Hottman, school yearbook, Mimosa

By GREG SPOON

Tuesda night Ann Stewart was crowned Miss Mimosa 1985. Miss Stewart was chosen from a field of thirteen candidates.

The Fore-Most barbershop quartet entertained the audience while the excitement of the crowning climaxed.

The runners-up were Gigi Payne, first alternate (second from right) and Julie Hoffman, second alternate (right) looked on as Miss Stewart received her crown, bowl, and roses.

Ann Stewart, second from left, was crowned Miss Mimosa 1985 by Lisa Reaves (left), Miss Mimosa 1984. Runners up Gigi Payne, first alternate (second from right) and Julie Hoffman, second alternate (right) looked on as Miss Stewart received her crown, bowl, and roses.

Plan for excellence

By JAN DICKINSON

In an effort to update the public on educational reform in Alabama, State Superintendent Wayne Teague presented the State Department of Education program Plan For Excellence: Alabama's Public Schools Monday evening at the Anniston High School auditorium.

The state-wide tour of the program, which will run until February 23, scheduled Anniston as the third of nineteen stops around the state.

From as far back as 1961, the National Commission on Excellence in Education reported that the quality of public education in America is far below standards abroad. Even more attention was focused on public education when the federal government released its report A Nation at Risk in April of 1983. Since then, the goal of educators and parents alike has been to raise the educational standards of the nation's schools.

Speaking to a crowd of over 400 teachers and school administrators, school board members, and concerned parents, Teague explained that this year's tour is a follow-up to the initial Plan For Excellence proposals unveiled last year by the State Board of Education.

Sixteen public meetings were held state-wide during January and February of 1984 to let citizens know what the plan entails. The meetings also gathered public opinion and suggestions, which helped the board add to their existing recommendations. A total of forty-six resolutions were adopted by the board that are now either in effect (in conjunction with state laws) or are under proposal in the state legislature.

According to Teague, some of those resolutions that are now being followed by public schools are a full 180-day school year is strictly enforced; with the exception of leaving school for bonafide educational activities (such as vocational training), students must remain in school for a full six hours of classroom instruction; classroom time may not be sacrificed for extracurricular activities (such as pep rallies); time for extracurricular activities is limited on school nights (such as athletic events and practice for such events); fund raising is prohibited during the school day. "Each school system is required to establish instructional programs which teach the New Basics," Teague said.

"The basics for instruction in grades K through eight should be defined as reading, language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, computer literacy, art, music, and physical education." Some of the other recommendations that the state legislature has followed include funding for a kindergarten program for all five-year-olds. Funding for the renovation of school facilities is also on the legislative agenda.

Other pressing issues that Teague addressed included remedial work for students, a new system of teacher performance evaluation, a review of the present teacher tenure laws, and a discussion of the proposed 15 percent pay hike for tenured teachers.

Jacksonville State professor Howard Johnson, head of the Geography Department and member of the Society of Alabama Geographers and Educators (SAGE), attended the meeting in hopes of asking Teague about the addition of geography to the curriculum requirements of state high and junior high schools. Unfortunately, since some of the audience's questions ranged from air conditioning to the teaching of 'creationism' in high school, he decided to wait until a later time. "We felt that the time wasn't right to discuss it," he said. Johnson did talk directly to Teague after the program ended, with positive results. "Although no action will result from our discussion, plans were discussed to introduce a resolution to the state board that would require a unit of geography for graduation", he added.

Kamii defines autonomy

By DEBBIE GOGGANS

Dr. Constance Kamii defined autonomy as "being governed by oneself by taking into account all relevant factors," when she spoke to the Northeast Alabama Association for Young Children in the Merrill Building Lecture Hall Monday, January 14.

Dr. Kamii is a noted author and researcher who spoke to the group of students, faculty members and local teachers on the subject of autonomy.

She discussed the two aspects of autonomy which are moral autonomy and intellectual autonomy and stated that reward and punishment keep us low in autonomy, yet the exchanging of points of view builds autonomy. She also said that adults seldom ever reach their potential for autonomy.

Dr. Kamii also discussed the outcomes of punishment and rewards. She stated that there are three main outcomes of punishment. The first is calculation of risk. The second is blind obedience which has the two advantages of being psychologically safe and being respected. The third is revolt which is common in teenagers whose good behavior suddenly changes. Dr. Kamii also stated that while implementing behavior modification, the use of rewards is just as bad as the use of punishment because then the child is ruled by another person.

With moral autonomy, Dr. Kamii suggested that, instead of punishment, it is best to use sanctions by reciprocity, giving a relationship between the misbehavior of a child and the trust in that child. Four examples of sanctions by reciprocity that she discussed were appeal to the direct consequence of the act, exclusion from the group, depriving a child of the thing he misused, and restitution.

Dr. Kamii talked about autonomy as the aim of education. She said that in school almost everything students learn is just to pass one examination after another. The result of this, she said, is that college students are unable to think logically. Kamii feels that students should be made to think critically and logically in schools. She stated, "I would like to see thinking children..."
AT&T breakup still batted around

By Susan Skorupa

(CPS) — It’s been a year now since a court order broke up American Telephone and Telegraph’s communications monopoly into one long-distance service and seven regional carriers.

And it’s been an unusual and occasionally rocky year for students as their campuses struggle to cope with the changes by testing new phone systems and sometimes even becoming their own phone companies.

Moreover, a number of colleges “don’t know what they’re doing,” one consultant charges.

Other observers, moreover, don’t see the situation changing much in 1986.

For State University of New York at Binghamton (SUNY-B) students, 1984 was a year of dead lines, charges for extra services and higher phone rates.

“The university installed the system in good faith,” says Marjorie Jeffler, the student government president. “They hoped to provide cheaper service than the phone company.

It hasn’t quite worked out on other campuses yet, either.

The jury is still out on college-owned telephone systems, says Michael Toner, president of the Association of College and University Telecommunications Administrators (ACUTA).

Some schools considering telecommunications equipment purchases still are appraising the mistakes of colleges that have already ventured to become their own phone companies.

“This (system) have been in service for less than two years,” Toner notes. “Some schools that had the old Centrex (Bell-owned) system would have been better off not to switch as Bell rate decreases have made some alternate systems more expensive.

While most schools buy phone systems to save money, expenses for new staff and equipment can mount up quickly, he adds.

The University of Chicago’s three-year-old system cost nearly $15 million to install, administrator Carol See explains, while the university hopes to save only $10 million over the next five years.

UCLA expects to save $15 million over the next 15 years with its $19 million system, says John Terrell, system manager.

But Larry Larson, University of New Mexico telecommunications manager, claims UNM has cut phone expenses by 30 percent since its December, 1983, purchase of a $4 million state-of-the-art Nippon NEAX 22 system.

Monthly phone bills have decreased from nearly $270,000 to about $107,000 a month, he says.

University of Missouri officials hope redesigning the telecommunications systems at all four UM campuses will save up to $10 million in 10 years.

Beginning with its Kansas City campus, UM officials are developing long-distance and local service for faculty, administrators and students.

Burton, UM’s director of telecommunications.

“Athletic reasons for the system is to get our act together,” Burton admits. “At Kansas City there are eight different phone systems for three different locations.

With the new system, we hope to save $3 million to $5 million at KC alone in ten years.

Despite anticipated savings, many campuses still are finding a few bugs — and some resentment — in their systems.

University of Tennessee dorm residents charge the number of available AT&T lines has been cut to force users onto the university-owned InfoNet system.

Students at another school complain of high rates, poor long-distance connections and unprofessional maintenance, but “the issue is here to stay,” predicts Phillip Beidelman, president of Western Telecommunications Consultants, Inc. “It’s good and bad news both ways, not an open and shut case.

Schools which have purchase their own equipment seem to be learning to run the systems and to solve problems that arise, he notes.

“We anticipated problems during the cutover to the new system,” UCLA’s Terrell remembers. "One minor problem occurred, but users didn’t even notice because

(See PHONES, Page 3)
Army nursing offers rewards

The JSU Army ROTC Nursing program is designed for student nurses who would like an Army officer's commission and assignment to the Army Nurse Corps. In fact, the Army will guarantee their commission in the Army Nurse Corps upon graduation and passing the state board examination. In few other places can a college sophomore be guaranteed employment as a nurse upon graduation.

Recently, the Army Nurse Coordinator for Third ROTC Region, Major Donald Rennie visited JSU and shared a few comments with students. “A major advantage of being an Army Nurse is that you will, as part of the training system, be rotated through many different wards and receive practical experience in all of the differing aspects of the nursing profession.”

Civilian hospitals frequently hire nurses to fill one specific vacancy, and prospects for more well-rounded experience, training, and advancement are limited. Further, an Army nurse has the opportunity to work in areas which extend beyond patient care such as teaching, computer programming, and hospital administration. As an Army nurse, you have the opportunity to keep up with the latest techniques of modern medicine through an outstanding inservice training program, and the pay and benefits package is certainly competitive with civilian hospitals.

The nursing curriculum prepares you to care for patients and the ROTC program augments the technical training by preparing a student for the challenge of leadership. The most appealing aspects of Army Nursing mentioned by student nurses in Army ROTC are the financial benefits, leadership opportunities, job security, leadership experience and travel.

If you are a student nurse interested in learning more about the Army ROTC Nursing program or to find out if you qualify, please stop by Howe Hall and speak with any Military Science Instructor. Applications for Two and Three-Year Army ROTC Nursing Scholarships are now being accepted.

Phones

(Continued From Page 2)

our service was so lousy before.

“Universities have to find and train quality people,” Beideleman continues. “They have to be able to offer competitive salaries.

“If my clients don’t make commitments, they fail and there’s nothing I can do about it,” he adds. “They’re very aware of problems, but I can’t say they all know what they’re getting into.

Schools must choose equipment, services, and options based on such things as the college’s location, the type, age and cost of the current system, penalties for conversion, and the school’s academic mission,” Beideleman says.

The biggest complications, he insists, are politics in competition.

“Cost is approximately $1,000 per line,” he says, “and...
Enrollment declines sneak to the forefront

(CPS) Since 1981, "we've scraped and hunted and hoped" for students, says the registrar of a major North Carolina University, "and we kept enrollment up. But now, it's catching up to us."

"It's a long anticipated, much-dreaded drop in the American college student population."

While many small, four-year liberal arts colleges have struggled with declining enrollments in recent years, this fall, even two-year colleges, long the fastest-growing campuses in the country, have lost nearly two percent of their students, the National Association of Community and Junior Colleges reports.

"The difference this year is that colleges have coped by recruiting more "nontraditional," generally older students."

"The difference this year is that recruiting nontraditional students is getting harder because of the improved economy."

"If they don't go to two-year Georgia system, they don't transfer to four-year universities. But, inevitably, hope is springing "here students, either," points out Glenn Allen of the University of Missouri at St. Louis.

"Many administrators profess they're unconcerned. Officials at Tennessee and South Carolina attribute their enrollment declines to tough new academic standards, which cause some students to drop out. Still others simply won't acknowledge decreases for any reason."

"Schools hate to admit they're experiencing a decline," says Dr. Haskin Pounds of the University of Georgia system.

"Education leaders hear stories that their competition is doing better, and they don't want to admit they're not doing well," adds William McNamara, spokesman for the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities (NAICU).

"They tear up the College Board, if a school is shown to be a non-prosperous institution, it won't attract students."

But, inevitably, hope is springing eternal. "The declines are supposed to last into the mid-1990's," McNamara notes. "But the wonderful thing about our world is that predictions and surveys don't hold up a lot."

NEED HELP IN ENGLISH?
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Anniston Museum cave construction is underway

Want to experience the underground wonders of a cave? Now you can and without traveling any further than the Anniston Museum of Natural History. The Alabama Cave Exhibition began in 1980, opens to the public on Saturday, February 2, 1985.

In conjunction with the opening of this exhibition area, the museum will present "Underground Expressions." This exhibition of photos, lithographs, maps and slides from caves across the U.S. will be on display in the Museum's Changing Exhibits Gallery, Thursday, January 31st - Sunday, March 3rd.

Many special events and featured speakers have been scheduled for the opening on Saturday February 2nd. Festivities begin at 11:00 A.M. with a ribbon cutting to officially open the Alabama Cave. Speakers discussing geology, the fun of caving and more are scheduled from 12:00 noon - 3:00 P.M. Children will have an opportunity to experience speleolynics and test their ability to maneuver cave-like situations. Alabama Grottos will also be on hand to discuss all aspects of caving.

The Museum joins six other museums across the country in exhibiting an authentic man made cave. The constant temperature of 97 degrees as well as water running over formations and special lighting effects help to create the feel of the real caving experience.

The project began in 1980, as Fraternity Spring Rush relations coordinator at 2376766.

The Anniston Museum of Natural History

Anniston Museum of Natural History

England trip
deadline nears

All students and others seriously considering taking part in the program of study in England this summer are requested to get in touch with Dr. McMillan by Monday, January 21. It is necessary to get an estimate of the number of participants so that tickets can be ordered.

Espy to speak
Jan. 24

Mr. M. Watt Espy, Jr., an expert on the death penalty, will speak on and answer questions about the death penalty.

Mr. Espy is a research associate with the University of Alabama Law School.

The speech will be held in Room 111 Brewer Hall at 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, January 24.

Fellini film
to premiere

And The Ship Sails On, part of the Special Film series in Anniston, will be shown on January 19 and 20 at 4:00 p.m. and January 22 at 7:18 p.m. at the Plaza Cinema. The film, written by Federico Fellini, is about a very earnest journalist who guides the audience through Fellini’s "ship of fools" as people gather on a ship for a funeral voyage so that a popular opera star can be buried at sea.

Mini course
offers study

Looking for an interesting Minimester course? If you are, preregister for OR487 or LE487 "An Examination of the Death Penalty in America" offered by the College of Criminal Justice.

The course is open to all students. For additional information contact Dr. Bohm at Ext. 336 in Room 197 Brewer Hall.

Frat rush
Jan. 22-24

Fraternity Spring Rush will be held from January 22 until January 24.

Workers prepare the artificial cave

traveled across the U.S. to actual man-made caves. This research was then combined with overall design, layout of the electrical and water system and the building of the armature structure. Actual construction began with roll steel shaped and covered with metal lattice making the skeletal structure which was then covered with paper mache. Next, Gunite (a mixture of concrete and sand) was sprayed onto the structure giving it the look and feel of rock. Although a few of the cave formations were taken from molds in Alabama caves many were fabricated using such interesting materials as perlite, Grapenuts, popcorn and drinking straws. Formations such as the travertine dome have been sculpted and painted by staff artists.

The final process involved the acquisition and fabrication of cave life such as bats, salamanders, crickets, and pack rats.

The Anniston Museum of Natural History is open Tuesday - Friday from 9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M., Saturdays 10:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. and Sundays 1:00 - 5:00 P.M. Admission is $1.50 for adults, 75$ for children 6-18 and free for children five and under. For more information, contact Pamela Love, public relations coordinator at 237-6766.
FOIA provides information for citizens, foreigners

A very important act was passed in 1966 giving every citizen in this country the opportunity to inspect most government documents. What act is it? The Federal Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

The next logical question is, "What does the FOIA have to do with the college press?" The answer is simple: not much ordinarily.

Theoretically, a reporter can use this act to help investigate a variety of news stories and historical matters when needed. Few college reporters, if any, actually use this avenue for obtaining background information on varied topics.

Let's broaden the scope. In our lives today, we are affected constantly by the federal government. The press-churning print, and broadcast-has the obligation of informing its public of any and all actions of the government. The Freedom of Information Act guarantees each citizen's right to inspect virtually all records of the government.

Reporters have used this Act to uncover FBI harassment of civil rights leaders, international smuggling operations, and environmental impact studies.

The first amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees the freedom of the press, the FOIA guarantees the reporter the access for the purposes of obtaining information. Some higher governmental officials believe that this important act should be changed. They argue that the information classified as our press is being leaked because anyone can find out almost anything he or she wants to know.

We must keep our access open. The FOIA allows probes into every agency, department, regulatory commission, and government controlled corporation in the Executive Branch.

The everyday decisions made by our elected representatives are often go unnoticed. Thousands of files are available just for the asking. Any person may request information by using the FOIA. This means that we citizens and foreigners can use the Act. One does not have to tell the agency why he or she is making the request.

The Act was not intended to be used as a personal reference service. Usually a minimal fee is charged for researching and reproducing documents.

One major objection to the FOIA is that its use has gotten out of control. Reports show that the biggest user of the FOIA is business. Each uses the Act to learn important information about its competitors.

The underworld is another user which gets most of its information from FOIA records. Since its original passage in 1966, the FOIA has had two amendments. In 1974 Congress overrode President Ford's veto and added quite a few open areas which had been closed.

Last year Congress passed a bill broadening CIA exemptions from the FOIA. According to government officials, the damage to the agency (CIA) has been done.

As with almost anything, the FOIA has its faults, but we need it to allow us to investigate government decisions if we decide to do so. One never knows when he or she may stumble across what seems to be a questionable situation and then find access to information through the FOIA.

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Every two words raises a question and in the final conclusion raises more questions than it answers for any concerned individual.

With the principles of libel so complex, even the courts get mixed up. Who decides whether the words are libelous? Generally the rule is that the words are capable of only one meaning, the judge presiding over the trial makes the decision. If the judge announces that the publication is not libelous, the trial ends and everyone goes home and the jury never receives the case. On the other hand, if the judge decides that the article is libelous, the confusion is just beginning. The defendant is required to present and prove his defense with the case having every probability of ending before a jury.

However, in some cases the judge lets the jury decide whether the article is libelous or not. This procedure generally occurs when words are capable of two meanings, one libelous and the other nonlibelous.

Incumbent temptation talked about much among journalists. Why not separate "troublesome" suspect words and phrases into two groups, one labeled libelous and the other nonlibelous? According to critics the lure of such a list is irresistible, mainly to those who refuse to think.

In theory all a writer or editor has to do when he is worried is to check through the lists. If the word or phrase is under libel, it has to be taken out, if it is under "nonlibel" stays. With this system even if somebody complains, he can not successfully sue for libel. Words, however, cannot be forced into one group or the other.

Despite the uncertainty in areas of libel, general guidelines can be found to clearly mark most of the risks. In general a libel can harm an individual in three respects: first in personal reputation and good name, second in his right to enjoy some modicum of privacy for his profession, business or calling. The libel can touch an individual in all three respects, but needs to harm him in only one to have a case.

The most common libel cuts across all three of these aspects of a person's life. During the past several years we have been observing a trend in the law toward more freedom to speak on any kind of public affair. There is no question that the danger of abuse is, and undoubtedly, many of any kind raise their power. Yet misstatements of facts do result in the adoption of untrue policies or untrue statements can lead to firing of public officials. Without question, the statement which destroys a man has a good chance of doing so and getting away with it.

From the beginning the laws for libel have evolved in the following conflicting interests: Interests of privacy for the individual, the interest of the writer to communicate ideas to his readers and the interest of the public for information. There are times when scales seem tipped against the press. Yes, many times freedom to speak out on any kind of public affair.

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College leadership is important job asset

By KELLY WILLIAMS

In today's world of high unemployment, the most beautiful words to job hunting college students or recent grads are, "I have a job for you."

Perhaps in applying for a summer or part-time job for the student or THE JOB for the grad, you are overlooking an important item-your extra-curricular activities.

Most applicants inadvertently omit or do not stress the activities of fraternities, sports clubs, religious organizations or hobbies when writing a resume or when being interviewed. But a trained personnel manager can quickly associate these activities with good job traits-early life skills that make future good workers.

Even a person of limited job experience can interpret the extra-curricular activities in relation to job requirements, giving the most significant part the emphasis of preparing for the job. The most directly related phase of experience is the one most nearly preparing you to do something.

For example, if the part-time supermarket checker had been a fraternity or sorority house treasurer (involving handling or accounting for money), upon graduation an application for an accounting position would want to emphasize the treasurer's duties.

You may have held a job or extra-curricular activity that does not appear to be related to work you hope to obtain. The choice of jobs at a supermarket (fast foods) may have punched his way through college to pay for a career in marketing. But hasn't that person demonstrated vision, perseverance, and ability to work under pressure, the willingness to be cheerful and polite to customers, and if observant-a good education in interpreting consumer demand? Being an officer or a member of these extra-curricular activities can teach the same qualities

In a recent survey by Administrative Management Society and reported in its magazine, Management World, employers chose interpersonal and leadership qualities as job opportunities, when asked what they most wanted in a management candidate. Which category do extra-curricular activities fall into? Developing interpersonal and leadership skills.

A survey was recently taken involving campus students and local businesses on how extra-curricular activities affect job opportunities.

All students involved in leadership roles were in full agreement in their answer to the question: "Would future business opportunities open up for you because of extra-curricular activity?" Those polled agreed and public relations are involved with campus and off-campus experiences gained from club activities or officers and members.

All students polled answered in the affirmative to the question: "Do you think these leadership roles will help you in later life?"

Rene Lupa, vice president of the SGA, stated, "Even if it doesn't help you directly, you learn things about yourself and others by just coming in contact with new people."

Debbie Reaves, vice president of Delta Zeta, said, "Leadership roles help me become a more organized person."

Question: "When writing resumes and during job interviews, do you stress your college extra-curricular activities?"-all again answered, "Yes."

Steve Martin, past vice president and present treasurer of SGA, said, "I always project myself into leadership roles.

Students not involved in extra-curricular activities agreed that leadership roles in clubs have a great deal of value in resume writing and job opportunities.

Jennifer Da Parma, a new student on campus, said, "Club activity helps people network and get along with others, as well as giving organizational qualities."

Seventy-five per cent of local personnel managers polled answered that job applications require listing of college extra-curricular activities. All of them agreed that these activities are definitely discussed during an interview.

Waurine Clemons, administrative assistant at the Albertville National Bank, said, "We like to know what the applicant's interests are."

In answer to the question, "How impressive in a resume are the leadership roles in extra-curricular college activities?" All agree that it was impressive but grades and work experience are the most important.

In listing activities they think represent the best leadership qualities, honor societies, SGA, and band and music were always in the top three. The honor societies show grades, the SGA identifies leadership roles, and music and band prove the student's perseverance.

Martin Gipson, personnel manager for the Kendall Co., a subsidiary of the Colgate Palmolive Co., perhaps summed it up best, "Extra-curricular activities show a lot of drive, but I look at grades, work experience, and a good interview."

Euthanasia remains unanswered

By C. MAROLLAS

While we students concentrate our attention and get overly concerned with death only and when it is caused by nuclear warfare or by man or man-oriented disasters, and we proved that by passing cyanide pills on campuses across the country, we pay very little attention to the fact that death is a natural cause, one of them being old age.

Very few of us know the meaning of the word euthanasia and even fewer know what is about this. So what is euthanasia? As explained by the Oxford English Dictionary, it is a "quiet and easy death."

The term also takes on some contradictory meanings in common usage. In a negative perspective euthanasia can be defined as the idea of withholding treatment. By changing the objectives, one can get a different effect each time. We can call it indirect, passive, active or voluntary, but on the final line euthanasia can basically be defined as bringing about the death of a person in order to prevent his suffering.

The morality involved in the exercise of euthanasia is a matter of debate. Those who criticized it with the question was dying a slow suffering death asked the doctors at this hospital in California to turn off his respirator and let him die a peaceful death. The doctors, as in all the cases, refused. Later in "A 90-Minutes" presentation of the case, he glanced up with his eyes at the question asking if he preferred to live, but he indicated he couldn't bear the treatment any longer.

The matter came out to be the usual euthanasia case, as the courts last year. In the meantime, while waiting for the court decision her husband died still connected to the medical machinery.

But that was not the end. According to last weeks decision, Mrs. Cawes, euthanasia remains unanswered in all cases, refused. Later in a "60 Minutes" presentation of the case, the question was dying a slow suffering death asking the doctors at this hospital in California to turn off his respirator and let him die a peaceful death. The doctors, as in all the cases, refused. Later in a "90-Minutes" presentation of the case, he glanced up with his eyes at the question asking if he preferred to live, but he indicated he couldn't bear the treatment any longer.

But at the bottom line, euthanasia is "not an act of killing; it is allowing to relieve one suffered from an incurable disease without suffering, and there is a profound moral difference between allowing a patient to die of his disease in comfort and taking measures to end his life," and don't forget it.

Goetz commended

By GREG SPOON

During the Christmas holiday break one of our students provided the campus police with information which led to the arrest of two men for first degree theft and one for buying stolen property.

Football team member, Chris Goetz, noticed two suspicious acting men around a jeep near Salls Hall. When Goetz said something to the men, they ran off. Fortunately, Chris had enough presence of mind to get the license number and description of the vehicle.

Mr. Goetz is to be commended for his awareness and the contribution he was able to make. His single effort resulted in helping solve part of a case. If other students would pay attention to the little incidents on campus, they too could help lower the crime rate. Students and faculty-you if something appears to be unusual taking place, call the campus police. Only through your cooperation can the crime on campus be decreased.

Again, thank you Chris for a job well done. The Chanticleer staff commends you for your involvement and assistance.

Free press is a must

By GREG SPOON

On January 19, 1985, the advisory council of College Media Advisers created the first annual National Freedom of the Campus Press Day.

This year, on the same date, we will observe the day here at Jax State. The principal purpose of the day will be to focus the thinking of college journalists on their heritage of freedom of the press and to focus the attention of the college community on the desirability of free campus and student press.

The founders of the Freedom of the Campus Press Day chose January 19 because historically, the date falls on the birthday of Robert E. Lee who became president of Washington University later renamed Washington and Lee University.

Lee suggested that learning to publish a newspaper was a worthy educational goal of colleges and that courses for the development of journalists should be included in the curriculum.

Throughout its fifty years of publication, the student newspaper of this institution has had an uncensored press. That tradition continues today.

Decisions concerning content, style, and publication rest with the editor and editorial board (which includes the senior staff members). All responsibility for the finished product rests on the editor's shoulders.

The students of this institution are fortunate to have complete freedom to publish what they consider important for the student body without persecution from the administration. On January 19, let us all reflect on our campus newspaper heritage and look to the future for continued freedom.
Kingdom becomes magical age, thirty

By MARTHA RITCH

Sunny beaches, Hollywood, and Disneyland are three pictures sparked in the mind when California is mentioned. As Walt Disney's imaginative creation reaches its 30 year anniversary, it is a good time to take a close look at how the park became a "Magical Kingdom," popular the world over, for the young and old rather than a simple playground for children.

Planning stages for this vast tourist attraction began in the mind of Walt Disney some 20 years before opening day, July 17, 1955. He wanted to build a place where the whole family, from child all the way to grandparent, could enjoy together. It was first planned to be connected to his studios in Burbank. However, his dream quickly outgrew the property and the Sandford Research Institute was instructed to find a bigger and more ideal location. They decided on an orange grove south of Los Angeles in Anaheim for the home of Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and all the other much loved Disney creatures.

After risking a large bundle of his fortune and dealing with operator predictions of too little ride capacity and sky high maintenance cost, Disney was able to open his Magic Kingdom to 28,154 guests with 90 million viewers tuned in on national television. Hosting the ABC-TV special presentation were three familiar faces: Art Linkletter, Bob Cummings, and Ronald Reagan.

Not only was the park an immediate entertainment and economic success for Orange County, but also for the entire country. Tourists, athletes, entertainers and other distinguished visitors from all over the world came to see the sights.

Disneyland has gone through a facelift since its opening day. Today there are 30 rides and attractions after starting out with only 18. Twelve of the originals still stand but there have been quite a few replacements and additions. The newest addition is The New Fantasyland which opened in May of 1983. "American Journeys" offers a look at American Culture and lifestyles, and a beautiful depiction of a western nation rarely experienced is found in "Wonders of China.

In the 30th year of operation and with the attendance reaching 250 million, Disneyland will use the number 30 as a guideline for giving away prizes. Every 30th guest entering the gate will receive free passports used towards park attractions, stuffed animals and other items. A General Motors car goes to every 30,00th, 300,000th and 3,000,000th visitor with a predicted 400 automobiles to be given out by the end of the year. Needless to say, the grand prize will be given to the 250 millionth visitor who should arrive sometime in the spring of 1985.

Small birthday parties will be celebrating throughout the park all year. A parade will march every day and the New Main Street Electrical Parade will make a come back. Then on July 17 of this year, the big party will really roll. For 30 non-stop hours, top entertainers, parties and surprises will celebrate only one of the gifts Walt Disney gave to the world 30 years ago. The Olympics may have been California's big draw in 1984, but Disneyland is bringing thousands back in 1985.
The entertainment search continues

By MARTHA RITCH

Most questions and complaints directed toward the SGA are along the lines of concerts and speakers. Last semester there were three concerts, a speech by author Lewis Grizzard, and the Budweiser Comedy Shop tour featuring comedians George Miller, Richard Lewis, and Franklin Ajaye.

A two element plan is in the making for this semester starting with a big name entertainer sometime in either late February or March. In consideration are BILLY OCEAN, CHARLIE DANIELS, JOAN JETT, BIG COUNTRY with GENERAL PUBLIC, and CHEAP TRICK. However, there are a few other possibilities being batted around.

According to a student survey sponsored by SGA vice president Renee Lupa, entertainers coming out on top were the POINTER SISTERS, JEFFERSON STARSHIP, and CHARLIE DANIELS. As Lupa explains, “Most of the bands went out of our range, with the exception of Charlie Daniels.”

The final decision on whom and when depends on when an offer is set and agreed on. “We make an offer and it is turned down because this isn’t a recognized market like Atlanta or Birmingham,” adds Lupa. She is confident that something will be worked out soon. A big setback and disappointment was the injury to Dennis DeYoung after deciding on him for the main concert for the semester. At first, Lupa was skeptical of the truth to that story, but apparently he really hurt his back and there was nothing left to do but go back to the drawing board.

As for the spring concert, Lupa hopes to work out a free “Spring Festival” made up of a variety of four or five groups ranging from rock to country to jazz. If plans work as expected, an amateur hour will also be included with local bands having the chance to perform and perhaps even compete.

In order to find out more of “what’s going on,” Lupa has recently joined the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CAMPUS ACTIVITIES, an organization which will provide the SGA with needed information about entertainers, agencies and other market ideas. In fact, Lupa will be attending a convention in Chicago February, 19-24. This should give her helpful information and serve as a guideline for this spring.

In the meantime, until the concerts are straightened out, there will be something to look forward to. Scheduled for January 24 is John Fabjance, a comic magician who, as Lupa states, “is super creative.”

ELECTIONS

Mr. Jax State
Miss Jax State

Mr. Friendly
Miss Friendly

SGA OFFICE 4th FLOOR TMB
Tuesday, January 22 (Run off) Thursday, January 24
P polls open 9 - 4 both days

VOTE!!
Toto falls in isolation

By MARThA RITCH

TOTO is back with ISOLATION, their first album attempt since running away with awards for TOTO IV. The group has made a minor change and adjustment could be the excuse for the different approach and sound.

Since the group is a combination of some of the finest studio musicians in the world, they have never captured a distinctive sound to call their own. This is an attribute more than a downfall for any group, as they can claim a wide range of listener appeal. For TOTO there has always been a certain quality to all their endeavors which sets them miles above most groups.

Check on the back cover of almost any album, from Michael Jackson to Don Henley to Al Jarreau, and one or more of the guys from TOTO will be there. Their talent is spread in various areas as well. The soundtrack from the movie DUNE contains orchestral arrangement by the group. Perhaps their efforts went out in too many directions this time.

With all due respect, ISOLATION isn’t up to the performance ability the group owns. It seems as though they burned themselves out on other projects before getting around to their own album.

The vocals of Bobby Kimball are missing except in the background of “Stranger in Town.” Replacing him is newcomer Fergie Frederiksen. Besides his name sounding like a snapshot character, his vocals are not a bad addition. His sound is along the harsh, high lines of Steve Perry and this is the main cause for the difference in sound. Keyboardist David Paich keeps his position as lead vocalist for three out of the ten songs.

There seems to be more consistency in this album than in previous ones but less artistic expansion. They go all out in musical extra by using the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by James Newton Howard and Paich’s dad, Marty Paich. The Porcari brothers are still around and again going along is their father for additional percussion. It all comes together and, set apart from what usually comes out of the gifted band, puts out a decent record. With past albums and studio works in mind, ISOLATION can’t compare.

Luckily there are the reasons of member rearrangement and an above average creative schedule for this deviation. TOTO deserves more than mere acknowledgement for their musical accomplishments over the years and even when a project falters slightly, as unfortunately happened in ISOLATION, nothing can take away from what they have to offer.

Breitman reviews

German Socialism

By ANDY GOGGANS

Breitman begins with the founding of the Second Reich in 1871. The government that Otto von Bismarck, German chancellor from 1871 until 1890, had drawn the federal constitution for was a harsh environment for German socialism. At this time the huge state of Prussia was still ruled by the king and the Junker aristocracy. The character of the Prussian suffrage showed great differences from the liberal western model, but in effect acted as an impediment to socialism. In spite of this, socialist candidates and trade union organizers gained a great deal of support during the 1870’s. This led Bismarck to attempt to curtail social democracy with the passing of the Anti-Socialist Law of 1878 which was coupled with extensive social welfare legislation after 1883 to induce the workers to support the government.

(See REVIEWS, Page 12)
The Chanticleer is starting a classified section this semester. For just $3.00 per week, you can place a 1 x 1 (Approx. 50 words) ad in the classified section. Payment must be made when placing ad. Up to 10% discount for volume advertising. Come by TMB 102, or call 435-9820 ext. 299 or 414 for more details.

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Reviews

(Continued from Page 10)

popular representative monopolizes power, where one has the support of the majority of the people; in democratic republics such as France and America, in monarchies such as England. But in Germany... (it is an entirely different matter).

Opposed to social discrimination, the S.P.D. mobilized working class support in a way that the Second Reich was not engaged immediately. With the advent of war, the S.P.D. made the decision to vote in favor of the German government's request for war credits. "The fourteen deputies (out of ninety-two) who voted against war credits in caucus on August 3rd, (but did not violate party discipline in the Reichstag on 4 August) objected only to the cessation of political hostilities at home during the war."

Phillip Scheidemann, at the S.P.D. congress of October 1917, said "German Social Democracy - will state it quite openly - has become a party with direct expectancy of state power (Anwartschaft) as a result of the war. In one way or another the parliamentary-democratic form of state after the war... Today we do not know how the post-war elections will come out, but we can calculate...that we will emerge..." with such great strength that we will not be permitted to enjoy the luxury of opposition." Germany's defeat in the First World War compelled the ruling classes of landed wealth, the army, big business, and bureaucracy to turn from authoritarian monarchy to constitutional democracy of the Western powers. Though at times accomplished by violence, particularly through radical efforts to introduce the Soviet system, the whole transition was accomplished rapidly and effectively between November 1918 and February 1919 when the popularly elected National Assembly convened at Weimar.

The constitution, primarily the result of a coalition between the Majority Socialist Democrats, and the Catholic Center, became effective on August 11, 1919. The Weimar constitution had its faults and shortcomings. Its political ideology wavered between socialism and liberalism. Some of its institutional arrangements were still too close to the authoritarian model of the past, in spite of democratic labels attached to them. In general, however, in a more auspicious international climate, and if unconnected by the lost war and its economic consequences, it would have been adequate for teaching the authority-minded German people the difficult art of self-government. The most serious construction of the constitution proved to be the position and function of the Reich cabinet, headed by the Reich chancellor. In terms of the constitution, he required both the confidence of the Reich president, who appointed him and confirmed the ministers chosen by him, and of the Reichstag. When a majority of parties could combine in support of a candidate favored by the Reich president the problem was solved temporarily and unconstitutionally by the practice of what was called the "presidential cabinet." By 1932, democratic government had been reconstituted legally, primarily through the use of emergency powers, into authoritarian government.

Unable to cope with political anarchy so dangerously on the increase in the depression years after 1930, the practice could not fail to destroy parliamentarism and with it the constitution. Since under the emergency powers, suspension of the seven more important individual liberties was permissible, the elaborate bill of rights was reduced to little more than a scrap of paper long before the Nazis scrapped the entire Weimar Constitution. Adolf Hitler, leader of the National Socialist Party, was appointed to the Reich chancellorship on January 30, 1933. Thereafter, the totalitarian dictatorship of the Nazis became the successor of the Weimar Republic by what was claimed to be constitutional legality. The elections of March 5, 1933, conducted under suspension of the rights of free speech, assembly, and association, confirmed the Hitler government in power, even though it did not obtain the majority of votes (43.9 per cent).

The author is very explicit as to his purpose in writing the book. The topics are well researched, and presented in a very interesting manner. The book is both scholarly and readable. Anyone interested in these aspects of German history and government will find this book a true asset.
Fads are definitely here to stay

By Debbie Goggans

Throughout the ages certain movements have caught on and have made an impression on the public as a whole. No one knows why some have been successful and others haven’t, but fads have always been and probably will always be part of our society.

Many times fads have been just crazy, such as in the 1950’s when students tried to see how many people could fit into a phone booth or see how many live goldfish a person could swallow. These fads, especially the latter seem distasteful, such as in the 1950’s when engaging in these activities. These fads, especially the latter seem distasteful to us now, but college students all over the country were engaging in these activities.

Another oddity that became a fad was the Pet Rock. It would seem that people could find better ways to spend their money, but they probably spent millions of dollars on these little rocks with painted on smiles and glued on eyes because if you were “with it” at that particular time, you owned a Pet Rock.

Toys have been an area that has seen its share of fads. That big round piece of tube-shaped plastic called the Hoola Hoop had people swinging their hips to the point of exhaustion trying to keep it around their waists in the mid-fifties. Everyone from tots to beauty queens to grandmothers were twisting away.

Another toy that became a fad was “clackers.” Probably half the children in the country had bruised arms from trying to hold the center on the string and make the two glass balls “clack” into each other. Even though the glass balls were replaced with hard plastic ones, they remained extremely dangerous. Because of the danger, clackers quickly lost their popularity. But for a few months practically every child in America wanted a pair.

Under the category of toys would also fall the big craze of 1963, Cabbage Patch Dolls. Who could ever know how these ugly little dolls with the distorted faces ever grew to such heights of popularity, but children, as well as adults, have found them so appealing that prices and demand for these dolls have both increased.

This year’s craze, Trivial Pursuit, could also be considered a fad. More of these games were sold the first few months that it was on the market than Monopoly games sold the first year or so. This fad is in a way, unique to others because it makes you think and allows you to learn. Though similar to its cousin, Scrabble, it has caught on in a way that Scrabble never has. Hopefully this one will continue in popularity for several more years so that more people will consider learning a joy rather than a chore.

Hair styles have always set trends. Women have worn their hair teased so that it added three or four inches to their height. Followed by this was long straight hair, and then all of a sudden everyone wanted to look like Farah Fauquet!

Men’s hair styles have also been considered stylish throughout time. At one time a crew cut was the only way a respectable man would wear his hair. But then even though “a little dab would do ya” some men started loading their hair with hair oil and allowing it to grow a little longer. Thus the “duck tail” developed. After a while, all of this must have gotten too bothersome and men started looking for a more natural look. This resulted in yards of hair on every young man who could get away with it.

Recently hair styles have been adapted so that they are suitable on either male or female. One of these is the “punk hair cut.” Of course this style is really trendy only when the hair is dyed green or purple.

Currently there is a trend in hair styles that is reminiscent of the duck tail of the 1960s only without the hair oil. This “dangling ducktail” that many students don is, in essence, leaving a twig of hair in back a few inches longer than the rest. To make this twig more noticeable, it is sometimes dyed a different color from the rest of the hair.

Fads could not be mentioned lest those wonderful blue jeans be also. Be they cutted, bell bottomed, or baggy, they have been the uniform of the day as long as most of us can remember.

Whether fads are good or bad, no one is certain, yet they do give us something to identify with. They allow us to be a part of the group of our choice and also help to identify us as part of that group. Although not all of us are brave enough or even care to dye our hair purple or have the stomach to swallow live goldfish, we cannot deny that fads are part of our culture.

Presidency is three years away

Barker Elected Vice President of ACJS

Dr. Thomas Barker, dean of the Jacksonville State University College of Criminal Justice, has been elected second vice president of the prestigious Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, the national organization for criminal justice professionals and educators.

“I think it is a credit to JSU and the support given to the College of Criminal Justice here,” Barker said upon learning of his selection. “The administration at JSU has been very supportive of my efforts within the national association.”

As second vice president, Barker will work with the national president in preparing budgets for the organization and carrying on other leadership functions. He will take office in March at a national meeting in Las Vegas.

Barker is the only second Southerner to hold such a position within the Academy. He is also the current president of the Southern Association of Criminal Justice Educators.

“I think it is a credit to JSU and the support given to the College of Criminal Justice here”

The 2000-member professional association serves as a national forum for criminal justice issues.

Dr. Barker, who was notified of his election January 10 by ACJS President Dr. Dorothy Bracy, will automatically advance to the ACJS presidency in three years.

“I think it is a credit to JSU and the support given to the College of Criminal Justice here”

Dr. Barker

Dr. Barker

The author of 10 professional articles, 7 book sections, and one textbook, Barker has served as dean at JSU since 1977. He is currently writing a second textbook, “Police Occupational Deviance: Corruption and Misconduct,” which will be used within the criminal justice program at JSU.

Barker, a former Birmingham policeman assigned to the tactical unit and the Ensley precinct from 1963–71, received his Bachelor of Arts degree in sociology from Saint Louis University in 1971, his master’s in sociology with a concentration in criminology in 1974 and the Ph.D. in sociology and criminology both from Mississippi State in 1976.

He is regarded as an authority on terrorism and an expert on police problems. Barker is also a court certified expert witness in police organization and management.

Barker has served as assistant professor of criminal justice and sociology and coordinator of the criminal justice program at Valdosta State College and as associate professor and director of the corrections program at Mississippi State University.

THE CHANTICLEER, Thursday, January 17, 1985

13

FEATURES
The relationship between bars and pickup trucks is obvious

By Steve Cowell

Surely you have spotted students driving pickup trucks on campus. If you only knew what human oddity was behind the steering wheel of that pickup truck, you would get the heck out of the way.

Experienced pickup-truck drivers are always on a first name basis with their insurance agent because they have wrecked a few. An inexperienced pickup-truck driver is a person who is about to wreck one.

Pickup-trucks are always pointed in one direction: trouble. The minute a person gets into a pickup-truck he wants one thing: beer. A pickup-truck is basically a bar with an engine attached. Neither one rarely runs out of beer.

An important difference between bars and pickup-trucks is their suspension systems. Bars are usually seated firmly on the ground by a concrete foundation. The suspension of a pickup-truck is much more sophisticated. The front suspension is fully independent and the rear suspension is an axle attached to someone else's bumper while they try and pull the pickup-truck out of a ditch.

Another important difference between cars and pickup-trucks is their weight distribution: all weight forward and none in the back. This engineering malfunction can be easily corrected though. Most pickup-truck drivers opt for the case ratio solution. The more cases of beer in the bed of a pickup-truck, the more equal weight distribution is.

Pickup-truck engines fall into three categories. There is a six cylinder engine; the similarity to a six pack of beer, is that it's just isn't enough. Then there is the eight cylinder engine; it still isn't enough, but it sure runs.

There are usually four-forward gears in a pickup-truck. First gear is used to incur instant whiplash. Second gear is used mostly around Jacksonville due to the roads and police. There is also a reverse gear which is good for getting more stuck in ditches.

Because pickup-trucks get stuck in ditches so often, four wheel drive has become a very popular option. The four wheel drive feature is operated by a lever that fails to put the truck into 4WD or by a lever that fails to take it out. It is better to leave it stuck in 4WD around Jacksonville so the potholes and ditches can be negotiated better.

Here are the most common explanations given to the Jacksonville Police by students who have put their pickup-trucks into a ditch or your car:

1. A freshman ran into the road.
2. A freshman ran into the road.
3. A freshman ran into the road.
4. I was stopped at a stop sign, but I had to start up again real fast and run my pickup-truck into the ditch when this freshman ran into the road.

"1. A freshman ran into the road.
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4. I was stopped at a stop sign, but I had to start up again real fast and run my pickup-truck into the ditch when this freshman ran into the road."

There are usually four-forward gears in a pickup-truck. First gear is used to incur instant whiplash. Second gear is used mostly around campus. It has a top speed of around 10 mph and that's as fast as you'll get traveling to class. Third and fourth are useless in Jacksonville due to the roads and police. There is also a reverse gear which is good for getting more stuck in ditches.

Because pickup-trucks get stuck in ditches so often, four wheel drive has become a very popular option. The four wheel drive feature is operated by a lever that fails to put the truck into 4WD or by a lever that fails to take it out. It is better to leave it stuck in 4WD around Jacksonville so the potholes and ditches can be negotiated better.

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4. I was stopped at a stop sign, but I had to start up again real fast and run my pickup-truck into the ditch when this freshman ran into the road.
The English Competency Exam will be given on January 29 and 30 from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m. and from 6:00 to 7:30 p.m. in Room 128 Stone Center.

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Trojans become 12th victim

The Gamecocks of Jacksonville State used the scoring of six players as they managed a relatively easy 91-78 victory over arch rival Troy State in a contest played last Monday night in Pete Mathews Coliseum.

Without the services of starting center Keith McKeiver, Jax State did a lot of soul searching and came up with possibly their best team effort of the year.

McKeiver, the Gulf South Conference's leading rebounder over the past three seasons, was forced to pay a one-game suspension in a ruling handed down from the conference commissioner.

That decision came as a result of some extra curricular activity between Jacksonville and Troy State in the last meeting of the two teams. The Trojans had two players suspended for the contest, but neither was a starter.

The victory raised Jacksonville State to 5-0 in the conference and 12-1 overall for the season.

The Gamecocks had been sharing the top spot in the Gulf South Conference with Delta State, but following the Statement's loss at the hands of North Alabama by the count of 71-61 Monday evening, the Gamecocks were left all alone atop the root.

The Trojans dropped to 1-5 overall and slid to 3-4 in conference play. Troy finished their weekend roadtrip 1-1 after Saturday's victory over West Georgia by the score of 77-71 in Carrollton, Georgia.

Jacksonville had four players who scored in double figures for the night. Robert Guyton and Earl Warren took the major load upon their shoulders as each of the senior performers accounted for 25 points each.

Guyton also led all rebounders in the contest.

"Keith (McKeiver) and I got together before the game tonight and decided it was time for me to really break loose," said Guyton afterward.

Melvin Allen and Pat Williams also reached double figures for Jax State. Robert Spurgeon, though having only six points, made major contributions in areas that do not appear in the record books.

Spurgeon was forced to leave the action late in the game due to an eye injury.

Gadsden State transfer Dennis Garrett paced the Trojans with his bombardment of 25 points. Troy's leading scorer Andre Hills was kept relatively under control by the Gamecocks.

It was all Gamecocks from the very start and they came out and

J'ville steals one from the Blazers

BY STEVE CAMP
Pat Williams and Melvin Allen each came up with steals in the final 24 seconds as the Jacksonville State Gamecocks hung on to win 76-73 over the visiting Blazers of Valdosta State last Saturday night.

The victory marked the eleventh straight for Jax State, six short of the all-time conference mark which stands at seventeen. That record is held by Nicholls State.

The Gamecocks saw themselves down by seven points with just under seven minutes to play. It was then that the home crowd became the sixth man for Jacksonville providing the club with a much needed spark.

"The true character of this team came out in the last seven minutes," said a relieved Bill Jones of Jacksonville State afterward. "It was a case of the fans not wanting to lose and the players not wanting to lose."

It clearly wasn't the type contest people at Pete Mathews Coliseum have come to expect from Jax State this season. But according to Jones, Valdosta is a much improved team since the two squads met before the Christmas break.

But the Gamecocks laid it on the line in the closing minutes when all the cards were on the table.

Coach Jones commented on that fact after the contest by saying, "There have been some things happen in the past week that might have pulled our players' minds away from the game."

"If they (Valdosta State) continue to play as they did against us tonight, they're going to beat some people."

Jax State was led on offense by the team's leading scorer, Robert Guyton. The Birmingham native filled up the hoop with nineteen points.

Guyton was joined in scoring by the 16 points of Melvin Allen and Pat Williams who added eleven. Earl Warren and Robert Spurgeon each were credited with 10 and Keith McKeiver put eight points in the books.

The Blazers had five players finish with double figures also. They were led by guard Martin Jones' eighteen points. Jones has proved to be poison for Jacksonville over the past two seasons.

In the opening three minutes it appeared Jax State would have their...
Get in shape through intramural

By KIM GARRIS

Spring is just around the corner with summer right behind. Everyone will want to get in shape so why not start now through the Intramural program. The spring calendar is full of great ways to get in shape and have fun. Get some friends together and compete.

The schedule of events for Spring of '85 is as follows:

(statement for entry date precedes date play begins in each sport)


For more information contact Mark Jones, Intramurals, Ext. 351.

Current standings for the Fraternity All-Sports Trophy:

1st Place 2nd Place 3rd Place
Pi Kappa Phi 40 points Alpha Tau Omega 34 points Kappa Alpha 32 points

4th Place 5th Place 6th Place
Delta Chi 30 points Kappa Sigma 22 points Alpha Phi Alpha 12 points

7th Place
Sigma Nu 8 points

Steve Camp
Sports Editor

Catch

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Melvin Allen and Robert Guyton each netted 23 points against the Trojans.

Warren
Guyton

Troy—

(Continued From Page 17)

blitzed Troy State in the opening minutes. The Trojans led the contest only once, that being at 5-4 in the opening minute of play.

Jax State rode a wave of crowd enthusiasm as they dashed out to a 16-6 lead early. Troy used two quick timeouts in an attempt to break the momentum, but nothing could stop Jacksonville.

The Gamecocks had a chance to carry an eleven-point cushion in at the half, but a technical foul gave the Trojans two free throws which cut the lead to nine at the break.

Troy tried mounting a comeback early in the final half as guard Chris Fontenot hit on 5 of 8 jumpers for ten quick points.

But Fontenot fouled out of the contest with over ten minutes remaining and Troy State had lost its spark. Garrett single-handedly tried to keep his team close, but to no avail.

The Gamecocks applied their press for the majority of the second half and were able to coast to the 15-point final margin.

The win ran Jacksonville State's current streak to 12 consecutive victories, only five short of the conference record.

With the score 65-59 in the Blazers' favor with under seven minutes to play, the Jacksonville crowd sensed the dire situation of the home team.

"It was a situation that we definitely aren't used to being in," said Melvin Allen. "Luckily we were able to come through it."

And come through it the Gamecocks did as they went back to their bread and butter, the full-court trapping press.

Forcing the Blazers into a string of turnovers, Jacksonville State pulled even at 67-67 with just under four minutes remaining.

The score stood at 74-73 with 38 seconds remaining to be played when Valdosta came up with the ball via a turnover. Coach James Dominie set his offense, but the Blazers would not get off another shot as Pat Williams came up with the big steal.

But the visitors were given one last chance as Robert Guyton failed to connect on the front end of a one-and-one from the free throw line. As Valdosta hurried toward the front court with eight seconds remaining, Melvin Allen came up with a slashing game-saving steal. He was fouled in the process and his two made shots from the charity stripe salted the game away with two ticks of the clock remaining.

The victory pushed the 15th-ranked Gamecocks to 11-1 on the season, 5-0 in the Gulf South Conference.

James Dominie's Blazers slipped to 2-3 in the conference and 5-4 overall.

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<td>One Group Juniors' Popular Walk Shorts Now Just $5.88 Pair</td>
<td>Entire Stock Men's Fall &amp; Winter Sportcoats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Group Missy Fall &amp; Winter Coats</td>
<td>One Large Group Jr. Casual Shirts &amp; Knit Tops</td>
<td>Entire Stock Men's Fall &amp; Winter Suits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Group Missy 2 Piece Suits</td>
<td>One 1st Quality Group Famous Jr. Maker Corduroy Separates</td>
<td>One Group Men's Famous Maker Sweaters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Large Group Missy Famous Maker Designer Coordinates</td>
<td>ACCESSORIES</td>
<td>One Group Young Men's Activewear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Group Missy Sweaters</td>
<td>One Large Group Fall &amp; Winter Earrings</td>
<td>One Group Men's Fashion Jeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Group Missy &amp; Queen Skirts</td>
<td>One Large Group Fashion Belts</td>
<td>Entire Stock Men's Hats &amp; Caps (Including London Fog)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Large Group Missy &amp; Queen Blouses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SHOES

- Over 3,000 Pair Of Ladies' Famous Brand Fall & Winter, Dress & Casual Shoes
- Entire Stock Of Ladies' Famous Brand Boots

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