

The Breeze

Vol. 59

James Madison University

Monday, April 26, 1982

No. 51

Honor Council witness claims harassment

Editor's note — The following account of witnessing in an Honor Council hearing was submitted as a letter to the editor. It has been edited for length and clarity; reactions from Honor Council officials appear in parentheses within the letter and at the end.

The writer's name is withheld on request.

A few months ago I was taking a test in class. The guy beside me began asking the girl next to him for answers. I guess he didn't get what he wanted because he bent down, opened his notebook and copied answers from it.

As I watched him blatantly cheating I grew angrier and angrier. There were answers I didn't know either, but I wasn't about to cheat to get them. I didn't know what to do. Should I report him to the Honor Council or not?

At this point, let me say I had never seen or talked to this person before. I did not know his name, but I knew I could identify him and his test paper if I turned him in.

I told him I thought that was the dumbest thing he ever did and got up to turn in my test. At the classroom door, he caught me by the arm and asked if he could talk to me. By this time I was visibly upset, and the discussion we had didn't help. I felt victimized and I knew I had to turn him in.

'I don't know if I could do it again'

I didn't know how to go about it and the professor wasn't in. I ran back to my room and called my father. It is a hard decision to make when you think about the consequences (suspension or expulsion if convicted), but I thought this kind of cheating shouldn't exist at this high caliber institution. The accused had told me that everyone did it — cheated. Well, he was wrong.

I WAS THE ONLY person in the class to turn him in and it made me angry — others must have seen such a blatant display. I was to identify him the next class period.

Before class started, we had another discussion. He said he had read the Honor Code and that it was a long process with only his word against mine. This, to me, confirmed his guilt and made me angrier. He kept asking if I had turned him in; finally, I told him to tell it to the Honor Council. It was his turn to be visibly upset.

The professor gave a speech on cheating and the Honor Code. After class, more people went to the professor with the same story I had. It was no longer my word against his.

The Honor Council assured me the hearing would be in two weeks. Well, a month and a half later I was at the hearing. He had obtained a lawyer, a right given to him by the Honor Code. This, too, seemed to me an admission of guilt.

(Michelle DeYoung, the student Honor Council coordinator who represented the writer, said the right to a lawyer is guaranteed because "it is imperative that the student being accused has all of their rights protected.")

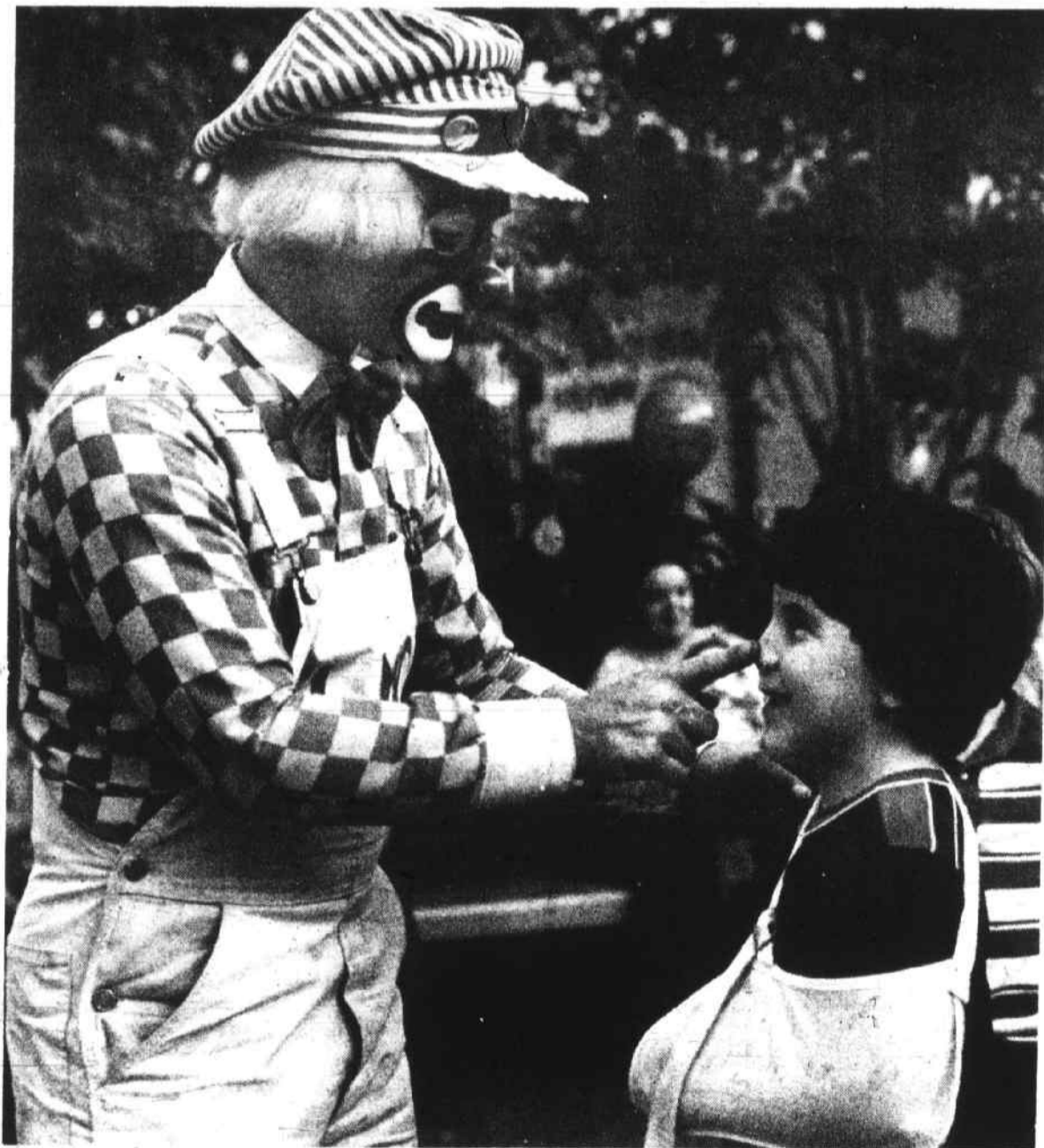
THE HEARING LASTED more than five hours. Collectively, I testified more than two hours. Other witnesses to the incident left crying; later I too would walk home in tears.

Here we have to stop. Remember, I hadn't cheated, I was the innocent one, but it became my word on trial and not the question of his guilt or innocence. The lawyer was good at his job — confusing the innocent. I resented this and I don't think I let him get to me, but it is not an easy thing to sit before the Honor tribunal.

The accused was found guilty for using unauthorized material during a test.

(He also had been charged with collaboration and copying material, DeYoung said, but was not convicted on those charges.)

See WITNESS, page two



Elmo the Clown was at the Valley Mall Saturday to paint noses red and tell announce that the Clyde Beatty & Cole Bros. Circus is coming to town. The

show starts Tuesday at the Harrisonburg Fairgrounds. Elmo's advice is, "Don't kiss the elephants on the lips." (Photo by Yo Nagaya)

SPE first in line for TKE house

By TAMMY SCARTON

Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity is first in line for the Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity house on Greek Row, according to Dr. Lacy Daniel, dean of students.

TKE's lease on the house was not renewed because it allegedly damaged a piano and stage, "mooned" and threw things at the audience during Greek Sing last month.

SPE President Roger Griffin said, "At this point we are undecided and have not spoken to (JMU President Ronald) Carrier, but we'll probably vote and make a decision by the end of the semester."

Daniel said SPE does not have a deadline to make its decision. "It's something they have to talk over with their members and alumni. We want to give them time to make a decision."

Griffin said, "When first approached, we were against it (moving to Greek Row). We like our house. The party area is bigger than on Greek Row. We've also got our own yard."

The SPE house is at the corner of South Main Street and Cantrell Avenue.

Griffin said the fraternity has to consider long-range plans. "There's a possibility that our lease here may not be renewed in three years and we (will) need to secure a house," he said.

SPE's national chapter has recommended it take the Greek Row house, he said.

Greek Row houses hold 28 people. Currently, 10 people live in the SPE house.

"We won't have too big a problem filling up the house," Griffin said. "Many brothers live together on campus anyway and wouldn't mind moving. It's not like we're breaking up roommates."

Daniel said each fraternity determines which members live in its house. Some use a lottery system, others use seniority. Others require executive officers to live in their house, he added.

Sigma Pi and Lambda Chi have the second and third options on the house, Daniel said. How long the fraternities have been here determined the order, he said.

Whichever fraternity decides to live in the house will have to renew the lease each year unless major problems arise, Daniel said.

If no fraternity wants the house, it may be open to all students temporarily, he added.

TKE is seeking off-campus housing, Daniel said.

The next issue of *The Breeze* is the last this semester. Deadline for announcements and ads is 2 p.m. Tuesday.

This issue...

Blue Mountain Records is closing after eight years because of sagging sales. See story, page 3.

A Wampler production of the play *No Exit* meant locked doors for its audience. See inside review, page 9.

★ Witness

(Continued from page one)

(David Barger, Honor Council coordinator, said an appeal has not been made. This is not necessarily an admission of guilt, he said, but may be related to lawyer's fees.)

THE NIGHT OF the hearing, I was three hours late for a date. I did go but to a local bar, and I was starting to relax when a guy I had never seen came up and asked me "How did court go today?"

I didn't know what to say. Honor Council hearings are confidential. I asked who he was or if he was a council advocate. He never gave a clear answer, but said "So, did you win or lose?"

In my mind there was no way for anyone to win or lose. The guy was found guilty of cheating. I told him this and said that, in his terms, I guess I had won.

He responded, "Yeah, and you're pretty happy about that aren't you, you vindictive little bitch."

My date had me go away and had the guy bounced from the bar. The guy said I had gotten his friend kicked out of school. He is wrong — his friend got himself kicked out of school by cheating.

(Barger said he asked student advocates to try to locate the man in the bar to bring some kind of charge for harassment.)

I DON'T KNOW if this incident is over yet and I don't have the answers to how the system can be improved, but I think the following things should be considered:

— Hearings should be scheduled soon after the incident, otherwise testimonies can conflict. This happened.

— Hearings should be shortened. The length of this trial played on everyone involved, making emotions run high.

— Should the accused have the right to a lawyer? I don't know, but I think that if the student coordinator was good enough to represent me, the student advocate should have been good enough to represent him.

These are things that affected me. I feel someone should think about them. I know I did the right thing to turn in the student. But if you asked me now

if I'd do it again, I'd have to say that I just don't know. I don't know if I, the innocent party, could do it again.

(DeYOUNG, BARGER, AND Honor Council Vice President Tim Reynolds all said the wait between the incident and the hearing was unusually long. Barger said a two-week interval is ideal, but spring break, obtaining a defense lawyer and preparing a large number of witnesses delayed this hearing. DeYoung said the wait was six to eight weeks.

(She said a delay was necessary because "it's important that every avenue is explored so the accused student's rights are protected."

(Reynolds hoped hearing preparation will be faster next year. He will be Honor Council president.

(The three also said the hearing was unusually long. DeYoung estimated it was six hours, including the jury's deliberation. She cited the number of witnesses as the reason. She did not divulge the number of witnesses.

(None of the three thought the lawyer delayed the hearing.

(All said Honor hearings can be intimidating to witnesses. But Reynolds said since the accused is innocent until proven guilty, witnesses must undergo tough questioning to prove guilt. DeYoung said some witnesses were crying, but "no one was really nailed" in the questioning.

(Barger is a lawyer, and can represent the school if the defendant has a professional lawyer. But he thought DeYoung was well-prepared for this hearing and was present to advise her. Reynolds said, "I think she was capable and that the verdict reflects that."

(He also said, "I believe every student should have the right to a lawyer. I can sympathize with (the writer). An Honor Council hearing is a very sensitive thing to go through. She did the right thing to turn the student in. I wish more students would."

(Barger and DeYoung also commended the writer for "courage" and "sticking out the hearing."

(Pam Nelson, Honor Council president, was out of town and therefore unavailable for comment.)

Consumer tips

Diamond buying requires thought and investigation

By BETSY LINK

The sparkle and brilliance of a diamond is considered to be one of the most beautiful characteristics of the stone by expert jewelers. But there are several factors to consider when buying this precious jewel.

According to the world's largest diamond manufacturing and distributing company, DeBeers, the most important things to look for are color, cut, clarity and weight. The "four C's" determine the quality and price of a diamond.

DeBeers said a colorless diamond has the highest value. There are variations in diamond color, such as yellow or brown, but their color is so faint that it cannot be easily detected by an untrained eye. These color variations lower the diamond's value.

"Fancies" are diamonds with a deep, apparent color such as cranberry red, royal blue or black.

These diamonds are extremely rare and quite costly, according to DeBeers.

The best way to see the true color of a diamond is to look at the stone through its side against a white background.

The cut of the diamond is the shape of the stone, according to DeBeers. The most popular shape is round. Other shapes include oval, pear, heart, marquis and emerald.

Cathy Morris, manager of Kay Jewelers in the Valley Mall, said the cut should be proportioned so two-thirds of the diamond's weight is on top.

DeBeers said imperfections constitute the clarity of the diamond. The imperfections are not defects or weaknesses in the stone, but instead make each diamond individual.

Every diamond is different, and each one has a different number of imperfections. The fewer imperfections in the diamond, the more it is worth.

There are no perfect diamonds, but

See DIAMOND, page 7

Seniors, sell

You need to sell your excess baggage before you leave JMU for the last time.

Rugs, refrigerators and your collection of (well-thumbed?) textbooks all have to go before you do.

Don't move them in your car — move them with a *Breeze* classified.

20 words for \$1 or 50 words for \$1.75 will help you unload it all on some unsuspecting undergraduate.

Deadline for the final issue of *The Breeze* this semester is 2 p.m. Tuesday.



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Blue Mountain Records closing due to poor sales, owner's goals

'Dying downtown' partly to blame

By SANDY STONE

Blue Mountain Records on South Mason Street will close around May 1 because of poor sales and a career decision by its owner.

Owner-manager Paul Ipock said he "started seeing sales fade" last summer. He attributes it partly to a "slowly dying downtown."

"There's just not the extra traffic through here that used to attract business," he said. Also, "I've been doing this for eight years now. I want to get into something I can make more money at."

There will be no clearance sale, Ipock said, but about 75 percent of the albums are on sale now.

The closing leaves Musicland at the Valley Mall as the only area record store. "It may help Musicland, but it also might hurt them because of their high prices. People will be complaining even more about their high prices."

Musicland charges \$9.49, \$8.99, and \$8.49 for albums.

"Albums aren't worth that much, and it's not fair to the consumer," Ipock said.

"I have always kept my prices very low — \$6.99 for an album — one of the lowest prices you'll find anywhere."

"Students may even buy less music in this area, and wait to go home to buy records."

"If I was a truly 'good businessman,' I would have higher profit margins, but I don't like to see people priced out of their music."

Moving to a new location, such as the Valley Mall, would increase rent and force him to raise record prices, he said.

Ipock opened the store eight years ago, when he was a James Madison University junior. The long hours are inconvenient, but "it's been a lot of fun. Only a few get the opportunity to be in business by himself," he said. "And only about one-third of these private businesses make it as long as I have."

Ipock has advertised less this year than previously. "With my low prices, I have had to count more on word-of-mouth advertising. Advertising definitely eats your profit up," he said.

JMU student Elena Munero said, "I did most of my album-shopping there (Blue Mountain Records) because you just don't see those cheap prices" at other stores.

Student Lori Dicken said, "Where are we going to buy records now? I guess at the mall, but Blue Mountain Records was within walking distance." Albums are expensive everywhere, she said.

'It may help Musicland, but it also might hurt them because of their high prices'



Blue Mountain Records will close in early May because of poor sales. A final sale is going on now. (Photo by Tom Lighton)

War a real possibility in Falkland Islands crisis

By TAMMY SCARTON

Both Great Britain and Argentina are in awkward situations because of the Falkland Islands crisis, according to several James Madison University professors.

"War is a real possibility," said political science professor Dr. Glenn Hastedt. "Each one has boxed itself into a corner as far as domestic policies," he noted. History professor Dr. Frank

Gerome said, "I think it was ridiculous on Argentina's part to invade the islands as they did. It was dumb. They should have anticipated the reactions and are now backed into a corner."

English professor Geoffrey Morley-Mower said, "It is such a trivial affair. It would cost less to buy them (Falkland Island residents) all houses and find them jobs in England than send the English fleet there."

Morley-Mower was born and lived in England.

Gerome said the Argentinian attack on the islands was probably done to divert attention from the country's domestic problems.

Argentina suffers from severe economic problems and high inflation, he said.

The attack has unified the country, he said. "They are rallying around the flag." This strategy to unify the country may backfire and the

government may fall, he said.

The islands' sovereignty is the main issue to be decided, Gerome said. Both Great Britain and Argentina have claimed the land.

Morley-Mower said it was Argentinian "nasty fascist cruelty" that caused them to invade the islands.

Argentina does not have a large claim to the islands, he said. "Mexico has a bigger claim to California and Spain to Florida."

Hastedt said the United States probably will not remain neutral if war breaks out between Great Britain and Argentina.

"We need (Great Britain's Prime Minister) Margaret Thatcher more than (Argentina President Leopoldo) Galtieri." If Thatcher is forced to resign because of the crisis, the new British government will probably be less pro-United States nuclear policy than Thatcher, he said.

"We have more to lose by alienating Britain. The value of Latin America does not compare."

Gerome said Argentina could try to enforce the Rio Treaty of 1947. The treaty states that hemispheric powers will resolve foreign intervention in a peaceful manner, he said.

Hastedt said the United States should be involved diplomatically but not militarily if war begins.

"It's a no win situation for the United States. Both Argentina and Great Britain are considered United States allies."

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has done a good job inviting himself back to each country and stopping things short of war, so far," he said. "He's buying time."

The United States should be the mediator of the dispute for two reasons, Hastedt said. One, the United States has the most to lose because of its interests in both countries.

Second, the United States is an ally to both sides. Both Argentina and Great Britain trust the United States.



Thirsty?

Sprinklers drenched these flowers and the rest of the quad last week. The quadrangle is being readied for May 8 graduation ceremonies. (Photo by Yo Nagaya)

'Just a secretary' motto no longer holds true

"She's just a secretary."
 "Ask the secretary; she knows everything about this business."

Both of these statements not only reflect often-heard sentiments, but beliefs that are often expressed by the same people at various times.

How can such obviously conflicting ideas about the same person and the same job title exist in such great abundance?

To find the answers, one must look in several directions: at secretaries themselves, at management, and at members of society at large.

Many professional secretaries are trying to educate management and society in general about just what a professional secretary is and what kind of knowledge and abilities are required for her job. (The feminine form is used because less than one percent of secretaries are male.)

Many of the secretaries' efforts are directed to encourage management and society to develop a more professional attitude and to demand more professional treatment for the secretary.

Professional is the key word here, and it has particular meaning to Charlotte Graves, instructor of business education and administrative services at James Madison University.

In addition to being involved in professional secretarial organization, she is involved in the education of future professional secretaries who will work in a variety of business environments, many which carry a great deal of responsibility.

Training, education draw the line

Graves, a former secretary herself, defines a professional secretary as one who "takes initiative and anticipates things that are coming up in the office." A professional secretary possesses a variety of office skills, does not need direct supervision and can exercise judgment and make decisions, she said.

These qualifications, listed by Professional Secretaries International, sound impressive, and a secretary who possesses them and more can be a valuable asset to an organization. But the problem is that many workers who carry the secretary title are not in fact professional secretaries but are clerical office workers, she said.

There is a big difference between a clerical office worker and a professional secretary, Graves said. The main difference is that a clerical office worker needs a lot of direction. Also, the clerical worker may not have the training and education of a professional secretary.

It is training and education that often draw the line between professional secretaries and other secretarial workers. No longer are brewing coffee, taking memos and typing letters the major requirements for a secretarial position.

More and more managers are looking for college-educated secretaries to serve as their assistants, although there is still a long way to go in teaching managers how they can benefit from hiring such a person, Graves said.

Managers who are looking for professional secretaries want "people who are doing their job because they want to and not because it's the only thing they think they can do," Graves said.

A person is a professional because of his perception of the job and the way he thinks of himself, she noted. A big task she and other professional

secretaries have is to get other secretaries to think of themselves as professionals.

Graves has noticed a "renewed interest" among students in entering a secretarial administration program such as the one at JMU. But, there is still an image problem, particularly among people outside the program who question why someone should spend four years in college to be a secretary, she said.

Graves' answers to these questions are "Why not?" and "To be an educated person."

Students in the secretarial administration program often hear derogatory remarks from instructors in other disciplines, such as "You're wasting your time," Graves said. Attitudes such as these can be very frustrating for someone who is interested in working in the business world but is not interested in running the business.

There are some people who decide they do not want to have to take their work home, Graves said. Most people who choose a secretarial career are service-oriented rather than profit-oriented, she added.

During the Women's Movement in the 1970s when many young women became aware of other opportunities, a shortage of professional secretaries began to develop. Now there is a shortage of about 250,000 professional secretaries, Graves said. She noted that that figure does not include clerical office workers.

Some women who had been told, "You can have it all," began to realize you cannot do everything and do it well, Graves said. Now many women are again realizing they have the option of choosing a career that will be fulfilling for them and will not interfere with other aspects of their lives.

A student who completes the secretarial administration program at JMU is well-equipped to enter the business world and often ends up moving from a secretarial position to other areas of the organization. A popular misconception is that secretarial training is basically typing and shorthand, Graves said.

While four-year programs do include specific office skills, students also acquire a theoretical background that may be lacking in other programs.

A four-year secretarial administration program is "much more sophisticated and provides a broader base of knowledge" than many very specialized business schools, Graves said. But she noted some business schools offer a wide range of theoretical courses, although in a more concentrated form.

In addition to having the same liberal arts general studies background as other JMU graduates, secretarial administration students must take the same business core courses as all other business majors. This means a secretarial student graduates with a broad background in accounting, economics, management and marketing, and finance. Other required courses, in addition to traditional skills courses, include classes in office management, word processing, business communications and business report writing.

Graves noted the JMU program has added more in management and technological areas than it had five years ago, and it is in the process of upgrading the program in order to "stay abreast" of what is happening in the field.

Although there is less emphasis on skills in most four-year programs, they are not being abandoned, she said. Also, there is a growing emphasis on grammar and language arts skills, which she said she sees as extremely important.

The aim of the JMU program is to "assist students who would be able to assist an executive" by taking initiative and solving problems, Graves said. Four-year secretarial graduates "generally can command a larger salary" than other secretaries, and are qualified to move into positions working for upper level management, she said.

A secretarial position, often upgraded to something such as administrative assistant, offers the advantage of getting to know exactly how a department or organization works. Generally no one knows better than the secretary, Graves said. She said she believes it is "more possible now to move up" in an organization from a secretarial position than in the past.

There has been a lowering of

standards for secretaries, Graves said. This is partly because managers have not demanded top quality and "you get what you expect." You also get what you pay for, and managers need to appropriately compensate a top quality secretary when they find one, she said. This will keep that secretary from moving elsewhere where they will be better appreciated, she added.

Another problem affecting the overall quality of secretarial help is the way students are counseled, Graves said. Many high school counselors are too quick to direct high school students to take secretarial courses when the counselor thinks that is the best option for them. Not everyone has the basic skills needed to be a good secretary.

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El Salvador delicate, trying issue, say faculty

'It's hard to believe any good will come out of this'

By TAMMY SCARTON

United States military and economic involvement in El Salvador is a delicate and trying issue, according to several James Madison University teachers.

The situation is frustrating for the United States 'because we have an impact no matter what we do because of our size, presence and influence,' said history professor Dr. Frank Gerome. 'We affect society whether we do anything or not.'

English professor Geoffrey Morley-Mower, said, 'Nothing the revolutionists do makes any sense. It's hard to believe any good will come out of this. There is so much bloodshed, torture and misery, we (United

States) can't decide which is the good side.'

Political science professor Dr. Glenn Hastedt said, 'I'm not convinced as (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan is that communist aggression in the Third World is an instrument of Russian foreign policy. I'm not convinced that the guerrillas in El Salvador are tools of Moscow communism.'

Gerome said that administration has a different perception of realities in societies. Former President Jimmy Carter was concerned with the violation of human rights in El Salvador, he said.

Reagan views the El Salvador situation as an East-West con-

frontation, Gerome said. Reagan thinks that eliminating international terrorism and communism is more important than human rights in the country, he added.

Hastedt said the situation in El Salvador should be considered a domestic problem and not a global issue.

The Reagan administration views the events as a communist-democratic struggle, he said. The guerrillas receive aid from Russia, but they should be considered nationalists first and communists second, he said.

The country's major problem is the internal revolutions, he said. The United States could stop the communist threat, but it should be concerned with the internal disputes, he said.

The internal problems arose because of a lack of housing and food, and high inflation in the country, he said. El Salvador needs to build up its economy and industrial base, he said.

The United States should give economic aid, not military aid, to El Salvador to combat these problems, Hastedt said.

'If the U.S. continues to label the guerrillas communists, we run the risk of forcing Moscow to become more involved in El Salvador than it wants to be.'

Most politicians here are anti-reform and anti-communist, he said. 'We tend to alienate those (countries) that don't agree with us,' he said.

The United States does not befriend anti-communist reformers, for example, he noted. 'We let that middle ground keep escaping from us.'

'The United States does not have the control over world events as we once did. Reagan feels that we should have more control over the events in the world and wants to reestablish the control.'

Political power is dispersed and world issues are too complicated for one nation to be supreme in all areas today, Hastedt said.

Gerome said the problems in El Salvador are deep-rooted, unresolved tensions. Some factions of the military are resistant to change, he said.

President Carter strongly supported the Christian Democrats in El Salvador, Gerome said. 'The party represented the major civilian party based on the party concept of democratic, peaceful reforms.' The party supported land reforms and the nationalization of utilities and industries, he said.

Hastedt said recent elections in El Salvador showed the United States several things.

The guerrillas could not disrupt the elections as much as was feared.

The elections also illustrated a certain amount of support for a democratic government.

A negative side of the election for the United States was that right-wing candidates won.



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Seniors find success, failure in search for employment

By BETSY LINK

Several James Madison University seniors with different majors were asked about their success with the job search. The answers were as diversified as the fields in which they seek jobs.

Student Government Association President Lynn Tipton has as public administration major with a communication background. She has an internship with the Republican National Committee, in Washington, D.C.

Tipton said she will be doing public relations work, speech writing and campaigning. She will be assigned to a Republican congressman to work with during her internship, she said.

Tipton said the job is called an internship because she is not part of the full-time staff. But she is not on the lower level of volunteer staff workers, she said. Tipton said she hopes the job will turn into something permanent at the end of her internship in December.

Being SGA president helped "brighten up" her resume, she said.

University Program Board Chairman Steve Doyle has a management major with a data processing minor. He will be a graduate assistant at the University of South Carolina.

He will also be a Greek Coordinator for the fraternities and sororities at the university.

His major did not play a big role in his getting the job, he said. Being UPB chairman was a bigger aid.

Accounting major Steve Craigie has a job in Richmond with Arthur Young and Company. He will be a staff accountant for the first six months of the job and will do auditing work on the basic beginning level.

Craigie said he is "one of a whole handful of accounting majors who got jobs this year." He said the ac-

counting recruiters come in fall instead of spring because of the income tax season.

Accounting majors "have been very fortunate in the job market this year."

Monty Cornell, a finance major, has a management trainee position at Woodward and Lothrop in Washington, D.C. He will train for six weeks, then will go into a store as a sales manager or assistant buyer.

Cornell said he will eventually be mainstreamed into a "support executive" position. He interviewed with 10 companies since the beginning of the school year, he said.

Kris Lawson, a marketing major, will be working in sales with Collegiate Products, Inc. He said he will manage students who rent refrigerators to other students, sell furniture and furnishings to colleges, and rent coach busses to teams.

Lawson said he got the job because he had a part-time job renting refrigerators with the same company. His manager was promoted and recommended Lawson for the management position.

His management major helped him to get the part-time job in the first place, because of his knowledge of management and enthusiasm for the job, he said.

Nancy Parsons, an accounting major, will be working for Marriot in Maryland. She will be doing corporate accounting work. She said she found out about the job through the Career Planning and Placement Office here. Parsons said she had several interviews this year, which were all through the CP&P. CP&P was her main source of job leads, she said.

Chris Christian, a management major, will not graduate until December. But he has interviewed twice with Roadway, a major trucking company.

King's and queen's origins researched in prof's book

The images of kings and queens, both modern and historical, have always captured the imaginations of people of all ages worldwide. Their every move is watched and recorded, their stories told and retold.

Though modern kings and queens may be more decorative than powerful; in the past they often dominated the political fabric of their homelands, influencing people near and far.

How did they get to power? What eventually happened to that power? James Madison University professor of history and political science Henry Myers has provided answers to these questions in a major book published in December.

Medieval Kingship is the product of extensive research, writing and rewriting done over the period of about 11 years. Myers, who specialized in medieval studies at Brandeis University where he received his Ph.D., said the purpose of the book is to "show the origin and development of the institution of kings and queens."

Through the process of tracing the development of kingship, the book also should clear up some common misconceptions, Myers said. One of these erroneous beliefs is the assumption that the farther back you go in history, the more powerful kings were. "That's really not true," he said.

Kings actually had fairly modest origins, somewhat like Indian chiefs, he said. Their power developed gradually between the years 400 and 1600. The bulk of the book attempts to answer the question of what early medieval chieftains did to go from relative modesty to absolute power.

Perhaps the most significant event that helped to lead to the popularity of kingship was the breakdown of law and order in the early middle ages, Myers said. This helped put authority figures in a better light. Rather than wanting freedom from authority, the people wanted to be free of worry, to have protection for themselves and their families.

Kingship "grew always with popular support," Myers said. "Americans typically think kings conned their rights away from people who were opposed to power," but the great bulk of the people always were for stronger government, he added.

In the 8th and 9th centuries the complication of the "feudal pyramid" was added — dukes, knights and counts were supposed to keep law and order. But dissonance grew between the kings and the nobility, and common people felt threatened by the nobility. Therefore, the king and the

common people banded together for common support. The common people wanted protection and the king was their only hope, Myers said.

Because of this common interest, people willingly paid taxes to the king to help support a strong army to keep the "king's peace." The kings were distrustful of the feudal nobility because they were "too independent" and might have tried to overthrow the king, Myers said.

The king drew on the common men for his army. He also appointed them as advisers, knowing that would assure their loyalty. The military was made up of the feudal nobility.

The book breaks off at this point — with the growth of the alliance of the king and common men against the nobility until the power of the king was absolute.

In later years, as the power of the nobility declined, the alliance between the common people and the king broke down because they no longer had a common enemy.

The book also examines other aspects of medieval kingship, such as the relationship between church and state. Throughout the book, the stories of individual kings, queens, popes and bishops are told.

Myers originally thought it would take two years to complete the book, but he was "constantly finding more things to include." Progress also depended on his semester workload, he added.

Medieval Kingship was written with the cooperation of Herwig Wolfram of the University of Vienna, who did research there and made suggestions throughout the progress of the book.

The bulk of Myers' research was done at JMU with the help of the interlibrary loan system which he credited with being a "big help." With that system a person "can do research in original sources" here, he said.

A JMU mini-grant in 1973-74 provided some financial aid for the project.

The completion of this book hardly has marked the start of a rest period for Myers. Another of his projects still under way is the translation of a world history book, *The Book of Emperors*, which was written in the 1140s in German. That was "very early" for a book written in a language other than Latin, he said.

Now that *Medieval Kingship* is completed, Myers is giving thought to a companion volume about one-man rules from the early modern period to the present. A great many rulers who are not kings have turned modest titles to positions of great power, he said.



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Majors: If you have not decided, you are not alone

By BETSY LINK

If you have not yet decided on a major, you are not alone.

According to Dr. Thomas Stanton, vice president of academic affairs, about 25 percent of all freshmen, 20 percent of all sophomores, and 5 percent of all juniors, at James Madison University have not declared a major.

It is difficult to describe a student as having an undeclared major, he said. "It's misleading, because if you looked out the window and saw a person with an undeclared major, in his own mind, he's working toward a major."

According to Dr. Lacy Daniel, dean of students, the most popular major is in business. Students seem to like the

business major, because it can be applied to so many different fields, he said.

Students feel the business major will make them more employable when they graduate, he said.

Unofficial university statistics show that last semester, 34 percent of students here were enrolled in the School of Business, while 29 percent were enrolled in the College of Letters and Sciences.

Departments such as biology, political science, English, geology and history are included in this college.

Twenty percent were enrolled in the School of Education and Human Services, and 16 percent were

enrolled in the School of Fine Arts and Communication.

Stanton said 475 of the 1544 students who graduated in May and August of 1981 graduated from the School of Business, and 442 graduated from the School of Education and Human Services.

A total of 385 of those students graduated from the College of Letters and Sciences and 242 graduated from the School of Fine Arts and Communication.

The figures show students are looking toward business as a major and career.

According to Dr. William Hanlon, dean of the School of Business, the business program will be undergoing some changes to accommodate students choosing business as a major.

Beginning in Fall 1982, all incoming freshmen will have to complete a pre-business program during their freshman and sophomore years, Hanlon said.

The pre-business program will consist of lower-level business courses that must be finished before the students can be admitted to the business program.

At the end of their sophomore year, the students will apply for entry to the business program. The students must have at least a 2.0 average in their pre-business courses to be admitted to the business program.

The pre-business program serves several purposes, he said.

First, the prerequisite program will enable the business administration to schedule classes more effectively. They can make sure all underclassmen get the lower-level courses they need and upperclassmen get upper-level courses.

Secondly, if the number of students accepted in the business program has to be restricted, the administration can do so by raising the grade point average requirement needed to get in.

Thirdly, the pre-business program will help the administration have a

better idea of how many students will be in the business program in the future.

Hanlon said non-business majors can still take business courses. But they must wait until the drop-add period to get into the classes. Business and pre-business majors get first priority.

A drawback of this policy is it will be difficult for students to change to the business major, Hanlon said. New business majors will have to finish the pre-business courses before they can begin the upper-level courses, regardless of their year in school.

Stanton and Daniel said JMU still tries to allow students total flexibility in terms of their major.

Daniel said there are several reasons why a student may want to change his major. Most often, the student's present major does not meet with his original expectations, he said.

His present major might be more demanding than he expected. The student may have to decide between much study or switching to a major he thinks is easier.

Performance and grades also have a lot to do with changing majors. If a student doesn't do well in his major, he may feel more inclined to change.

Sometimes parental expectations prompt a student to change his major, Daniel said. The student may major in something he likes, but change it when he finds out his parents want him to major in something else. This is becoming less frequent, he added.

Few students double major, Daniel said. Students usually have to stay in school for some amount of extra time to meet the requirements for both majors, he said. "There aren't too many fields that are so similar that you can do it (finish school) in four years."

Minors are relatively easy to obtain, he said. Since 18 credit hours are needed, most students have enough courses to get some type of minor.

But JMU does not recognize minors on diplomas, Daniel said.

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JMU ARMY ROTC

★ Diamond

(Continued from page 2)

a few can be considered flawless. A flawless diamond has invisible imperfections, even when viewed through a 10-power microscope.

According to DeBeers, the weight of a diamond is measured in carats. There are 100 points to a carat.

Joe Ignoffo, manager of Zales in the Valley Mall, said, "When you buy a diamond, you have to take all four C's into consideration at the same time." One cannot have a valuable diamond if the color is of a low quality, or if the cut is not right, he said.

Morris offered guidelines to diamond buying. Look at the quality of the stone and make sure the store offers a warranty, she said. Make

sure there is a mounting guarantee and a stone-loss guarantee included in the warrantee.

Diamonds are set in 14-karat gold or platinum, because these metals wear better. Pure gold of 24 karats is too soft and 10-karat gold does not have enough gold to make it as valuable as 14-karat.

According to DeBeers, the average price paid for a diamond is two-months salary, and most jewelers advise the same.

Morris said, "It's not going to hurt you for a few months to pay for a diamond, because a diamond never loses its value."

The value of a diamond always rises, she said.

★ War

(Continued from page 3)

Gerome said, "I don't feel we would get involved (militarily in a war). I don't think it is necessary."

Morley-Mower said if the United States backs Great Britain in a war, the United States would not have to supply men or military equipment. "Our disapproval and refusal to trade could bankrupt Argentina," he said. "The country could not bear our disapproval."

The United States should support Great Britain, he said. "The people are British and want to remain British."

If the United States supports

Argentina, the British government would fall, he said. It would be too expensive to support the blockade indefinitely, he said.

Reagan may want to support Argentina to prevent Russian involvement, he said.

Hastedt said the British would probably win a war because of their strong naval fleet. Argentina may have a slight edge in air forces, he said.

For Britain to win, the war must be short or they could face supply problems. The worst thing that could happen to the British fleet is total inaction once they arrive at the islands, he said.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

LIBRARY HOURS

There will be additional study hours provided during exam period. The exact schedule is as follows: April 30, 7:50 a.m. to midnight; May 1, 9 a.m. to midnight; May 2, noon to 2 a.m.; May 3-6, 7:50 a.m. to 2 a.m.

POST OFFICE

For May and summer students to receive their mail, they must notify the Post Office before May 8. The Chandler Hall Post Office will close May 8. This mail may be picked up at the WCC Post Office.

STUDENT LOANS

All applicants for 1982-83 Guaranteed Student Loans must complete a Loan Assessment Form (LAF) for each loan application. The LAF is available only from the Office of Financial Aid. Save yourself some time later in the summer. Pick up the LAF before you leave in May.

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

The communication arts department's English proficiency test, a prerequisite for COMM 281, news writing, will be offered at 3 p.m. April 29 in G-2 Wine-Price. Students hoping to take COMM 281 in the fall must pass the test if they have not already done so.

CAPS AND GOWNS

All seniors meeting their requirements for graduation in May and planning to participate in the graduation exercises may pick up their cap and gown in the bookstore.

DUKE CLUB

The Student Alumni Association and the Alumni Office are sponsoring an open house for seniors. The open house will give seniors an opportunity to learn about the Duke Club, the JMU sports club. The open house will be held on April 26 and 27 from 7:30 p.m. at Hillcrest. All seniors are invited. For more information call Tom Grella at 433-4571.

SPEAK OUT '82

An open forum for students, faculty, administrators and friends to speak on whatever they feel is relevant will take place on the hillside outside the WCC on April 28 from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

WAMPLER THEATRE

The experimental theatre class will present James Lapine's play *Table Settings* in the Wampler Experimental Theatre at 8 p.m. April 29, 30 and May 1. Tickets at the door are \$1.50.

EL SALVADOR FILM

El Salvador: Another Vietnam, a film which first appeared as a PBS television documentary, will be shown April 27 at 7 p.m. in Miller 101. Following the film there will be a discussion with Capt. Hoffer, of the military science department, and Dr. Riley, Dr. Smith and Dr. Gerome, of the history department.

LECTURE ON LESBIANISM

The Harrisonburg-Rockingham chapter of the National Organization of Women invites all interested students to attend a meeting at the Wesley Foundation April 27 at 7:30 p.m. The subject of the program, "Don't Die Wondering," reveals the true facts about lesbianism. It will be conducted by a panel of state level activists in the Tidewater area.

U.S. CULTURE COURSE

Sociology 368, "Modern American Culture," will be offered in the coming fall semester, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9:25-10:40 a.m. This course will explore ways that society and social change are reflected in such cultural forms as films, art, literature, music, dance, fashion, architecture and mass media. The course is directed toward non-sociology majors, and there are no pre-requisites. For additional information, please contact Professor Mary Lou Wylie in the sociology department.

CAMPUS SECURITY

Business hours for the payment of tickets, overdue and otherwise, will be changed to 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. through April 30, because of operational requirements related to advance registration and the lifting of holds on student records. Students with unpaid fines will not be able to register.

CIVIL SERVICE TESTS

The National Collegiate Association for Secretaries will be administering civil service proficiency tests on April 27 at 3 p.m. Anyone interested should report to Harrison Annex 204 at that time.

JMU SERVICE CO-OP

The Service Co-op of JMU assists those seeking volunteer and community service projects. For more information call 6613 or write to P.O. Box L-31. Those interested in doing volunteer work in the office should also write P.O. Box L-31.

NDSL

NDSL Borrowers—Students who will not be returning next year (does not apply to May graduates) should call Ext. 6509 or Ext. 6436 and make arrangements for an exit interview, as required by the NDSL program.

SGA SUGGESTION BOX

There is now an SGA suggestion box at the main desk of the WCC.

PLACEMENT OFFICE

"Career Questions," a weekly service offered by CP&P, is designed especially for undergraduate students with career questions, such as choosing a major. The service is offered every Tuesday from 1-3 p.m. on a first-come, first-served basis.

"Resume and Cover Letter Reviews" are provided every Thursday from 9 to 11:30 a.m. in the CP&P Office.

OUTING CLUB

The JMU Outing Club meets every Wednesday at 6 p.m. in Jackson 1B. If interested in hiking, rock climbing, rappelling or any other outdoor activities, attend the meetings.

FELLOWSHIP DAY

The Harrisonburg-Rockingham Church Women United May Fellowship Day will be held May 7 at the Donovan Memorial United Methodist Church in Singers Glen. Registration is at 10 a.m.; program 10:30 a.m.; salad luncheon at noon. The public is invited and each person is asked to bring a salad to serve eight.

LSM

The Lutheran Student Movement's weekly meeting will be held April 29 at 8 p.m.

LSM will hold its End of the Year Banquet at 6 p.m. April 30 at the Heritage Family Restaurant in Harrisonburg. Contact Pator Braun (434-3496) or Connie (433-5550) by April 28 to make reservations.

BSU

The Baptist Student Union meets Thursday evenings at 5:30 p.m. The BSU New Psalm Singers meet Wednesday evenings at 8:15 p.m. The BSU also sponsors Saturday adoption and other family groups. If interested, contact the BSU at 711 S. Main St. or call Mark at 7250.

OVERSEAS GRANTS

American and Canadian students who qualify to study in the University of Paris or the University of Madrid during the academic year of 1982-83 can apply for grants equivalent to the price of student flights. The qualifications are: ability to follow university courses in Spanish or French, good health junior status or higher and acceptance by Academic Year Abroad. For an application, send 20 cents in stamps to Academic Year Abroad, 17 Jansen Road, New Paltz, N.Y. 12561. Tuition for a year in France is \$2,200 and in Spain \$2,100. The grants will be awarded on a first-come, first-served basis.

PHOTO SCHOLARSHIP

Sixteen \$500 scholarships will be awarded by E. Leitz Inc. to qualifying photography students participating in the unique "Photography in Paris" study program to be conducted this summer by the Parsons School of Design—with the International Center of Photography and the New School for Social Research as co-sponsors. The scholarships are being awarded on the basis of photographic ability and financial need. Complete details of the "Photography in Paris" study program are available from the Office of Special Programs of the Parsons School of Design, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011 (phone: 212-741-8975).

WORK IN BRITAIN

The Work in Britain program offers American students the chance to earn enough to subsidize their travels and to see Britain from the inside. To participate, students must be at least 18 years old and able to prove full-time student status. For more information and application forms, contact CIEE, Dept. WIB, 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; or telephone (212) 681-1414.

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April 28 10 am & 12:30

Inside Arts & People



Grace Marcy, (left) a freshman Madisonian, presented the opening number "Fame" in the group's annual home concert in Wilson Hall Saturday night. Two Madisonian members (above) perform in the two-hour show of music and dance. (Photos by Yo Nagaya)

'No Exit' audience locked in theater

It was a common yet effective device for Sartre's brilliant script

By PAT BUTTERS

"You'd better write a damn good review," a young lady threatened while waving her program for *No Exit*, Jean Paul Sartre's one-act play performed in Wampler Experimental Theatre this past weekend.

She said this after director Robin Jackson locked the audience in the drafty theater so they might better experience what the characters were feeling. After entering the theater, the audience found itself on stage. Moments before the play's beginning, the doors were closed and for the next two hours were only used for entrances of main characters.

It was a common yet effective device for Sartre's brilliant script. Imagine being led into a barren room, and scattered about are three divans, a small rug, and a hideous statue. Then two people you find impossible to get along with enter the room and the doors are bolted shut for eternity. The choice is slim—either deal with these people or deal with yourself—in other words, a hellish situation.

The three characters are masterpieces in struggle. A pacifist journalist who fought all his life against being a coward and was killed running from a war. A lesbian office secretary whose struggle against life came to pass when her female companion killed them both by turning the gas oven on. And finally, the social butterfly and baby killer who lost a bout with pneumonia. They all hate each other.

The casting was dependable and the actors worked well together. Liz Sharrock (the secretary) took the part of Inez less than a week before, replacing an actress suffering from laryngitis. She handled it with finesse as she painted a character of unending persistence who was a real bitch. She loved antagonizing Garcin (Joe Fuqua) and she knew it.

Her lesbianism was less convincing, though. When

she would tug and caress the character Estelle (Susan Burrell), it looked more like she was picking the lint off her dress.

Joe Fuqua portrayed Garcin, the pseudo-tough guy whose paranoia and bad marriage made him terribly



human. Fuqua's stiff walk and clenched fist were good, but after a while the gestures became tiresome. His facial expressions conveyed his character's personality better than his words. From the moment he came on stage, he had the audience convinced his character was a coward.

Susan Burrell charged in and livened up the nervous beginnings. She played the phony bubble-head Estelle, whose sordid past contained smashing an unwanted child's head with a rock and throwing her over a balcony. At first, Burrell overacted and seemed stereotyped, but as the play progressed, she revealed character flaws and secrets with amazing

subtlety.

The best evidence of the camaraderie and support of the actors was when Estelle and Garcin made the anticipated sexual moves on each other. Burrell and Fuqua's sensuality, combined with their incredibly audible kissing, played well against Sharrock's attempts at stopping them. It was a wonderfully uncomfortable moment.

Dave McConnell was priceless as the valet, reminding me of Sir John Gielgud's dry butler in *Arthur*. He was 'cool' and filled a void. He also took tickets at the door in ghostly silence, like a 'non-person', according to one audience member.

Director Robin Jackson should be commended. She did a fine job with Sartre's *No Exit* and turned out another good Wampler production.

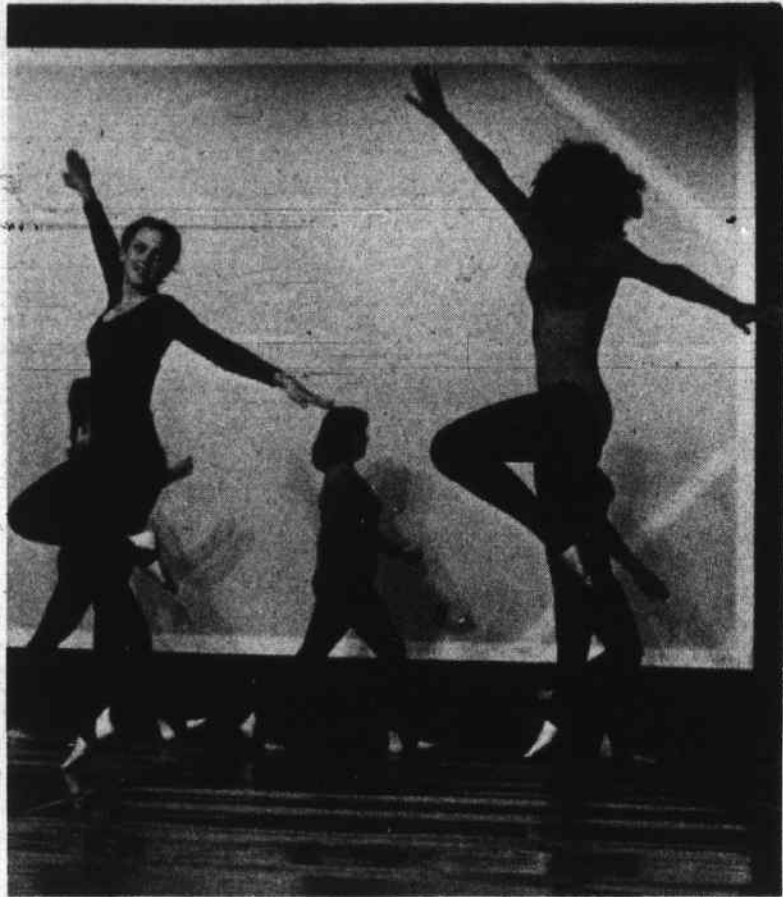
Bruce Taylor's set design was adequately simple, with the gaudy divans, and the imposing but undistracting statue with the three actors' faces sculpted on it. The only problem was with some wooden slats angled across the stage above, which gave a slanted look. It hung down dangerously low, and every time an actor walked near the slats, it seemed he or she would bump into it.

Tod Williams' costumes suited the characters' personalities. Estelle's bright turquoise dress with the distractingly low neckline was appropriate and enjoyable. Inez's bland green described her life perfectly. Garcin's costume was confusing to me as I was unsure of its time period.

However, the play didn't build and the climax didn't seem to have much power. The problem with Sartre is that his plays are so well written that it appears easy to get his point across. The response, though, was good as the audience gave an extended ovation.

Studio Dance Concert

Vay Saur (right) assumes a difficult position in "Shrie's Paradox" in the Studio Concert Series which was held in Godwin Hall April 22 and 23. Other dancers (below) perform "The Essence" in a 24-member dance in the series. (Photos by Yo Nagaya)



'Pink Pussycat' hosts its 'first college party'

By SANDE SNEAD

There's a first time for everything. And Barbara Najar of the Pink Pussycat Boutique admitted that her April 1 appearance at the Kappa Sigma house at James Madison University was her first college "party."

Najar is a professional sales representative and hostess for home sales parties that feature erotic paraphernalia called "pleasureware." Products include seductive lingerie, vibrators and sex-related gag items, such as edible underpants.

Besides the Pink Pussycat Boutique, which is located in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., there are also Sensation Parties, Inc., Just For Play, Ltd., Nice and Naughty, Inc., and many smaller operations.

These companies all operate in the same way. A sales representative is invited to a home to give a sales pitch for a wide variety of "sex toys." The women and-or men then place orders for the desired products. Prices range from \$4.95 for "emotion potion" to \$32.95 for a french maid outfit.

Emotion potion is actually a gel which when blown on, becomes hot. It comes in a variety of flavors such as banana, cherry, passion fruit and strawberry.

The french maid outfit is a piece of lingerie of black nylon with white lace trim.

These products are supposed to "allow people to discover who they are sexually," according to the Pink Pussycat slogan, but many students and professionals contest that claim.

Brian Daly, a 1981 JMU graduate, said he bought some emotion potion at a sex toy party once and the gel tasted terrible. He said, "the whole operation is a big rip-off," and, "nobody needs a toy to help them discover who they are sexually."

Junior Doug Corey said, "If people can't do it without toys, they've got a problem."

Dr. Carlfred Broderick, professor of sociology and



director of the Marriage and Family Therapy Training Program at the University of Southern California, also believes these products have a negative impact.

He thinks the products will not help a couple in sexual "doldrums." He said in an article which appeared in March in Glamour magazine, "The man may be concentrating too much on his job, the woman

on hers, and their problem is manifested by a disinterest in sex. Using these products is just a pathetic effort to spark up a relationship that needs a more fundamental overhaul."

Another JMU student, who wished to remain anonymous, disagreed, "I went to that party here on campus and I bought some of the products. I don't see a thing wrong with buying things to make me feel sexier. My boyfriend and I have no problems whatsoever, I'm just ordering some things for fun, not for a substitute or stimulant for our relationship."

Apparently other JMU students agree that there is nothing wrong with "sex toys" since Najar collected \$80 worth of orders. About 50 students attended the event and she said the gag items were more popular here than any other product and no large or expensive items such as vibrators were purchased.

Najar averages orders for \$300-\$400 worth of merchandise per party but she said that they never make that much at co-ed parties such as this one because people tend to get self-conscious.

A JMU student, who wished to remain anonymous, said that there was no wonder that people were self-conscious. "I was kind of shocked by her (Najar's) candidness. Her language was just much too harsh and I don't think she should have been allowed on campus with that stuff. I'm surprised it's legal."

It is legal, according to Donna Harper, assistant dean of students. But she said a party of this nature should have been approved by the dean of students and the student activities office. She added that she is not sure if this particular party would have been approved.

Also, Najar gave sufficient warning to the squeamish that this party was not for them. "I'm not going to mince my words so if any of you have any difficulty with what I say, you can either hide under your chair or leave," she said.

JMU percussionists to present variety of tunes

By SCOTT BABCOCK

When the James Madison University Percussion Ensemble presents its annual spring concert April 29 in Wilson Hall Auditorium, it will not feature a bunch of drummers playing cadences and drum-set solos.

Under the direction of Bill Rice, the 18-member ensemble will represent some of JMU's finest percussion talent.

The percussion family encompasses a wide variety of melodic instruments, including the marimba, xylophone, bells and even the piano. Percussion also includes the more familiar instruments like drums, tympani, cymbals and many other various special effects instruments. Basically, if it can be hit, shaken, or crashed, it is a percussion instrument.

The concert will feature a wide variety of musical styles as well as instruments. The opening number should provide an interesting example of the versatility of the ensemble. In "Crescendo," by Alexander Lepak, the players will begin in the audience, with one percussionist on stage. As the others join him, one by one, each beginning on his own instrument, the piece gets gradually louder and more complex. The piece crescendoes to an exciting loud and climatic ending.

Along with the ensemble, the JMU Marimba Ensemble will perform four ragtime marimba pieces, including "Dill Pickles," from the soundtrack of the movie, *Reds*.

Four members of the percussion ensemble, with the accompaniment of flutist, Brian Sachlis, will perform a unique number by Hovhanes entitled, "The Burning House Overture." This "mysterious" piece, as the composer-calls it, will be directed by senior percussionist, Marlon Foster.

A special number written for percussion ensemble by the percussion instructor at the University of Tennessee, F. Michael Combs, will feature only traditional percussion instruments. The piece entitled, "Antiphon," will incorporate two separate groups working together using a technique called antiphonal response. This technique involves two groups using a form of question and answer, as well as simultaneous playing, giving the phrases an echo-like quality.

A touch of jazz will be found in the piece, "For Four Percussionists," and Rosales' "Bolero" will add a classical touch to the concert.

The concert, which will begin at 8 p.m., will also be open to the public with free admission.



Marlon Foster will direct Hovhanes' "The Burning House Overture" during Thursday's percussion ensemble concert. (Photo by Yo Nagaya)

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Sports

Page 12, The Breeze, Monday, April 26, 1982

Dukes sweep three from Baltimore

By RICHARD AMACHER

BALTIMORE — Russ Dickerson stroked a grand slam with two gone in the sixth inning Sunday, enabling James Madison University to complete a three-game sweep over the University of Baltimore this weekend.

Dickerson's shot, his sixth, sailed over the 400-foot sign in centerfield and erased the SuperBees 2-0 lead. The Dukes scored eight more runs in the final three innings en route to a 12-6 victory.

The win combined, with two on Saturday, raised JMU's record to 34-12-1. Baltimore dropped to 5-13.

JMU won Saturday's doubleheader by scores of 11-2 and 6-0.

In yesterday's game, Joe Carleton completed eight strong innings to set a new career-win record with 25 and moved his season mark to 6-2.

The Dukes' senior right-hander was locked in a pitching duel with Baltimore's Lenny Niedoba until JMU broke the game open in the top of the seventh.

Carleton recorded seven strike outs, while walking five and allowed just five hits and one earned run.

JMU Coach Brad Babcock noted it was just another consistent performance for Carleton. "I said at the beginning of the year, 'You can give him the ball every four days and he'll throw strikes.'"

"The players love to play behind him because he works quickly and makes the batters hit the ball."

Baltimore, which was short on players, not to mention pitchers, received a strong effort from Niedoba for five innings. The tall right-hander gave up only two hits until the sixth. Then he began to suffer control

problems, walking six and giving up seven hits in the final four innings.

In the top of the seventh, Jim Knicely doubled to lead off the inning. Marshall Wayland then grounded out, but Phil Fritz reached on an error by the SuperBees rightfielder which allowed Knicely to score.

Both Fritz and Tom Bocock, who reached on a walk, scored in the inning to increase JMU's margin to 7-2.

Mike Reeves homered to begin the eighth and account for the Dukes' only run of the inning.

JMU added four insurance runs in the ninth as Jeff Kidd walked, advanced to second on a passed ball and scored on Bocock's single. With two outs, Randy Faulconer walked, then he and Bocock came home on Mike Reeves' single.

Dennis Knight, who replaced Knicely at third, doubled to knock in Reeves and give JMU a 12-3 lead.

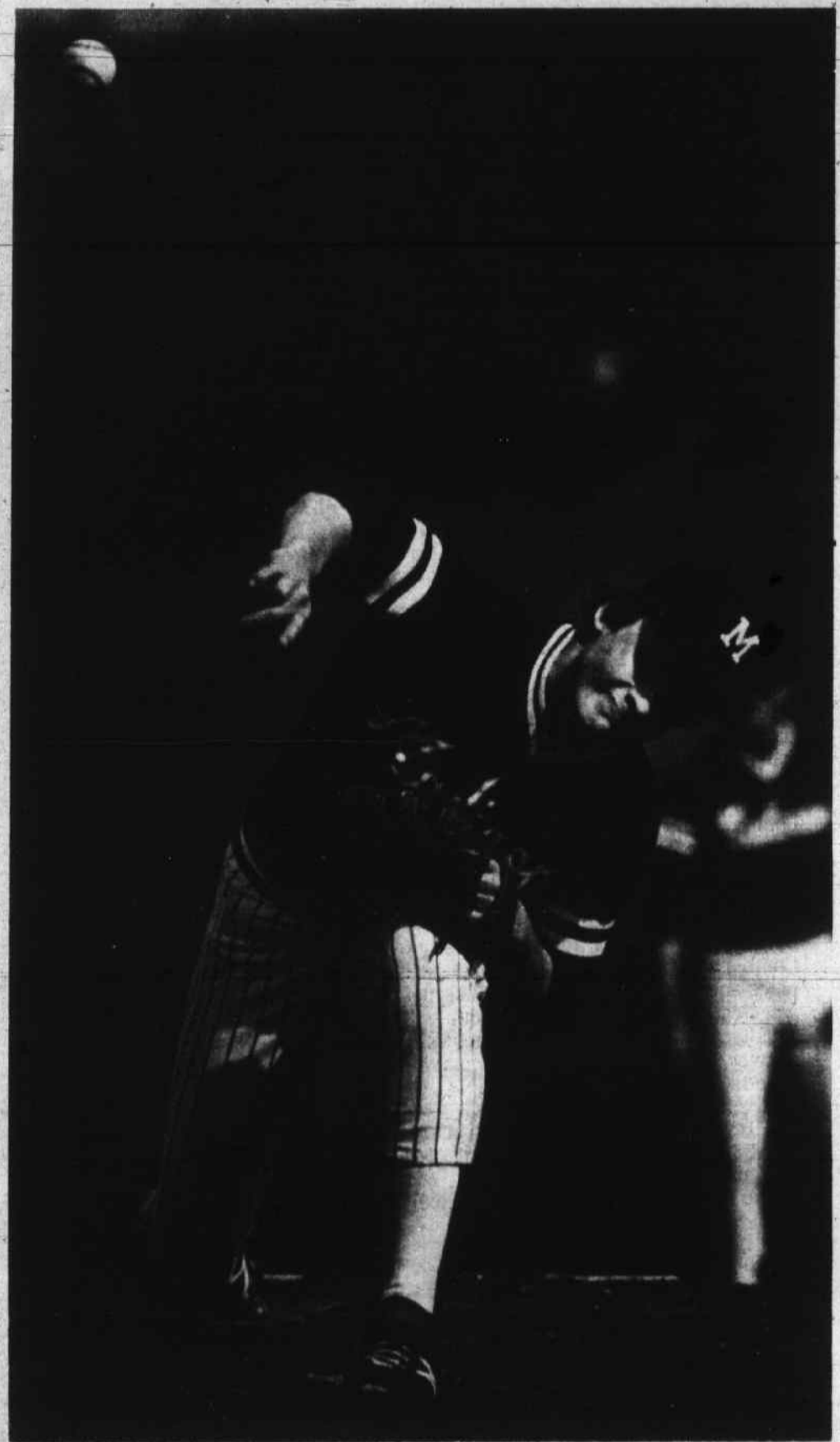
Baltimore, which scored single runs in the fourth, fifth and eighth, rallied for three in the ninth.

In the first game on Saturday, Joe Hall pitched 5 2-3 innings to earn the win, which raised his record to 4-1. Hall, who struck out eight and walked four, allowed just four hits and one earned run.

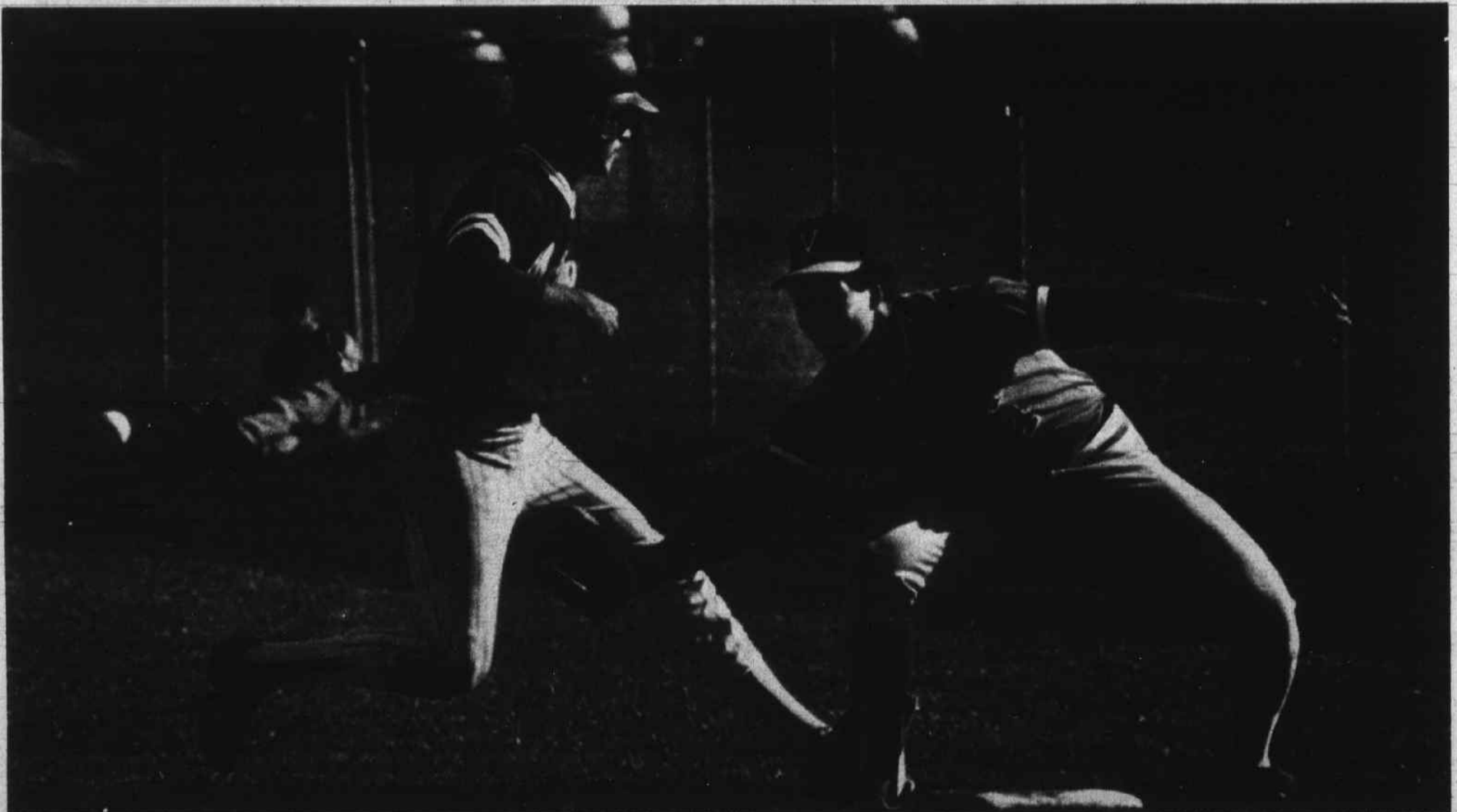
Knicely got the Dukes untracked in the second game. With one out in the second inning, Knicely cracked a grand slam (his second homer) to right, putting JMU ahead to stay.

Kip Yancey went the distance for the Dukes, earning a shutout and evening his record at 3-3.

JMU plays at the University of Virginia on Wednesday.



Joe Carleton set a new career win record of 25 Sunday as the Dukes defeated Baltimore 12-6. (Breeze file photo)



JMU's 9-1 loss to Virginia Tech last Thursday probably cost the team state bragging rights. (Breeze file photo)

Seniors

EXTRA GRADUATION ANNOUNCEMENTS

• For Sale •

MONDAY	-	APRIL	26	10 - 3
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H

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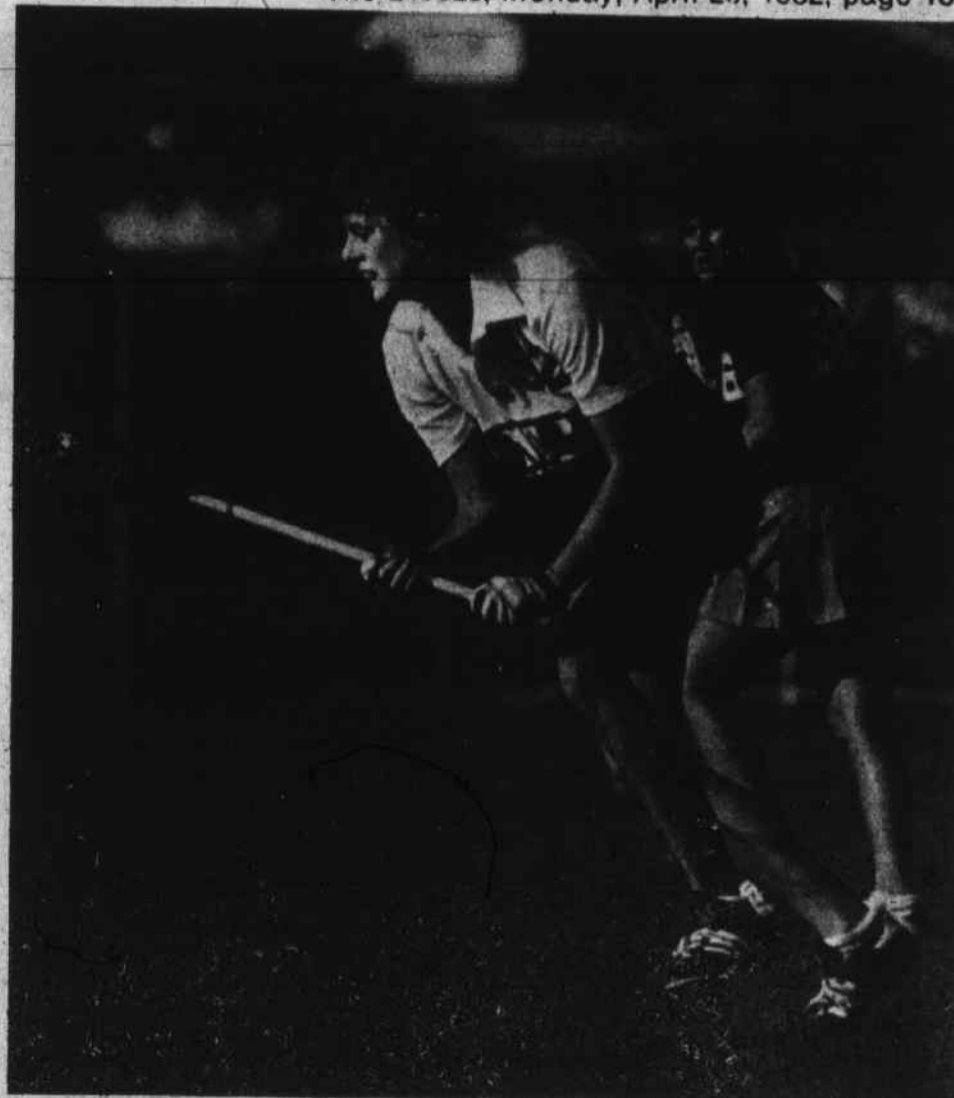
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JMU ARMY ROTC



JMU freshman Robyn Dunn (above) was held scoreless in the Duchesses' two losses this weekend in the VAIW tournament. (Breeze file photo)

Duchesses defeated in VAIW tournament

Losses to Old Dominion University and the College of William and Mary Saturday ended the James Madison University women's lacrosse team's chance to repeat as the Virginia AIAW Division I champions.

The Duchesses, 8-7, end their season Friday in a game at Bridgewater College. JMU defeated Old Dominion earlier this season and lost to William and Mary.

William and Mary was the Duchesses first opponent in the tournament, which was held at Hollins College. JMU played the eventual champions very tough in the first half, trailing only 4-3 at the intermission.

Whitney Thayer led a seven-goal spurt by the Lady Indians at the beginning of the second half, however, and that enabled William and Mary to win 11-6.

Thayer scored three goals and assisted on three others in the string. Dana Hooper added two goals in the streak and had three in the game.

Freshman Sue Cox led the Duchesses with three goals, followed by Joyce Metcalf with two and Sarah Heilman with one. JMU goalkeeper Chris Bauer

made 12 saves.

Against Virginia, JMU jumped out to a 4-2 halftime lead on goals by Cox, Metcalf, Sue Peacock and Brenda Heck.

The Duchesses held their lead until Virginia's Debbie Easter scored her fourth goal of the game with less than a minute remaining to give Virginia a 9-8 win.

Peacock led the Duchesses with four goals and Cox, Metcalf, Heck and Heilman had one each. Bauer made 17 saves as the Duchesses were outshot 35-29.

In addition to Easter, Virginia received two goals each from Katherine Moser and Jane Fitzgerald and a 12-save performance from Nancy Dow.

Peacock, Heck, senior defense win Heidi Rogers and sophomore point Cheryl Kenyon were named to the All-VAIAW team. Heck and Rogers, both seniors, were All-VAIAW selections last year.

William and Mary's 14-6 win in the tournament finals over Virginia assures them a bid to the AIAW National Championships.

JMU archers sweep Eastern Regionals

For the third consecutive year, the James Madison University archery team swept the Eastern Regional Championships held in Philadelphia this weekend.

The JMU men's team won the competition with 2399 points, with Millersville State College scoring 2291 points to capture second place.

The women's team had an easier time, outpointing second-place Glassboro State College 2254 to 2003.

In the mixed competition, JMU outscored Millersville 3144 to 2939 to capture the championship.

JMU archers also swept the individual titles.

Junior Rob Kaufhold shot an 828 to win the men's title, and senior John Grace was second with a score of 800.

In the women's competition, senior Janet McCullough won with 784 points and sophomore Cindy Gilbert was second with 738 points.

JMU also received a fifth place finish in the men's division from sophomore Tom Wilson and a fifth in the women's competition from Sue King. Senior Martha Zimmerman finished sixth and junior Mike Davoli finished eighth.

Bundy hired to assist JMU coaching staff

By STEVE LOCKARD

In a move inspired by James Madison University President Ronald Carrier, a former JMU baseball player has been hired part-time to help the Dukes' coaching staff.

Lorenzo Bundy, a standout performer on last year's team, was hired 14 days ago to assist JMU coach Brad Babcock with general team duties.

Babcock said the idea to hire Bundy was initiated by Carrier, an avid baseball fan. Carrier agrees with Babcock.

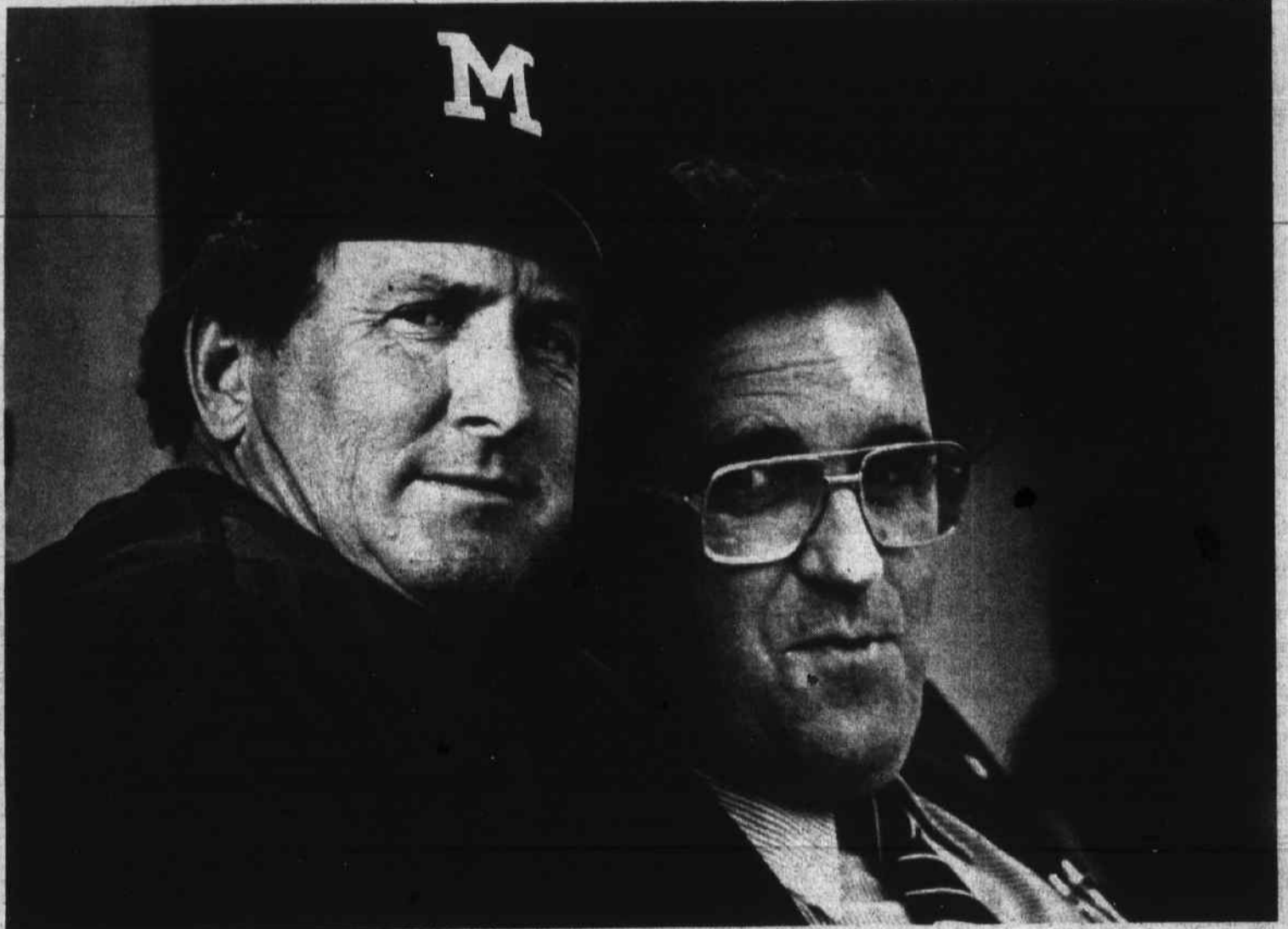
"Lorenzo has a great knowledge of the game," he said. "I felt he could help the team and it will give him a chance to stay close to baseball."

Bundy recently was released from the Texas Rangers baseball team and still is pursuing a professional playing career.

Babcock said, "It's nice to have Lorenzo back, but he is just a part-time worker. He'll be able to help on the grounds and do things like hit fungos, but I don't think his influence is too profound. He is a part-time worker, not an assistant coach."

The JMU baseball team has never had an assistant coach, but it has had graduate assistants. Tom Sheridan, a 1978 graduate of Lock Haven State College, is this year's graduate assistant.

Sheridan feels the addition of Bundy will help.



Coach Brad Babcock and Dr. Carrier discuss strategy. (Photo by Yo Nagaya)

"It's always better when you have three people instead of two," Sheridan said. "Lorenzo will be a big help. He was an excellent player for four years here and should especially be able to help our hitters."

Bundy holds several JMU career batting records including most home runs, most extra-base hits and most runs.

For Bundy, returning to JMU has

been a good experience.

"In terms of being around baseball, I'm very satisfied to be where I am," he said. "After being around baseball for so long, it's very hard to leave it. If I can't play, I guess this is the next best thing right now."

"My biggest problem after playing with most of these guys is trying to get serious with them and having them get serious with me," Bundy added.

"I think my best influence comes around game time rather than practice time. I try to keep the team morale up and keep everybody into

the game, making the attitude around the bench more relaxed."

Bundy said his position here is temporary but he would be interested in a coaching job, although playing is still his main interest.

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BUY NEW FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE OR BELOW AT HARRISONBURG DISCOUNT FURNITURE. We sell name brand factory seconds, close-outs, scratch and dent, etc. One block north of Roses off Rt. 11 on West Johnson Street. Next to Rockingham Bag Co. and Harrisonburg Ceramics. Open 10-6 Monday-Sat. 433-9532.

TOWNHOUSE FOR SALE BY OWNER University Court. Three bedrooms, one a half baths, heat pump. Will accept reasonable offer. Call 433-0264 after 5:30 p.m.

SPINNING SUPPLIES. Spinning lessons. Yesterday's Collectibles, 115 W. Water St. 434-1955.

PANASONIC AM FM STEREO with turntable, cassette recorder, two speakers, want to sell before school ends! \$60 call 433-4058.

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JMU STUDENTS Sigma Pi is gearing for its third annual loft storage project. For more information call 7276 or 4171.

Help Wanted

SUMMER JOBS COLLEGE STUDENTS 12 weeks guaranteed \$1800.00 and up, 40-60 hours per week. Summer work available in various areas of Virginia. Prefer students who are paying all or part of their educational cost. Contact Royal Prestige, Virginia Employment Commission. Phone 434-2513 for interview appointments.

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OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME if you're over 21 years of age and unsure of your employment career. Learn how you can earn \$30,000 first year out of college. Call Jay Anderson or Eric Halsey at 1-856-2186 or 433-3230 after 8:00 p.m. and see how easy they did it.

For Rent

OWN BEDROOM AND BATH in new two bedroom townhouse. Within walking distance from campus. To share with student couple. Available May through June and possibly next semester. Call Tricia 434-8768.

ROOM FOR RENT MAY THRU AUGUST 501 S. High St. 10 minute walk from campus. Includes bed, desk chair, sofa, loveseat, two dressers, plenty of storage space, access to kitchen and many extras. \$80 a month negotiable. Contact Jamie Woodward 433-8519.

SUBLET Private bedroom in two bedroom Squire Hill apartment \$100 per month and electricity. Available in May. Call Nancy at 434-8476.

MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEMATES NEEDED May-August \$100. Two rooms available for summer, one for fall. Great house on East Market Street, washer dryer. Call 434-6474.

APARTMENT AVAILABLE FOR SUBLET for May session. \$75. Great location. One female needed. Call Teresa at 433-3331.

ROOMS FOR RENT IN "FOX-HAVEN" 1311 S. Main (within walking distance), May-August \$127.50. Females only. Main floor space available 82-83 school year. Call now 433-2782.

FOR RENT Two bedroom townhouse at Homeplace Apartments. May thru August with option until December. Share with on other person will have own bedroom in fully furnished apartment. Ten minute walk from campus. Rent negotiable. Call Carlton at 434-9720.

SUBLETTERS WANTED \$100 month neg. all utilities included. Fully furnished. Right next to campus. Call 433-1831 Dan or Bill.

SUBLET MAY-AUGUST Two bedroom townhouse at Squire Hill. Washer and dryer, AC, pool, tennis. 433-1328.

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT May-August, Squire Hill. Rent negotiable. Pool, tennis, central AC, washer-dryer. Call 433-8544.

NEEDED Human type to share modern two bedroom apartment located five minutes from campus. \$100 a month. No lease. Call John 434-5069.

MEN Double room for rent. Kitchen available. \$70 each includes utilities. One block from campus. Call 234-8247.

FOR RENT Double room in house. Air conditioning, washer, dryer, dishwasher, wall to wall carpeting, one and a half baths. Two blocks from campus. Call Ron 433-3571.

FOR RENT MAY-SEPT. One or two rooms of large house on E. Market Street. Price negotiable. For info call Chuck at 433-2324.

TWO ROOMS FOR SUMMER SCHOOL \$50 month, low utilities, 15 minute walk, females only, Old South High. Call 433-3805.

Roommates



by Tom Arvis

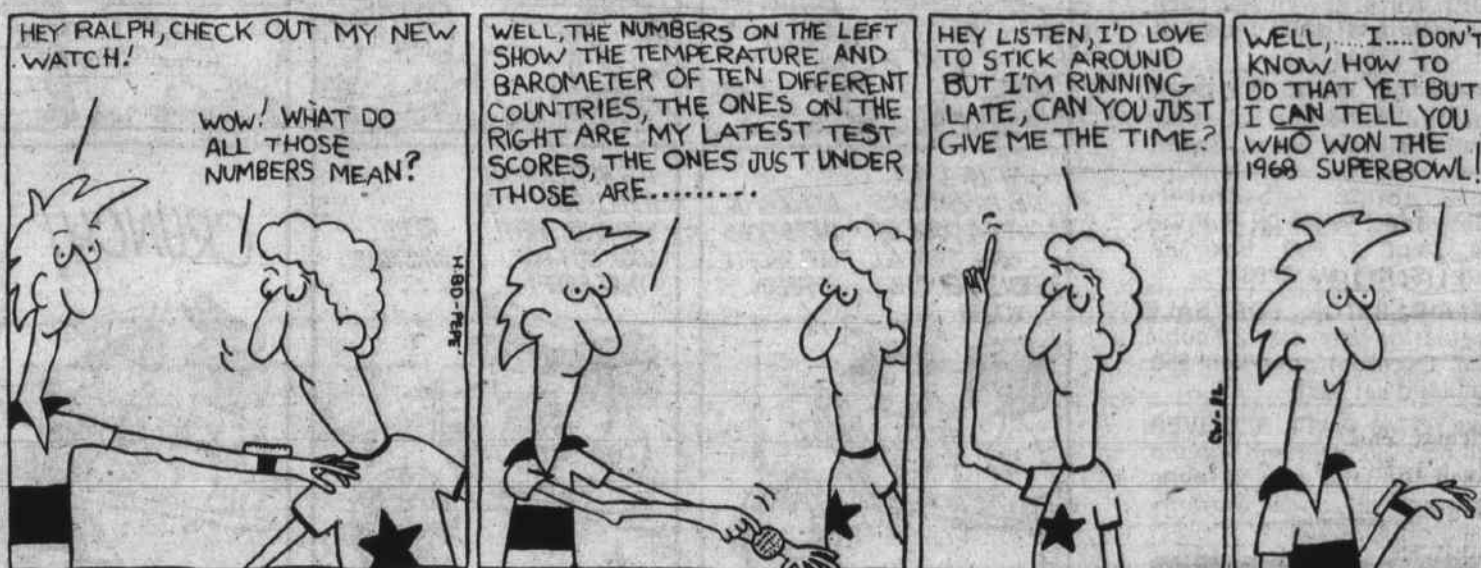
Morbid Comics

by Dave McConnell, Scott McClelland



Generic Collegian

by Chris Whepley



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SUBLET MAY-AUGUST Super nice, new custom furnished one bedroom apartment. Fully equipped. AC. Near campus. \$120 per month 433-1559 Eves.

WANTED One female to share three bedroom apartment. Call Stephanie at 433-7353.

WANTED Two females willing to share a room off campus next year. Call Carol 433-5272.

SUBLET SHANK APT. FOR SUMMER June-August. \$60 month and utilities. Two private bedrooms for rent. Call 434-2873.

TWO MALES OR FEMALES needed to sublease modern house. Start May 9 (or later) option for fall. AC, nice neighborhood, almost completely furnished, sundeck, large color TV, own room, garage. Call 434-8396 or 433-0691.

WANTED Furnished room or apartment, May-August close walking distance from campus. Can only pay \$50 month. Call Lisa 4056.

WANTED Ride to Yellowstone National Park or vicinity around May 18. Will split traveling expenses. Call 433-0236.

Personals

TIGGER Our taps are made of rubber, our bottoms are made of springs, but your heart is made of gold. P. BEAR

DANNY I had a good time last weekend and I really enjoyed your company. Let's spend some more time together, (Please leave any hotdogs at TKE). Love, YOU-KNOW-WHO

REESE The year has gone by so fast, thanks for the memories and good times! You've made it worthwhile. Love, J.T.

TO THE FUTURE HUFFMAN SUITE C301 Y'all are a great bunch of girls and I know you'll have a super year. I think the suite could be better, but I can't live everywhere! Please don't forget me in Wayland. Take care Linda, Nancy, Lynn, and Ann. With love, D.C.

L2 Ice Cream maybe? Ah, come on! We can borrow money from Dar. Come on, Live's a bitch and then you die. Die?! Wait, I better eat first. What are you to do without this harassment over the summer? Take it easy girls. Love ya, D.C.

GEE HOSSIFER I didn't even stop that see sign. So you're an athletic supporter Huh? Do you know what you call a person when you call them that? I'd like to Muncho Attack. Butterflies are free. Have you hugged your deaf mute today? Lindsay!! Want to buy a chicken? ben

GET BACK TO NATURE!! After finals if you need a break and would like to commune with nature in the beautiful Rockies, this is your chance. I'm planning a trip to Montana and Yellowstone National Park, and need three individuals to share expenses. The expense for the round trip would be \$150 each for four of us. Would be glad to revolve trip around your desires. Will need back camping equipment and money for food and extras. If interested call Robey at 434-0013. Guaranteed to be a great experience.

AXP WILL HOLD A RECORD CONVENTION and show on May 1, from 11:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. in the South Ballroom of Warren University Union. Thousands of Records, Tapes and related items will be available. This is your best chance to pick up records you've been looking for, from Rock, Soul, Country, Pop, classical etc. Admission is \$1.00.

ELROY We've come a long way since that night of uncontrollable shaking. Who would've thought we'd have grown so close? But it's not over-we have a lot of good times ahead of us. All the words have been said, all the feelings are known-I'll love you forever. LISA

KPL Hey Baby! You're head and shoulders above the rest in my book! GUESS WHO?

JMU STUDENTS Sigma Pi is gearing for its third annual loft storage project. For more information call 7276 or 4171.

DON Here's your first personal in The Breeze to wish you a Happy 21st Birthday on April 28. Love always, JANICE

TO ALL STUDENTS AND FACULTY Make your feelings known at Speak Out 82. See announcements for details.

BRYN MAWR BRUNET WHO IS SOON TO BE INSTITUTIONALIZED AT HOWARD JOHNSON'S RESTAURANT if you ever leave JMU, we hope you will also be permanently institutionalized in your beloved D.C. (Chacun a son gout). Where's our oscar? L AND D.

DON FERNANDO Happy 21st. Hope it's a great year. Stay sweet and have a good day. Celebrate good! Love and hugs always. MONKEYBREATH

FRED How much mischief can two people get into, so many people read you and Napoleon's quips you should write a soap opera. I didn't know you were a movie star. That's "banana" rigor Mortis. Get those things off my toes. **B.S. MAWE**

FRED On the table? With a french fry no less. You're just dangerous jade. Rob is the equivalent of Kevin. Make sure the scanner's in tact. All systems targeting "Bingo". Heart palpitations! Hot puppies; Grub! I am pleased to say I didn't over sleep but 16 feet is just too much. Is it in? **NRF**

TO TOMMY, JOHNNY, JIM, MARK AND CHRIS Thanks for your support and encouragement during our softball season. **THE SISTERS OF TRI-GAMMA**

RITA H. Thanks for the best year of my life. Let's have a great summer together. I love you, **JIM S.**

TO THE P.W. PRINCESSES Well, we tried, but I guess we'll be together for one more year. I can't say that I'm sorry, who would I diet with, stay up late with, learn to appreciate Brooooo with, or generally raise P.W. with if not you? See you on third floor for another year!

JOHN, We can't go on meeting at the Printing Express, everyone else is doing it too. **MARY**

CAJ Your eyes have been keeping me awake at night, but I guess I hide it well. I've been listening to your music for a long time now. **THE KID**

ZOO CREW We must rage at

Senior Party! Yes that's you-Blond President with the dirty mind, Rex, San, Annie Airhead, Munchkin and Buffalo Bob. Good luck to all I'll miss you! **RAY**

TO THE BROTHERS OF PI KAPPA PHI Thank you for the past four years. They have been the best. Love, **RENEE**

TO THE SISTERS OF PHI MU Thanks for making my college years more eventful and exciting. Love, **RENEE**

TO THE OLD PENTHOUSE GANG Four years ago we started it all together. Let's finish it all together on Thursday! Love, **MOM**

WE CANNOT RELY ON THE OUTSIDE WORLD to protect us from famine, we must rely on ourselves. **BHAGAT MOHAN, FARMER**

JIM MORRISON'S TWIN: Good luck with the job. Interviews this week. I'm not the only one after your, um, talents. Try to have fun this week and not worry too much. I'll love you if you're employed or not! **BIG EYES**

MARSHMALLOW: Don't deny it. I just wanted to tell you that you are probably my favorite person in The Burg. So when are you going to take me out for refried beans and sangria (emphasis on the sangria)? See me about another dime when you read this because I'm signing this as **THE INFERIOR INTELLECTUAL**

BIG EYES: If Donald Duck were here tonight, I know he would say, "Quack." I think that describes you pretty well. Tomorrow you face a special test: Making it all the way to

Lynchburg without getting a ticket. Think you can do it? If you do, I'll give you a **SPECIAL reward. JIM MORRISON'S TWIN**

TRACY: Cary Grant wants you badly. **AMY Mac:** Thanks for the interview. Very (yawn) interesting. **TRICIA M** I'd like to see your bug collection some time. (You're still beautiful, too.) I'm going to hunt for Perry Point this summer, and by god, I'll find it! **RODNEY DANGER-FIELD**

LINDA MEYER: You're God's gift to mankind. **YOUR SATURDAY NIGHT "STUDY" PAL**

O.D.B. Thanks for the Chinese idea Friday night. "Mom" let us play and the boys from Tech needed some real food. Hope the rest of your evening was oriental!!! **DUCK**

Two graduation traditions: A quad ceremony and a personal in *The Breeze*

How 'bout them Dukes? How 'bout another beer? How 'bout a personal? After four years, it's time to tell them how you feel.

Write your message in the space provided. Enclose \$1 for 20 words, \$1.75 for 21 to 50 words, and 5 cents for each additional word. Checks may be made out to *The Breeze*.

Mail this to *The Breeze*

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Personals must be in the office by 2 p.m. Tuesday or in the Tuesday afternoon mail.

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Record Fair

Sat. May 1 (9 a.m. - 5 p.m.)

Sun. May 2 (noon - 5 p.m.)

Green Valley Auction Barn - Located east of Mt. Crawford, I-81, Exit 61. Turn east, 2 miles to Rd. 681. Signs posted.

Over 10,000 records (LPs, 45s & 78s). Lot of new & used tapes. All categories of music & entertainment. Rock, pop, country, jazz, gospel, soundtracks, etc., etc. Large selection of new & used rock & jazz LPs. Lot of new LPs priced one to two dollars each. Many out of print LPs starting at \$1.00 each. This fair will feature a lot of new import (England, etc.) rock & new wave 45s & EPs with picture sleeves priced from \$1.00-\$2.00 each. So if you like good music at great prices don't miss the Record Fair. Come early for best selection. If you have records in good condition you no longer play bring them along, we buy & trade. For more info. call 434-4260.

Jeff & Bev Evans - owners

Sigma Pi Loft Storage

Sigma Pi will pick up your loft, store it for the summer and deliver it next year. \$35.00

Call 4036, 4171 or 7276 for info.

ATTENTION

Robbin Thompson Tickets (Oct 23, 81) with *HORIZON SURE TAN* Coupons (5 visits/\$5.00) Expire May 1, 1982

NO COUPONS MAY BE USED AFTER THIS DATE.

Viewpoint

Is it worth it?

Intimidation by a professional lawyer and harassment from another student is not what one might expect for reporting an Honor Code violation. But that is what a witness in a recent Honor hearing got for her involvement.

Although the accused was convicted, and the witness believes she did the right thing, she said, "I don't know if I ... could do it again."

Some changes in Honor hearing procedure can make upholding the Honor Code something to be proud of, not something to avoid. Consideration for witnesses is just as important protecting the rights of defendants.

'Pitting professional lawyers against students is a questionable practice'

Tim Reynolds, next year's Honor Council president, said he will try to decrease the preparation time preceding the hearings. We support this idea. Memories cloud with time and pressure mounts both on witnesses and the accused.

Pitting professional lawyers against students is a questionable practice. While accused students have the right to choose their defender, the same type of legal counsel should be available to witnesses.

David Barger, Honor Council coordinator and lawyer, should represent witnesses if they wish him to. True, the student prosecutor won her case against a professional this time. But there were a lot of witness in this case. The evidence may not be as strong next time. The courtroom professional is bound to have an advantage over the less experienced student.

The length of the hearings should be controlled. Hearings can be emotional and sometimes lengthy; breaks every two hours or so would ease tension.

The JMU Student Handbook states that "for the Honor System to be truly effective, all students are expected to cooperate in its implementation. If students accept dishonesty by their peers, the entire Honor System will be weakened." Changes in the Honor Council hearings may make students more willing to cooperate.



Seniors need empathy

May 8: 'It's time to go'

By LISA JENNINGS

From the crisis of birth to the trauma of toilet training on through teenage, mid-life and retirement perils, every stage of life has a crisis attached to it. But one of the worst crises in anyone's life occurs during the last months of college. It is known as the "I-Don't-Know-What-I'll-Be-Doing - I-Don't-Want-To-Grow-Up - I-Can't-Find-A-Job" crisis.

A student's senior year is a joyous time for him to sit on his laurels while still under the shelter of college life. But no good thing lasts forever, and as the graduation goal line gets closer, fear begins to creep into the hearts of our honored upperclassmen. Days slip by like minutes and seniors realize that very soon they will no longer be called "students" — they will be called "unemployed." It's easy to spot the seniors on campus. They are the ones with the clean-shaven faces and new "more mature" hairstyles. With stiffened smiles they speak of their eagerness to be "free," but beneath their new conservatively-cut suits lie hearts filled with fear.

Panic sets in. The post-college future that used to be so far away is now on the doorstep. Practical plans must be made. Responsibilities are not clear-cut, and we watch our soon-to-be-graduates spin in a whirlpool of activity. Last-minute work, mailing graduation announcements and

resumes, buying caps and gowns and experiencing final outings and goodbyes are rushed obligations.

Questions bombard the seniors' brains: "What will you be doing? Where will you be going? Can you find a job?" The confusion is overwhelming.

All personal security is lost as the would-be graduates are faced with gaining that precious degree and losing their identities as students. Waiting for interviews, opportunities and job openings (anything!) is tortuous. Goals and dreams are questioned and doubted. School experiences become fond memories entangled in emotions about leaving. Suddenly, it's time to go.

College graduation is like parachuting for the first time: you have four years to prepare for the leap and then must jump out without knowing whether or not you will land on your feet.

Understanding that this is a difficult time for them, we underclassmen should do our part to be kind to these suffering seniors. Even little things, like wiping a runny nose or offering a place in line for Pac-Man, will be a small comfort.

Throw a party for your senior friends. Comfort them when they get rejection slips. Buy their old loft. Whatever you do, let them know you care. They may be just the people you'll need to catch you when it's your turn to jump.



The Breeze

Founded 1922

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"To the press alone, chequered as it is with abuses, the world is indebted for all the triumphs which have been gained by reason and humanity over error and oppression." James Madison

The Breeze is published every Monday and Thursday except where otherwise noted.

Correspondence should be addressed to The Breeze, Wine-Price Building, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia 22807.

Letters to the editor are welcomed. Typed letters are preferred, all letters must be signed and include the author's address and telephone number for verification. Unsigned letters will not be published.

All material is edited at the discretion of the editor. Unsigned editorials give the majority opinion of the Breeze editors. Letters, columns, reviews and guestspots are the opinions of their authors and not necessarily those of the Breeze editors or the students, faculty or staff of James Madison University.

Comments and complaints about The Breeze should be addressed to Chris Kouba, editor of The Breeze.

Readers' Forum

'Superlative issue' 'relevant and interesting'

Abortion unjustified; socialism not uniform

To the editor:

Every once in a while comes a superlative issue of *The Breeze*. That is, an issue that addresses important news, other than on its editorial page, and which refrains from irrelevant photos and inappropriate attempts at comedy in "Viewpoint."

In fact, the Thursday, April 22, edition considered so many important issues that *The Breeze* appeared, for a change, to be a newspaper befitting a university with a well-regarded communication arts department such as ours.

Now, if the purpose of the April 22 abortion article was to show the plight of the unsuspecting, overly emotional, victim-of-society college woman with an unwanted pregnancy (poor thing), "Karen" was certainly the wrong choice of examples.

First, she lied to her partner about using a contraceptive; she was in a drunken stupor (which she invokes to rationalize her guilt); and she engaged in an irresponsible action. Second, she equates having an abortion with flunking a test and handing in

a project late. Third, she attempts to blame her parents' principles for her own choice to terminate her pregnancy.

This person deserves no sympathy, and her choice to murder her baby, for which she claims to "have absolutely no regrets," cannot be justified.

As for Philip Adams' April 22 article about nuclear weapons and politics, I object to his doctrinal statement "socialism cannot provide the high standard of living that

free enterprise can provide." The U.S. economy is not a true free enterprise system, yet one of every eight persons in the U.S. lives in poverty. When we did have a laissez-faire economy, one in every three persons lived in poverty. Also, the Soviets do not have a patent on socialism; it is incorrect to use the USSR as an example of the failure of all socialism.

Just as capitalism currently has two very different strains, Friedmanist and Keynesian, so also does socialism have many very different strains.

There are utopians, Fabians, communists and fascists. You cannot make a blanket statement with a term that encompasses so many different entities.

Philip Adams sounds like a Republican pacifist. I hope he will realize this is a contradiction in terms.

I hope *The Breeze* will continue to produce issues like Thursday's, which, in addition to Teresa Thomson's and Philip Adams' articles, dealt with relevant and interesting topics.

Luke Adams



Psychology Club, not Psi Chi, brought talk

To the editor:

I am writing in regard to the article on Mrs. Chris Sizemore in the April 22 issue of *The Breeze*. The article itself was beautifully written; however, since the article's release, I have heard many people attribute the lecture to Psi Chi. Psi Chi is the National Honor Society of Psychology and though it is a noteworthy group, the lecture was brought to James Madison University by the Psychology Club.

The Psychology Club is an organization like Psi Chi except that we accept members not based on GPA but on their interest in psychology and their willingness to work in the group. We are a new organization, so I understand the assumption that Psi Chi brought the lecture to the campus, but it was the new kids on the block that did it. Don Fernando Azevedo, President Psychology Club

'Togetherness club' should be created

Societal divisions stunt growth of JMU school spirit

By KATHY RUSSELL

Just because a student goes to James Madison University does not mean he immediately is going to be a Madison fan. School spirit is an inspired feeling, not an inborn one. And JMU is not necessarily a very inspirational place.

Back in the old days, around 800 A.D., for example, societies were based on the concept of Gemeinschaft, or loyalty to the tribe as a family. The tribe ate, lived, planted, travelled and fought wars together. Without the tribe, a person was desolate.

As Christianity was introduced to these pagan warrior societies, a new kind of social unity evolved among those of the same religion. But religion had its heyday and secularization replaced it. The many different races, cultures and beliefs destroyed both the ancient custom of social unity and social public morals. The modern divisional world with its trend of Gesellschaft, or loyalty to one's occupation, took over.

JMU is a prime example of this divisional world. Like at other educational institutions, division by class exists, but other societal divisions exist here as well.

Housing is one example of division at JMU. There are several different housing areas: the Bluestone, Lake Complex and Village. Within each of these

complexes are separate buildings, each with separate floors, with some floors divided into wings.

Of all the housing areas, the Bluestone dorms best promote unity among their residents. The buildings there are close to the academic buildings and, as a result, are more like a part of the university. Also, Bluestone dorms do not have wings, only single long hallways which allow for resident interaction not as possible in Village and Lake Complex dorms.

In a Village dorm, there are three sections: A, B and C. Even these are divided by bathrooms, floors, stairways and suites that do nothing to promote interaction or camaraderie among the residents.

As a resident of Section A, third floor, suite 302 in Chappelle Hall, there is nothing to incite me to visit the girls in Section C. I rarely even see anyone from Section A. The divisions within the dorm cause isolation and alienation.

The only places to go where school spirit or student unity with other unknown students exists is at sports events, in the library and at picnics held on Godwin Field.

At a sporting event there is a feeling of being part of the crowd and rooting for the JMU team. At the library, everyone either is studying for exams or doing research for a paper. At the picnics, there again is a unified-crowd feeling.

Everywhere else on campus, division is the un-

spoken rule. At D-hall, division is caused by rivalries over finding a place to sit. In clubs, the club or its goals are most important, not the club's relation to the school.

The Warren Campus Center is used more for a place to study, read or watch T.V., not for encouraging school spirit.

With all of this division, school spirit cannot spread. But it seems to me that loyalty is important. A student body must be unified to inspire school spirit. Spirit thrives in a unified community.

What can be done to overcome the effects of the architectural and social divisions at JMU? Destroying the residence halls is not a realistic solution, although it would be helpful in solving the problem. I suggest creating a committee, club or other organization whose sole purpose would be to help promote an atmosphere of togetherness and school spirit.

By sponsoring schoolwide affairs like picnics or promoting loyalty and making students feel like part of a whole, this organization could bring about a kind of social revolution at JMU. Then each student would be for his school instead of just for himself, his club or his suitemates.

In unity can be found strength, acceptance and camaraderie. I think the entire school would benefit from this type of revolution.



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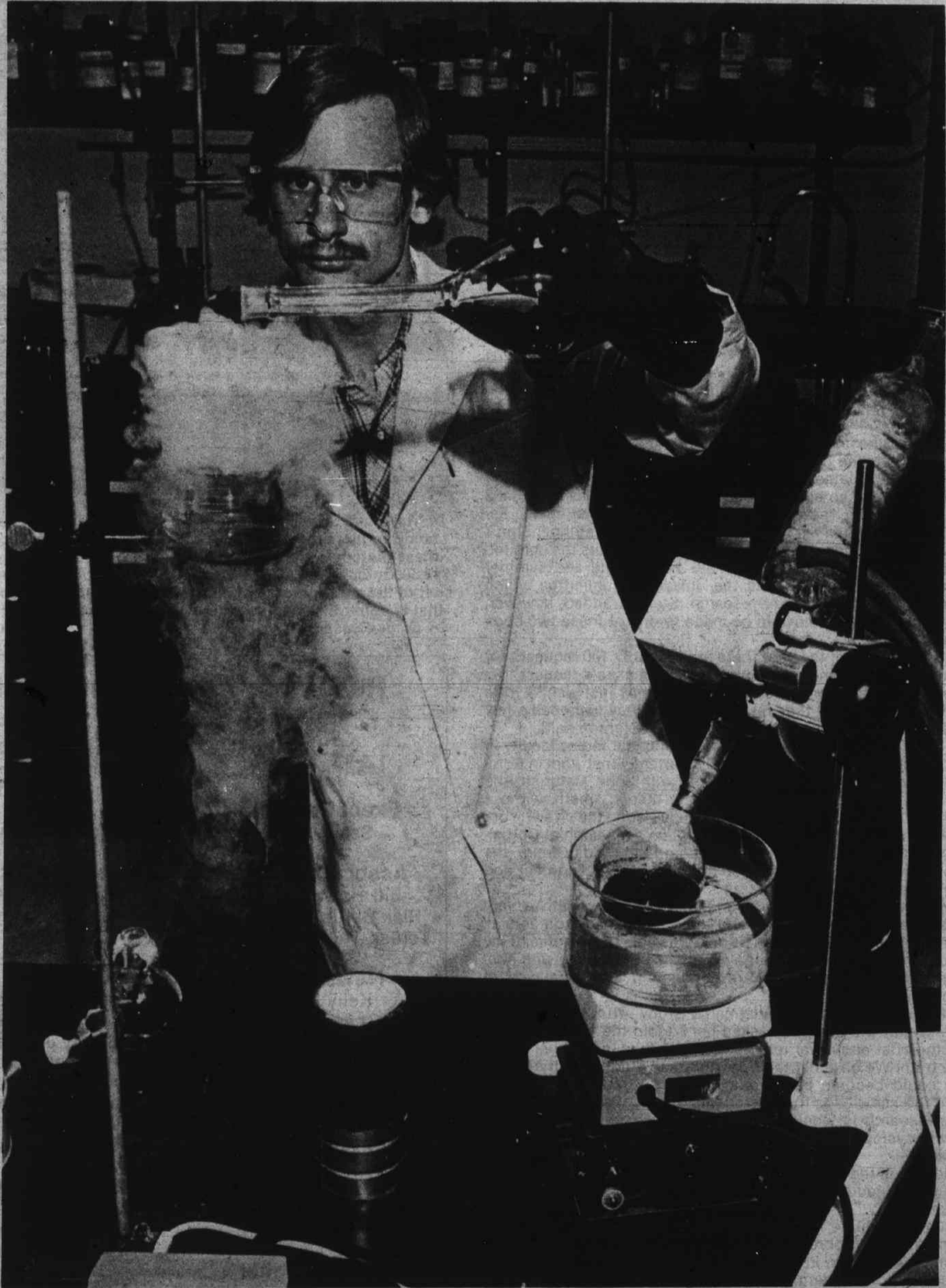
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Discoveries

The Breeze

James Madison University

April 26, 1982.



Research fulfills JMU's goal

by SANDE SNEAD

If it weren't for university research, we would have no Gatorade, according to Dr. Thomas Stanton, vice president of academic affairs. Stanton explained that it was a professor at the University of Florida who developed Gatorade while working under a university research grant.

Besides providing us with the popular thirst quencher, "research allows the university to fulfill its purpose which is the discovery and transmittal of knowledge," said Stanton.

In addition to allowing the university to fulfill its purpose, student research makes the graduate or undergraduate more knowledgeable. Faculty research fulfills the purpose of being a faculty member, which is to grow and become an expert in his or her field, Stanton said.

Although all faculty members are involved in some kind of research, according to Stanton, only two members are selected each semester to conduct research with pay in lieu of teaching. The "pay" the faculty member receives is equivalent to his teaching salary. In addition, 12 faculty members are selected each summer to conduct research and receive a salary equal to what they would get for full summer pay.

Also, at least 10 faculty members receive a maximum grant of \$400 for conducting preliminary research each fiscal year (July 1-June 30). This \$400 usually covers secretarial or other technical services, travel, specialized materials, equipment, and other non-departmental budget expenses.

The funding for the \$400 grants and summer research comes from external sources such as the National Science Foundation, the National Endowment for Humanities, the Department of Education and sometimes private companies such as Kellogg's and Exxon.

Funding for the four faculty members who conduct semester-long research comes from the university.

For fiscal 1982, James Madison University requested \$5 million from external sources but received only \$1.1 million for both \$400 grants and summer research. Of the projects submitted for approval, 24 were funded, 20 were rejected and 30 are still pending.

Dr. William Hall, dean of the graduate school, chairs the committee which reviews applications for the \$400 grants and summer research grants. Stanton chairs the university committee which reviews requests for semester research. Stanton added, however, that all requests do not have to be made to one of these two committees.

"Over the course of the year there are probably 100 requests for supportive research where a faculty member makes a request to a dean or even a department head. He or she may just want a little time off to conduct part-time research or they may just need a few new materials for conducting their research," Stanton said.

The three most notable areas of research conducted by faculty in the past, according to Stanton, were Dr. Carter Lyons' work in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1978 where he worked with John Meldrum, the world's foremost authority on the ring theory, (math without numbers); Dr. Sharon Christman's study with the New York Metropolitan Opera in 1979; and Dr. Mary Loe's research at Columbia University in 1978 on Maxim Gorkey and the Sreda Circle, (the study of a group of writers and their reaction to social conflict and change in prerevolutionary Russia.)

Lyons said, "I was very fortunate to be working with a very respected person in my research and I have made many contacts as a result of that experience. In addition, I was able to get some of my work published and I have had the experience of working with people from other countries who are conducting the same type of research that I'm involved in."

Stanton explained that Christman's study with the Opera is notable in that the company asked her to join the opera. She accepted the offer and never returned to JMU. "I'm mad at her to tell you the truth. We gave her the opportunity to study with the Opera so she could become better qualified as a JMU professor and transmit the knowledge to the students at JMU," said Stanton.

Loe's research is significant because it was written up in the *Modern Encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet Literature*, according to Stanton.

In addition to the faculty members involved in research, there are currently 30 graduate students who assist professors in their research.

The undergraduate research program is a completely separate program which is coordinated by Chairman of the Committee on Academic Honors, Dr. Philip Riley.

Research at the undergraduate level is open for application only to those second semester juniors with a minimum GPA of 3.25 and a demonstrated capacity for independent study.



Dr. Raymond Serway, head of the physics department, has been studying properties of various materials to make solar cells. If these materials are put to practical use, it's cost will be about \$12,500 to cover a roof of an average house, about one-fourth the cost of the same amount of silicone, which is the semi-conductor that is currently being used for solar energy conduction. (Photo by Cindy Russell)

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Special thanks to advisor Alan Neckowitz.

Projects aid battered victims

by STEVE NORTH

Cheryl, the mother of three children who has received bruises, burns, broken bones, and death threats from her husband of 22 years, is one woman who has helped two James Madison University professors' research on battered women.

The above case is an actual one, but the woman's name was changed to protect her identity.

Currently, two members of the JMU psychology department, Dr. Joann Grayson and Dr. Andreoli Mathie, are involved in research on local spouse abuse and child abuse and neglect.

Grayson and Mathie are working on two main research projects. The first project involves working with First Step.

First Step, which began in 1980, is a shelter in Harrisonburg where battered women can go for treatment and counseling. The

'We follow the women for six months to see what changes occur when they return to their husband or boyfriend.'

women who use the services have the option to take part in the four-part project in which Grayson and Mathie are involved.

The initial step is an Intake Data Summary.

"Here, we do basically a profile on the women. The women fill out forms describing their needs. From this, we try to determine if there is a consistent profile which can be used to describe the women," said Grayson.

Grayson, whose office is filled with shelves of pamphlets and books on spouse abuse, child abuse and neglect, said the second step of the procedure is the evaluation by the women on the First Step program.

The purpose of this step of the research is to find out how well the shelter has served the women's needs and to see what changes are necessary.

According to Grayson, the third component of this four-step procedure is the follow-up to discover what happens to women when they leave First Step.

"We follow the women for six months to see what changes occur when they return to their husband or boyfriend," said Grayson.

Interview Study is the fourth and final stage of this research. The women must have given prior consent before they can be interviewed by the First Step staff. The purpose of this in-depth interview is to learn more about the problem of domestic violence.

"Also from this interview we can gather some background history to see what led the women to come here (First Step)," Grayson added.

"Once we get the information from the women, I put it into the computer to see what results and patterns are present," said Mathie.

The other main research project these two women are working on is the Family Support Center.

It was Grayson who wrote to the Virginia State Bureau of Protective Service Division of the Department of Welfare to see if they were eligible for the grant.

The Family Support Center received a \$35,500 grant for the period from July 1980 to June 1981.

The Family Support Center now has a very broad base of services. These services directly involve eight local agencies and indirectly involve 20 more. According to Grayson the services reach over 250 high-risk or abusive families and offered training to over 200 professionals. Though the term of the grant is over, services are still provided.

"Many parents with problems of abuse in their families would drop out of counseling. These services gave the parents an alternative, other agencies to attend."

Grayson said that in approaching the community about developing services from the grant, she used a needs assessment method to gather and organize opinion and information.

The needs assessment was designed with two main goals: to determine the existing services and expertise, and to ascertain service gaps, according to Grayson.

From the grant, 11 services were implemented to serve the area, all of which work in relation with local agencies.

Some services provided are: prenatal classes for pregnant women who attend the Public Health Department Maternity Clinic; child therapy groups for abused, neglected, or high-risk children; and support services to battered women and their children.

Like in the First Step program, the women who use the services

have the option of taking part in the research. The women who do opt to participate, fill out questionnaires and surveys which are used by Grayson and Mathie to find out the strengths and weaknesses of each service.

Grayson believes that child abuse is committed by parents who have difficulty handling stress.

"Also, modeling is a strong component of child abuse. For example, a man who was beaten when he was young, will sometimes beat his children," she said.

Recent statistics released by the State Department of Welfare show that in 1980-81, 38 deaths in Virginia were attributed to child abuse, compared to 22 deaths in 1979-80.

According to Grayson, the Harrisonburg area has an average number of child abuse cases as compared to the rest of the state.

In 1980 there were 80 to 100 cases of child abuse or neglect reported in the local area.

"Like everywhere else, most of the cases dealt with neglect," she said.

Grayson described the three classifications used in abused cases.

"Founded refers to cases in which there is evidence of actual abuse or neglect. At risk are cases that lack sufficient evidence, but there is still reason to suspect that the child is in danger of being, or has been abused or neglected," said Grayson.

Unfounded cases refers to cases in which no evidence of abuse or neglect could be found.

Statistics for Virginia in 1979-80 show there were 36,024 cases of abuse or neglect. Of those cases, 9,466 or 26.6 percent were listed as founded, while 4,968 (13.8 percent) were reported as at risk.

The most common type of abuse found was that of bruises, cuts and lacerations. In 1980-81, 17.5 percent of all abused children suffered these afflictions.

In cases dealing with neglect, the most startling figure was lack of supervision, 34.6 percent or 4,560 cases out of 13,165 were reported. Another 20.2 percent or 2,654 were lacking food, shelter or proper clothing.

Emotional neglect was responsible for 2,806 cases or 21.3 percent.

Grayson said that there is no set date for finishing the projects, but added that by late summer things should be near completion.



Dr. Joann Grayson (Above) of the psychology department and Dr. Andreoli Mathie are working on two main research projects on local spouse abuse and child abuse and neglect. (Photo by Cindy Russell)

Atlantic blue crabs: A savory orgy

by GREG HENDERSON

Atlantic Blue Crabs! The American public consumes over 400 million of them a year along with untold gallons of beer and pounds of melted butter.

If you've ever experienced a crab feast you're aware that it is more than a meal—it's a ritual—a savory orgy of the tastebuds. Those that venture into the world of baiting, catching, steaming, prying, cracking, and wrestling with the cooked critters to capture the elusive prize lying under the spiced shell, can attest that it is well worth the time, money, and mess.

From the Chesapeake Bay comes half of the total number of blue crabs in the United States. While the bay is famous for a wide variety of seafood, a story from the **FDA CONSUMER** last September calls the Atlantic blue crab the bay's prized catch and, "a delicacy that is favored by stomachs across the land....and that contains some of the tastiest seafood this side of heaven."

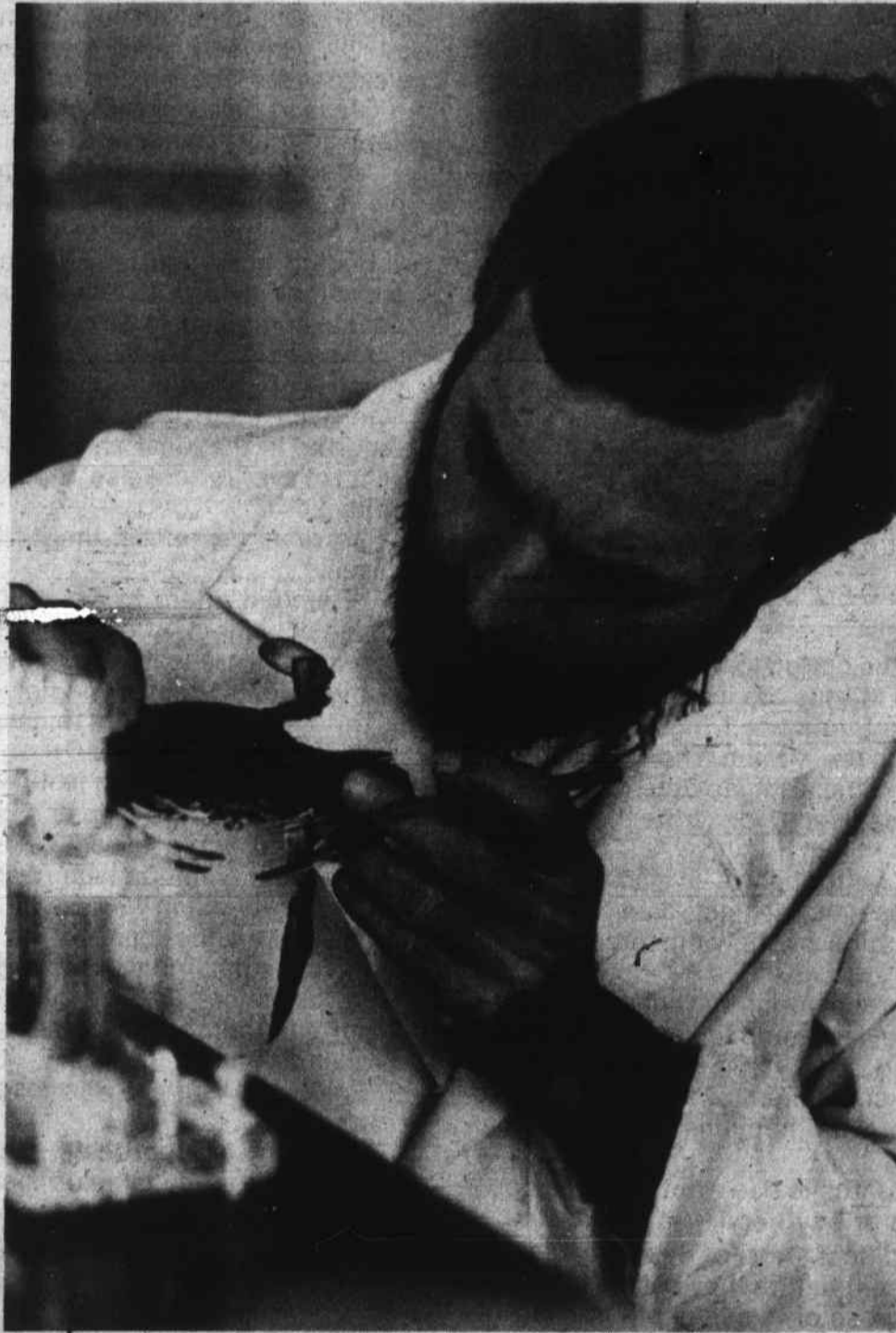
While most of us are content to encounter the crab as a delight of the senses, James Madison University biology professor James Dendinger is experiencing the crab on a scientific level.

Dendinger has been researching and experimenting with the Atlantic blue crab since he came to JMU six years ago and he said, "I'll probably be working on them for the next 15 years." His research has focused on how and why the hard outer shell of the crab is formed.

The shell or exoskeleton of the blue crab, as with all arthropods, must be shed periodically as the crab grows. The process is known as molting. When a crab busts free of its shell, it is known commercially as a soft shell crab and is then most vulnerable to attack from predators. After molting crabs go into hiding by burrowing under mud or sand.

Within two hours after molt the crab is already forming a leathery outer layer. In six hours the shell becomes paper-like and after 24 hours the shell is fairly hard. The hardening process continues for about 30 days.

Dendinger's research has led him to conclusions about the ways in which the crab's shell is formed and some of the biological reasons for its formation. His findings have been published in the



Biology professor James Dendinger has been researching and experimenting with the Atlantic blue crab since he came to JMU six years ago.

worldwide periodical, **Comparative Bio-Chemistry and Physiology**. Much of his findings have focused on the interrelationship between the three main components that make up a crab's shell: protein, chitin, and calcium carbonate.

This summer he will be looking at the chemical processes that make the calcification or hardening of the shell occur. "Something has to regulate it," he said. "My hypothesis is that the rate of calcium deposition is determined by the rate of protein synthesis."

He explained that calcium enters the crab's bloodstream through the sea-water that is brought in through its gills. The blood then deposits the calcium in the crab's hypodermis, which is a layer of tissue bordering the shell. The hypodermis then secretes the calcium into the crab's shell which causes the hardening. Dendinger will try to prove that the rate of secretion depends upon the protein available.

While crabs molt throughout the spring and summer, the

two big waves of molting occur at the end of May and the end of June, Dendinger said. By June 1, he plans to have a couple dozen crabs that are ready to molt in his laboratory in Burruss Hall.

"If you look at them you can tell when they're going to molt," he explained. The color of the end segment of the crab's back leg changes from white to pink to red before molting. A red segment means that the crab will lose its shell within two days, he said.

In order to test his hypothesis, Dendinger will have to stay in the lab night and day while the molting occurs. As soon as a crab breaks free of its shell, he plans to inject radioactive amino acid into the crab's bloodstream. After six to 12 hours, the crab will be killed and the shell will be removed and made into slides for viewing under a microscope.

Dendinger can then see where the radioactivity is and from that determine what role protein played in the initial

stages of development of the shell. "If protein is responsible for hardening, some of it must be going into outside layers of the shell," he said. "If it doesn't show up in the outside layer my hypothesis is wrong."

But the implications of his study could one day mean a multi-million dollar profit for the crab industry. Soft shell crabs, which can be eaten in their entirety, are the cream of the world of crabs and at least five times as expensive as the hard shell, Dendinger said. While soft shell crabs constituted only three percent of the total crab catch on the Chesapeake last year, they accounted for about 14 percent of the profits, he said.

If Dendinger can determine exactly what occurs within the crab to make it change from soft to hard, it may be possible to slow the rate of hardening or to stop it altogether, he added.

Currently the crab must be isolated within about two hours after molting to be sold commercially as a soft shell, which accounts for the low ratio of soft to hard shell crabs available and the high price of the soft shell. A story in the **Washington Post Magazine** last September explains how this process is done by fishermen on the Chesapeake: "Once ashore, crabs expected to molt soon are placed in aerated tanks and watched carefully. After shedding they are immediately packed live in ice to prevent the new shell from hardening and shipped to restaurants."

Dendinger explained that his research is relatively inexpensive because no salaries are paid to his student assistants and much of the equipment needed is already available. However, he has received help in the past with funding the research, including a \$6,000 grant last year from the federal government through the National Science Foundation.

The biology department also supports its professors to a small degree on research, and funds can be obtained from JMU's Office of Sponsored Research and from private foundations, he said.

Dendinger said that he has applied for three grants to fund this summer's work, but plans to go ahead with the research whether or not he gets them, paying the estimated \$600 it will cost to cover expenses himself if need be.

Confronting the final days of life with dignity

by Brenda Morgan

The halls of the nursing home become silent as the patient is moved into the isolation room. The other patients know that this move is a sign of imminent death. Soon the doors close and halls clear as the lifeless body is taken away. If the funeral director does not arrive immediately, the body is moved to a storage closet.

This unattractive scene, typical in nursing homes across the country, is the subject of one article written by Dr. Cecil D. Bradfield and R. Ann Myers, both of the Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work at James Madison University.

After four years of observation by Bradfield and a student aide, with Bradfield spending two months working actual shifts at the Mountainview Nursing Home, the article, "Out of Sight—Out of Mind: Death and Dying in the Setting of the Nursing Home," appeared in the *Virginia Social Science Journal* last April.

The Mountainview Nursing Home houses 191 persons, 75 percent of whom are female. The average stay is two and a half years.

In this article, Bradfield and Myers stress the intense depersonalization an individual undergoes when moved to a nursing home. Often patients in larger institutions are physically abused by poorly trained workers. Society has a tendency to treat these people as though they were dead already.

In the journal, Bradfield and Myers describe the nursing home stay as a "prolonged process of impersonal dying." The sick elderly are separated from other residents. In most nursing homes, the final period of dying takes place in an isolated room, so as not to disturb other patients. In this way the nursing home becomes what the article describes as "an extension of the societal attempt to keep the aged and the dying 'out of sight, and out of mind.'"

Bradfield and Myers have published two other articles on death and dying. In addition, they conduct workshops and presentations on this subject.

Both agree that their direct involvement with the ministry helped to initiate ideas for research. Bradfield served as a rural pastor in West Virginia until 1971 and Myers' husband is a minister. Myers noted, "My interest was initially sparked by my husband."

Bradfield and Myers, who have known each other for

almost 10 years, began talking about research for their first article early in 1978.

"We are both interested in research that will have some impact on people who are in practicing positions," Myers said.

Their first article, "Clergy and Funeral Directors: An Exploration in Role Conflict," appeared in the *Review of Religious Research*. It is the result of Bradfield and Myers' combined interest in the decreasing role of the clergy in today's funerals.

believe that the director should confine his role to the "physical arrangements for a funeral."

The results indicate that the clergy are sensitive about funeral directors attempting to provide counseling and religious advice to families of the deceased. The majority of the clergy think a change from a business to a religious aspect is needed in today's funerals.

Bradfield and Myers currently are working on a third article which they will submit for

in the research through direct observation. Myers serves as the objective coordinator of the research. Her job is to find literature reviews, gather all pertinent information and use Bradfield's observations to form a unified research package.

They both agree that in dealing with a subject like death, it is necessary to have a detached observer who can work objectively with information that the other relays. Bradfield noted that it is easy to become emotionally involved with cases. This can affect the outlook of a researcher who deals directly with the death situation.

The process of developing an article for publication takes about two and a half years, according to Bradfield. First, research is done. Then a paper is developed and presented at a meeting. Finally, it is submitted for publication.

Both Bradfield and Myers believe that their research helps with their positions at JMU. Bradfield, who is in his sixth year of teaching the sociology department's Death and Dying class, relies on the research as an aid for teaching. "I like to use it whenever possible in the classroom," he said.

Myers, whose main interest revolves around children and family relationships, hopes that her research will help people involved in social work.

"I'm hoping that teachers and those who work with children can learn from the articles," she said, adding that if the information is available in a "research package, it becomes more accessible and easily usable to those who need it."

Bradfield and Myers strongly encourage students to take the Death and Dying class, which is offered by both the psychology and sociology departments. "Everyone will eventually be involved with this experience," Bradfield explained. He added that 10 to 20 percent of the students presently in the class have had a death in the immediate family within the past two years.

Both Bradfield and Myers believe that as people confront the reality of death, they can appreciate life more.

"We both enjoy living a great deal, even though we talk a lot about dying," Bradfield added.

"As a society we are becoming more sensitive to dying and to people who are grieving," Bradfield said. "The fact that we have classes on the subject clearly shows that."

'The nursing home becomes what the article describes as an extension of the societal attempt to keep the aged and the dying out of sight, out of mind.'

Research for this article involved a nationwide questionnaire of 275 Lutheran clergy about their relationships with funeral directors. Results were obtained from the 120 returned questionnaires from 35 states.

According to the article, 41 percent of the respondents regard funeral directors as businessmen; 47 percent regard them as professional businessmen; and 12 percent regard them as professionals.

The results of this survey reveal that although the status of funeral directors is rising, most of clergy do not grant funeral directors equal status. The article also suggests that a number of clergymen still

publication in May. They will present this article at a Social Scientific Study conference at Brown University in October.

The subject of this article is a mutual support group for terminally ill people and their families, "Make Today Count." The article describes the importance of such groups and the role they play for those labeled with a life threatening illness.

Bradfield has played an active role both as a non-patient participant and chapter organizer for these groups.

In each of their research projects, Bradfield and Myers follow a basic routine. Bradfield involves himself actively



Uncle Sam's roots revisited



Seba Smith's Jack Downing sits and chats casually with Andrew Jackson. (Copyright 1942, The University of Chicago Press)

by VICKI LEBLANC

"Go for it, Seba," yelled an interested onlooker as a man ran along Boston's Charles River in 1966, wearing a "Seba Smith" T-shirt and a pair of running shorts.

Dr. Cameron Nickels of James Madison University's English department remembers the incident with a laugh. "I had this notion that he thought my name was Seba Smith and I was some lightweight boxer who was working on making a comeback," he said.

Seba Smith, however, was not a boxer. He was a nineteenth century writer and newspaper editor of *The Portland Courier* in Maine.

Nickels' obsession, which led him to have a shirt made depicting the little-known literary figure, is not with Smith himself, but with something Smith contributed to early New England humor.

Nickels first became interested in the subject while taking a graduate course at Southern Illinois University. Later, in 1966, it became the topic of his doctoral dissertation at the University of Minnesota.

Currently, Nickels is revising and expanding the dissertation into a book titled *The New England Tradition of Native American Humor* from the Revolution to the Civil War.

Parts of the second chapter will be published in the *Journal of Early American Literature* this summer, and the University of Massachusetts Press is considering the book for publication.

"Dr. Nickels has a very fine record of publication," said Dr. Richard Geary, head of the JMU English department. Author of essays and articles, and editor of a book by Seba Smith, Nickels has earned the support of his department and grants from the university for his work.

According to Nickels, of the two major types of nineteenth century humor, Frontier and New England, Frontier humor has received more attention from twentieth century scholars due to interest in

"rediscovering" America's frontier.

"There has been virtually no study done on early New England humor, and I believe it was more popular than Frontier humor in the nineteenth century," he said.

Nickels believes the study of early New England humor is valuable because it shows the uncertainty early Americans felt as they searched for a national identity, through rustic Yankee characters such as the one created by Seba Smith—"Jack Downing." Sometimes, the characters are used to show that the Yankee, already the British stereotype of Americans, had common sense that made him superior to those from urban areas who were formally educated. At others, the Yankee rustic's rural, semi-literate qualities were ridiculed, depicting the character as an inferior country bumpkin who could not express emotion or understand culture.

Always, the Yankee rustic symbolized the new radical democracy, and was used by Americans and British for both simple humor and satire.

The first Yankee rustic character, sometimes called Jonathan, was created by the British to make fun of Americans. One of the earliest examples was the British version of "Yankee Doodle," which Americans later revised and adopted as a national song.

Jack Downing was created to increase readership of Smith's newspaper. The "letters" Downing wrote home to all his "relatives" in "Downingville" quickly became popular and were published in other newspapers. Downing was then imitated by other writers who wrote articles and signed the character's name to them.

Downing also became Smith's vehicle for political commentary. Smith wrote the character into President Andrew Jackson's elite "Kitchen Cabinet," his

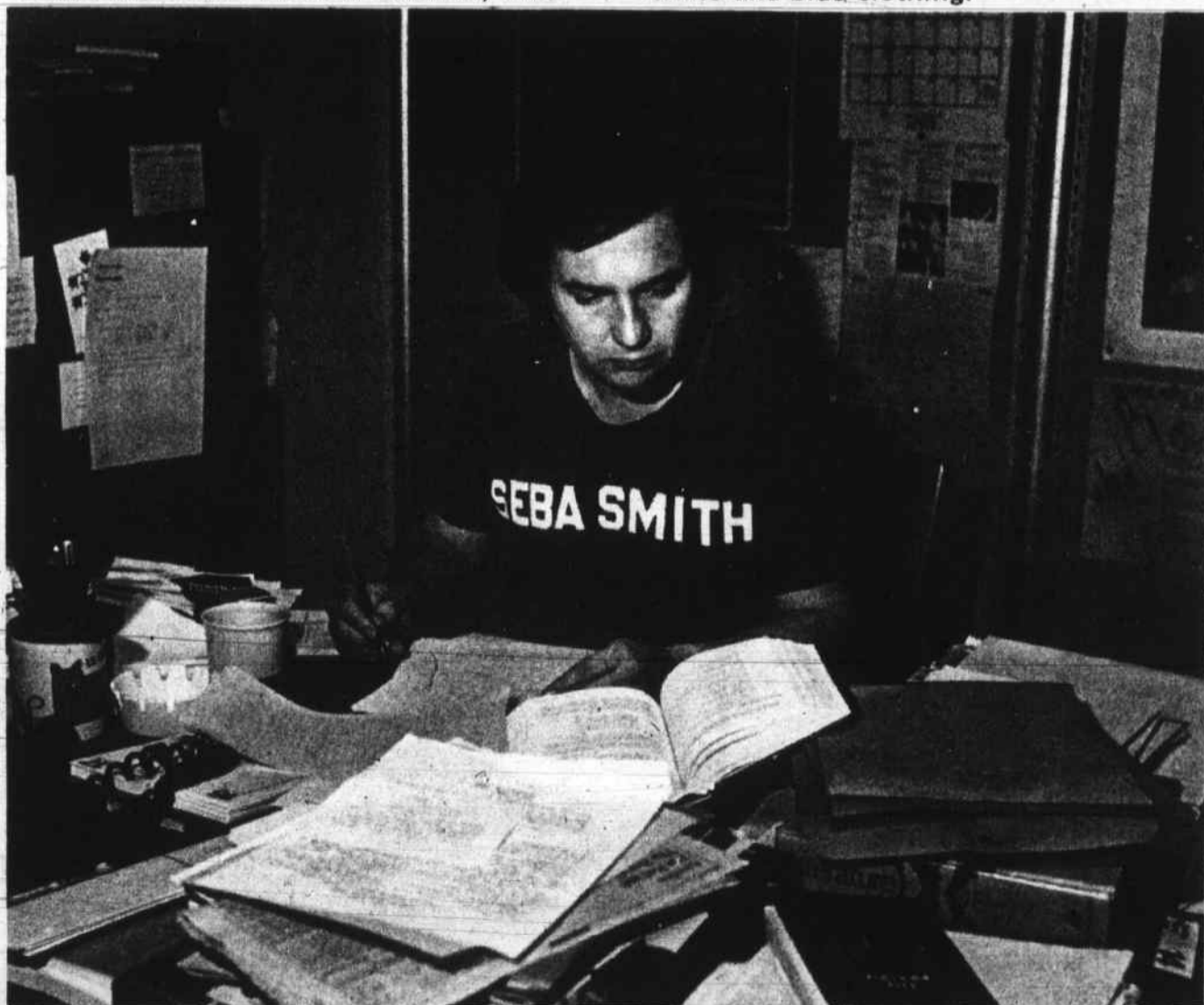
staff of personal advisors. Downing helped the President by doing everything from giving advice on protocol to shaking hands for him at a reception when he became too tired to shake any more hands himself.

Smith did not limit his commentary to politics. The following is an example of why Downing thought that "newspapers are kind of like smoke":

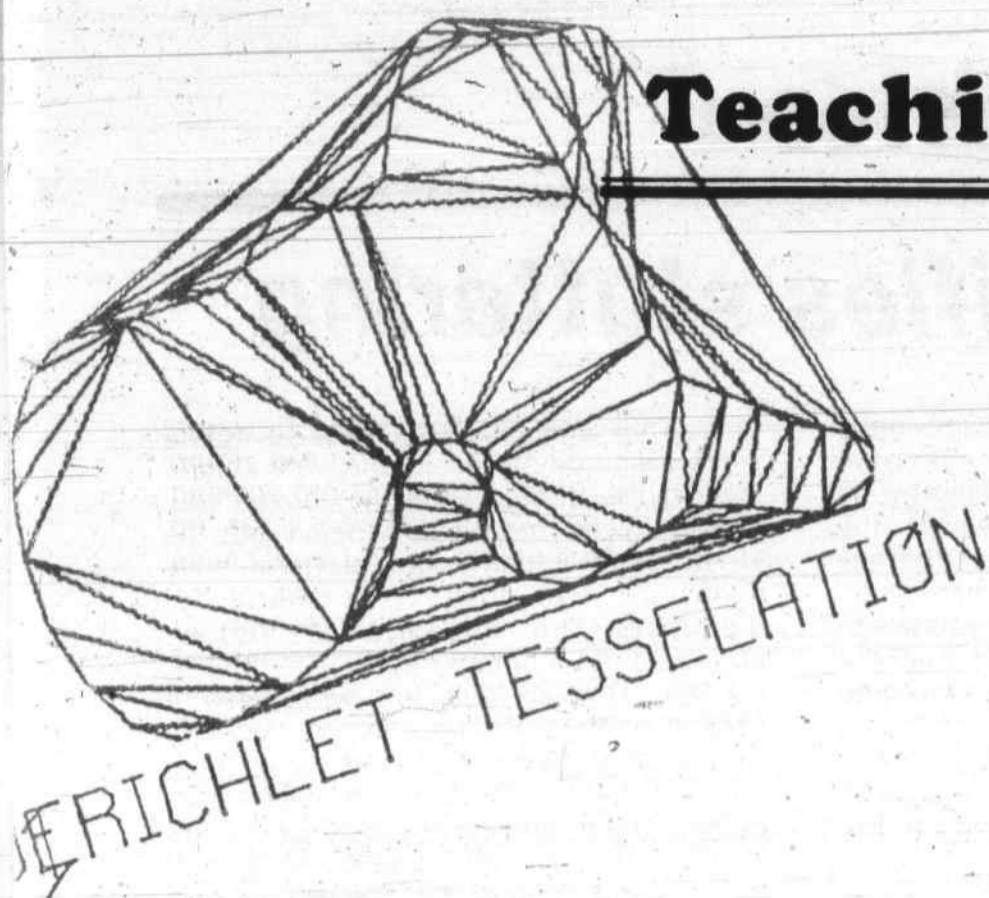
But I'm thinking after all they are more like rum than smoke. You know that rum will sometimes set quite peaceable folks together by the ears, and make them quarrel like mad dogs and so do the newspapers. Rum makes folks act very silly and so do the newspapers. Rum makes folks see double and so do the newspapers. Sometimes rum gets folks so they can't see at all and so do the newspapers. . . Remember that uncle, and don't believe anything you see in the papers this summer, unless you see it in the *Daily Courier* (for which I'm writing)...

Since Americans' search for a national identity manifested itself in humor, Nickels believes that early New England humor was a way of relieving the tensions of the time. "We can understand our culture better if we take a realistic look at what we were then," he said.

Nineteenth century early New England humor, specifically Jack Downing, still represents American humor and culture. Uncle Sam is a modern version of Jack Downing, with a white goatee and red, white and blue clothing.



Clad in his Seba Smith T-shirt, Dr. Cameron Nickels revises his book. (Photo by David L. Johnson)



by AMY LOUVIERE

Man's insatiable desire for continued learning and discovery has led to a multitude of inventions ranging from the telescope to the printing press to the computer, an immense mass of machinery and electronics capable of storing inexorable amounts of information.

For years, computers have been used to save time, to decipher complicated mathematical problems and to probe the intricacies surrounding scientific theories.

Why then, would a college professor choose to use these electronic wonders for the seemingly trivial purpose of examining simple dot patterns?

John Fairfield, assistant professor of mathematics and computer sciences at James Madison University, has been investigating the field of artificial intelligence for the past six years. Artificial intelligence is the attempt to get computers to do things that people normally require intelligence for a human to do.

"The whole business of computers is so picayune," said Fairfield. "You've got to dot your 'i's' and cross your 't's' and remember when to hit the carriage return. Many people freeze up when they deal with computer terminals because they know that if they do something wrong the program is likely to turn 'turtle' and type out some stupid error message and die on them."

Fairfield's research is of a very simple domain—perhaps too simple. For the past six years he has immersed himself in the study of random dot patterns, with no specific gray levels, shading or depth.

"When you come down to it, an AP wire photo is just a pile of dots—it's an awful lot of dots—but even if you restrict yourself to only 20, you can still make out a surprising number of funny blob shapes, funny shaped patterns of dots, in which people see all kinds of things. They may see a

triangle here, a square there, a loop over there," Fairfield said.

Can a computer learn these things, in these structures, in the same way that people do? "People learn them in an amazing way," said Fairfield.

"You can show a child a bunch of pictures, a bunch of dot patterns, and say, 'That's a corral and that's a corral, and that one's not a corral, and neither is this one,' and after about four or five examples, they know what a corral is.

"They have learned from examples. And that's a very difficult thing to understand. How do we do that? How is it that we are able to see something in common between pictures that are so very different?" said Fairfield.

According to Fairfield, the things that we see in a random dot pattern are artifacts of our perception. We tend to connect certain ones together, and ignore the possibility of finding a connection between others. They aren't related statistically—they were all generated at random. There seems to exist no definable reason why they perceive them as having a particular relationship.

"And yet we persist," said Fairfield. "We say, 'No, they're related.' We want very much to put them together."

Fairfield cited human perception as the pervading factor in our ability to discriminate among those things which are related to each other.

"Our perception makes us want to see dots that are clustered together as being together, dots that are strung out in lines as being in lines," he said.

Gestalt psychologists tried to tackle this problem. They attempted to study notions of nearness—dots that were linked to each other were close to each other.

"But you can draw all kinds of examples where people don't relate dots that are actually quite close to each other," Fairfield said.

In essence, Fairfield is try-

Artificial Intelligence examines dots

ing to make very precise models, via computer programs, that perceive the same kinds of things that people do, and to relate the same sets of dots that people relate.

Fairfield was inspired to investigate man's perceptual powers by human language itself. "I want to do this experiment of showing my computer a bunch of dot patterns and saying, 'Hey, there's a triangle, and there's a square, and that's a corral,' and have it learn to label objects by these words."

But Fairfield has concluded that the difficulty isn't the linguistic part, it is the perceptual part. "If you've got a perceptual system that makes these things jump out at you, then it's easy to learn that there's a correlation. You can quickly learn that the word 'triangle' is associated with a certain type of dots," he said.

"If humans are ever going to relate to computers about certain scenes, the computers are going to have to be looking at those scenes in the same way that the people are."

"If a human makes a statement like, 'There's a plane flying overhead close to that hand-shaped cloud,' the computer is going to have to understand what a 'hand-shaped cloud' is. The computer and the man had better be describing the picture in the same terms, and seeing the same things in the picture.

"That's not at all easy, especially since we do it so well. It's one of those things we do so terribly well that it's very difficult for us to ask

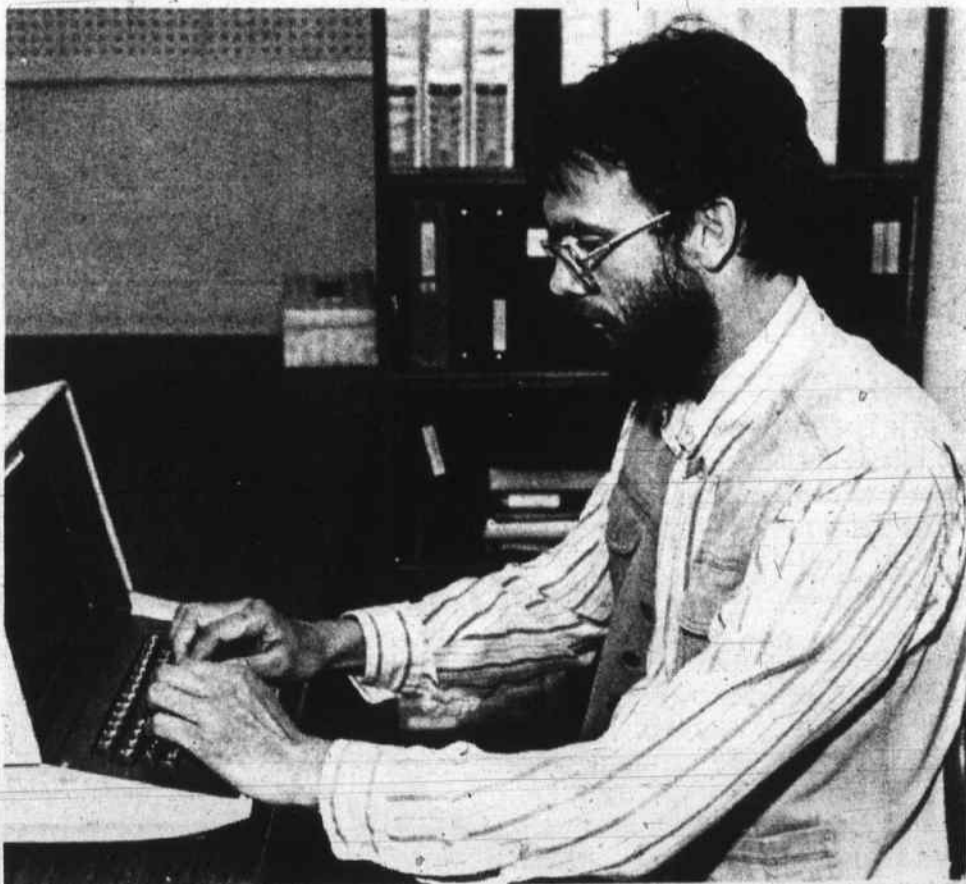
ourselves the right questions about how we do it."

Modern computers certainly do many things people find intellectually difficult, but they still lack the powers of perception with which humans are so readily gifted.

Fairfield refers to computers as "universal emulators." They can be used to emulate any natural process that we understand. A computer can be used, for example, to produce a model of the solar system, where the planets are circling around in their natural orbital patterns. This entire process can be graphed upon a screen and becomes an emulation of a real event. "Hopefully, I can get the computer to model what our eyes are viewing," Fairfield said.

In the papers he is working on, Fairfield did a number of experiments in which he showed how blob-shaped structures, those that had been joined through his random dot patterns, were segmented into their various parts. Individuals participating in the experiment were asked to visualize these blobs as lakes, complete with bays and inlets. They were instructed to draw a line segmenting the bay or inlet from the main body of water.

Fairfield discovered that humans are more naturally inclined to separate the "lake" into its natural regions, such as at the mouth of the bay. On the other hand, when given the same structure to work with, the computer did not differentiate between bays and inlets; it drew random lines from any number of points.



For the past six years, Dr. Fairfield has immersed himself in studying random dot patterns with a computer. (Photo by David L. Johnson)

Speech pathologist stifles stuttering

by GERI BOUTHILLET

"My roommates had a party w-w-while I was . . tr-tr- . . trying to study." Joe's voice comes clearly through a speaker in the observation room. A long pause envelops the two rooms, which are separated only by a two-way mirror.

"Concentrate on the feeling of being relaxed and relax your muscles," Sally says gently. She waits attentively.

Joe fingers a puppet on a side table as he concentrates. After another pause he adds that it was difficult to study.

As the session continues, the pauses become more frequent.

"I can't talk today!" Joe says emphatically as he slaps his crossed leg in frustration.

Sally remains patient and smiles at the tall James Madison University student across from her. "Don't feel frustrated; that just makes it worse." Joe sighs and the conversation resumes.

Although Joe and Sally are fictional, the situation is real. Each week, James Madison University's speech and hearing clinic services 41 students and people from the surrounding community desiring assistance in becoming more fluent speakers. Many of these sessions are conducted by graduate students, though some are conducted by professors here at the university. One such therapist is Dr. Charles Melvin Runyan, a speech pathologist.

Since 1976, Runyan, a tall, lean, 42-year-old, has been a JMU faculty member work-

ing with children and adults at the clinic and throughout the community who have trouble conversing fluently. Recently he has encountered instances where the treated speaker has returned for therapy only six months after being dismissed. Because there is such a fine line between the fluent, or "cured," speaker and the stutterer, Runyan is presently researching methods of treating the stutterer to the point that no relapse occurs. Harry Joseph Heltman, in his book **First Aid for Stutterers**, expresses beliefs similar to Runyan's.

Heltman said one of the most difficult problems concerning a person who stutters is keeping the "cure effective" when he meets with familiar people. He may improve considerably during therapy, but when he "meets again the people among whom he had formerly stuttered, he is apt to lose his acquired self-confidence to such a degree that the old expectancy returns and he suffers a permanent relapse."

Although Runyan's present concern is when to terminate a stutterer from therapy, many hours of research were involved in reaching this point.

When working on his dissertation at Purdue University in 1975, Runyan taped samples of paired speakers for experimentation, one treated stutterer whose speech was similar to a fluent speaker and one normal speaker. The samples were submitted to several Purdue speech pathologists to identify the original stut-

terer. This was obviously easy to detect since even non-professionals were able to identify the treated speaker. Runyan confessed "even men and women off the street could identify the stutterer." He began to feel that "the criteria for dismissal—the absence of stuttering—was not a sound basis."

Later, Runyan and his wife, also a speech pathologist, returned to JMU and Runyan resumed his studies. This time, however, he decided to cut the pairs, randomize them, and have more specialists identify the "treated" speaker. Although not as readily identifiable, the results were the same. Runyan concluded that the releasing of the stutterer from therapy was premature.

Runyan explained that he is now working on ways to extend the therapy beyond the "threshold" of fluency so that any slip or relapse (due to any number of causes) will not be damaging.

"Many people (who had severe problems in speaking fluently) are so content with the absence of stuttering that they don't want to continue therapy," he said. "They are satisfied with their improvement though they may still have minor pauses and hesitations."

Runyan explained that not only does the stutterer have to think of what he will say, but he must also determine how he will say it with the least difficulty. Due to the tension aroused by this mental activity, roughly the last five percent of therapy takes perseverance by the stutterer.



Speech pathologist Dr. Charles Runyan works with a machine that relaxes the neck muscles of a stutterer. Runyan hopes

that people do not come to him in search of some magic cure. He likes to help people who stutter overcome their difficulty

but he says he is no magician. (Photo by David L. Johnson)

Scientist 'falls' for volcanic ashfall study

by Vicki LeBlanc

At 8:32 a.m., May 18, 1980, Washington's Mount St. Helens exploded with an impact of 500 Hiroshima bombs. Shooting 12 miles into the air, its ash fall affected an area covering eastern Washington, western Montana and northern Idaho. The eruption itself blew away almost a cubic mile of the mountain's summit, devastated 200 square miles of forests, lakes, and streams, and killed an estimated 61 people.

Although Mount St. Helens is the most active of the Cascade mountain-volcanoes, others such as Mount Hood, in Oregon, and Mount Lassen, in California, also have shown volcanic activity.

Mount St. Helens still steams at its crown. Observations at the end of last year show its fire pit measuring over two miles long and a mile wide. Scores of scientists in various fields are taking advantage of the conveniently-located volcano, to study its formations and effects. These researchers include seismologists, who monitor the mountain's activities in relation to the shifting plates of the earth's crust, which signal eruptions; and biologists, who observe the volcano's effects on plant and animal life in the environment.

However, there are also scientists who are attempting to study other interesting aspects of the eruptions that do not require field work. One of these people is a James Madison University professor.

"If you look at something, you may get an idea from it no one else gets," explained Dr. Stan Ulanski, of the JMU geology department.

Scientific curiosity is the reason he says he is currently looking into why the ash from Mount St. Helens' eruption in May of 1980, fell where it did, and whether meteorological effects, such as wind direction, speed, and air temperature, caused much of the ash to fall in an unusual pattern.

According to Ulanski, the ashfall pattern was unusual because there were two areas of maximum ash dispersal with a minimum area of ashfall in-between. A typical geological pattern would show a heavy ashfall near the mountain that gradually decreased with distance from the area. However, the May 18 explosion somehow caused another heavy ashfall 350 kilometers northeast of the mountain.

Ulanski said he first became interested in the problem a year ago, while reading about the eruption in **American Scientist**. "There was one sentence describing the distribution as one maximum, and then another down-wind," he said. "The pattern was there. Maybe people described it and never explained why."

'A volcano is an unusual event. People weren't there to measure all the things you need to measure. I've gotten to the point where there is no more data and I need some feedback. Speculation is not science.'

He then looked for other data to support the pattern, and checked to see if anyone else had looked into the problem. As far as he knows, there are no others.

In his research, Ulanski is using data collected from the

National Climatic Center and other already-published data on the explosion. His research concerns only the May 18 explosion, although Mount St. Helens has emitted ash prior to and since that big eruption.

The specific figures Ulanski is using are the direction and speed of upper level winds recorded at the time of the eruption, and upper air temperatures. Although no measurements were recorded of Mount St. Helens' surface winds, Ulanski believes that the upper level wind figures are "fairly representative" of the winds around the volcano at the time of the explosion that probably affected the ash dispersal.

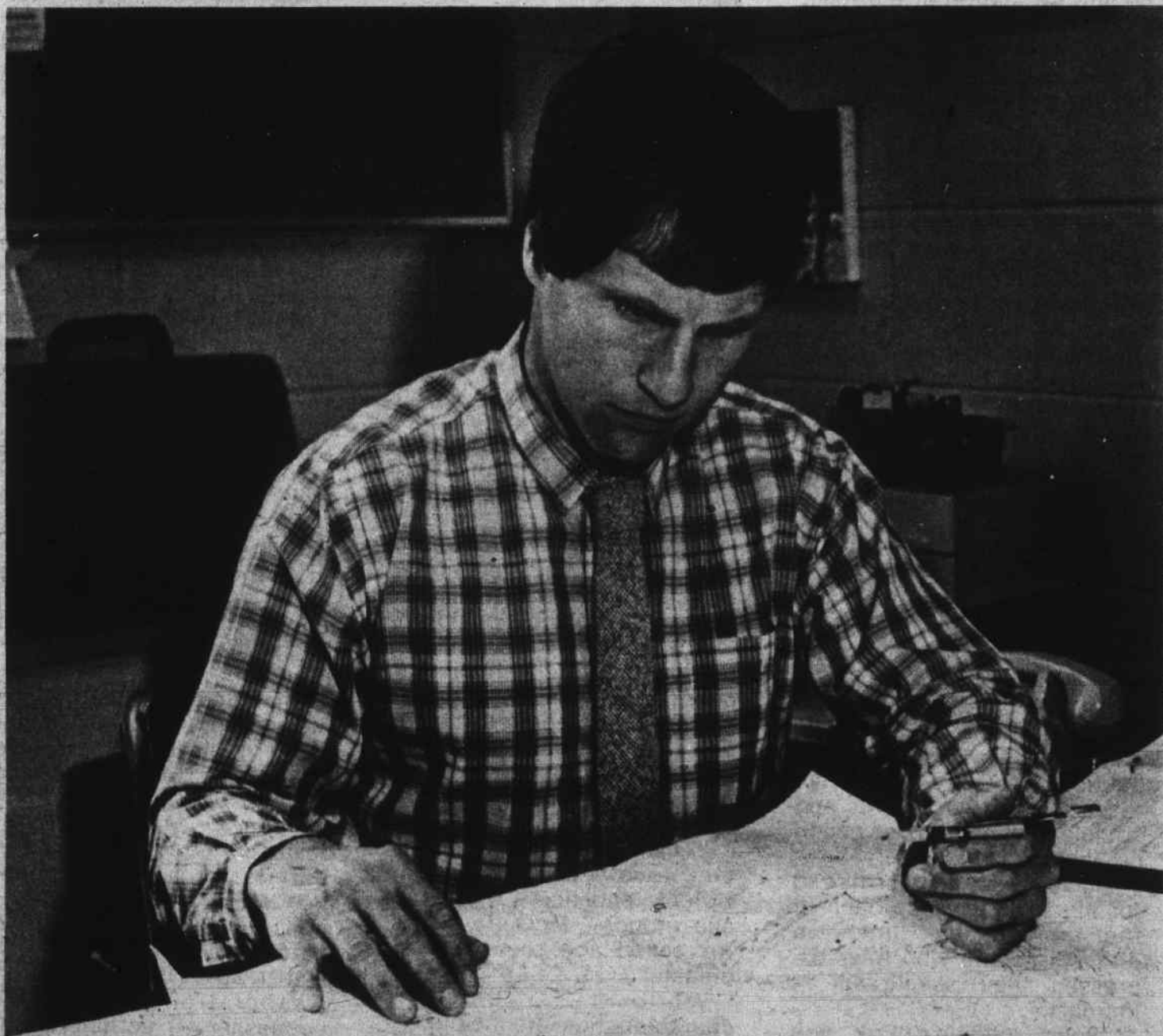
He explained the upper air temperatures as affecting the "plume" of the eruption. According to Ulanski, the level of the plume emitted by the volcano that dispersed most of the ash, ranged from 5,000 to 25,000 meters high. The height of the plume was affected by a temperature inversion of the upper air temperatures, and most of the northeast ash dispersal occurred when the plume was at 10,000 meters.

Ulanski now plans to submit a short paper that explains his research to the Virginia Academy of Science in Blacksburg, sometime near the end of April. "A volcano is an unusual event. People weren't there to measure all the things you need to measure. I've gotten to the point where there is no more data and I need some feedback. Speculation is not a science," he said.

Ulanski does not know how his research will conclude. "All I'm saying is that it (ash fall) is meteorologically-controlled more instead of by ~~something~~ it may not be true, but then, you have eliminated one of the possibilities," he said.

As for practical application of his research, Ulanski sees a few "far-fetched" possibilities and one not so unrealistic. "You could maybe consider it in looking at episodes of man-made pollution to understand the meteorological effects of man-made dispersions," he suggested.

Still, Ulanski sees his research mainly as contemplating a possibility.



Dr. Ulanski studies chart of the distribution of the May 18, 1980, Mt. St. Helens eruption. According to Ulanski, the ashfall pattern was unusual because there were two areas of maximum dispersal with a minimum area of ashfall in between. (Photo by David L. Johnson)

Professor goes to prison to study

"I'm either gonna take space to live in or I'm gonna take space to die in."

—Kelly Chapman

Lucasville, Ohio State Prison

by ROSS RICHARDSON

Do you ever feel like the aggravation of being packed into one of those cubicle-like dorm rooms is going to send you into a violent frenzy

Be glad you're at James Madison University and not in prison.

"If this room was in a state prison in Illinois," Dr. William McGuire said, sweeping his arm across the dimensions of his small Sheldon Hall office, "there would be eight to 10 people plus bunks in here."

For the past year and a half, the 33-year-old assistant professor of economics has been researching the correlation between personal and environmental influences and prison violence.

McGuire became involved with prisons through his doctoral dissertation, a cost-benefit evaluation of a prison. In 1977, before completing his dissertation, McGuire became a consultant for the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Since then, he has done several other prison cost-benefit studies, but is skeptical of their impact. "The Feds aren't too concerned with the cost-benefit aspect, but they are very sensitive about violence," he said.

McGuire said this study is an interdisciplinary project, relying on elements of psychology and sociology as well as economics. He noted that some people in the former two fields resent his work because they "think I'm on their turf."

The study is an empirical analysis based on the comparison of statistics from seven federal correctional institutions in 1975 and 1976. While the statistics come from the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the U.S. Department of Justice, McGuire also has researched the economic and sociological aspects of prison crowding and violence.

McGuire has been criticized for his empirical approach to the problem by "unknown critics," people who have expressed their skepticism in journals.

"Some people think you can't put (human values) into a computer," he said.

McGuire said he is highly convinced of his approach's legitimacy. "It's common



sense. You can explain typical behavior; you can't explain personal behavior. Some sciences get bogged down trying to take everything into account," he said.

According to McGuire, influences on a prisoner's behavior can be put into two groups: personal and environmental characteristics.

Of the five measures of personal characteristics used in the study, occupation, substance abuse, personal offense, race, and age, McGuire said the latter three are the most significant.

Prisoners who have committed a violent crime are naturally more apt to become violent in prison, said McGuire.

Minority prisoners historically have a high rate of violence. "If you come out of a violent situation, that violence is a part of you," McGuire said. Also, lower socio-economic classes are generally more tolerant of violence, he noted.

Age seems to be the only personal factor which can change a prisoner's behavior. "Twenty-five seems to be the peak (age for violence)," McGuire said. "Older prisoners seem to have calmed down."

"There used to be a conscientious effort to dilute violent tendencies by mixing age groups," McGuire added. He called age separation "a disaster."

While personal characteristics are helpful in breaking down the causes of violence, prison officials have no control over them. Therefore, great attention is paid to environmental

characteristics.

Like personal characteristics, many aspects of the environment may produce violent behavior. For instance, increased percentages of new inmates, larger institution size, low staff-inmate ratios, low percentage of staff with correctional training, and half-hearted rehabilitation programs all have been linked to higher violence-incidence rates.

However, McGuire noted that the most significant factor is undoubtedly "crowding."

New York Corrections Commissioner Thomas Coughlin explained the violence-crowding correlation. "I'm convinced that it's true that the closeness of another human being and the inability to get away and just sit by yourself for a little bit has a lot to do with the way people react. It's like those classic studies about 10 rats in a cage and they're fine; 20 and they're at each other's throats."

The violence has reached such a point that one inmate said, "I sleep with my eyes open now. I don't even close my eyes when I shampoo my hair."

According to McGuire, most experts agree that a prisoner needs 60 square feet of floor space, a figure the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association consider necessary "if serious mental and physical problems are to be avoided."

Yet last summer, Time reported that two-thirds of state and federal prisoners

and 80 percent of those in city and county jails have less than 60 square feet of space.

The American Correctional Association, a 110-year-old organization of wardens and other prison administrators can refuse to accredit prisons if they fail to meet the space requirement, but the association is a private organization and has no legal authority.

At least two prisoners, though, have taken legal action. Seven years ago, a robber named Kelly Chapman and a narcotics offender named Richard Jaworski were "double celled" in a cell, measuring six and a half feet by ten and a half feet in an Ohio maximum security prison. Citing the doubling as a violation of the "cruel and unusual punishment" clause of the Eighth Amendment, the prisoners filed a class action suit.

McGuire's current project may not reach "the Feds." He said he'd like to write a book or have his research published in a criminal justice journal.

What kind of policy prescription does McGuire suggest?

One answer, obviously, is less prisoners. "Forget about social crimes—dope, prostitution, alcoholism," said McGuire, adding that persons convicted of these crimes are likely to adopt the violent behavior of the prison environment.

Privacy may be a solution. "(Prison) Dormitories have more violence. You can't get away. A lot of people choose solitary confinement over dormitories," said McGuire. "Barriers like you find in some offices would help."

"We're going to have to rethink traditional incarceration," said McGuire. "If you're going to use incarceration, consider the alternatives." Beside being crowded, prisons are expensive, as the various studies by McGuire suggest. "They're not worth it, but no one wants a lot of little places—halfway houses," he said.

Proper rehabilitative emphasis may also help reduce violence. "You have to keep them busy with meaningful time outlets," said McGuire, although he noted that no rehabilitation is better than making the prisoners do busy work.

All things taken into account, McGuire said he believes the situation could be worse. "I'm surprised. It's amazing how quiet they are. I think they know how serious violence is, but then there was never any violence at Auschwitz."

What are the studies not telling us?

by SHELLY JAMES

Every student at James Madison University takes classes that present many tested theories in areas such as psychology, sociology and communication. Many of these "verified facts" are invalid however according to two studies, done in part by a JMU communications professor. These studies indicate that if the research supporting these theories was done on college students, the results may not be applicable to the general population.

According to Anne Gabbard-Alley, associate professor of Communication Arts at JMU, most research in communications and many other fields uses college students as subjects because they are readily available and have more time than people who work. The results of these studies are extrapolated to every age group, even though "there is a lot of evidence that they are not the same as others in the life cycle." The application of these results to people not in the 18 to 22 age bracket puts the information presented in theory classes on an unsound basis.

While most researchers realize that students are different from other people, Gabbard-Alley and two professors from the University of Virginia did a study to find out how significantly this difference changes some communication theories.

At the time, research on crowding was being done at UVA, where the three professors were teaching, so the study tested the assumption that people react negatively to crowded conditions. The researchers compared elderly members of the Charlottesville area and UVA students.

"Elderly" was quickly defined as older women soon after the research began. "There were not enough (older) men," explained Gabbard-Alley.

The women, age 60 to 87, were found through the Retired Senior Volunteer Program. The younger women averaged a little over 20-years-old.

To find out if crowding interferes with task performance in small groups, the subjects were put into groups and told to choose one of six candidates for a city manager's position. Each person received a list of qualifications of the fictional applicants, and a sheet outlining the minimum requirements for the job. Every list was slightly different, so that information had to be exchanged in order to decide

which candidate should be chosen.

To test the crowding theory, these groups were seated in a tight circle. The subjects were told the tape recorder necessary for the experiment was not working well, so the chairs had to remain close together.

When the older women were informed of this stipulation, they pushed their chairs even closer together.

The task was performed in less crowded conditions also.

After 30 minutes, the women filled out a questionnaire designed to measure communication behavior as perceived by the subjects. The

Before this study, all fields of social science had "wondered" about the applicability of research done with college students to the entire population. Some people had looked into the problem, but this was the first study in the communication area, according to Gabbard-Alley.

The study, "Crowding, Task Performance, and Communication Interaction in Youth and Old Age," was published in the spring 1981 issue of *Human Communication Research*.

To confirm these results, a second research format was tested. This time a persuasive speech on vegetarianism was

identically to the threat levels," said Gabbard-Alley, negatively to the high threat and more favorably to the low threat. Under crowded conditions, however, the older women responded more positively to both types of persuasive speeches.

Gabbard-Alley believes the positive response exhibited by the elderly in both studies is a result of their loss of personal contact with people. "When they do have personal contact, it is more important," she said. Older people want the closeness because they have usually spent a lot of time alone, and because their senses are less acute and, therefore, not offended by the lack of space.

This research will be published under the title "Responses to Persuasive Communication as a Function of Chronological Age" in *Human Communication Research* in the fall of 1982.

The only surprise in the results "was the significance of the difference (in reaction to crowding)," said Gabbard-Alley.

Both studies took a long time to complete. It took about three months to recruit the elderly subjects, said Gabbard-Alley. She added that originally she had thought the older women would be "sitting at home with their cats," so they would have time to help with the research. However, almost every woman contacted said, "Let me get my date book" to see if they could find time for the experiment.

The situations were set up at UVA and in a local senior center. "You can confound the study with a non-familiar setting," according to Gabbard-Alley, so the researchers had their data collected in places known to the subjects.

Gabbard-Alley would like to expand on these findings but lacks the time. "With a four course load and all the committees you have to sit on," she said it is hard to do a study like this and have a personal life. These experiments were started at UVA, where the administration is more "research-oriented," giving professors time for their investigations.

Without continuing research, the false information becomes ingrained in classes, making students and society base decisions on "facts" that are not valid. Gabbard-Alley believes more time should be given to JMU faculty to allow them to conduct more research, and teach the real truth to their classes.



decision and how it was reached also helped researchers examine the impact of crowding on the two groups.

According to the survey, the younger subjects felt more crowded than the older people. The task of selecting the best qualified candidate was always done better by the college students. When the performance quality in crowded and non-crowded conditions was compared, however, the younger group's score declined significantly and the older group's score improved. The older women also had more positive communication in the closer situation, but the younger people became more withdrawn or were unaffected.

These results indicate the general theory, that crowded conditions adversely affect people, is not true.

presented under crowded and normal conditions.

Vegetarianism was chosen because it is a "neutral topic," said Gabbard-Alley. The researchers did a pretest to find out how non-threatening a subject it is. They discovered that the topic was one most people do not know well, nor do people think about vegetarian habits often. A subject such as abortion would have held too much controversy and strong opinion, which could affect the outcome of the study, Gabbard-Alley said.

Two types of persuasive speech were given, high threat which verbally abuses those who disagree with the message and low threat which is a regular speech delivered in a polite tone.

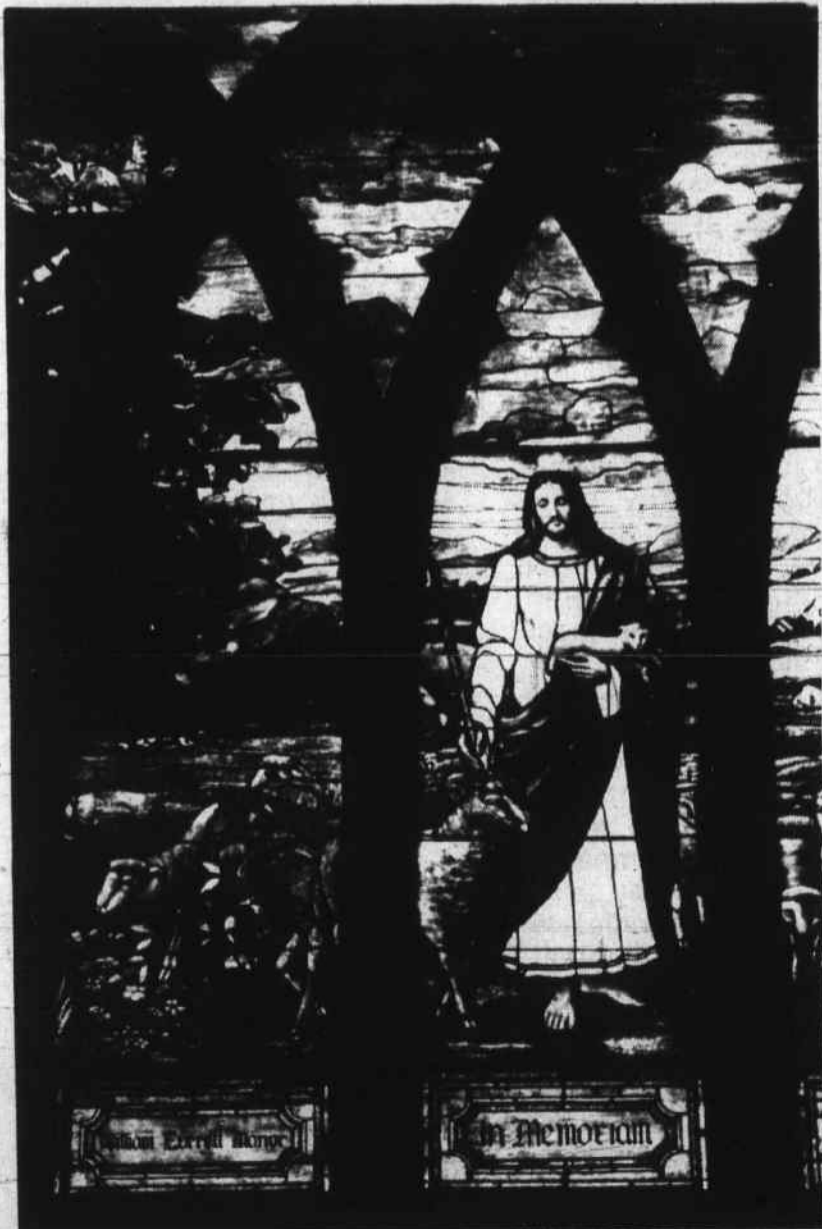
In the more spacious conditions, the groups "responded

Stained Glass

Dr. Martha Caldwell of the art department has researched and documented the stained glass in 10 local churches in the Harrisonburg area. These photos were taken at one of the documented churches, Asbury United Methodist, which was built in 1912 with Charles Robinson of Richmond serving as architect. It is believed that the stained glass was purchased in Wilmington, Delaware, and or Patterson, New Jersey.

Below right: The center lancet on the Bruce Street side show Jesus with his hands out receiving those who will come to him.

Below left: This large-five panelled window on the Bruce Street side has the figure of Jesus Christ surrounded by the sheep of his flock. Flanking small panels carry the texts: 'My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me' (John 10:27) and 'And I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand' (John 10:28).



Photos by David L. Johnson