16%	8%
At age 20	7%	6%
At age 21	36%	56%

Do you favor or oppose a national law that would raise the legal drinking age in all states to 21?  
**Favor 51% Oppose 45%**

Do you think raising the legal age to 21 is an effective way to cut down significantly on drunken driving?  
**Yes 45% No 55%**

How often, if ever, have you driven when you had drunk too much?  
**Never 59% Once 10%**  
**A few times 23% Many times 7%**

Do you think that college students, generally, drink too much?  
**Yes 56% No 34%**

Do any of your friends have a drinking problem?  
**Yes 24% No 76%**

How often, if ever, does drinking interfere with the academic work of your friends—occasionally, seldom or never?  
**Occasionally 22%**  
**Seldom 24%**  
**Never 50%**

Would you, personally, prefer to ban the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages on your campus?  

	All Students	Drinkers	Nondrinkers
Yes	20%	13%	35%
No	54%	66%	27%

25% of students reported that alcoholic beverages are not now allowed on their campuses.

Would you approve of alcohol-education programs on your campus, with attendance required at least once?  
**Yes 70% No 29%**

For this NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS Poll, The Gallup Organization conducted 506 personal interviews with full-time college students on 100 campuses nationwide during the period Sept. 4 to 21, 1984. The margin of error is plus or minus 6 points. Percentages may not add up to 100 because "don't know" responses are eliminated, and may add up to more than 100 when multiple responses are permitted. (The NEWSWEEK ON CAMPUS Poll. © 1985 by NEWSWEEK, INC.)

RICHARD A. ZELEVANSKI—NEWSWEEK

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Maryland, says, "It doesn't matter what the campus does. You're not going to stop the students from drinking. No way." In fact, banning booze could conceivably promote alcohol use by giving it the cachet of an illicit activity. "Raising the drinking age," says Tufts sophomore Pam Patton, "will just make it more of a big deal."

The new prohibition will certainly succeed in changing where students drink—but not necessarily as the lawmakers intended. Ironically, at the college level the law will probably encourage inebriated driving to a certain extent. "Those who aren't of age," says South Carolina's Pruitt, "will flee to a place where they can drink—on the road, in the car, a barn in the country, wherever." There is also the troubling question of whether an entire age group should be made to pay for the mistakes of a minority. "We have been made the undeserving scapegoats of this nation's alcohol problem," said M. Tony Snell, head of the South Carolina state student legislature. "Though 99 percent of us have never been involved in an alcohol-related incident, we have been portrayed as a generation of wanton drunkards."



Dartmouth's liquor-free Dungeon: Pub of the future?

While applauding some of the benefits of the crackdown, many administrators are concerned that America's previous attack on alcohol may be repeating itself. Just as nationwide Prohibition failed to control drinking in the 1920s, they suspect that

minimum-age-of-21 laws will fail to legislate morality on campuses now. "The evil isn't drinking, it's abusing the substance," says Ray Goldstone, UCLA's dean of students. "I do not believe that beer or wine or other spirits are inherently evil." Some officials fear that students will be less willing to seek education and treatment because of the illegality of alcohol. As Princeton's chief counsel, Thomas Wright, puts it, "We've an enormous educational dilemma on our hands. It's a learning time for students, and if we can be a participant in the students' learning about alcohol, we can perhaps help them some with it. If we really are forced into the position of the law-enforcement officer, we lose the capacity to influence." Knowing how to drink responsibly may be an important real-life skill—but increasingly, it will not be something students are encouraged to learn in the sheltered atmosphere of college.

RON GIVENS with CLAUDIA BRINSON in Columbia, S.C., GARY GATELY in College Park, Md., JERRY BUCKLEY in Hanover, N.H., LEE GOLDBERG in Los Angeles, TIM KELLEY in Madison, Wis., CYNTHIA I. PIGOTT in New York and bureau reports



## AN INVITATION TO THE NOMINATION FOR THE KING FAISAL INTERNATIONAL PRIZES IN MEDICINE AND IN SCIENCE

The General Secretariat of The King Faisal International Prize, in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has the honour to invite the Universities, Academies, Educational Institutions and Research Centers all over the World to nominate qualified candidates for :

1. The King Faisal International Prize in Medicine, which will be awarded in 1986.  
Topic : **DIABETES MELLITUS**  
and
  2. The King Faisal International Prize in Science, which has been postponed to 1986.  
Topic : **BIOCHEMISTRY**
- (a) Selection will be according to the discretion and decision of a Committee consisting of National and International assessors selected by The Board of King Faisal International Prize.
- (b) More than one person may share each prize.
- (c) The Winner's names will be announced in December 1985 and the prizes will be awarded in an official ceremony to be held for that purpose in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- (d) Each Prize consists of :  
(1) A certificate in the name of the winner containing abstract of his work that qualified him for the prize.  
(2) A precious medal.  
(3) A sum of three hundred fifty thousand Saudi Riyals ( S.R. 350,000 ).
- (e) Nominees should satisfy the following conditions :
1. A nominee must have accomplished an outstanding academic work in the subject of the prize leading to the benefit of mankind and enrichment of human thought.
  2. The prize will be awarded for specific original researches but the life-time background of works will be taken into account.
  3. The works submitted with the nomination for the prize must have already been printed and published. If possible, an abstract in Arabic should be attached if the works are published in any other language.
  4. The specific works submitted must not have been awarded a prize by any international educational institution, scientific organization, or foundation.
  5. Nominations must be submitted by leading members of recognized educational institutions and of world-fame such as Universities, Academies & Research Centers. The nominations of other individuals and political parties will not be accepted.
  6. Nominations must give full particulars of the nominee's academic background, experiences and/or his/her publications, copies of his/her educational certificates, if available, and three 6 x 9 cms photographs. The nominee's full address and telephone number are also requested.
  7. The nominations and works in ten copies are to be sent by registered air mail to the address stated in 10 below.
  8. The latest date for receipt of the full nominations with copies of works is the 3rd of August 1985. The nomination papers received after this date will not be considered unless the subject of any prize is postponed to the following year.
  9. No nomination papers or works will be returned to the senders.
  10. Enquiries should be made, and nominations should be sent, to the Secretary General of The King Faisal International Prize, P. O. Box 22476, Riyadh 11495, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Telex: 204667 PRIZE SJ.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE



The local hero on parade with BC band: But could he make the team next year?

## Flutie Passes the Bucks to Alma Mater

If Doug Flutie's star has been slow to rise in the USFL, it's still shining brightly at his alma mater, Boston College. School officials estimate that Flutie's football exploits produced \$3.7 million in television revenues. More stunning, BC's freshman applications, which usually level off at about 12,500, have reached 16,200 (for 2,000 places) for the class of 1989. Authorities give Flutie much of the credit.

The number of visitors to the campus is averaging about 700 a week, and blue-chip athletes from high schools that never paid much heed to BC's recruiters are now lining up to sign letters of intent. "The exposure Doug and the other players have given us is undeniable," says admissions director Charles Nolan. "The declining number of

college-bound high-school seniors may be giving other colleges and universities reason to worry, but at BC we're more concerned about crowd control."

The Flutie phenomenon advertised Boston College in a way that the school could never have done commercially, according to Nolan: "It's been a storybook script that not even the most exciting of writers could have dreamed up." Things are so good, adds Jack Bicknell, the head football coach, that if Doug Flutie had applied to Boston College *this* year the story might well have had a different ending: "With four first-rate quarterbacks coming in to battle the four who are returning, Flutie probably would not have been offered a scholarship."

## Fair Trade With Japan

When Allen Miner went to Japan in 1983, he covered ground most tourists never see. At one point the Brigham Young senior was required to assume the lotus position for meditation in a Buddhist temple outside Kyoto, his ears ringing with mosquitoes, while a priest scolded him for every twitch. That introduction to Zen was only par for the course of the Japan-America Student Conference, an international exchange program founded 51 years ago to promote peace through discussion and debate. The monthlong summer sessions (which were suspended during World War II) alternate between the two countries, bringing 80 or so students to meet with government officials and businessmen as well as their peers. "Arguments about trade and women's rights got pretty hot," recalls Miner. The conferences are funded by private and corporate sponsors and organized by a student committee headquartered in Washington, D.C. Former participants say the program not only looks good on a résumé and starts lasting friendships but can also lead to jobs in Japan.



International students in Washington: Peace through discussion and debate

## Become a Biz Wiz

If you want to land a prestigious management job but you haven't yet mastered the business buzzwords, you could be asking for some "ding letters"—rejection notices from companies that hire recent graduates for executive-training programs. To help you sprint onto that fast track, however, there's a glossary of managerial lingo, plus lots of insightful advice, in two new guidebooks: "Inside Management Training" (383 pages, Plume, \$8.95) by Marian L. Salzman with Deidre A. Sullivan, and "Money Jobs!" (256 pages, Crown Publishers, Inc. \$7.95) by Marti Prashker and S' Peter Valiunas. "I'm still convinced I lost one prime job because I didn't know what an M&A [merger and acquisition] was," says author Prashker, who did eventually learn enough to get into a program at Bank of America, where she's now a corporate finance officer.

Both guides offer detailed directories, as well as salary ranges and helpful interview tips. "Money Jobs!" concentrates on banks, brokerage houses and other financial firms, while "Inside Management Training" covers a variety of industries. The authors note

## Work Them Harder

Yet another blue-ribbon panel has examined how colleges prepare schoolteachers—and graded them poorly. Calling recent criticism of teacher education "valid," the National Commission for Excellence in Teacher Education recommended, among other things, that colleges toughen admissions standards and strengthen curriculum requirements for those studying to be teachers. "We are calling for teacher-education programs to be made harder," said C. Peter

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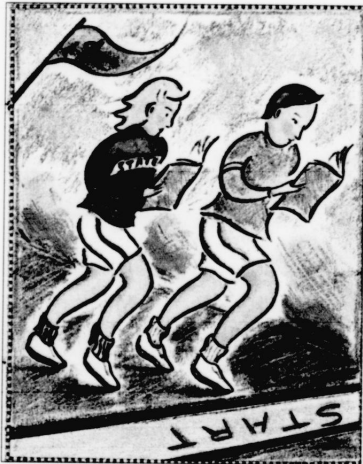


ILLUSTRATION BY ALAA GORAN

that programs are highly competitive but salaries can reach as high as \$60,000 a year. And increasingly, these earn-while-you-learn positions are seen as hot-ticket alternatives to an M.B.A. degree. "Having been an executive trainee," says Salzman, "you've already worn the label 'winner'."

Magrath, president of the University of Missouri and commission chairman. The 17-person group advocated more rigorous academic preparation, including strong, cohesive liberal-arts study, a major in at least one noneducation subject and significant pedagogical training. In fact, nine members of the panel expressed concern that the report didn't go far enough. The usual four-year baccalaureate program, they said, was insufficient to meet proper teacher standards, and they suggested that a five-year course of study may be necessary.

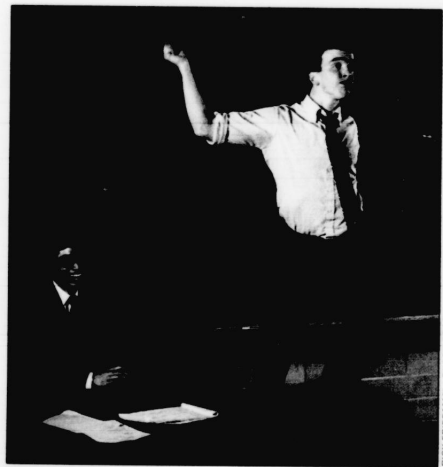
## Resolved: Debate Can Be Entertaining

College debates usually feature polished speakers delivering well-rehearsed statements on serious topics. Enter the "parliamentary debate," which might shock even the House of Commons. These are extemporaneous contests in which nimbleness of mind, tongue and sometimes of body are critical; humor and imagination also help. Formally organized in the United States in 1981 and most popular in the Northeast, the parliamentary-debate circuit is now spreading nationally. Eighty-seven teams from 28 schools took part in a recent competition at Princeton, arguing such topics as "Resolved: You Don't Tug on Superman's Cape." Explains debater Sharon Scott Zezima of Smith College, "You're trying to sway a judge with your style and with your delivery, as well as your content."

Parliamentary debates feature two-person teams and quirky resolutions—taken from a popular song, for example, or perhaps a slightly twisted brain—that are announced shortly before the match. At a recent Princeton-Brown debate, the resolution was: "I'm about to lose control and I think I like it," as in the song "I'm So Excited." Brown's team, representing the "government," chose to interpret that to mean arms control and built a case for the much-overlooked delights of nuclear war. If nuclear winter arrives, Brown argued, it would simply mean year-round opportunities for winter sports. Princeton, the "loyal opposition," countered, in the same debonaire spirit, that small nuclear attacks were

preferable to a holocaust: nuclear wars are something to be savored, and we must ensure that there is a next generation left to fight them. (No one won, since it was an exhibition round.)

An added attraction is heckling, also inspired by the British parliamentary model. In the final rounds, a debater may be zapped by a verbal dart—not just from opponents



BUCK FREEDMAN—BLACK STAR

Harvard debater using body English: Anything goes

but from members of the audience as well. Winning requires resourcefulness and powers of repartee worthy of a stand-up comic. Says Smith's Zezima: "If someone heckles and you don't take it well, they'll heckle more and you'll look worse." It's especially disconcerting when debaters are heckled, as they sometimes are, by the judge.

## Perking Up the Coffee Market

Coffee has traditionally been as much a part of campus life as cramming, and caffeine-fueled all-nighters are still an integral part of college education. But market research indicates that fewer and fewer students are turning to coffee in less-pressured moments—after dinner or during leisure hours. That worries coffee producers a lot, since people tend to develop the taste in their late teens and early 20s or never at all. "The college student is our industry's future market," explains Mike Levin, national director of the Coffee Development Group. "We need to make them aware now."

To perk up interest in coffee, the CDG is helping schools across the country set up European-style coffeehouses, supplying everything from grinders to fancy espresso/cappuccino machines for nominal fees and even training the staff in the proper brewing techniques. All the school must do is accept its coffee beans from a CDG-authorized source. So far, 30 campuses (with five more pending) have established coffeehouses featuring such specialty brews as Colombian Supremo, Mocha Mint and Kenya AA. Princeton University's "Chancellor Green Café" recently opened to the strains of a 17-piece jazz ensemble that helped attract a crowd of 600. Not all who filtered in were instantly converted, however. "I'm really enjoying the band," said one student. "I myself didn't have any coffee. I'm more of a tea drinker."



JACQUES M. CHENEY—Newswire

Princeton's café: Brewing new interest

# Scrambling for Credit

Students may be surprised how easy it is to obtain.

**M**ike Godwin lusted after a personal computer. He knew he could make regular payments, since he was working full time while attending the University of Texas, but because he had no credit record, no store would finance his purchase. "I was ready to buy," Godwin recalls, "but nobody wanted to have me." Then he applied for an American Express card. In a few weeks he received in the mail a T shirt that read, "Do you know me?" A few

the national credit-reporting agencies for an applicant's "credit history"—time payments, late payments, overdue debts—and a blank page offers no hint of reliability. But major creditors treat college students differently, because they itch for student business. The student population is not only profitable but "extremely responsible," says American Express's Porges. "We have found them to be a better audience than our average new card member." Bob Gibson,

program because you go to one school versus another school."

Because creditors want students, they also take skimpy credit histories into account, accepting any but those who have already damaged their records. Richard Skagen of Sears, which has 68 million credit cards in circulation, says that the college years are "the only time when *no* credit record will work to your advantage. We feel that's a positive indicator that [students] have not abused credit."

To establish credit worthiness, many advisers recommend, first-time credit applicants should start small. Gerd Schanz of the credit-reporting firm TRW says the first step is to "establish a relationship with a local bank" through checking and savings

accounts. Many credit builders then take out a small loan that they can repay over time—whether they need the money or not. Buying a new stereo on credit, even if the cash is at hand, might also be helpful. Adding unnecessary finance charges may seem a burden, credit professionals concede, but shopping for good terms, like shopping for the best purchase price, can minimize those charges.

**O**r a student can plunge into the multitudinous world of credit cards. Retail or store cards provide a jumping-off point, since they are often the easiest plastic money to get. Most retail cards offer "revolving credit," in which the buyer pays a minimum balance each month plus interest on the rest of his debt. The major retail chains and the big oil companies offer charge cards—and frequently push them with a high-powered college sales drive. By buying underwear and socks at a department store and paying with plastic instead of cash, a consumer can build a credit rating painlessly.

Skagen of the Sears credit department mails a letter to 1.5 million students each year and wants to add to his list. "We're reaching in excess of 85 percent of upper-class college students," Skagen says, and Sears also accepts applications from freshmen and sophomores.

Students who open bank accounts can often pick up bank credit cards, of which MasterCard and Visa are the best known. These cards also offer revolving credit. Since the interest rates are high and the business generally lucrative, individual banks run promotions to attract students. Some will allow a student to open a charge account and guarantee the credit line with his savings account. Whether the bills are paid by the customer directly or out of the account varies from bank to bank.

Multiple choice: Students are 'extremely responsible . . . better than the average new member'

weeks after that came the card, which he used as a credential to swing financing. "I walked into an Apple store with instant credit," Godwin says, "and walked out with a computer."

Even students who don't have specific purchases in mind are discovering the value of credit. Some want credit cards for their ID value; others hanker after the status rush of being able to say, "Put it on my card." More important, they want to buy things when they don't have ready cash. And most are aware of the importance of a credit record. "Students recognize that establishing credit is important to all their future endeavors," says Shelley Porges, director of consumer marketing at American Express.

At first glance, establishing credit may seem difficult for students. Before extending credit, most businesses will ask one of

president of the National Foundation for Consumer Credit, says that creditors hope "to lock in [the student market] prior to graduation."

Creditors woo students with splashy promotions on campuses and by offering special terms for student applicants, especially graduating seniors and graduate students. American Express, which normally doesn't budge unless the applicant makes \$15,000 a year and has a clean credit record, will sell a card to students who have a \$10,000-a-year job lined up after graduation. Credit officers promise that fine-arts and humanities majors get the same breaks as those in business and engineering. And though companies target certain large, prestigious campuses for the hard sell, Daniel Staub of the Mellon Bank Charge Services Group insists that "you're not going to be excluded from the



ILLUSTRATION BY JANE STERRETT

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The best known of the flashier charge, or travel-and-entertainment, cards is American Express, which demands a \$35 entry fee but charges no interest and offers no "revolving credit." This pay-as-you-go policy encourages fiscal conservatism, say American Express officials, who tout the card as a kind of training bra for credit users. "You've got to pay it off at the end of the month," says Porges. "To a lot of people, that represents security, the idea that 'with this card, I'm not going to go overboard.'" American Express campaigns hard to spread its cards on campus, using promotions like free T shirts and talent shows, as well as direct mail. "We're about to launch a promotion with painters' caps," Porges says, "because we hear painters' caps are a big deal on campus these days."

Some students get their parents to cosign for the cards. One Mellon Bank promotion is actually addressed to the parents. Daniel Staub, the Mellon vice president who signs the mass-mailing letter, claims that such accounts really do provide a credit rating for the student, because "the contract is with the student"—despite the fact that the letter says, "Until your student establishes a permanent address, statements will be mailed to your home address." TRW's Schanz asserts that cosigning does not hurt a credit rating, since "our credit reports don't show if a card is cosigned or not." On the other hand, credit counselor Gibson says that cosigning can taint credit ratings, especially if the company has to go back to the cosigners to cover debts.

**I**f a student is refused a card, it may be because he has already damaged his credit rating. If so, he may well want to see his personal credit file. This process can be as simple as writing a letter or can involve office visits to a credit-reporting agency. Federal law gives everyone the right to correct errors in a credit record and to include in the file his side of a credit dispute.

As students begin to play the credit game, they will learn some tricks, such as timing their purchases right after the monthly close of the statement in order to get a month's free credit. But credit authorities emphasize that what they are offering is only a loan; someday it must be paid. If a student does get in over his head, the creditor will often help work out a schedule of payments, though, as Porges of American Express says, "It's not something we publicize a lot." Frank Sperling, president of the Consumer Credit Counselors of California, emphasizes that creditors want to help students get started properly so that they won't get into trouble later. "We don't want to drive them into the ground," says Sperling. The creditors want their customers to pursue—and afford—the good life. Because, after all, the more money the customers spend, the more the creditors make.

JOHN SCHWARTZ

# The Divestment Drive

## Universities search for a way to punish South Africa.

**T**he decision came, appropriately enough, on Lincoln's Birthday. Meeting in Palo Alto, the Stanford board of trustees took one small step to protest apartheid in South Africa by voting for a conditional sale of the school's 124,000 shares of Motorola Corp. stock. The trade would be executed, the trustees ruled, if the school discovered any recent business dealings between the manufacturer and the South African police. "Our policy calls for

large measure because of student agitation. The pressure tactics have grown more and more sophisticated. At Yale, graduating seniors will invest their class gift only in a South Africa-free portfolio. At the University of Texas, protesting students still march past the Texas Tower but also bring in financial consultants to plead their case. In California, the student member of the state university board of regents won a review of the \$1.7 billion of the system's \$5.5 billion

portfolio invested with companies doing business in South Africa. "When universities start acting together, they can have a big impact," says law student Fred Gaines, the student regent. "Companies don't want Harvard, Stanford and the University of California saying that they don't manage properly." A UC report on divestment is due in June.

**T**he problem will not have become any simpler by then. Few doubt academia's abhorrence of apartheid—"an abomination," says Columbia College dean Robert E. Pollack. Such attitudes only lead impatient students to demand that schools put their money where their ideals are. Says David Nather, an associate editor of the Daily Texan, "It doesn't show much commitment to say, 'We'd love to help end oppression, but we can't afford to.'" But that's not the only interest at stake: vast chunks of university endow-

ments are tied up in blue-chip U.S. companies, many of which have long traded with the South Africans. Pulling out of those firms might deal the schools a stiff financial loss and would forfeit any influence campus humanitarians have on company managers. Further, many American firms insist that their presence in South Africa has improved conditions for their black and Colored workers, advances that might disappear with a U.S. pullout. In any case, argues UT regent Beryl Milburn, "You can't settle the wrongs of the world through the investment policies of the University of Texas."

The debate on campus mirrors the conflict within the Fortune 500. About 300 American firms conduct business in South Africa. They employ about 120,000 locals, 70,000 of whom are nonwhite, and have investments of about \$2.6 billion. The large-



Students at South African consulate in New York

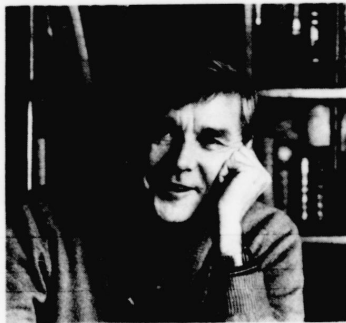
divestment when there has been substantial social injury and when all other remedies have failed," explained university vice president William F. Massy. Two days later, officials at Harvard went a bit further, announcing that it had sold off its \$1 million holding in Baker International Corp., an oil-and-mining toolmaker, because the firm refused even to discuss its South African operations.

With those cautious moves, two more American universities came to grips with a difficult question of conscience: should they hold stock in companies that do business with South Africa? This issue, known as "divestment," has been a campus fixture for about a decade and is once again back on the boil. At least 38 schools have adopted some form of divestment policy—partial or complete—and others are considering it, in



# How to punctuate

By Russell Baker



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

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

Listen to a voice trembling in a haunted room:

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

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

One of the most important tools for making paper speak in your own voice is punctuation.

When speaking aloud, you punctuate constantly — with body language. Your listener hears commas, dashes, question marks, exclamation points, quotation marks as you shout, whisper, pause, wave your arms, roll your eyes, wrinkle your brow.

In writing, punctuation plays

"My tools of the trade should be your tools, too. Good use of punctuation can help you build a more solid, more readable sentence."

the role of body language. It helps readers hear you the way you want to be heard.

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

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

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

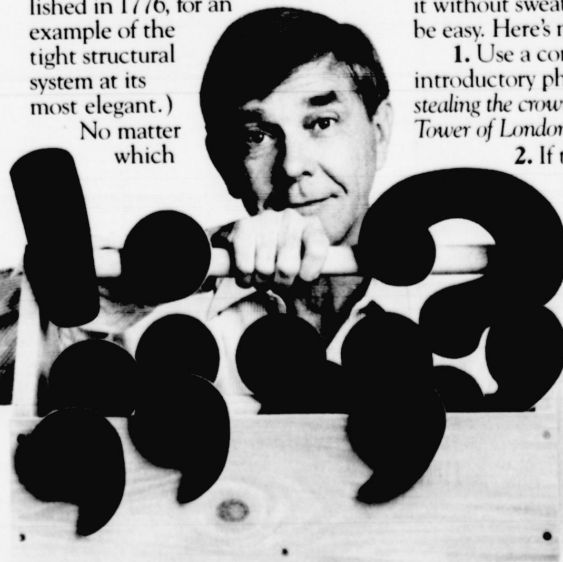
There are two basic systems of punctuation:

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

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

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

No matter which



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

## Choosing the right tool

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

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

## Comma [ , ]

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

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

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

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

4. Use a comma to separate elements in a series: *I robbed the*

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Denver Mint, the Bank of England, the Tower of London and my piggy bank.

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. And to separate elements of geographical address: *Director Sneed comes from Chicago, Illinois, and now lives in London, England.*

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

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

### Semicolon [ ; ]

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

### Dash [ — ] and Parentheses [ ( ) ]

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

to prepare for an expression needing strong emphasis: *I'll marry you — if you'll rob Topkapi with me.*

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



*"Punctuation puts body language on the printed page. Show bewilderment with a question mark, a whisper with parentheses, emphasis with an exclamation point."*

### Quotation marks [ " " ]

These tell the reader you're reciting the exact words someone said or wrote: *Betty said, "I can't tango."* Or: *"I can't tango," Betty said.*

Notice the comma comes before the quote marks in the first example, but comes inside them in the second. Not logical? Never mind. Do it that way anyhow.

### Colon [ : ]

A colon is a tip-off to get ready for what's next: a list, a long quotation or an explanation. This article is riddled with colons. Too many,

maybe, but the message is: "Stay on your toes; it's coming at you."

### Apostrophe [ ' ]

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

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

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

And in plural: *This is the Dickenses' cottage.*

The possessive pronouns *hers* and *its* have no apostrophe.

If you write *it's*, you are saying *it is*.

### Keep cool

You know about ending a sentence with a period (.) or a question mark (?). Do it. Sure, you can also end

with an exclamation point (!), but must you? Usually it just makes you sound breathless and silly. Make your writing generate its own excitement. Filling the paper with !!!! won't make up for what your writing has failed to do.

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

Don't sound panicky. End with a period. I am serious. A period. Understand?

Well... sometimes a question mark is okay.

*Russell Baker*

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Anti-apartheid demonstrators at U.C. Berkeley: A crisis of conscience on the campus

est American investments are concentrated in oil, auto, mining and rubber works. These giants, like Mobil, General Motors, Ford, Goodyear, IBM and Union Carbide, are regularly challenged by shareholders over their South African investments. Most defend themselves by pointing to their adherence to the "Sullivan Principles," drafted in 1977 by the Rev. Leon B. Sullivan, a Philadelphia pastor who serves on GM's board of directors. His statement offers six principles of conduct for companies doing business in South Africa—among them desegregating work places, paying equal salaries for equal work and training nonwhites for managerial positions.

**A**re the principles making any difference? Like almost everything else in South Africa, the answer depends on your point of view. The most recent monitoring report, prepared by Arthur D. Little Inc., of Cambridge, Mass., gave a mixed review. Thirty-two firms, including GM and IBM, ranked in the "making good progress" category. Another 44, including Ford and Gillette, were rated as "making progress." Thirty-two others, including Motorola and Carnation, were said to "need to become more active." Still, the report says that all work stations in the surveyed companies have been desegregated and that blacks hold more jobs than they once did. The bad news is that only 1 to 6 percent of managerial appointments go to nonwhites, and the percentage of nonwhites training for these jobs has fallen.

No one pretends that this record is entirely satisfactory. "The bottom jobs are still full of blacks and Colored, and the whites are still on the top," complains Jennifer Davis of the American Committee on Africa. "The Sullivan Principles maintain and strengthen the whole system." But, counter

American executives, critics must be more realistic. "We all agree that it is a morally indefensible system and that it should be changed," says William Broderick of Ford Motor Co. "The real difference is over the most effective means to achieve such changes. Sullivan signatories say stay, and work for change on the spot."

This moderate approach has great appeal to university administrators, since it both assumes the possibility of rational reform and endorses the maintenance of lucrative investments. But it's a hard sell to campus activists, as Columbia's weary Dean Pollack has learned. Chairman of a university investment-review committee, Pollack recommended last November a multistep approach to the problem that appears to have cost him support on both sides. While opposing outright divestment, the group supported refraining from any new investments in companies that deal with South Africa and leading an effort by a consortium of universities to stiffen the Sullivan rules. Student opponents find this approach nambypamby, yet it may still be too stern for the trustees. "The report is not a sellout," Pollack says. "It hurts me that people think that."

Is there life after divestment? The answer appears to be yes. In 1978, following a round of student protests, the University of Wisconsin sold off all its shares in firms that had South African ties. The state school unloaded \$9.8 million worth of stocks and bonds at a paper loss of about \$850,000. The decision to sell, incidentally,

did not come from the regents. Instead, Wisconsin Attorney General Bronson La Follette ordered the sale, after uncovering an obscure state law that prohibits the university from doing business with companies that condone racial discrimination. The Texas regents have refused to sell their stocks, in part because of worries over their portfolio's future. But that judgment too is a matter for debate. Student groups have pointed to a 1982 trust-company report arguing that investments in large companies without ties to South Africa actually performed slightly better than the major stock-market average.

Rate of return is sure to be one of the central issues in June when the California regents take up a special report on divestment. About \$1.7 billion of the system's \$5.5 billion portfolio is invested in companies with South African ties. The stakes could hardly be higher: a complete UC divestment would be larger than all of the other campus sales combined. Ninety percent of these shares support staff and faculty pension funds, and the regents who serve as trustees are bound by law to behave in a "prudent manner." That consideration weighs heavily on regent Joseph Moore, who says, "It's not my money or the students' money, it's the employees' money." The likeliest outcome is that the regents will not opt for divestment but may officially protest apartheid.

**W**hether or not UC divests, "The divestment campaign keeps the South African government nervous and worried, so it does have an effect," according to UC's resident expert on South Africa, political science Prof. Robert Price. "The paradox is that it's a powerful tool until it's used. Once sanctions are invoked, the power is lost." No university investor could state the creed any better, and for the moment it appears likely that few schools will challenge Price's analysis. From Harvard's Derek Bok to Stanford's Donald Kennedy, the leadership hopes to have it both ways: righteous statements and a reasonable return. What university authorities appear to believe is that the current South African regime will last awhile, whether they like it or not. But if they continue to invest, and they have misjudged the explosive political situation, their dividend checks may be consumed in the fire next time.



Sullivan: A matter of principles

ARIC PRESS with RICHARD MANNING in Detroit, MARGARET MITTELBAUGH in Berkeley, Calif., KELLY KNOX in Austin, Texas, SHARON WAXMAN in New York and bureau reports

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# Why We Should Cut Federal Aid

Within days of his confirmation as the secretary of education, William J. Bennett supported cuts in student aid that would bar anyone with a family income above \$32,500 from receiving a Guaranteed Student Loan and would limit the total amount of federal aid to \$4,000. If this created a financial pinch, Bennett suggested, some students might try "stereo divestiture, automobile divestiture, three-weeks-at-the-beach divestiture." In two recent interviews, NEWSWEEK education editor Dennis A. Williams asked Bennett about student financial aid and his views on higher education:

**WILLIAMS:** Do you believe that there are significant numbers of students receiving federal aid who do own cars and stereos and can afford beach vacations?

**BENNETT:** A few, not a significant number . . . For many [the cuts] will require serious sacrifice. For those—not in large numbers—who receive federal aid and who do have those things, ["divestiture"] can make a difference. I happen to know students and I talked to a bunch of students this summer, and they told me about this. When you have a situation where you're providing federal student aid to people without regard for limit of family income, of course some people—not most, not all, but some—are going to take advantage of it who don't truly need it. The point of our proposal is to put that limit where we are confident that most of the money is going to the neediest.

**Q. What kind of reaction have you gotten from parents and students?**

**A.** The mail I have seen is running about 50-50. But I don't think that's too bad given that a lot of people only saw a few words of what I said.

**Q. Have students come to regard higher education as a right?**

**A.** No, I don't think so. But the pattern we have seen over the last 10 or 15 years, with ever-increasing federal involvement, has come to affect our thinking about college.

**Q. Would a William Bennett expect to go to Williams College under this budget?**

**A.** Well, there were certainly a lot fewer federal dollars, adjusting for inflation, when I went to college [1961-65] than there are now. My father paid some, Williams paid some, I worked summers and had two jobs on campus. When I finished [graduate school] in '71, I owed \$12,000, which was a lot of money in loans. I had a couple of government loans, about \$300. But, yeah—in fact, if William Bennett were going to

Williams now, I would have more federal money available to me than I had then.

**Q. Does limiting work-study programs run counter to the kind of work ethic you seem to espouse?**

**A.** I don't think so. To encourage students to work, the federal government doesn't have to put up 60 percent of the funds.

**Q. Under the current proposals, would there be exceptions to the GSL income limit for families with two or more students in college at the same time?**

**A.** Under the current proposals, no. I



Bennett: 'Helpful but limited' assistance

have told Congress we would be willing to work on some modifications, but we would still have to get to the same bottom line.

**Q. Do you have any suggestions about where families might turn to pick up the slack on financial aid?**

**A.** Well, it really depends on the circumstances—where you live, what colleges are available, what courses of study you want to pursue. There are state funds, which are increasing. There is a good public education available in many states. And institutional help. Some of the very high-priced colleges still have a policy of admitting anyone who's qualified and giving them full aid.

Students can still avail themselves of the \$4,000 loans—it's called the PLUS Loan—even if the family income is above, even way above, \$32,500. The PLUS Loan

is a 100 percent guaranteed federal loan. It is not subsidized, however, like the other loans are for people below that.

**Q. What is the proper role of the federal government in education?**

**A.** Helpful but limited. We've already established a pattern over the years, which is to provide some opportunity to those who, through no fault of their own, do not have these opportunities available to them. Maybe the way we've been doing it isn't the smartest way, but the intention is right—student aid for higher education.

**Q. Should the government care if, as a result of these cutbacks, a working-class student might lose out on a private college?**

**A.** Sure, we should care. But there are all sorts of goods in the world. One good would be to give every student the opportunity to go to the college of his choice. We can't afford that. There's another good, which is to give every qualified student an opportunity to go to college. Not only can we not afford the first, I think the second is a higher good.

**Q. You have pointedly raised the question of the value of a college education given the cost. Is that a theme you intend to pursue?**

**A.** With some exceptions, when you criticize higher education some people react as if you've invaded a sanctuary, as if you've gone into a church and started breaking windows, because they're not used to being criticized . . . The American Association of Colleges issued a report saying that the undergraduate curriculum is in disarray, it's incoherent, the baccalaureate degree is meaningless. On the other side of the page we read, "College costs up 70 percent." Now we need some consumer advocacy for our people who are going to college, or for the people who are paying for college.

**Q. You have suggested that some people might be better off being trained in industry than in college.**

**A.** Higher education is an \$80 billion to \$100 billion business. Corporations are spending \$40 billion for education for their employees, many of whom are college graduates. Supposing the point of college education is to go out and get a job, my guess is many large companies do a better job of training people than colleges could. So if the point is training, why not just go knock on the door of the big company? Too many colleges have been presenting themselves as if they were in the business of job training. There are too many things [like that] going on in college given the financial sacrifice of parents and taxpayers. Higher education ought to be preparation for life.

ARCHITECTURE

# Campus Americana

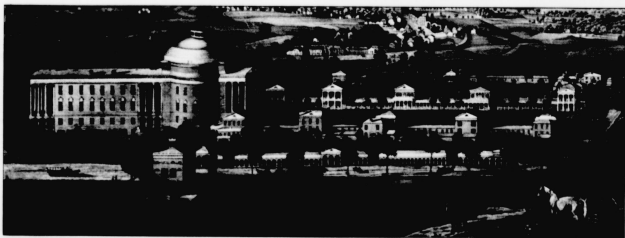
We borrowed from Europe, but the look of our universities reflects our historical trends.



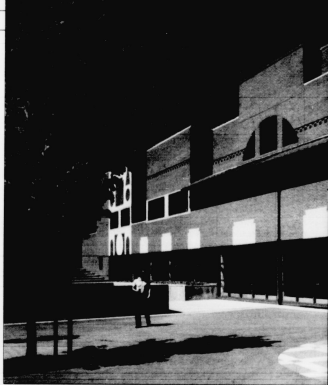
Both the "campus" and the architecture associated with it are American inventions. Forget all those Greek revival facades, neo-Renaissance columns and Osbrigidian quadrangles. Though it dresses up like a European, the American university is as native as baseball or jazz. From the first, it has been dedicated to egalitarian ideals, unlike its great European models—Oxford, Cambridge, the Sorbonne—which were attended by a tiny elite. In an early engraving, an American artist shows us the founding of Dartmouth College in 1769. The background is romantic, even primitive—a row of trees, a clearing chopped in the woods, a pair of log cabins. In the foreground, a preacher leads a decidedly democratic group of students—some white, some American Indian—in prayer.

Dartmouth: Egalitarian

The very word "campus," derived from the Latin for "field," is romantic, not classical. It soared in popularity at Princeton after the revolution when that college opted for open, green fields. In time the word came to signify the "spirit" of a hugely complex phenomenon, embodying classrooms, restaurants, gymnasiums and theaters, not to mention dormitories. "The American university," rhapsodized the French architect Le Corbusier in the 1930s, "is a world in itself."

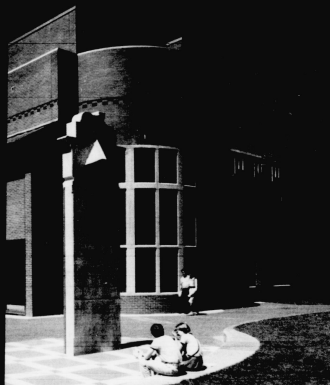


University of Virginia: Thomas Jefferson's neoclassical 'academical village' was designed to create a familial atmosphere



Robert Venturi's Gordon Wu Hall, Princeton: A subtle echo of the

Despite this extraordinary fact, little attention has been paid to the architecture of the American campus in all its amazing variety, which encompasses both hoary tradition and the most rigorously "modern" and "postmodern" avant-garde styles. Paul Venable Turner, professor of the history of architecture and city planning at Stanford, has finally begun to right this wrong. His new book, "Campus" (337 pages, MIT Press/Architectural History Foundation, \$35), attempts to survey the entire history of this strangely overlooked subject, with an emphasis on "planning," which means, in practice, the theory behind the organization of the buildings. In the case of lucid, invigorating thinkers like Thomas Jefferson, who designed the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, this emphasis works in Turner's behalf. From his earliest letters about this project, Jefferson was thinking about an "academical village" in which the faculty lived as well as taught—about an entire living and



Renaissance ornamentation and bay windows elsewhere on the campus

working community, not simply classrooms. As Jefferson's rich, inventive mind unfolds in drawings and plans, as he decides to violate the classical norms of symmetry and uniformity (in the end he designed a pluralist campus, in differing styles), the reader is enlightened and exhilarated.

But Jeffersons are rare. Besides him—and a few other exceptions—Turner proves that campus planners are a deadly lot, addicted to verbose clichés and weighty miscalculations about the future. The architects themselves are the unintentional stars of "Campus." Despite this flaw, Turner's book is significant. Its subject is mighty. Its pages are filled with glorious pictures of buildings both beautiful and grotesque, reared between 1642—when Harvard College built its first three-story wooden structure—through the 1970s, stopping just short of this decade when in-

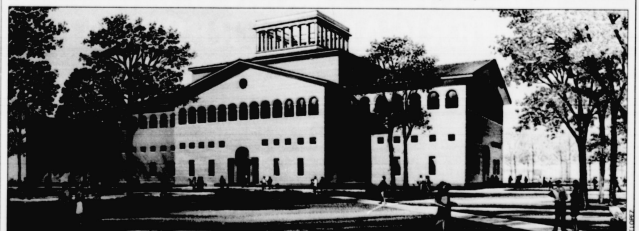
ventive architecture of a decidedly new order is once again rising. If nothing else, collegiate architecture in the United States has always been monumental. Harvard's three-story college was the largest building in New England (a later four-story building towered above anything else in the Colonies). The Anglicans raised an even larger structure at the College of William and Mary in Virginia in 1695, modeled on the work of Christopher Wren, and Nassau Hall at Princeton was reputedly "the largest building in North America" when built in 1753.

Yet at no point have presidents, trustees or planners ever considered the "appearance" of the university to be secondary. In pre-Revolutionary days, their esthetic criteria were normally religious. In the 19th century, the designers sought to express the nobility of education and its democratic ideals—normally supplied by classical motifs. In our own day, schools like Yale and Rice, both committed to the teaching of architecture as an end in itself, have often tended to hire "name" architects and give them their head. In all eras, the campus has always attracted the cream of designing talent: Jefferson and Benjamin Latrobe in Colonial days; Frederick Law Olmsted, James Renwick, Ralph Adams Cram and Charles McKim in the 19th century; Frank Lloyd Wright, Mies van der Rohe, Le Corbusier himself, Eero Saarinen, Louis Kahn, John Carl Warnecke, Philip Johnson and Cesar Pelli in our own time.

Harvard established the wide-open, extroverted American ideal, in contrast to the austere, withdrawn English college, whose buildings were linked tightly together behind tall, protective walls—so that students could be sequestered from the "town" vices of wenching and gambling, and protected from the frequent "town-gown" riots. Harvard's memorable U-shaped grouping of three buildings, loosely modeled on the gabled-roof manor houses in England, was clearly intended to remain "open" at one end, facing, not hiding from the town. Though Jefferson's university was four miles from Charlottesville, he arranged the professors' homes and classrooms



Santa Cruz: Bold flourishes



University of Houston architecture school: Dramatic images by Philip Johnson and John Burgee, deliberately recalling the past

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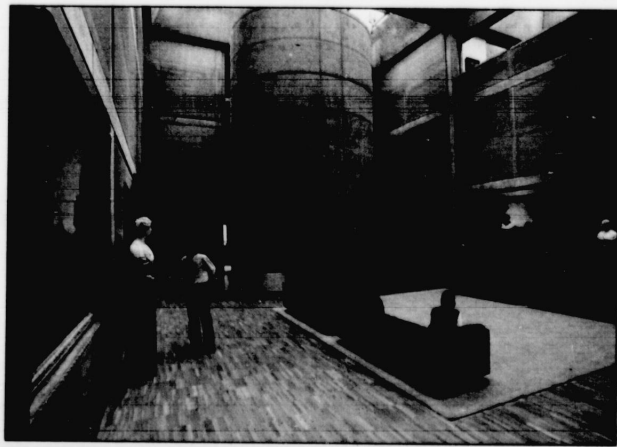


Rice's postmodern Herring Hall: A complex lyrical facade (right) and a radiant reading room inside the building (above)

around a large, open mall that signaled a similar desire—to create a “familial,” even “collegial,” atmosphere.

Jefferson was thoroughly Roman in his taste, as evidenced by the abundance of pavilions and colonnades at the university, as well as the giant rotunda at its center. But he was moved as well by the contemporary French architect Claude-Nicolas Ledoux, whose extravagant, lyrical work served as a model for one of the professorial houses. As a planner, Jefferson struck a distinctively American chord in his concern for the whole environment in which the student studied; this was far from the case at Continental universities, where students often had to find their own lodgings in the town. “The large and crowded buildings in which youths are pent up,” he wrote, “are equally unfriendly to health, to study, to manners, morals and order.”

In one form or another, the ideals implicit in Harvard and Virginia continue to affect the campus to this day. South Carolina College (now the state university at Columbia), founded in 1801, was designed around a “horseshoe,” a verdant green mall of sorts, across which two rows of buildings faced each other, with the president’s house at one end, the town entrance at the other. As the republic flourished and expanded west, so did the number of universities. But the Land Grant College Act of 1862, which allotted each state federal land, which it was to sell, using the funds for the erection of “agricultural and mechanical” colleges, was the turning point. Colleges of all kinds began to be built in such haste and abandon that critics complained that too much money was spent on construction and not enough on books. Each of these new hybrids was dedicated to democracy

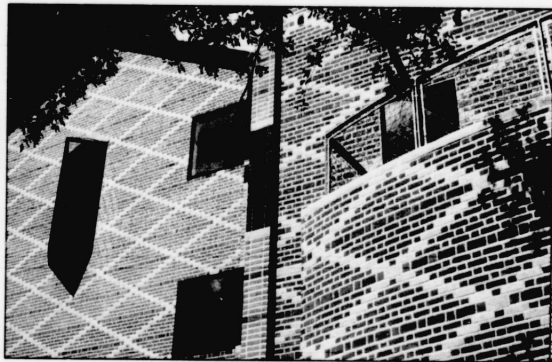


British art center at Yale: Louis Kahn's light-drenched masterpiece

## ARCHITECTURE

in education. “I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any subject,” said Ezra Cornell, who helped to launch the biggest land-grant college in New York state, named in his honor.

Frederick Law Olmsted, the designer of New York’s Central Park, was the role model in these decades. He created or influenced at least 20 campuses from the 1860s to the 1890s, most of them land-grant. His pungent, passionate ideas perfectly suited the spirit of an era when the children of working men and women were being welcomed into the university system for the first time. Olmsted inveighed against the rigid formality of traditional campus architecture, of quadrangles and classicism, as well as the stuffy academy itself. Instead he preached a “free, liberal, picturesque” esthetic, in which rustic, thoroughly American structures could be smoothly integrated into a rolling, cultivated landscape.



Olmsted worked on Cornell, the University of Maine and the University of California at Berkeley, among others. In Berkeley, he conceived of the entire college as an integral part of the surrounding community and wove the two together in his plan—yet another radical American departure from the past. He included residential areas and athletic facilities within the campus grounds. He insisted that the dorms resemble “large domestic houses,” each with a “respectably finished drawing room and dining room.” Olmsted’s clients often refused to mix education and life as fully as he desired, but his vision transformed many schools all over the United States. Agricultural colleges opened in Massachusetts, Kansas and Iowa bearing the mark of his ideas. So did—and does—the beautifully manicured

campus at Stanford, for which Olmsted devised the original plan. In the end, another architect dotted his green, rolling hills with exquisite Spanish mission-style buildings. But Stanford still stands as a tribute to Arcadian romance.

Romantic visions are struggling to survive in this century, as Turner’s book demonstrates. The pictures in “Campus” become progressively more complex, crowded and urban as the pages turn. By 1900, the American college was becoming a “multiversity,” offering an unprecedented variety of courses to large student bodies and endowed on occasion by enor-

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## ARCHITECTURE

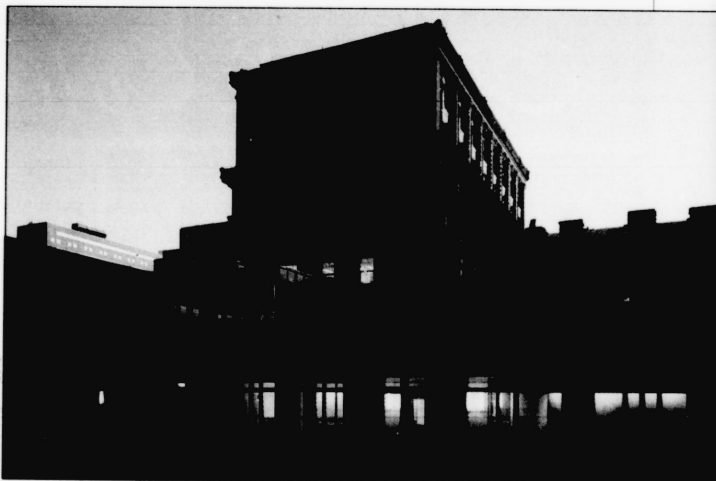
mous sums. John D. Rockefeller founded the University of Chicago in 1890 with a gift of \$30 million. His architect, Henry Ives Cobb, was given a compact four-block site in the middle of the city, into which he was forced to cram a Woman's Quadrangle, two Undergraduate Quadrangles and a Graduate Quadrangle. Somehow he managed it all with the *beaux-arts* grace and symmetry favored then. As Columbia expanded in New York City, it hired the renowned Charles McKim, who explicitly embraced the "municipal character" of the school. He placed his fanciful domed buildings right on the edge of the street (contradicting Jefferson), like any urban structure.

As universities grew larger and more self-conscious, they began to cultivate a design "image." Ernest Flagg's magnificent French baroque cadet headquarters for the Naval Academy in Annapolis in the late 1890s is a glowing example—and the perfect precedent for the soaring Air Force Academy designed 50 years later in Colorado Springs by Walter Netsch of Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill.

**I**n one sense, the "campus" ideal has been totally violated in our time. As higher education expanded enormously after World War II, the huge complexes designed by no-nonsense "modern" architects in the '50s and '60s departed in many physical ways from the past. Classrooms and dormitories were often built overnight, stamped out in cold, stiff metal-and-glass boxes that resembled each other, like automobiles on an assembly line. Terms like "open planning" (that is, no planning) became fashionable; the assumption was that coherent direction was impossible, since the future offered nothing but increasingly unmanageable hordes of new students.

In this decade, barely discussed in Turner's book, there is a fresh dogma. Convinced that the "new" modernist vocabulary is unsuitable, the educational hierarchy, inspired by the Yale and Rice examples, is commissioning big-name designers to produce dramatic images, often deliberately recalling the past. The controversial College of Architecture building, recently designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee for the University of Houston, is the perfect case in point.

Once "modern" architects dedicated to streamlined, abstract shapes, Johnson and Burgee have provided Houston with nothing



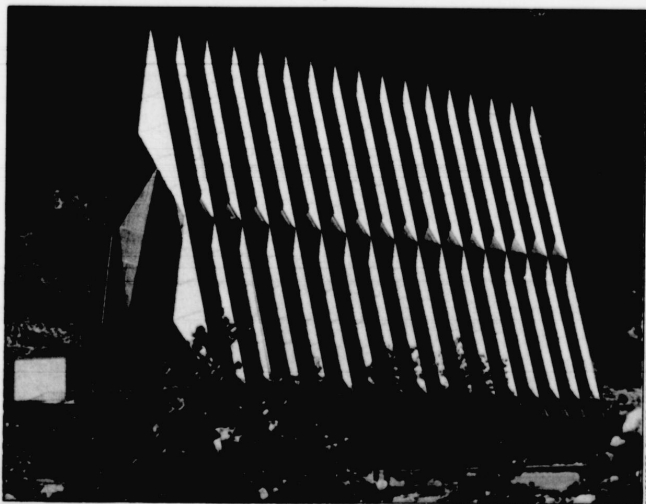
*Columbia: A computer-science building snuggled into the 19th century*

more or less than a neoclassical villa, directly imitating the finest work of the 18th-century French master Ledoux. Despite some vocal opposition, the building is rising now, strongly supported by university officials.

The lust for sheer presence can be overwhelming. Paul Rudolph's infamous Art and Architecture Building at Yale (1958), whose ugly "Brutalist" towers and cramped interiors prompted a student revolt, was one of the first signs of this trend. Louis Kahn's warm and light-filled Center for British Art at Yale, filled with honeyed woods, was completed in the same city in 1977, a splendid antidote to Rudolph. Robert Venturi, who proclaimed that he would return Princeton "to the Gothic tradition," is more typical of the postmodern takeover. His Gordon Wu Hall (1983) is a masterpiece of this overworked genre, an exquisite two-story brick and limestone building that subtly echoes the Renaissance ornamentation and broad bay windows elsewhere on the campus. At Rice, Cesar Pelli has just completed another gem, the long and narrow Jesse Jones School of Administration (1984). Its complex and lyrical brick façade weaves colors, forms and textures that directly recall other buildings on the university grounds.

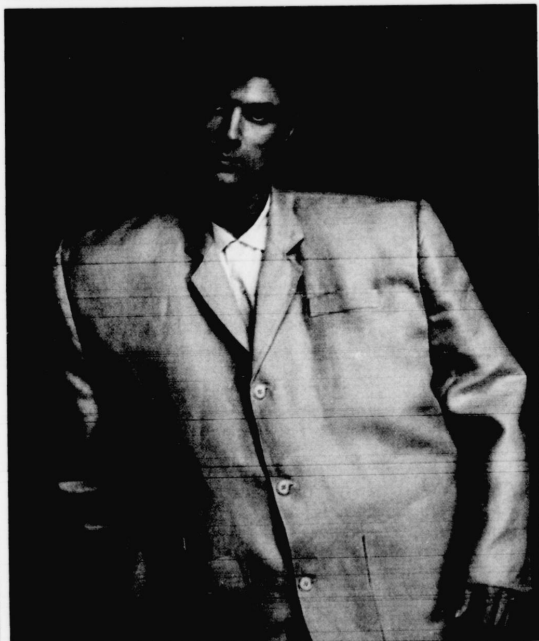
But Kahn, Venturi and Pelli alone cannot revive this lost, peculiarly indigenous tradition. Jefferson's obsession with the end of education—not methodological "planning" or ornate architecture—is rare in the '80s, when universities are desperate for image-enhancing ploys to fill their classrooms and dorms. Surely at some point those in power will realize that a touch of soft-edged civility might serve their hard-edged needs. The metaphysical scope of John Carl Warnecke's plan for the University of California at Santa Cruz (1963), set in a great redwood forest on a hill above the Pacific Ocean, is a telling reversal of the multiversity mania. Warnecke's concept proposed clusters of colleges holding no more than a few hundred students, most of whom reside, dine and study in the same atmosphere. Kresge College at Santa Cruz, jointly designed by Charles Moore, William Turnbull and a participating group of students in the '70s, offers a compact village of low-lying white buildings splashed with bright supergraphic lettering, as well as urbane plazas and fountain courts. Here the "campus" ideal becomes at last a finished, working contemporary model.

DOUGLAS DAVIS



*U.S. Air Force Academy chapel: Soaring peaks in the Colorado mountains*

# Arts & Entertainment



Byrne in costume for 'Stop Making Sense': Singular tastes

## Making Sense By Not Making Sense

The less we say about it the better  
Make it up as we go along.

**F**orgoing the brunch menu, David Byrne has ordered coffee, a Bloody Mary, a plate of cooked spinach and slices of Muenster cheese. After alternately sipping on the two drinks, he has a brainstorm once the food arrives. Draping the cheese over the steaming greens and then drizzling lemon juice over all, he creates a dish that looks like Martian baked Alaska but, according to Byrne, "tastes pretty good." In his cuisine, as in his music, David Byrne has singular tastes.

It's always been that way. As the lead singer and chief writer for Talking Heads, David Byrne has made music that sometimes sounds like primal therapy you could dance to. Over seven albums with the band he helped form in 1975, he's probed the inner thoughts of a psychotic killer as well as the everyday angst of modern life. Apart from Talking Heads, Byrne has exercised his artistic talents through a variety of other projects. He's produced a record for the B-52's, written music for a Twyla Tharp ballet and conceived the Brechtian style of the Talking Heads film, "Stop Making Sense," the surprisingly popular concert movie that continues to tour the country. For Byrne, 32, the creative possibilities seem to be limited only by his imagination. "It's a lot of fun," he says

in his quiet, clipped way of speaking. "The best thing is that I can use anything for inspiration. If I have a nifty idea in whatever area, I can put it to use."

*In the future there will be so much going on that no one will be able to keep track of it.*

The latest evidence of Byrne's unyielding creative drive is an album just released on ECM Records. Called "Music From the Knee Plays," it consists of narration and music for brass and percussion instruments, written by Byrne for a play cycle by avant-garde dramatist Robert Wilson. This was Byrne's first nonrock music and his simple, jazz-inspired melodies form a gentle and fluid counterpoint to the disquieting narration of 7 of the 12 pieces.

After completing "Knee Plays" last spring, Byrne spent most of the rest of 1984 writing songs and an accompanying screenplay for a film set in a suburb in Texas. Byrne would like to direct the film but not act in it. "I've always seen myself as a performer by default," he laughs, "because no one else would do my material."

*And you may ask yourself—Well . . . how did I get here?*

Byrne can give the impression that he is both reflective and nonanalytical. He can give studied attention to the simplest of questions and then answer with high uncertainty. Press him about why he continues to perform if he doesn't like it, and this is his response: "I guess I like it. I guess I like it. I guess I do. Sometimes I don't stop and ask myself, so I guess I must. It must be all right."

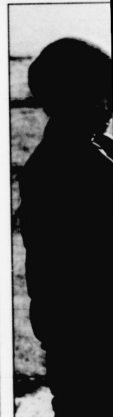
Making music with Talking Heads (guitarist and keyboardist Jerry Harrison, bassist Tina Weymouth and drummer Chris Frantz) continues to please, although, he admits, "It's almost as if the band has become this base that I can work out from." A new Talking Heads album now being recorded promises to be a return to the group's earlier, pared-down sound. "Musically, I think it's more conventional," says Byrne, "the kind of thing that you sing in a shower with words coming off the tongue. I think of them as contemporary folk songs, except for a couple that are pretty weird." It's a natural combination for David Byrne.

RON GIVENS



Talking Heads: Primal therapy with a beat you can dance to

PHOTOS BY DEBORAH FENGOLD-OUTLINE



### Cusack on the A Young Scores

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Cusack on the move: A rumpus presence and a bravura performer

## A Young Actor Scores for Sure

One sure thing about Rob Reiner's new film, "The Sure Thing," is its 18-year-old star, John Cusack. An actor with soft cheeks and a steely squint, Cusack plays an Ivy League freshman spurned by one girl and in lustful pursuit of another ("the sure thing" of the title). Unfortunately, he soon finds himself on a transcontinental trip with the girl who loathes him. This comedy sings the joys of the quest for love—on campus and off—and at the same time tackles some tough, cosmic questions: What to do about high-school honeys? How to describe a religious affection for pizza? When to succumb to passion? Cusack's irrepressible performance flouts the conventions of a typical fun-in-the-frat-house flick, and his rumpus presence enlivens every scene: he produces manic outbursts, operatic belches and philosophical asides with equal ease and authenticity. While the film is less about scoring than searching, the actor has certainly scored one here for his career.

Surprisingly, "The Sure Thing" is already the fourth of six movie roles that Cusack has had in the last two years (two films will be released later this year). "It's happened pretty fast," he says of his small parts in "Class," "Sixteen Candles," "Grandview, U.S.A." (His single disappointment: not being

cast for "The Breakfast Club.") "You don't have time to think about it. But I think that's healthy. You don't have to dwell on who you are." Not that he isn't contemplative—or that he hasn't considered precisely where he's going: he wants to act, of course, and more. "What I really want to do is direct. What I really want to do is write. To be able to present a story—I think that's a wonderfully creative thing."

Creativity is hardly new to the Chicago-born Cusack. The son of a screenwriter, he has acted since the age of nine, and he wrote and directed two musical comedies in high school ("I certainly wasn't the scholar," he notes). He is currently cowriting a screenplay for Henry Winkler and Paramount. Meanwhile, to clear his head for the fall, when he hopes to attend New York University, Cusack will tour the country with a friend from Evanston, Ill., where he grew up. There is no itinerary—one wonders if they will bother with maps—but Graceland, Elvis Presley's mansion, and Las Vegas are probable stops. "We're going to take a trip across the country in an old, beat-up car," he says. "Kerouac did it for seven years; we're going to do it for three months. We're going to write and take a tape recorder and a camera and really document the trip. I want to go and reflect about the States." The trip has forced him to refuse several offers ("I've turned down lots of teen sex

comedies"), but he doesn't care. He is already looking away from comedic roles: "I feel I can do serious stuff. If Martin Scorsese or Milos Forman say to me, 'Please do this great part,' I won't go to college."

Despite his rapid rise, he modestly declines to place himself in the same class as such fellow fanzine idols as Sean Penn, Matthew Modine or Emilio Estevez. Instead he cites high-school buddies: the guys who went to Chicago's Wrigley Field with him and conned

hot dogs from the vendors at Cubs games. Lounging with a few of those friends in a \$400-a-night hotel suite overlooking New York's Central Park, hurtling toward a waiting limousine with open Michelob in hand, Cusack is often unshaven, hoarse, boisterous. But when he talks careers or fame, the voice drops and he assumes a seriousness uncommon to most college-bound life forms. "This film," he says quietly of "The Sure Thing," "could become part of American culture—or it could be gone in three weeks."

MARK D. UEHLING

## Actress, Model, Singer . . . Star?

Whitney Houston is a little frightening. She has acted on the television shows "Gimme a Break" and "As the World Turns." She is gorgeous, a model with the tony Wilhelmina Models. Scariest of all, she is a terrific singer, deeply rooted in the gospel of her New Jersey church but smooth enough to pull off slick R&B duets with the likes of Jermaine Jackson. Clearly, no one person should have this much star quality. It just doesn't seem fair. OK, so she comes from a talented family: her first cousin is Dionne Warwick, and her mother is soul singer Cissy Houston. But think about it: she is just 21. And now, with the release of her eponymous debut album on Arista Records, she is poised at the edge of what

could be a very hot career.

"Poised" is exactly the right word, too. Houston is not only talented but self-assured. Her family gets the credit for that. She was singing professionally at 12—as a backup vocalist for Lou Rawls, Chakha Khan and her mother—but her parents convinced her to hold back on a career until she was old enough to handle it. "My parents didn't want me to start out too young, even though I could have," she says. "They wanted me to have my childhood and my teen-age years." And in fact, "my mom is still nervous. She's been in the business for a long time, and she's seen a lot of things come and go. And it's a scary thing when your kid is going to do it also."



Whitney Houston onstage: Scary

But six years ago Cissy Houston decided her daughter was ready, and the two started performing together in nightclubs. Whitney began slowly, as a background singer, and eventually stepped out front. By the time she was 18 she was gathering glowing notices. Meanwhile, just to keep busy, she was modeling—for Glamour, Seventeen and Cosmopolitan.

Now that the record is out, Houston is concentrating on that part of her career. She's made a video for the song "You Give Good Love," blitzed Europe on a three-week promotional swing and now is hoping

# A&E

to go on tour in the United States. She still sings in church whenever she can, although the demands on her time are mounting. Her goals? "The sky's the limit," she says. "I want to sing and model, write and act, day by day."

BILL BAROL

## Finding Meaning In the Minuscule

"I work according to curiosity," says Elizabeth Tallent. "Sometimes it's dull stuff that interests me, like how a woman washes her face." In her first novel, "Museum Pieces," Tallent's curiosity is like a magnifying glass sweeping over the detritus of life: bubble gum in a drinking fountain or a pile of mouse droppings on a kitchen counter. Such specificity is no writerly exercise: in this book, as the title suggests, minute particulars are the bearers of meaning.

"Museum Pieces" is a group portrait—it's not quite a "story"—of Peter, an archeologist at a Santa Fe museum, his estranged wife, Clarissa, their daughter, Tara, and Peter's lover, Mia. The characters share Tallent's obsession with artifacts: the novel's unifying image is the Indian potsherds Peter loves to catalog. They collect talismans: a shell containing a single marble, a bird's nest containing a pearl and a thimble. Mia's ex-husband writes poetry about the landscape; Clarissa paints still lifes. Tara's friend Natalie seems to believe "in an original kingdom of things perfectly suited to her, but that kingdom was somehow destroyed, its objects scattered..." Her wish for this sweat shirt or that pair of jeans is a displacement of her wish that her divorced parents were back together: Tallent's people look to objects for a center that can hold.

Tallent is expert at motif and detail; more mundane matters sometimes give her trouble. The compulsion to describe, for example, can infect the dialogue. One character says her refrig-



Tallent: Extending her range

erator makes "a rumbling digestive sound"; another tells about a generator running "with a sort of monotonous throbbing." Authors talk like this; characters shouldn't. And while Tallent's focus on anomic, overeducated types unifies the novel, her vision of Santa Fe seems blinkered. Except for a glimpse of a farmer or truck driver, we see mostly biochemists, linguists and assistant art directors of dance companies.

As disconcerting as the people we don't see are the things that don't happen. Mia is given a peyote button and tucks it into her jacket pocket: that's the last we see of it. ("What she actually does," Tallent admits, "is flush it down the toilet. Maybe that could have

been in the book.") Clarissa uproots the stakes with which Peter has marked the site of the house where he plans to live without her: we never find out how he reacts. Even the question of whether or not he goes back to Clarissa is left hanging. But "Museum Pieces" is less concerned with how things turn out than with how they happen: design, not inattention, led Tallent to leave these points unresolved. "That's a reflection of the way I see things in the world," she says.

Tallent, 30, majored in anthropology at Illinois State and has lived in Santa Fe for 10 years with her husband, an insurance agent. Her short stories, collected in "In Constant Flight" (Knopf, 1983), have appeared in The New Yorker, Esquire and "Best American Short Stories." They won her the sort of small, discriminating readership that appreciates Mary Robison or Jayne Anne Phillips; "Museum Pieces" should make her known to a larger audience. Meanwhile, she has temporarily returned to shorter fiction. The most taxing thing about writing a novel, Tallent says, was to keep believing in her characters from chapter to chapter—"though that turned out to be the great pleasure in doing it. I'm going to do it again and I think that's why: you get to have the people again."

DAVID GATES



Jason and the Scorchers: "God only knows where we fit in"

## Country Rock, 1985 Style

Fresh in from Nashville, the singer and lead guitarist for Jason and the Scorchers are sitting in their record company's Manhattan offices trying to describe their fiery brand of rock. "God only knows where we fit in," says guitarist Warner Hodges, outfitted in a sleeveless black leather vest, jeans, cowboy boots and spurs that truly jingle-jangle-jingle. "We're a rock-and-roll band that approaches music from a country perspective sometimes." And sometimes a bluegrass perspective, and sometimes a folk perspective. This means that the Scorchers have grown weary of influence-peddling by interviewers. "At least," sighs cowboy-hatted vocalist Jason Ringenberg, "there's no country-punk talk now."

Still, come to think of it, country punk describes very well the breadth of the music made by Jason and the Scorchers. This Nashville quartet can be sentimental or nasty, and sometimes it's both at the same time. In their four years together, they've put out two EP's of relentless rock-and-roll songs. And the same can be found on their first full-length album, "Lost and Found," which is just out. "Still Tied" could kick its way onto any country-politain radio station's play list with its plaintive description of the farm life and gently wailing pedal-steel-guitar licks.

**Rave-Up:** At other times, the Scorchers' intensity approaches that of new-wave nihilism. The rhythm section of bassist Jeff Johnson and drummer Perry Baggs drive Hodges's buzz-saw guitar into high gear on rave-ups like "White Lies." Even better is "Broken Whiskey Glass," where the two styles meet. Setting off as a country-tinged ballad about lost love—featuring this epitaph: "Here lies Jason, strangled by love that wouldn't breathe"—the song kicks into a nasty snarler: "Your bedroom heroes fade away when the morning rays shine down." Jason and the Scorchers play from the heart—and it hits you right in the gut.

R. G.

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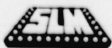
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EDUCATION



Smith and her children: A challenging lesson in juggling housework and homework

gle child care, homemaking and homework, but must campaign hard to maintain the backing of their families. Donna Smith, 30, whose then unemployed husband and six children moved 75 miles to Colorado Springs so that she could attend Colorado College, still must explain to her children why their roots were transplanted. "This education," she tells them, "will help us in the long run. I'll get a good job, earn lots of money and make up for all that you have sacrificed."

The conflicting pressures from campus and home are often enormous. At Colorado College, Smith edits the school paper and has racked up academic awards—but sometimes feels as if she's developing a split personality. "At school," says the senior history major, "I talk about philosophy, Europe and ski trips. At home, I still chat about 'Sesame Street,' meat loaf and bowling leagues." Bill Stein says that getting noticed at all by fellow students is quite a victory. "The [younger] guys are too busy chasing skirts, and the girls are too busy chasing the guys," complains the husband and father of two. "That leaves me out. Old, bald guys just don't get [attention]."

Younger students sometimes resent the academic fervor of their elders. "They can dominate the classes and intimidate people who are younger," says Greg Laake, 21, a University of Houston senior accounting student. "Many of them will take one course, bust their tails and ruin the curve." At times, older students also clash with their professors. Allan Lichtman, a history professor at Washington's American University, remembers when "I was talking about the Great Depression and a man in his

## New Faces on Campus

Older students are a pragmatic and determined lot.

In "Educating Rita," Julie Walters portrayed a book-hungry, 26-year-old hairdresser newly enrolled in college. Before too long, the uneducated English lass blossoms into a campus heroine. Unfortunately, real life for adults starting or re-entering college is rarely as blissful as that screenplay. Many passages are more like that of Bill Stein, 37, who enrolled as an engineering student at the University of Pittsburgh three years ago after he lost his job to a college graduate. The former power-plant supervisor says he was repeatedly cold-shouldered by classmates and professors and found friends only after he wangled his way into a fraternity. "It's something I'd never do again," says Stein of his period of adjustment.

But for all the roadblocks, older students are now attending college in greater numbers than ever before. According to the latest census figures, 37 percent of all college students are 25 or over (counting part-timers), up from 28 percent in 1972. Some are pragmatists like Stein, who was told that he would be hired back if he had a bachelor's degree. Others come for midlife self-improvement. "You take new directions when you get older," says Linda Tice, 44, a graduate student in education at Oklahoma State. Some are fulfilling their own visions of the American Dream, like Owen Maloney, a 33-year-old former steeplejack who's now completing his English degree at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. "I grew up blue collar," says Maloney. "I wanted a new beginning, a break from my old world." And some are

simply seeking knowledge, like 65-year-old surgeon Adrian Neerken, who is studying Italian at the University of Michigan so that he can read Dante in the original.

Whatever their motivations, many adults encounter similar problems in academe. The most frequent is the loss of a regular income. Ann Prochilo, who quit work as a natural-childbirth consultant in order to study medical illustration at Indiana University, explains that for her, entering college "means poverty and waitressing in sleazy bars instead of running my own business." Often, older students not only juggle



Stein with Pitt fraternity brothers: A hard road to becoming best pledge

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NEA KATHR

NEWSWEEK

60s raised his hand and said, 'Sonny, what do you know about the Great Depression? I was there.' Nor are administrators always sympathetic to pleas of special needs. When Donna Smith complained to Colorado College officials about the size of her financial grant, she says, she was dismissed as "a mad housewife."

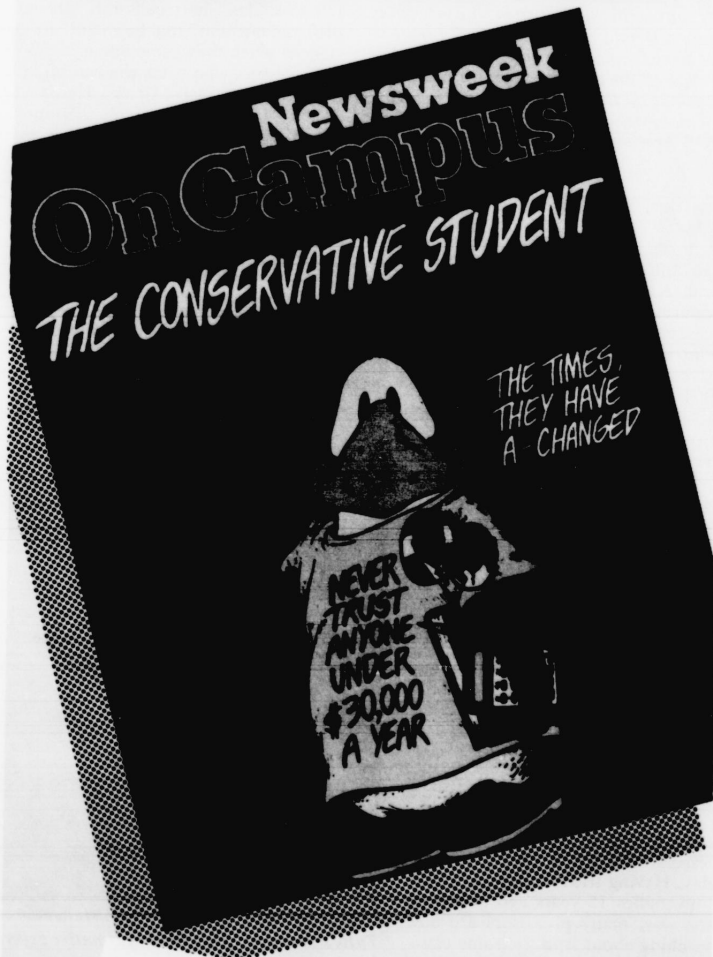
There are signs, however, that the generation gap is closing. Last May, Smith's classmates rallied to her financial cause, mounting a petition drive that won her an audience with the college president—and a larger scholarship. And although some of the brothers at Pitt's Phi Delta Theta originally treated their 37-year-old rushee as if he were an undercover narc, Bill Stein was ultimately voted the fraternity's best new pledge. In the classroom, meanwhile, many teachers have come to admire the discipline of life-tested students. Says Houston journalism Prof. Ted Stanton, "Older students are more serious and more dedicated."

College administrators are also beginning to exhibit more sensitivity to the special problems that older students face. At Colby, "nontraditional" students are allowed to earn degrees at their own pace and need not fulfill the college's senior-residency and phys.-ed. requirements. Similar transition-easing programs are available at schools as disparate as Stanford, Goucher, Smith and Texas Woman's University. And to encourage a measure of comradeship, older students are beginning to band together themselves. At UMass-Amherst, the 25+ Club, which counts 140 members, holds regular discussions and social events. Says senior botany major and club founder Georgette Roberts, "When I came here, I didn't know anyone. And I was not about to hop off after class with [young] undergrads." She formed the club because "I wanted to let others know that this campus is not made up exclusively of people under 25."

That lesson is one that most people on most campuses can learn by just glancing around the library or student union. Over the next decade, college administrators expect to see an even greater proportion of older students. By the 1990s—when colleges will almost surely be competing over dwindling numbers of young students—experts predict that half of the college population will be 25 and older. At that point, a school's treatment of mature students may be less a matter of sensitivity than of survival. "If we are to be successful in the future," acknowledges Colorado College admissions director Richard Wood, "we must be the best at recruiting and keeping the best students of all ages." Times may still be trying for today's older students, but those who follow can probably look forward to a reception that's somewhat closer to Rita's cinematic welcome.

NEAL KARLEN with JOE ZEFF in Pittsburgh,  
MARY CRESSE in Amherst, Mass.,  
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## Vietnam: Tell It Like It Was

*I started thinking about my life in terms of history. What could I remember? I remember being five and watching Walter Cronkite reel off the casualty figures. I remember watching the films of the soldiers in Vietnam. I remember in '72 when people were wearing POW bracelets.*

—Deborah Kalb, Harvard senior

Many college students view the war in Vietnam as they view the Punic Wars—it happened a long time ago. But an increasing number, like Deborah Kalb, are eager to make the connection. There are a variety of reasons: older siblings and parents who were involved in the war but have rarely discussed it; alleged parallels between Indochina and current developments in Central America; awareness that so much of contemporary culture is rooted in the tragedies of the '60s. As a result, college study of the war is growing, with special courses on Vietnam cropping up on many campuses and more attention paid to it in other classes. Perhaps more than at any time in the past decade, students want to know what the furor was all about. "I think students are beginning to realize that the war is critical to understanding how the [older] generation thinks about international relations," says Prof. Martin Sherwin of Tufts. "It's as if, without understanding the war, they're missing the central formative experience of adults in America."

They are certainly missing the central experience of most of the professors who teach the subject today. Having tried to close down the universities 15 years ago to protest the war, many professors are now teaching about it in the same classrooms they once boycotted. And their passions often show. History Prof. Eleanor Zelliot and English Prof. Robert Tisdale, who teach the two courses on Vietnam at Carleton, both opposed the war. "I've tried to ensure that we show all sides, but it would be unethical of me to hide my feelings," says Tisdale. Zelliot broke down in tears when she was describing for her class what she called the "disgraceful" American exit from Saigon 10 years ago. "I think her emotions added a lot to the class," says sophomore Richard Wilcox, who took Zelliot's course last year. "She dealt with it by being honest and by telling us very clearly what her feelings were." The war evokes different feelings in Carleton Prof. Roy Groh, who worked in military intelligence in Vietnam. When he discusses the war in his international-

relations class, he recalls the "alienation, drift and burnout" that he and others experienced when they came home.

Professors who teach the war often use, as source material, Michael Herr's "Dispatches," Phillip Caputo's "Rumor of War," Frances Fitzgerald's "Fire in the Lake" and the PBS documentary "Vietnam: A Television History." They also encourage students to do independent research by talking to veterans and refugees. But despite the strong feelings of many professors and the increasing interest of



Tufts's Sherwin: 'The central formative experience'

students, there are not a lot of courses specifically on Vietnam. Stanford and the University of California, Berkeley, for example, have none. At the University of Texas, which dropped its course on Vietnam two years ago, political interest has shifted to the issue of nuclear war. Harvard Prof. Stanley Hoffman, who teaches a course called "War," is not surprised at the relative lack of special attention given to Vietnam. "Courses have a way of following headlines," he says. "There was enormous interest when the war was going on, but after '75 it dropped considerably. After trauma, people want to forget about it. After 12 or 15 years they start to study it again. We still have a few more years to go."

While some courses do draw a big response—Sherwin at Tufts had to limit en-

rollment to 33 after 75 students showed up—students tend to be more curious than committed. Harvard senior Hamilton Tang says he took a Vietnam course more "to fill a requirement than out of any kind of idealistic interest. It was just another class." Texas Tech history Prof. George Flynn finds that students are interested in Vietnam "as long as there is shooting and killing." UT history Prof. Thomas Philpott believes that the war "offends" his students' sense of patriotism. "Saying America got its ass kicked by a bunch of [peasants] with pocket knives is like saying UT's football team is chicken shit," he explains.

Ironically, students at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs may be as open about the war as any.

They are required to deal with the subject in the context of political science, military history, military tactics and a course on "Morality and War." They may view portions of the CBS News report on Vietnam, about which Gen. William Westmoreland sued, as evidence of inaccurate reporting and the pressures officers may face. Yet they are also encouraged to look critically at military management of the war and address such issues as the use of body counts as a measure of officer effectiveness. Lt. Col. Harry Borowski, who teaches history at the academy, reports that because of their ties to people who served in Vietnam, a lot of cadets come into the course believing that the United States lost the war unnecessarily. At the end, he says, "they leave questioning all those preconceived notions."

Most courses that deal with Vietnam attempt to engage students by relating the war to domestic upheavals, Watergate and current U.S. foreign policy in Central America. But Prof. Hue-Tam Ho Tai, one of the teachers of a Harvard seminar on the war, believes that approach smacks of egocentrism. "Vietnam was not a war that affected only [American] elder brothers and parents," says Tai, who left her native Vietnam in 1966. "It was a war fought on Vietnam soil with Vietnamese as both actors and victims." She tries to convey a personal dimension by telling students how the war affected Vietnamese families, but "this did not have the same emotional impact as the American perspective," she admits. As one Harvard student says, "In time I believe Americans will probably see Vietnam as our tragedy and forget about the Vietnamese altogether. People in this generation want to know that they can get a good job and drive a BMW. There's no place for Vietnam."

DENNIS A. WILLIAMS with PAULA BOCK in Boston, JOHN HARRIS in Northfield, Minn., and bureau reports



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## Let's Hear It for R.A.'s

By BOB GARRISON



**T**he time: 3:10 a.m., less than five hours before the start of my Medical College Admissions Test. After being less than gently awakened by one of my dorm mates, I helped him clean up the pieces of what once had been a window in the outside door of our building, a window that some soul had decided to gaff with a forearm as he strolled by. Where he was going at 3 a.m., I will never know, but it wasn't the only time I was to be puzzled by the self-destructive tendencies of college-age men.

My year as a resident assistant at the University of Nebraska was a year filled with moments that ran the gamut from catastrophic to tearfully happy. I made some of the best friends I've ever had, learned the real meaning of time management, helped form a floor community that was unrivaled for closeness among those I had previously seen and, most important, came to know and understand myself and my residents in depth that I wouldn't have thought was possible in nine short months.

I consider it truly unfortunate that the R.A. is often immediately pigeonholed as a law officer and nothing else. Indeed, ensuring that campus and city regulations are observed is an integral part of the job, but by no means is it the only role. In fact, it is a minor role. I believe that the job title itself best explains what R.A.'s do and the qualities looked for in prospective R.A.'s. A desire to help others was the No. 1 reason that I tackled the job. The words are trite, but for most R.A.'s, the meaning behind them is not.

**F**or me, this helping of people ranged from answering trivial questions to dealing with situations that were potentially life threatening. Helping a freshman with a balky chem problem, explaining to foreign graduate students how to wash clothes, organizing an intramural team at the start of the school year, keeping an eye on roommates who look as if they're headed for trouble and dealing with suicidal students are all examples of problems with which a resident assistant may be faced.

These examples are just that—examples. A resident assistant has to be prepared to hear any type of problem and to deal with the situation in an empathetic, open-minded and nonjudgmental fashion. Confiden-

tiality must be absolute; the only other people who should know about the problem are those who, in the judgment of the R.A., are qualified and/or required to know.

The pressure on resident assistants is enormous. Because most are juniors and seniors, their academic loads are starting to pack more of a punch, and the R.A.'s must reconcile the increased academic demands with a job that cuts into study time tremendously. Time management takes on a new meaning: R.A.'s struggle to fit classes, study time, staff meetings, time for residents and play time into their schedules.

When a resident assistant returns from class, it's not as if he or she is "leaving the office." Instead, he or she comes home

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### It was a year filled with moments that ran the gamut from catastrophic to tearfully happy.

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to it. This inability to remove oneself from the place of work can quickly lead to some I'm-carrying-the-world-on-my-shoulders depressions, but most R.A.'s are fortunate enough to have colleagues who can spot the syndrome and point out what's happening.

What made it work for me were the people I came to know. Our staff, the famed Quad Squad of Select Quadrangle, was the most important group of peers I had ever known. I felt closer to them in many respects than to my own family. We laughed together, cried together, pulled one another out of the depths, made nuisances of ourselves at more than one downtown Lincoln establishment, and all the while knew that when the chips were down and nobody else would listen, we could turn to one another for love and support.

Very close behind my colleagues were my residents. The men of Select 8100, '82-'83, were my life. I can't pinpoint when the transition occurred, namely when a group of awkward, self-conscious freshmen, semi-broken-in upperclassmen and their

R.A. went from existing as names on doors to a community of guys who were tighter than brothers, but it doesn't matter. It made my heart sing when I saw it happening before my eyes. When I realized that suddenly I was considered one of the guys and not The R.A. (spoken in hurried whispers), I was so overjoyed I nearly did cartwheels down the hall. That acceptance meant more to me than can be put into words.

**M**y residents were, I suppose, a typically diverse group—majors, hometowns and years in school—but to me they were anything but typical. Long after I have trod the hallowed halls of Select Quad, I can still hear the voices, see the faces and remember the feelings of closeness that were present among us. Like the resident-assistant staff, we in the hall knew that we could turn to one another when life wasn't kind. I still get a charge out of the nicknames. They were no more original than those in any other residence hall or fraternity, but these nicknames are special because they evoke memories: The Wheeze, Hollywood, Reggie, Silk, Doom, Devo and Lurch.

Without a doubt the worst day I had as an R.A. was the last day of the school year. I say this in retrospect, because at the time I couldn't wait for the end of finals, noisy residents and endless room checkouts. Now I remember poignantly seeing my residents leave, drifting away in twos and threes, wrestling their belongings outside to hopelessly overloaded cars and pickup trucks. It seemed that at one moment everyone was around, and a moment later, everyone was gone. There wasn't enough time to say goodbye.

The worst part of the worst day was saying goodbye to the men and women who had been my best friends in college—the other resident assistants on our staff. I knew very well that I would see many of them again, even if less frequently. What I also knew, though, was that we would never again be together as colleagues, exalting in our common highs and weathering our common lows.

*Bob Garrison is a second-year student in veterinary medicine at Iowa State University.*

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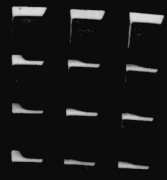
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who will drive the others home after a party or social gathering to guarantee the safety of all.

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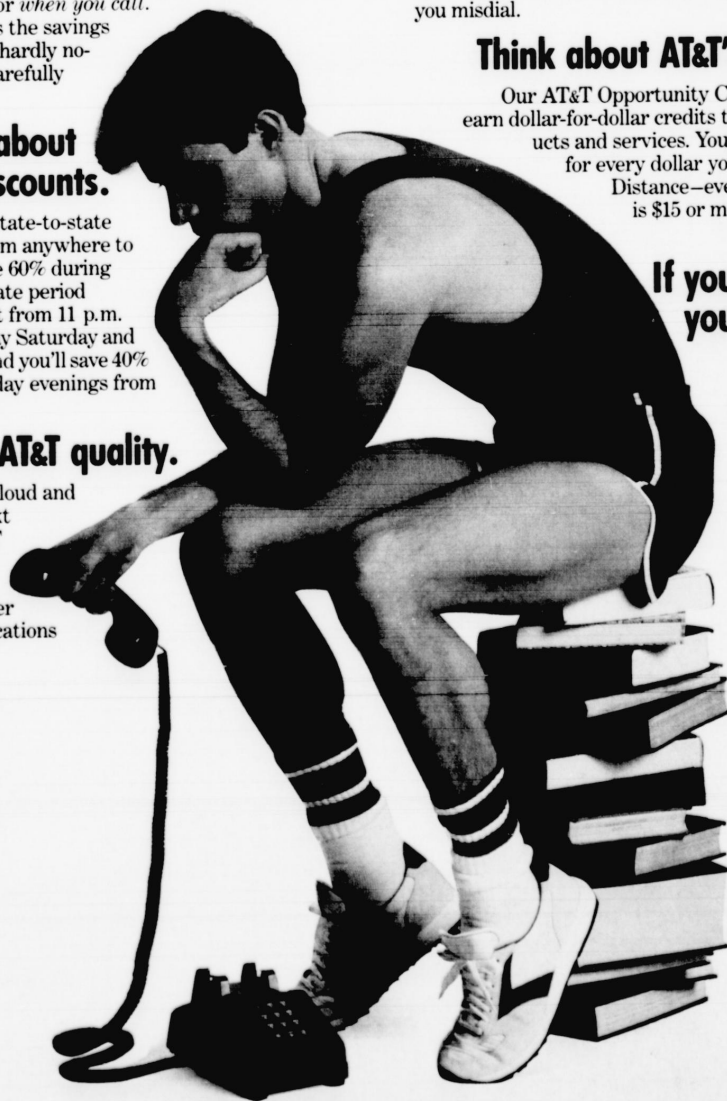
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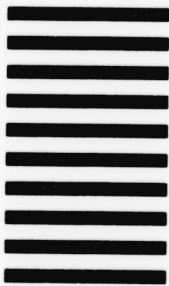
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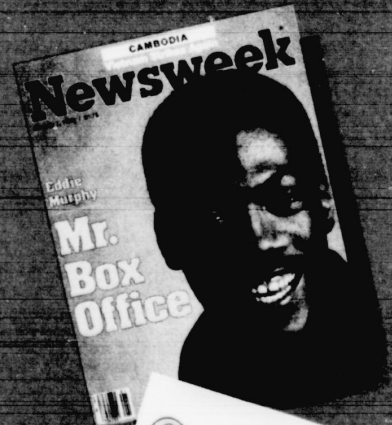
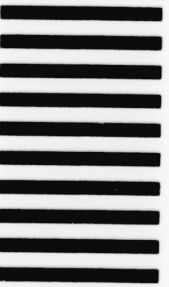
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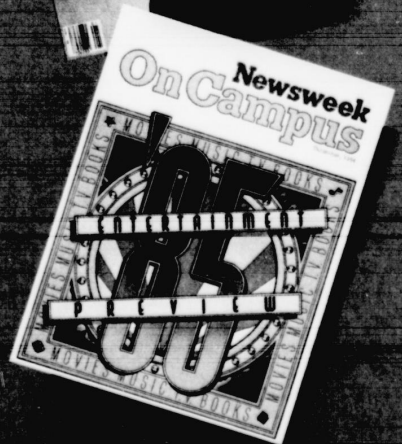
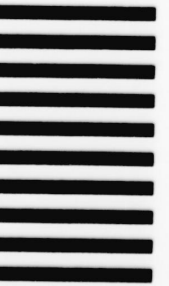
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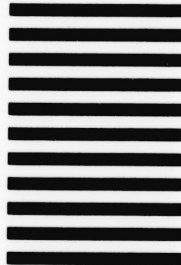
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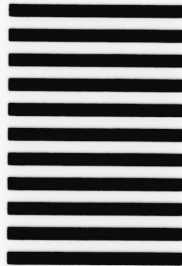
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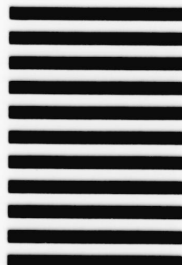
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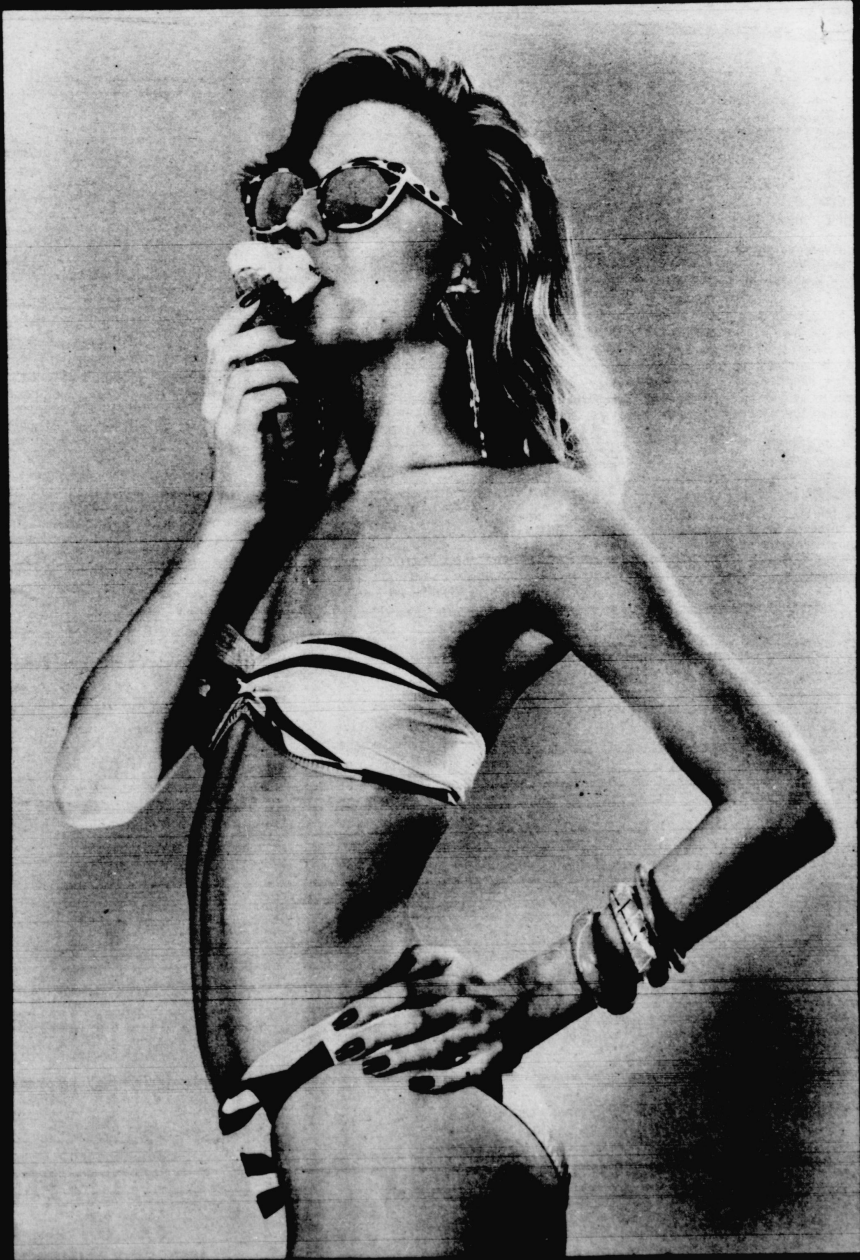
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QUALITY '85



# MAKEOVER

## New image appealing to UK student

Kakie Urch, the woman who refers to herself as The Eternal Before Picture, decided to see if she couldn't (at least slightly) alter her fate.

The Fashionality staff and some local beauty experts from The Barber Shoppe on Limestone and Paragon Skin and Body Care Salon in Patchen Village rallied to her aid.

First, something had to be done about Kakie's scraggly locks, in a state of disarray, slowly growing out from what she called her "Phil Oakey look."

The Barber Shoppe's Terry Bentley, upon seeing the results of Kakie's trichonolysis, advised against a perm, because the microscopic study of the hair's structure, which the Barber Shoppe does for all its hair customers, revealed Kakie's hair to be severely damaged, lacking protein and moisture.

Bentley instead gave Kakie two applications of Redken's most intense hair reconditioner, "Extreme." The 10-minute reconditioning, which costs \$10 per application, is designed to strengthen the hair and repair damage.

The problem of devising a cut to update Kakie's asymmetrical-shaved-with-a-sideburn style was solved with Bentley's suggestion of a "sling" style, with longer hair on the sides and a shorter "v" cut into the hair at the nape of the neck.

This "v" added the fullness Kakie wanted, and the shorter, even side



Kakie before makeover.

cleaned up the lines of her cut. A shampoo, cut and blow-dry at The Barber Shoppe costs \$19.50.

Although Bentley moved Kakie's style in the more conservative direction she requested, the services at The Barber Shoppe include spot perming (\$35) and coloring, which, combined with the barbers' styling talents can produce some of the more up-to-the-minute styles The Barber Shoppe is known for.

For some special makeup, Kakie and Fashionality photographer Natalie Caudill visited Paragon.

Makeup artist Kathy Gorman-Jakobi gave Kakie a mini-facial and glamour makeup. Gorman-Jakobi stressed the importance of "clean skin" and a quality "surface" before applying makeup.

"Surface makes all the difference in the world," she said, and maintenance of



Kakie's new hair.

a quality skin surface requires more than just salon visits, but "home care, on a regular basis."

Paragon uses the natural, highly concentrated Clarins and Stendahl product lines for cleansing and color.

As she worked, Gorman-Jakobi admonished Kakie for her negligent skin care and began to apply foundation, countour and color to Kakie's face, which had been cleansed, freshened and moisturized.

Using a makeup brush, water and color, Gorman-Jakobi opened Kakie's narrow eyes with "v" shaped applications of eyeshadow. She outlined the whole eye with eyeliner, which she said is a growing trend in contour cosmetics.



The final result. (Photos by Natalie Caudill.)

Highlighting cream and blush created the illusion of high cheekbones and a definite chin on Kakie's face.

Even a makeup artist like Gorman-Jakobi, with 12 years of professional experience, had trouble evening out Kakie's lopsided mouth, but with foundation, lip pencils and two or three shades of lip color, Gorman-Jakobi came close. "Always put foundation on lips before applying color" — it helps lip color last longer and go on better, she said.

So "After Kakie" looked and felt like her act was cleaned up. People give her compliments, and she can be seen around campus singing Marianne Faithful's song "For Beauty's Sake."

Fashionality '85 is an independent fashion magazine of the University of Kentucky chapter of The Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi (SDX), provided through the courtesy of the *Kentucky Kernel*.

Front page photograph is a two piece swimsuit from Suntimes. (Photo by J.D. Vanhoose.)

Special thanks to Patchwork, Deja Vu, Joshua Limited, Embry's, Formal wear by J, Lynn Paige Originals, Paragon Skin and Bodycare Salon, the Barber Shop, Pat's Flowers and Suntimes for the use of their clothes and services and to the *Kentucky Kernel* staff and Paula Anderson for their help.

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# FASHIONALITY



The silk shirt and charcoal pants are from Deja Vu and the blue trumpet skirt and blue linen knit top are from Joshua Limited. (Photo by J.D. Vanhoose.)



The purple jumpsuit and the white and gold maribu evening coat are from Joshua Limited and the tuxedo was furnished by Formal Wear by J. (Photo by J.D. Vanhoose.)



The hat, coat and pants outfit worn with a simple black and white knit top is from Joshua Limited. (Photo by J.D. Vanhoose.)

# CAMPUS

## Bold colors, large prints new fashions for women

By LORI MEDLEY  
Reporter

As in every year, a change of season brings a change in fashion. And now that spring has officially arrived, it's time once again to begin planning a wardrobe for the warmer months.

Color, as always, plays a big role in the individuality of each season. According to Karen Ketch, an assistant professor in business in the human environment department, the fashion industry tries to change colors between seasons to change the fashion trends.

"They want you to feel that you have to get out and buy something else," she said.

Ketch said that instead of the pastels we saw this winter, "strong, bold" colors will be in demand. "Nothing's very subtle."

Joyce Feix, the owner of Especially for You, said the color combination of mustard, yellow and black would be very big this spring.

Along with the color change, Ketch said there is a "resurgence of tropical prints." Abstract and graffiti prints in colors such as turquoise, black, red and yellow also will be popular, she said.

Donna Katzman, assistant manager of Brooks in Fayette Mall, said the most popular article this spring will be the oversized shirt.

According to Ketch, there is a general trend away from an emphasis on the waist area. The "hourglass figure" is not as popular as it used to be, and more women are wearing outfits such as big tops with slim skirts to shift the emphasis from their hips.

According to Diane Riviero, the manager of Embry's Innovations in Fayette Mall, the baggy look represents people's attempts at being "a lot more easy going."

Ketch said big earrings are still in style, but anything that looks natural, such as safari beads, will be popular.

There doesn't seem to be one general influence on what people will be wearing this spring.

Riviero also said there is no major influence on spring fashions and that it is more of a "do-your-own-thing" period.



This short outfit, including polo shirt, Relax T-shirt and shorts is from Embry's. (Photo by J.D. Vanhoose.)



The leopard spotted jeans and the red shirt are both from Joshua Limited. (Photo by J.D. Vanhoose.)

There are certain articles and colors that will be in style this spring, but one can still incorporate these into an individual way of dressing, Ketch said. People can be in style in traditional clothes or trendy clothes.

"It all has to be translated to who you are and what you wear for clothes," she said.

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# CAMPUS

## Men's styles go 'back-to-basics'

By JULIE JENKINS  
Reporter

The stylish man this spring may need to put away the parachute pants and bring out the khakis.

"There are a lot of nice traditional clothes out this spring — the 'break dance' look has faded away," said Rick Qualls, manager of the Dawahares' men's department in Lexington Mall.

According to Qualls, the most popular campus look for spring will be "jams" or Bermuda shorts worn with polo shirts. Madras plaid shirts in soft pastels, such as pink and lilac, also will be in style, he said.

This spring, quality fabrics with a clean look and texture are replacing the zippers and rivets that have been popular in men's attire, he said.

Qualls said Ralph Lauren has a new line of seer-sucker drawstring pants to accompany the ever-popular Lauren shirts.

Don Smith, manager of the Merry Go Round in Fayette Mall, said 100 percent cotton materials, especially denim, are selling very well. Both Smith and Qualls said Guess denim jackets and jeans are very popular among college-age men.

In dress wear, the double-breasted jacket is still fashionable.

Suits can now be found in a wide range of colors, in contrast to the common navy blue and brown. A "window pane" pattern on the jacket also is new, Qualls said.

"Men are getting away from wearing solid ties with striped shirts," he said. "More and more we're seeing a vertical striped shirt with a small print or patterned tie."

Although buyers seem to be making a "back-to-basic" approach, there is still hope for those men who prefer less than traditional fashions.

Much of the apparel in the *Gentlemen's Quarterly* magazines should be popular this spring, although Lexington is considered one or two years behind the fashion industry, Qualls said.

"In the GQ you'll see a lot of oversized shirts worn outside the pants and belted with a wide belt, much like the current girls' style," Smith said.



The tank top and shorts and the sailor suit are all from Deja Vu. (Photo by J.D. Vanhoose.)



The blue pants and patterned shirt are from Deja Vu and the denim jacket, white sweatshirt and jeans are from Patchwork. (Photo by J.D. Vanhoose.)

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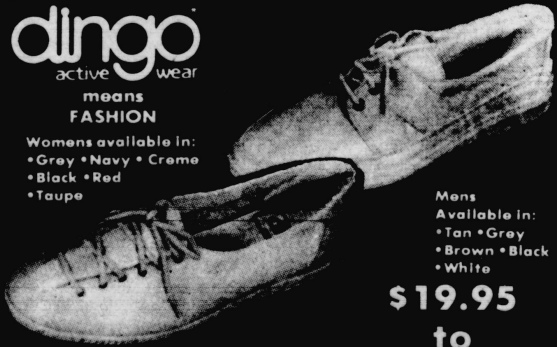
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# FORMAL



The raspberry ice dancing dress (left) was furnished by Joshua Limited. The red and black dancing dress is from Joshua Limited and the tuxedo is from Formal Wear By J (above). (Photos by Tim Sharp.)

## Eyeglasses the finishing touch with that special ensemble

By CYNTHIA A. PALORMO  
Reporter

The myth that eyeglasses detract from one's appearance is fast becoming just that — a myth.

Eyeglasses are being considered the finishing touches to that perfect outfit. The shapes, sizes and colors of eyeglasses vary from conservative to outlandish. Just as the styles of clothes change from season to season, so do the styles of eyewear.

John Wanchic, an optician at Beechmont Optical, said eyewear is becoming an important part of the attire. "Fashion has become such an important part of their lives that some even get three or four different styles and colors to match various outfits."

Cranberry, maroon, rust, blue and darker colors are examples of the vivid colors that are being chosen for frames. The lenses themselves are also often tinted. The fashion tint is darker at the top of the lense and fade at the bottom.

The shape of the frames ranges from larger squares to the round, school-boy look.

Wanchic said 90 percent of the women who order frames request designer eyeglasses. The designer names include Giorgio, Christian Dior, Polo, Pierre Cardin, Playboy, Yves Saint Laurent, Sophia Loren and Dorothy Hamill. He said his top-selling designers are Christian Dior, Yves Saint Laurent and Playboy.

"Ladies set the trend for manufacturers and colors," said James Morrison, vice president of Tinder Krauss Tinder. "The new styles are released in Europe and the West Coast first."

He said the designer styles of Laura Biagiotti are considered the highest fashion with a look all their own. "Not everybody can wear these styles," he said. "They have to have a certain style and that is something that not everybody has."

Wanchic also said that the fashion elements of such television shows as "Miami Vice" and "Dallas" influence the popularity of styles. "People who wear these styles are in a class of their own," he said.

Although the popularity of designer eyewear is increasing, Wanchic said high costs and poor durability are two drawbacks of the styles. "A lot of designer frames are not as durable as the non-designer frames and because the stream-line of buyers are more concerned with fashion, they must come to an in-between decision."

The eyewear fashion for men has not changed that much, but the rimless style is becoming very popular. Thin frames are replacing heavy frames.

Morrison said about 55 percent of the frames he sells are metal, while 45 percent is plastic. The rectangular shapes are still the stand-by, but the preppy style also is becoming popular.

The "Risky Business" style of sunglasses have become extremely popular. Ted Taylor, manager of Southland Optical, said the popular women's sunglasses have white, black or red frames in that style.

For contact lense wearers, tints are coming on the scene. Blue and aqua are the most popular colors, but brown and green also are available. People who want to get away from glasses can still have stylish eyes.

Eyewear is definitely becoming popular because the eyes draw first attention. "Wearing a stylish pair of glasses is like having a nice ring on," Wanchic said.

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# BRIDAL

## Wedding styles

Traditional with contemporary flair is 'in'

By LINDA HENDRICKS  
Reporter

The traditional look with a twist of contemporary flair is the news for this spring's wedding fashions.

No longer must the bride-to-be wear the long, flowing white dress that her mother may have worn. Now she has a choice.

"The look is still very traditional but with a contemporary look," said Debbie Hohman, owner of Lynn Paige Originals in Patchen Village. "There are still church weddings, bridesmaids and tuxedos."

Some of the new styles this spring include the one-shouldered bridal dress that can be pulled off the shoulder to give a "Southern accent" and dresses that are influenced by the '20s look. These slimming dresses have a fitted underskirt or a full overskirt with ruffles, Hohman said.

"There are a few extremes that come in, but we're in an area that is more moderate than New York," Hohman said.

"People still want the basics and not the outlandish," said Susan Van Buren, assistant manager of the Savannah Shoppe in Fayette Mall.

Ivory also is becoming a more popular color because it is more flattering to most girls, Van Buren said.

Veils are not traditional, either, and have taken an interesting turn with silk flower sprays and pearls.

Brides also will have a choice in what their attendants will be wearing. Basically, the floor-length styles are still the most popular, but the colors are bolder. Vivid pink, coral, royal blue and rose are the most fashionable.

"Bright colors are bigger," Van Buren said. "Anything and everything goes."

"The bridesmaids' dresses are not traditional," Hohman said. "There are classier styles this spring, such as strapless and one-shouldered ones."

The wedding dress is not the only thing that a bride must consider. Her wedding trousseau also deserves some thought.

Van Buren said to select a wardrobe that is versatile, choosing a base color such as white and adding complementary accessories.



The bride's and bridesmaid's dress are from Lynn Paige Originals and the tuxedo is from Formal wear by J. The wedding bouquets are from Pat's Flowers. (Photo by J.D. Vanhoose.)

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## Natural colors best choices for fashions, coordinator says

By FRAN STEWART  
Reporter

Colors are first separated into warm colors, consisting of yellow or brown tones, or cool colors, with blue or rose tones.

Colors are then divided further into different shades and intensities, which forms the four basic color ranges.

Although many analysts refer to these ranges as seasons, Marshall said the terms used are not that important. Because color analysis is based on a visual perception, the outcome should be the same regardless of the technique used.

"So no matter what it's called or how it's done, the results should be basically the same," she said.

Color analysis has little to do with personal preference. Instead, Marshall said analysis is a visual imagery of moving smoothly across the body with the focus being on the face.

This visual imagery is important not only in the fashion world but the professional world as well.

"People recognize that you have a subtle look of organization because you can look well put together," Marshall said.

But color is only about one-third of the total look, she said. The right colors are only the foundation. People also must work with clothing styles, hair styles and accessories that flatter their body frames.

"Clothing is an illusion," Marshall said people can work with clothing to create a look and an image.

"The reason is based on a person's look and how to improve on what you already have."

By creating a look of professionalism and organization, Marshall said color analysis can increase a person's success and authority.

The change may be subtle, but it is effective, Marshall said.

"That person is a little more believable," she said. "It gives them more confidence because they know they look as well as they can."

"Clothes, by covering most of your body, make a statement about you," said Jane K. Kelly, a color consultant for Colorworks. "Why not have that be a positive, pleasant statement whether you're in work or play."

Although analysts work with a limited number of colors, Marshall said everyone can wear thousands of different colors.

"What we give to the people is an example of the color of a spectrum that works best for them because of their characteristics," she said. "That doesn't mean they have to match exactly the color palette."

She said the palettes give people help in finding colors that blend well with their season.

She said people "can't be restricted to 25 or 30 colors. That would be ridiculous."

"Everyone can wear something of every color. It's just what's in that color that makes the difference on them."

Many people may naturally pick the right colors for them, but Marshall stressed that choosing the right colors is not an inherent ability.

"Aside from what people think, this is not what people instinctively go to," she said. "It's a misconception to believe that people instinctively go to the right colors. It's not something you're just drawn to unless you've had a little steering."

Marshall said most people are guided as children toward the right colors, or even the wrong colors, by the advice of others.

And this guidance may extend into adulthood as well. "The whole idea of dress for success limits people" because it does not take into consideration their natural coloring, she said.

Men are especially susceptible to the guidance of others, Marshall said, because husbands' clothes are often chosen on the basis of the colors their wives are comfortable with.

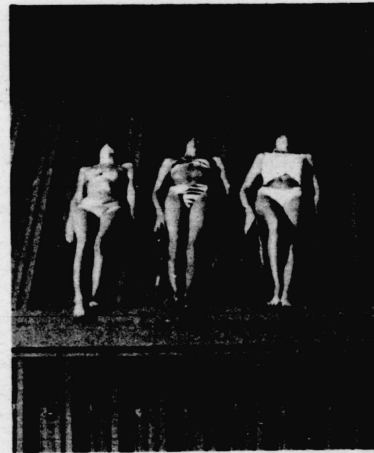
She said men are more limited than women in selection of clothing and accessories. "They have a much more simple wardrobe, but they do need to know what to build on."

Kelly, however, said men had the same opportunities that women have. "I'd say they'd (men) have as much a selection as women. I give them as many color options."

Marshall said men are beginning to realize the need for looking their best. She said she has had many male clients. Most of these have been professional men, "who know that appearance is very important and effective."

"You're a believer once you've had it done," Kelly said. "I don't know of anyone who's had it done who isn't convinced it's important to the way you look."

Kelly said, however, that before people rush out and have their colors analyzed, they should the consultant's training and the services included in the fee.



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