

Dystrophy dancers survive

By Deb Bossman and Dallas Cole
Collegian Staff

About 540 SDSU students danced their way through 30 straight hours to earn \$46,932 for the Muscular Dystrophy Association Friday and Saturday in Frost Arena.

Talk to any of them and they'll tell you it takes a lot of preparation.

There were three- and four-year veterans among the 572 people who started at 6 p.m. Friday night. They came with suitcases filled with clothes, towels and deodorant.

And there were rookies who came with enthusiasm and drive, which got some of them in trouble. The older veterans know to take it easy through the 30 hours and spend the energy at the end.

One rookie who learned the lesson the hard way was Deb Haskell. "I felt pretty good at 10 Friday night," she said. "I just wondered how I would feel Saturday night at 10."

Haskell dropped out shortly before the dance hit the halfway point. "I couldn't take it any more at 7 Saturday morning. I quit. I thought I was going to die. My back was killing me," she said.

The tempo of the dance started out strong. The 572 dancers who started out danced up a storm. The pace began to slow down at 2 a.m. Saturday, and at 4 a.m. the spirit that livened up the dance floor just four hours earlier was gone.

A sophomore dancer, Bill Wethor, could relate to the drop in spirit.

"About Saturday morning I started getting really tired. It was a mental tired along with a lot of aching muscles," Wethor said.

Spirits began lifting again shortly after the halfway point of the dance. At noon Saturday, the 540 dancers who were left seemed to be back in the swing of things.

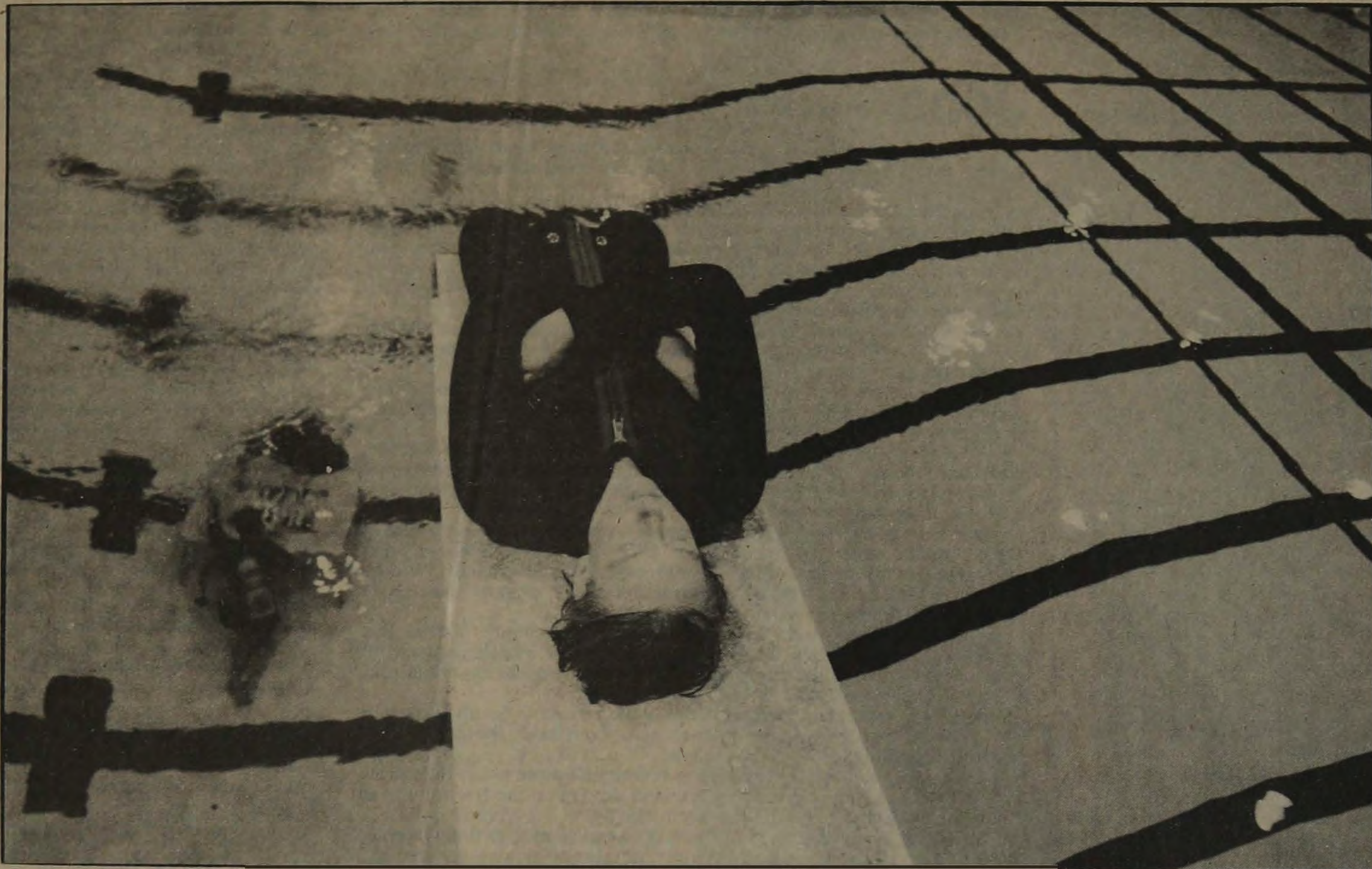
Part of the reason things began picking up was that dancers were seeing the end of the dance nearing, more people were coming in to watch, and some of the old pros had a few tricks up their sleeves to keep going.

"My feet didn't hurt too bad," said Becky Johnson, a dance veteran. "I went from running shoes to bare feet and then back again. The shoes got pretty heavy sometimes."

Bands played a big role in getting the dancers fired up for the final effort to the end of the dance at midnight Saturday. A country-western band, Bustin' Loose, came in early Saturday afternoon and got dancers back on their feet and going again.

Traditionally, things hit a fever pitch about 6 p.m. Saturday. The group Festival came on at 6 and that alone lifted dancers even more. The band for this year's marathon, Bonesteel from Sioux City, came on at 9 to finish out the 30 hours. The enthusiasm Festival generated carried right on through Bonesteel's

See Dance page 2



Collegian photo by Mike Springer

Freshman Brian Hauge took a snooze on the diving board at the 30-hour mark during the Scuba Jacks' backgammon marathon for dystrophy. The divers played backgammon in two-hour shifts beginning at 5 p.m. last Friday until 11 p.m. Saturday. Each diver spent an estimated 14 hours underwater. For more Dance for Dystrophy photos, see page 6.

1980 yearbook deeper in debt

By Deborah Black
Staff Writer

The final bill for the 1980 Jackrabbit arrived Monday, totaling more than \$10,000 in excess of the original budget, according to Pegi Blando, last year's editor.

Blando said she is as upset as anyone about all the problems with the yearbook, which had a final price tag of \$41,062 and was more than half a year late. "I understand peoples' concern, and I more than apologize, but what do they want me to do, have a car wash or a bake sale?" she said.

Blando said she will be going before the University Fee and Budget Committee soon to work out the yearbook's funding problems. She said she would resist any move to make her personally liable for any of the cost overruns, and expressed hope that part of the \$43,000 SA surplus could be applied toward the Jackrabbit's debt.

Misunderstandings with Taylor Publishing Company account for much of the Jackrabbit's deficit, Blando said. She said that Carl Hardy, the publisher's representative, had said that if the book was submitted past its deadline, it would be distributed late, but he made no mention about any additional charges. The final bill, however, contains a \$3,895 charge for "8 percent of list price

for 1981 delivery," according to Blando.

She said the unanticipated extra charge for using two spot colors throughout the yearbook instead of one came to \$2,250, the result of another misunderstanding with the publishers.

Jeanne Peterson, publications business manager, said that although she has not seen the bill, she assumes Blando "had other things done that all added on to the cost, too." Peterson attributes the remainder of the deficit to these "extras." Peterson said she expects to see the bill soon, since she is "the one that has to pay it."

Blando said the so-called "final bill" is not really final. Taylor Publishing Company made several mistakes when printing the book, for which students should be compensated, she claimed. Colors were wrong, names were left out, and copy fell off before it could be printed, according to Blando.

The most noticeable mistake is on page four of the Jackrabbit. Blando had written a summary of the 1970s which filled the page, but it appears in print with several paragraphs missing. Blando said the copy fell off before the page was printed, leaving the summary unintelligible. "I was so proud of it," Blando said.

Blando said that when she started the project "two falls ago," the Collegian had a \$10,000 deficit. She believes the Jackrabbit had a small

surplus at that time, about \$3,000, which went toward the newspaper's deficit, at her suggestion.

Peterson said that the Jackrabbit money was really from the Collegian's account, and, if anything, the Jackrabbit would have owed the Collegian money back then. "The only reason they (the Jackrabbit) had excess money is because the bills (telephone, mail, etc.) were paid out of the Collegian account in previous years. It's not done that way anymore."

Peterson is worried about the future of the Jackrabbit. "I hope the problems that we've had don't end the students' funding it," she said.

Greg Borchard, publications council member, believes this is a possibility. "We might have to have one year without a yearbook, or we could make it have more advertising," he said, adding that the Jackrabbit would have to make up the deficit, one way or another.

Borchard said the Publications Council will meet April 14 to discuss the yearbook's problems. "Maybe we don't owe them (the publishers) any money; I'll have to check the contract," Borchard said. He will look for a clause that requires Taylor Publishing to adhere to the original bid for the project.

Borchard said he was serious when he wanted Pegi Blando to be sued last fall for violation of contract for being several months

late, but stopped short of calling for a lawsuit now. He said Blando made promises that were "one continual lie after another," and that he was very dissatisfied with the job she had done on the yearbook.

"I thought it was poor quality," he said. "I would have liked to have seen a lot more copy. Some of the pictures were pretty good, though."

Borchard said he thinks the Publications Council is somewhat to blame for the yearbook. The council should consider some kind of quality control instead of letting the editor have free reign, he said. Borchard stressed the point that he has no wish to infringe on the freedom of the press, but said that since such a large amount of students' funds go into the yearbook, it is the council's responsibility to keep "a stronger reign of control on the quality."

Wayne Reckard, SA president, agreed that there should be a way to "monitor the progress" of the yearbook while it's in the making, so the 1980 Jackrabbit problems aren't repeated in the future.

Reckard declined to comment on possible sources for the funds needed by the Jackrabbit to retire its debt.

Ken Barker, chairman of the publications council, isn't certain as to where the money will come from either, but assured, "We'll be able to pay the bill."

Deletion confuses senate

By Tom Lawrence
Senior Staff Writer

A deleted clause in the newly approved Students' Association bylaws could change the involvement the senate has with the SDSU budget, but the man who made the change, former SA President Mike Wilson, insists the deletion will clear up the budget process.

The deleted portion of the bylaws provided that the senate would have a chance to look over and "recommend" to the University Fee Budget Committee alterations in the budget.

"It never really should have been that way," Wilson said. Wilson says the old bylaws, last passed more than a decade ago, granted the senate power over a budget that they really didn't have. Wilson says the bylaws should explain the system and the procedure of the senate, and the budget power was something the UFBC, along with SDSU President Sherwood Berg and state regents, should handle.

But Wilson insists that the senate will still have the opportunity to grant the senate permission to examine the budget; this change will merely "clarify" the former situation.

The matter was brought up by senate adviser "Rocky" Gilbert after the new bylaws were passed unanimously.

The decision to pass the bylaws took less than 15 minutes. The senate this time passed the bylaws section by section, but without any real discussion on them.

As the bylaws now read, Gilbert believes the senate may have been left without a role in the budgetary process, and said he believes the change had taken place since the senate had last seen them.

The matter was dropped after Gilbert's comments, but the adviser said after the meeting that as he understood the bylaws, the senate could only examine them with UFBC approval.

The change in the bylaws said the UFBC "may delegate" to the senate or the senate finance committee authority to work with the UFBC on the budget process. Since the budget has traditionally occupied one-third of the senate's business, Gilbert said this could mean a big change if the senate was refused permission to examine the budget.

Wilson agreed that the senate spent a lot of time working on the budget, "probably one third" of its time, but said the change wouldn't prevent that. The bylaws revisions have clarified another matter, however. They provide for the jurisdiction of the budget to the 13-member committee, which is composed of seven students and six faculty members.

Wilson is still the chairman of the committee, a role he will fill until the end of the current semester. He doubts that the new order of examination will affect the senate's participation in the budgetary process.

"I don't think seven students would do that," he said.

Do college students look for jobs or careers?

The popular notion that college students today are more career-minded than the students of the activist '60s and '70s may not be entirely accurate.

Most SDSU administrators interviewed by the Collegian believe that students today are not that much different from their predecessors, despite the stereotype of the '80s student being unusually preoccupied by professional goals, and apathetic about social issues.

"Students have always been concerned about careers and the job market," said Vince Heer, SDSU's director of admissions.

While saying the poor state of the economy forced graduates to plan accordingly, Heer sees nothing unusual about the concern students now have for finding employment.

Despite the role economic conditions have on graduates seeking work, Heer was reluctant to draw too many hasty conclusions. "There's no question the economy stimulates a number of things," he said. "But that's a pretty shallow analysis." Heer believes the early '70s and '80s cannot really be compared: The U.S. is not currently fighting any wars, and there is no military draft, now.

Frank Traver, assistant dean of student services, was also reluctant to point to any significant trends among graduates, but he did say: "The one trend that is true now—the economic crisis is having an effect on people, how they make their choices, how they spend their money."

The current economic slump is forcing students to be more careful in making plans, Traver said. "I think they're having to pay more attention to, 'hey, how am I going to get where I want to go?'"

Although students in the '80s are not the first to be concerned about their job prospects after graduation, some characterizations about them can be made, administrators agree.

See Jobs page 2

Job Outlook

Report on pages 8 and 9

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Sluggish economy stunts job opportunities

With a May 15 graduation date fast approaching, the job forecast for 1981 graduates is not particularly encouraging, and the outlook for those seeking summer work is even worse, according to economists and government officials.

The U.S. economy, beset with a combination of problems that includes an on-again, off-again recession, double digit inflation, and high interest rates, has been unable to keep up with the demand for jobs.

Besides the poor business climate that prevails nationally, drought conditions and South Dakota state government's own fiscal troubles have combined to make the state economy perform worse than the nation as a whole, according to a report from the University of South Dakota's Business Research Bureau.

And a sluggish economy inevitably has a dampening effect on jobs. "The outlook in general for 1981 is not particularly good," said Ralph Brown, economics professor at USD. Brown expects the slow economic growth—both in South Dakota and the nation—to continue for the foreseeable future, due to reduced federal spending and a tightening of the nation's money supply.

Reduced federal spending puts less money into the hands of the private sector, and a short money supply produces high interest rates, which in turn tend to slow business growth and hiring.

South Dakota's unemployment rate has doubled in the past two years, making its rate of increase worse than that for the nation as a whole, Brown said. The state's unemployment rate was just under 6 percent in February, the most recent figures available. That compares with an 8 percent increase nationwide. In terms of unemployment, South Dakota ranked among the five lowest states in 1980, with a jobless rate of 4.7 percent.

The state's unemployment rate has continued to rise since 1978,

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Dance continued from page 1

performance. "The bands were better this year," Johnson said. "I think that's why my feet hurt more this year than they did last year after the 30 hours. I think I danced harder."

Even the Frost Arena message board got into the act. When the message "make more noise, I can't hear you" went up, it brought the dancers into an uproar.

The arena clock read 11:55 p.m., and the countdown started. When the digital clock hit 12:00:00, things turned into absolute bedlam on the floor. And the dance continued.

Bonesteel was called back for an encore number, and students kept dancing until 12:10 a.m.

When the dance was over, Randal Maass was again the top money raiser with 3,627.32. Top organization was Lambda Chi Alpha with \$5,155.82. Top residence hall was Pierson with \$4,508.80 and Bill Bower was the top individual with \$1,513.50.

Maass will go to Las Vegas Labor Day weekend to present SDSU's check on the Jerry Lewis Labor Day Telethon.

Economy continued from page 1

according to the USD report. South Dakota, with its agriculture-dominated economy, has traditionally been somewhat insulated from national economic trends. But that trend has shown signs of reversing, as South Dakota's economy has mirrored the

national economic picture in 1980, according to the report. Just why the state's economy is beginning to more closely resemble the nation's is not really clear, although South Dakota's economy has been branching into more non-agriculture related industries, such

as manufacturing. Besides general economic conditions, President Reagan's freeze on federal hiring and proposals before Congress to allow a reduced minimum wage for youths could affect some college students' summer job prospects.

The reduced wage is designed to encourage employers to hire young people under age 20, a group which has experienced 17.7 percent unemployment last year, compared to a 7.1 percent overall national rate.

But college graduates tend to fare better than the population as a whole in terms of job prospects. SDSU graduates generally have a 2 percent unemployment rate three months after graduation, according to Chuck Kirchmeier, director of Career Planning and Placement at SDSU.

Most graduates of South Dakota colleges—Kirchmeier said between 60 percent and 65 percent—find work and remain in the state after graduation.

Blue collar jobs are usually the first to be cut in an economic crunch, Kirchmeier said. The construction business is especially volatile, and has experienced a slowdown since 1978, which is evidenced by the high number of construction workers who file for unemployment insurance in South Dakota. The construction industry is very sensitive to fluctuations in lending rates, which determine the costs of financing building projects.

Here in Brookings, the trend has been the same: There have been fewer construction projects in recent years, a factor that limits summer job prospects for some students, said Ron Reed, head of the Brookings Area Chamber of Commerce.

No major construction projects are scheduled for this summer in Brookings, Reed said. But construction of the Northern Border Pipeline, which will carry natural gas from Alaska to the Midwest, will cross near the northern part of Brookings County, and could provide an "excellent opportunity for someone who is not afraid to work," Reed said.

Jobs continued from page 1

"The big difference today is students...are truly more interested in careers than they were," Heer said. "Careers being distinguished from jobs."

Chuck Cecil, President Berg's assistant, believes students today are more interested in their own lives than students in the '60s and '70s were. "Students in the late '60s and '70s would like to have you believe they were more interested in the social causes than themselves," Cecil said. But he rejects that notion, and said, "I don't think there's anything wrong with being concerned with yourselves."

Cecil said the pendulum swings back and forth: Students of the '60s and '70s may have been more preoccupied with social issues, while today's college students are more job-oriented.

James Pederson, dean of student services, echoed Cecil's remarks. "The concern now is certainly for making a living. I think now there seems to be much more of a tendency to accept society as it is."

And students themselves are partly responsible for this shift in attitude, Pederson believes. "It's a mix of a lot of things. What perhaps we overlook is that society made a heck of a lot of readjustments" because of the student activism of the '60s and '70s, he said.

Administrators also said that students now are more apt to select a field of study based upon the job outlook it offers. Traver believes that improvements in communications have brought about this change. "We are more quickly impacted by this information and I suppose that makes students shift (career) directions," Traver said.

Delwyn Dearborn, dean of the College of Agriculture, agreed that students are influenced in their career choices by the cyclical demand for occupations. But he also believes students' interests play an important role. "Their own interests figure in even more," he said.

Students nowadays are perhaps more apt to remain in South Dakota or the Midwest than they were 10 years ago, Cecil said. More and more students are opting for a relaxed lifestyle.

I think a lot of students are realizing that there's more to life than living in a cracker box and getting into a car and driving on the freeway for an hour in the morning and at night," Cecil said.

But, all in all, the officials were hesitant to attach many definite labels to the students of any given era. "People are always looking for trends," Traver said. "I've just never been very enamored with that."

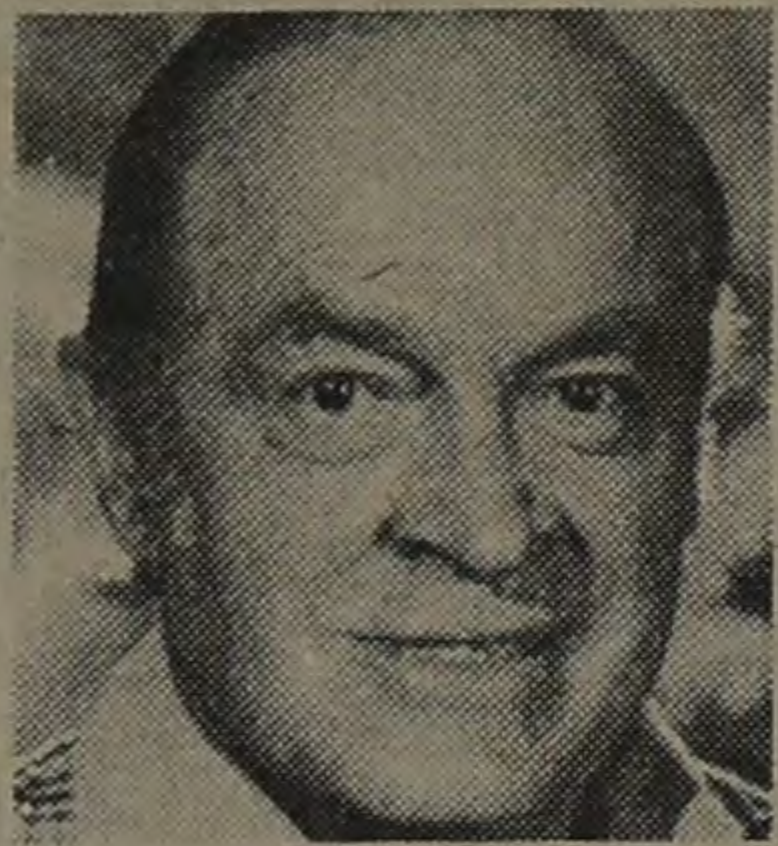
"I'm not so sure that basically students have changed that much."

Tickets on sale for arts benefit

Tickets are now on sale at 15 locations for the ninth annual "Evening for the Arts" benefit dinner, dance and auction to be held Saturday, April 25, at the Holiday Inn.

The tickets are \$17.50 per person, of which \$9 is tax deductible as a charitable gift for support of the visual and performing arts in Brookings. Included in the events which will have a theme of "Around the World in '81," will be an afternoon preview showing of art objects to be auctioned in the evening, a poolside reception, and

dancing following the special dinner. Tickets are available from the Good Earth Shop, Cole's, SDSU Student Union Ticket Office, Memorial Art Center, Community Cultural Center, Brookings Real Estate Center, Juel's Shoe Store, Northwestern National Bank at its Downtown, Southbranch and Auto Bank locations, First National Bank and its East Branch, the Brookings Bank, the Brookings Savings and Loan and its Eastbrook Branch, and the Home Trust Savings Loan.



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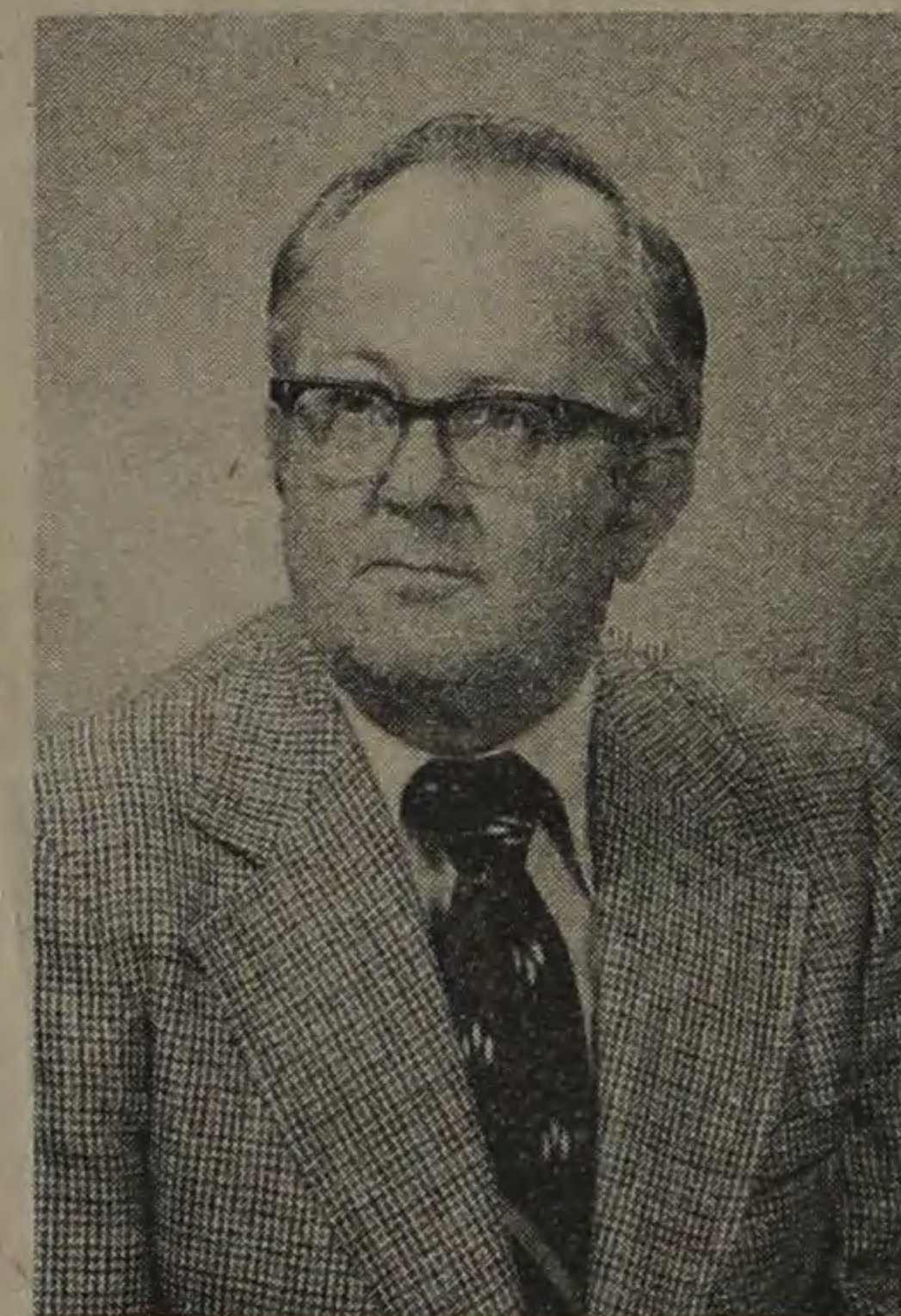
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Koepsell is a graduate of SDSU and as a student served on the student Board of Control. Presently he is the Director of the Computing Center. He has had many years of teaching and administrative experience. He has regularly and continuously supported academic and athletic scholarship programs. He has been on many faculty committees, the Faculty Senate and serves on several computer related committees. He is a member of several technical, scholastic and honorary organizations. He holds advanced degrees from the University of Washington and Oklahoma State University.

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San Salvador "myths" dispelled

By Paul Mernaugh
Staff Writer

American people are not informed of the situation in El Salvador, and, according to one man who recently returned from the country, the United States media is partly to blame.

"The American people are led to believe there is a Communist intervention from the Soviet Union and Cuba. I saw no Soviet weapons. I saw no Soviet advisors," said Father Mike Colonnese.

Colonnese spent four years in El Salvador. He and his adopted son recently returned to the U.S. when their lives were threatened.

American military assistance to the controlling right-wing regime was based on federal documents which concluded the Soviet Union was supplying the resistance movement in El Salvador with weapons. Colonnese, along with the CIA, disputes the evidence of Soviet assistance.

"The only conspiracy in El Salvador involves the United States, and not the Soviets and Cuba," Colonnese told an audience at the Catholic Campus Parish last Tuesday.

El Salvador, a country about the size of Massachusetts, has a population of about 4.5 million people and has known bloodshed all

too well: It has been involved in civil war for decades. Sources say the U.S. owns approximately 70 percent of the industry in El Salvador, a country that grasped American attention after four American Maryknoll sisters were killed.

The Salvadoran ruling class is made up of about 18,000 people and passes itself off as being democratic, Colonnese said.

"The American media has us believing there is a battle taking place between the leftists and the rightists with a moderate government caught in between. No, the confrontation is between four-and-a-half million people and 18,000 people in the government and not 4,000 Marxist guerillas. Doesn't it seem absurd to you that 18,000 along with 30,000 rightists cannot take care of 4,000 Marxists?" Colonnese said.

The main dissident party in El Salvador is the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR). There are about 150 different parties associated with the FDR. Colonnese said if there are only 4,000 Marxist guerillas, only about five or six people would be in each party.

Multinational corporations have a great interest in exploiting small Latin American countries, where they can get cheap labor and abuse raw materials in these areas, Colonnese said.

"Latin America is damn good business for the U.S. Where do you think McDonalds gets its meat? From Nicaragua where it's cheaper," he said.

Colonnese compared El Salvador to Vietnam. He said a recent bill introduced in Congress to reinstate the draft is the start of greater U.S. involvement in El Salvador.

"I don't mind dying for my flag, but in the last 25 years Americans have died for corporations," he said.

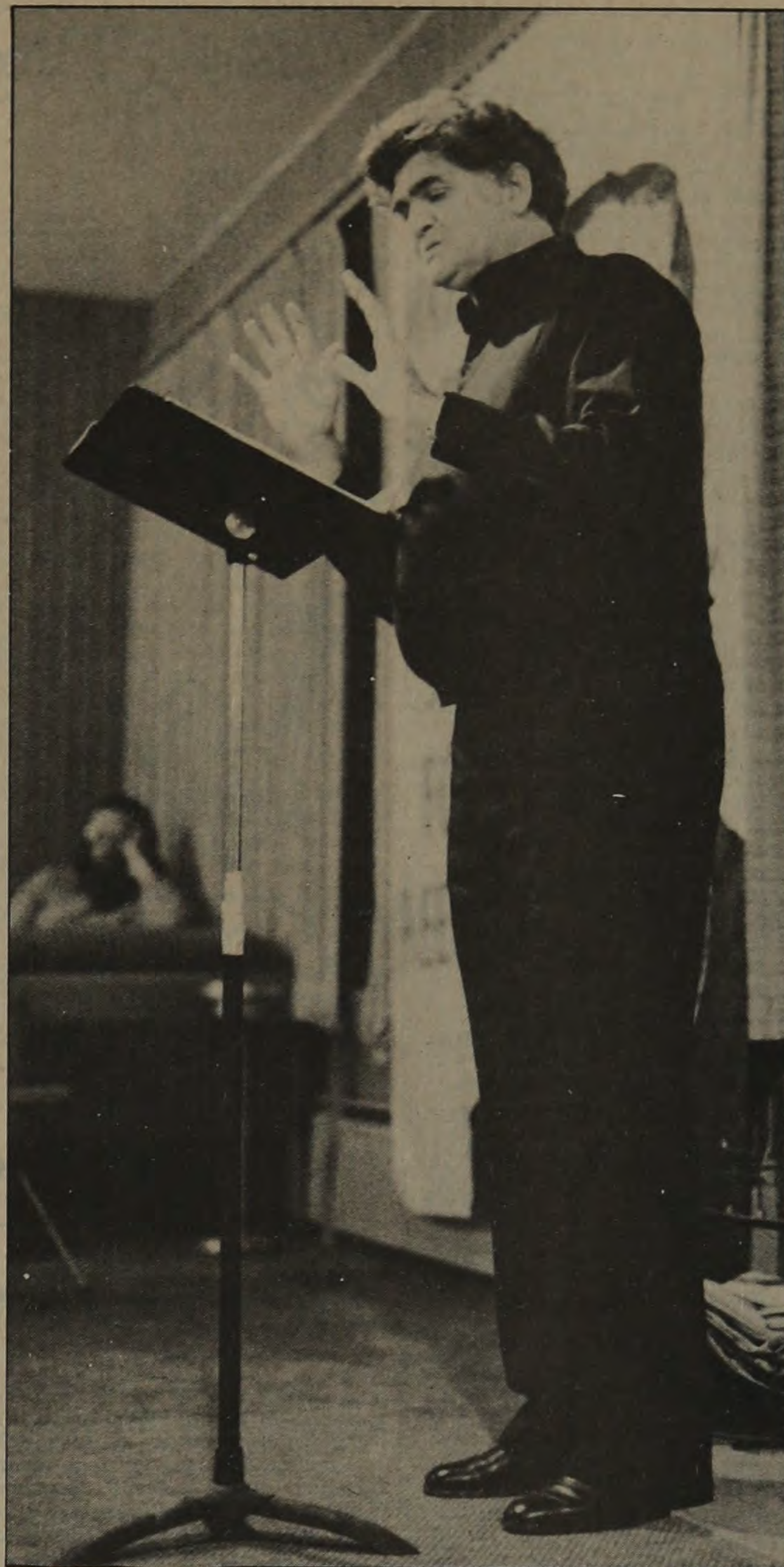
"We're sending money with no restrictions which means it'll be used for arms. People have never lost in the struggle for liberation," Colonnese said.

Colonnese disputed the number of guns U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig says the leftists have. If Haig's figures were true, 90 percent of the arms the leftists have would rust even if they were used 24 hours a day, Colonnese said.

Colonnese attacked the policies of the Reagan administration, and said recent aid to El Salvador is "making a scapegoat for an East-West confrontation."

When the troubles in El Salvador began, Soviet Communism didn't exist and Castro wasn't even born, he said.

"It's absurd to put the blame on 'Marxist insurgents.' You can't deny history," he said.



Father Mike Colonnese told an audience at the Catholic Campus Parish that America is involved in the conspiracy of San Salvador rather than Cuba or the Soviet Union.

Briefly

\$25,004 donation

A gift of \$25,004 was made to the SDSU history department by Mrs. Philip Mow, Hammond, La., a cousin of Sewrey. She also donated \$5,000 to the SDSU H.M. Briggs Library for the purchase of history books in Sewrey's name.

Interest from the fund will provide approximately \$1,700 to the SDSU history department each year. Half of the money will be available to students for scholarships, and the other half of the year installment will be for faculty development, according to Rodney Bell, head of the SDSU history department.

Sewrey, a St. Paul, Minn. native, was a professor of history at SDSU for more than 25 years. He retired in 1974, and died in 1979.

He received his doctorate from the University of Minnesota in 1955, and was a member of the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the American Association of University Professors. Sewrey was the author of a 1959 history of SDSU.

Flight exams offered

Applications are being accepted for the aptitude rating exam leading to commissioned officer positions in the field of personnel, financial, engineering management, nuclear engineering, pilot and flight officer training in the Navy.

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The exam site and date will be announced by the Navy office.

Economic adviser to speak at SDSU

Retired businessman and lay preacher Harry Conn will be making his third visit to SDSU April 8-10.

Conn has spoken as a Christian layman for over 50 protestant denominations in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Europe and the Orient. He has served as President for Men for Missions, a foreign missionary society, for 27 years. He teaches in Lausanne, Switzerland every winter and travels worldwide teaching at various Schools of Evangelism. His topics include the moral government of God, the atonement of Jesus Christ, and the moral law.

In the business world, Conn is a

well-known mechanical engineer. He has written many articles on engineering and economics for scientific and trade journals. He lectures regularly at Northwestern, MIT, Purdue, and other universities as well as for manufacturing firms such as Ford, GM, and International Harvester. He has received many awards, including the 1975 International Gold Medal from the Society of Manufacturing Engineers.

Mr. Conn retired from his position as Chairman of the Board of the W.A. Whitney Manufacturing Co. in 1977. He continues to serve on the Board of Directors of this international metal

fabricating corporation but spends a major part of his time traveling worldwide to speak and teach.

Conn has been recognized as an authority on industrial economics. He has been asked by two White House administrations to serve as a presidential economic advisor.

Conn will speak at SDSU on topics of theology, the Christian life, and the Christian philosophy and perspective. Lectures will be in Rotunda C Wednesday through Friday, April 8-10. Conn will again be the guest of various engineering classes during his stay at SDSU. Evening lectures are open to the faculty and the public.

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The \$43,000 puzzle

Normally, this would not be the stuff of which problems are made. These days, it's exceedingly rare for anyone to have to decide what to do with extra money. Most of us probably can't remember the last time we were confronted with such a problem.

But that's the situation student government leaders at SDSU currently face. It's literally the \$43,000 question. That's the amount of the surplus that the Students' Association has on hand. The unanticipated enrollment boost for the past year has proven to be a windfall for the student senate.

Thus far, not much thought has been given the subject. Mike Wilson, who was SA president while the fees were collected, advocates giving all the organizations funded by student fees an across-the-board 5 percent increase. Wayne Reckard, his successor, seems to go along with that idea: "I have no qualms with that. It's equitable to all those people concerned."

We think that there are better ways of distributing the money. But before entering into a discussion of how the money would best be spent, a few words on how the money should not be spent seem appropriate.

First, no more of the students' money should go toward the 1980 yearbook, which has long since been budgeted for. Students should not be made liable for the mistakes of the 1980 Jackrabbit staff. We have suffered enough. Realistically, however, part of the SA surplus will probably be needed to bail out the beleaguered book.

No more money should be allocated the Hobo Day Committee's off-campus account for use as its members see fit. Right now they cannot explain how as much as \$1,000 of that money was spent.

Nor should any more funds be given to the Centennial Committee. While centennials do serve a useful purpose — after all, they come only once every 100 years — they should not be taken too seriously. Students, most of whom don't care much about the centennial, should not be made to support it any further.

There have to be better ways of distributing a surplus than by simply dishing out an arbitrary percentage across the board, as our student government leaders would seem to favor. It is true that such an approach would be fair (equitable is the word they like to use), and nobody could argue that an across-the-board distribution is not a politically expedient proposition. But it would be taking the easy way out. In fact, that is what is wrong — people are looking upon the \$43,000 surplus as though it were a problem, rather than a solution.

Rather than disposing of an ordinary "problem" in an all too ordinary way, why not try something else? Since the surplus was unexpected, why should each and every group automatically expect to receive a portion of it?

True, it would be unfair to arbitrarily select a few favored programs to receive a funding boost. As Reckard says, "We can't hand out money like a candy store, you just can't give one organization \$20,000 and then ignore the others."

Instead, those groups that want the money should be required to submit proposals explaining how much money they want and what they would do with the funds. Sort of like the grant proposals required by state and federal programs.

Then, the University Fee Budget Committee or the Student Senate or whoever is in charge of such things could decide how much money should be spent and what groups should receive it. That way, every group would have an opportunity to receive extra funding, but only the most deserving (theoretically at least) would receive it.

Such a system would promote creativity, rather than the "business-as-usual" approach an across-the-board scheme would foster. Certainly, not all of the \$43,000 should be spent. Some should be kept for emergencies.

But a surplus of that size should be looked upon as an opportunity where some innovative things could be done with it.

By Pat Springer
Editor

Include me out

In the April 1 edition of the Collegian the paper's arts editor, Pat Duncan, received a "barrage" of rather nasty and unpleasant letters in response to his analysis, of a week earlier, of modern art.

Those who wrote the Collegian demanded a more tolerant arts editor and called Mr. Duncan "stupid," "lazy," "half-assed," "uninformed," an "ill-informed pipsqueak" and "insensitive" among other not very nice things.

All of which is really unfortunate I think, and, feeling sorry as I do for Mr. Duncan, and so as not to allow him to think that he is alone in this world, I shall, in this letter, address and, hopefully, resolve forever, the questions of art, in the general sense, and modern art as it applies to us today.

The first thing one must do, in an investigation of this sort, is establish the base or "springboard" from which he or (to be fair) she is to proceed. Thus we ought to, first, define or approximate a definition of art. What is art?

For help in formulating this

Letters

definition I shall enlist the aid of Susan Hartenhoff, a Fine Arts Senior, who wrote in her sassy, but kind of sweet letter to the editor that art is "...a reality in itself, not an imitation of anything else; it has its own laws and its own reason for existence..."

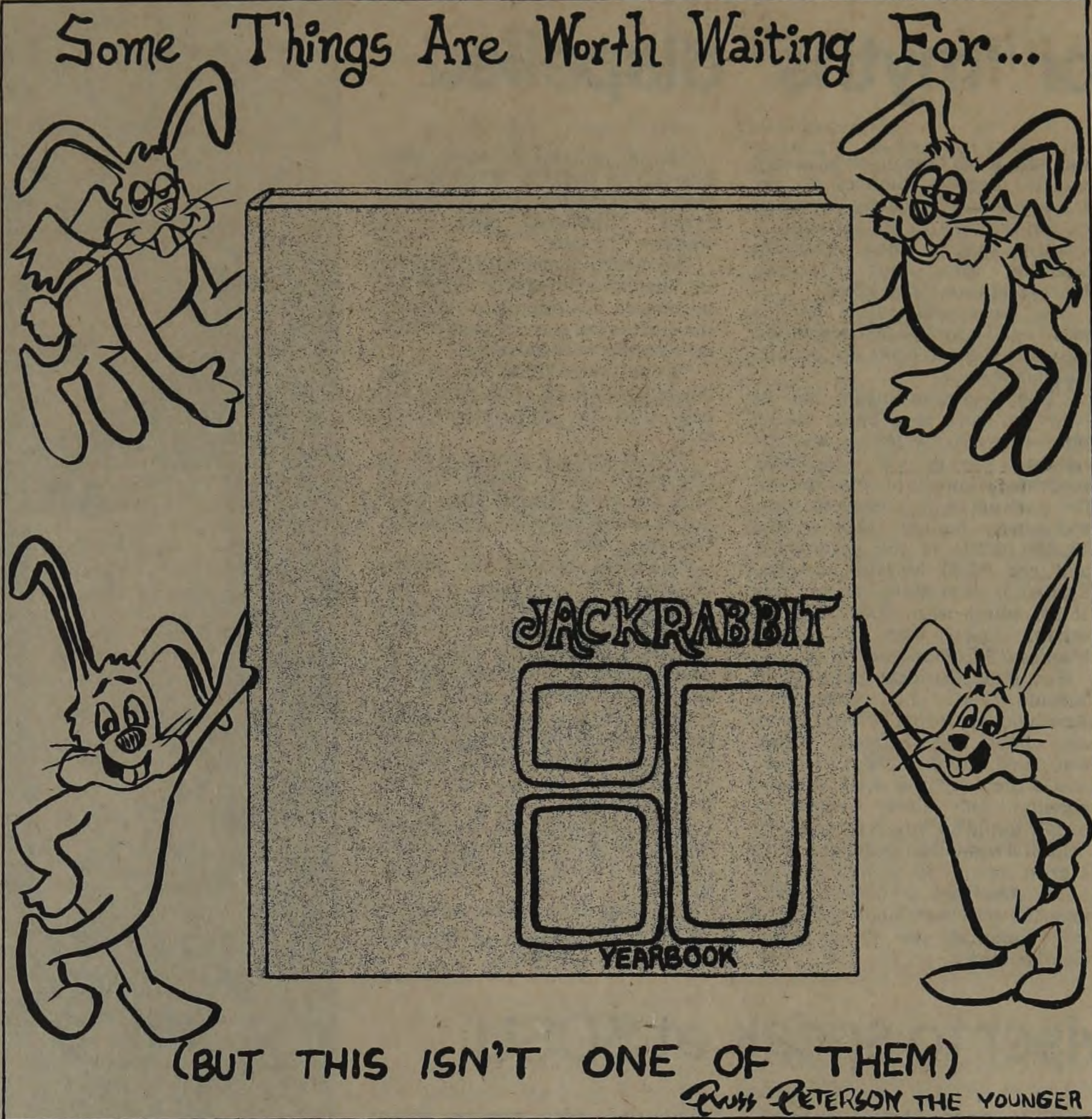
Well, just as Mr. Duncan implied, art is senseless to those living in the real world, and modern art, the like of which Mr. Duncan reviewed in his column, comes to us as merely a more severe form of senselessness.

Just remember to keep your chin up, Pat. After all, if you and I are wrong about modern art, it's only because we are a couple of "stupid," "half-assed," "lazy" and "ill-informed pipsqueaks" and that's about the best defense I've heard for being wrong about anything in a long time.

Lloyd R. Gaarder
SDSU History Major



RELAX, WE'RE ON CAMPUS



Gun control: too easy a target?

During the late spring of 1890, citizens of Huron were shocked by the senseless murder of Zachariah Hundley. He was tacking down carpet, as The Daily Huronite reported, in the northwest corner of the living room when his 17-year-old son Fred came in and shot him to death.

Citizens searched for an explanation but could find none. There had been no sign of trouble between the father and son. The Daily Huronite's comment shortly after the tragedy reminded me of comments I heard last week: "And now there will be a spasm of protest against the carrying of deadly weapons. The protest is right. It should be continuous. It should be heard and voluntarily obeyed by any man having any pretense of decency and enforced upon every boy and man who has not the discrimination and conscience to recognize the barbarism and danger."

Little seems to have changed, at least in regard to firearms, since this tragic murder. People are still being senselessly shot down and others are still calling for gun control. Last Wednesday, in the wake of Monday's attempted assassination on President Reagan, Sen. Edward Kennedy resumed his fight for gun control legislation.

"This time," Kennedy said, "with our fears and tears and shared feelings, must come a new sense of purpose."

Sen. Kennedy, who normally has a good grasp on reality, vastly oversimplifies the situation. The question goes far deeper than the propriety of registering handguns,

Guarnieri

or of banning them altogether. It goes to the conditions of hate, of madness, or rage; the handgun is only a convenient expression of those deeper causes. Little attention is given to these deeper causes, with liberal politicians aiming at (no pun intended) a much easier target: handgun control. Such an approach would never work because it only deals with the symptoms.

Don't get me wrong, I'm no lover of handguns, only of common sense and a certain degree of intellect in confronting social problems. (Despite what gun lovers say, they have no constitutional right to bear arms; that right belongs to individuals in a militia, protecting the community from assault. Let's spread no constitutional patina over an unnecessary and dangerous personal habit.)

The enforcement of gun control legislation would certainly seem to outweigh its social benefits. One of the pro-gun bumper stickers that contains at least a grain of sense reads: "If guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns." I'm sure no one heading to commit murder would register his weapon first: And most people with registered guns, I'll wager, are not intending them for crime.

Other attempts at legislating human behavior have met with similar failure. Prostitution, the

"oldest profession," obscene literature and, drug and alcohol use have flourished for years despite state and federal attempts to eliminate or even curtail them.

Boston, with regard to obscenity at least, has shown a certain amount of enlightenment. There is a section of that city appropriately dubbed the "combat zone" where strip joints and topless bars abound; the activity is allowed within those blocks but not beyond.

I'm not sure how to apply the same principle to controlling handguns, but implicit in Boston's approach to the combat zone is a recognition that the problem cannot be legislated away. The same idea should be kept in mind when discussing gun control. More fundamental human conditions are at work and if they can't be expressed by a handgun, they will be expressed some other way.

Actually, the writer for the Huronite raised an interesting though quixotic, way to avert murders as tragic as Zachariah Hundley's: "The deadly weapon, the deadly purpose and the deadly path to both, need daily and hourly to be guarded against if we would avoid not only the living torture that lies under the shadow of hate, but the sickening tragedies that bring terror and tears. Deep, constant good nature is the need of happy living and its constant manifestation the condition of happiness."

■ Thom Guarnieri is a graduate journalism student and a Collegian columnist.

Predictions of Larry Pressrelease

Lawrence

This column was written January 6th, and is only being shown now to display the fulfillment of my predictions.

I predict all these things will happen before April 8th:

Gov. Bill Janklow will shoot off his mouth time and time again, insulting and offending every God-fearing Democrat in the state.

The hostages will finally come home — strangely enough, on inauguration day. I know this prediction seems wild, but I feel it strongly.

George McGovern will make several speeches, and in most of them he will insult priests, Jim Abdnor and Jerry Falwell. McGovern will assert his religious and moral sensibilities in Playboy from time to time.

The SDSU basketball team will finish the season in a bizarre manner, something so hazy even I can't see it. At least I think it's me that's hazy.

SDSU Students' Association candidates will run a "serious, issues-oriented campaign based on our experience and willingness to work for the average students."

Some students will miss the election and even more think that Tom Daschle is SA President. Others will vote for Alexander Haig, Mickey Mouse and Cheryl Solon. A former senator will win.

whatever Larry Pressrelease says, only slower.

Pressler will change his hair style twice. He will change his mind on the issues at least that many times. Eventually his barber will become a trusted political adviser.

Minnesota Twins owner Calvin Griffith will introduce a motion at the owners' meeting legalizing the designated slave in the American League. It will pass.

Robert Redford, Mary Tyler Moore and Donald Sutherland will work and star in a hit movie based on "Ordinary People." They will credit their performances to their own plainness.

Hundreds of letters home will express interest in brothers and sisters, the hometown and parents' bank accounts.

Two dozen editorials will be written asking where George Bush and Jimmy Carter are. It will be discovered that they are one in the same.

President Reagan will be shot and wounded, along with three other men. Some will try to profit off it, but most Americans will accept it as part of everyday life.

On April 9th Poland will become the scene of . . .

■ Tom Lawrence is a senior history major and Collegian senior staff writer.

Letters

Break out of trap

The subject of food is capturing more and more of the attention of Americans, and not just the very hungry ones!

Population, resources, environment, and the attitudes and goals of American business are also commanding more attention.

No trend in ownership of all levels of the food cycle looks ominous to many of the most experienced and public spirited observers, among them Harold Breimeyer, agricultural economist from the University of Missouri, who spoke in Brookings Monday to agribusiness people.

The crisis of concentrated ownership of land and food industries is expected to reach a peak in eight to 18 years. What will that mean in the prices and availability of food and in employment practices?

In this subject rests a chunk of the future in which we all are interested.

A program directed at the concentration of ownership of land and food industries will occur Saturday April 11, 8 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. at the United Ministries Center across from the Pugsley Center. The subject will be addressed and discussed in dialogue by competent and exciting people in the humanities, in farming, and in public interest institutes.

There will be filmstrips shown between 8 and 9 a.m. and between 12 and 1 p.m. A lunch of soup and bread will be free. Moderator for the program will be Prof. David Nelson of the Department of Philosophy and Religion.

It is written that the feeling of powerlessness is the false basis of an easy conscience. If we are in that trap, let's break out and participate in the April 11 program sponsored by the South Dakota Resources Coalition, the South Dakota Committee for the Humanities, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Darrell G. Wells
Plant Science Professor

Can you do better?

I am writing in response to Mr. Guarnieri's opinions in the March 25 issue of the Collegian. Through sound logic I have reached these well-thought-out conclusions:

- 1) move to another state
- 2) run for governor yourself

Love and kisses,
Don Aarstad
SDSU Student

Letters policy

The Collegian welcomes all letters to the editor. We believe that the student newspaper should be a forum where readers can express their opinions.

We reserve the right to edit letters to eliminate libelous statements or to condense an extremely long letter. All letters must be signed.

We ask that letters be typed, double-spaced. Because of space limitations, preference is given to letters from students and faculty, and those from the Brookings community.

Send letters to: Editor, SDSU Collegian, Box 2815, University Student Union, Brookings, S.D. 57007.

Collegian

Published every Wednesday during the fall and spring semesters and bi-weekly during the summer session by the Students' Association of South Dakota State University. Second-class postage paid at Brookings, S.D. 57006. Subscription rates are \$9 yearly or \$4.50 for six months. Phone 886-164.

Associate member of South Dakota Press Association. All-American 51 times.

Postmaster: Send changes of address to Publications Council, USU 067, SDSU, Brookings, S.D. 57007.

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Managing Editor/Deanna Darr
Business Mgr./Sec'y/Jeanne Peterson
Advertising Manager/Chris DeFariano
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Ask not what they teach — ask how they reach

When I was home for spring break my family and friends kept asking this question: "What do you teach?"

The answer, according to the official university lists and descriptions is "Freshman Composition," but, like most titles, this doesn't tell us much.

Two weeks back I moved my class to the library. Before we moved I was writing a note on the board for latecomers:

"Garvey's F..." And here I stopped and asked the class, "How many of you appreciate being called freshman?" All frowns, some shaking heads, no spoken answers.

"It's virtually a synonym for inferior, isn't it?" At this there was slight laughter on the lips mixed with not so slight rage in the eyes. The heads started up an down.

They agreed with me, but they expected me to make a joke out of it. Look, I admit that I am something of a clown, but even I know better than to laugh at a process that causes people to expect and await directions for every next move.

If we were a corporate business of a military outfit, then I would see the need for uniform supervision and assignment. Or if we lived in a less-than-free country, then I could see the need to foster attitudes of dependency and of working only for rewards (i.e. A,B).

American higher education, however, was originally intended to work first and foremost to breed independent thought and action.

If a number of my faculty colleagues cared as much about this very traditional concept as they do about modern art, perhaps I wouldn't bore them with repetition. I'm referring to the faculty responses to the controversial Duncan column on modern art. I got a hell of a laugh out of the one that lectured "those who lack imagination and inner vision."

Oh, how I long for the day when such imaginative folk apply their "inner vision" to matters less external. Come home, Paul, and commit yourself to something closer to what we are paid to do.

Anyway, I erased the "F" and



Garvey

put "Writing Class" on the board. "Now there's a word that gives you credit for your convictions and your right of self-determination." I underlined it and warmed to the subject:

"Writing: it's active, and the act is never to wait to be told what to do for a teacher's rewards." Then I really got carried away: "Education is not what the teacher wants, it's what the student is and strives to become. All right. Now: take your books and march single file to the library and don't say word to

anyone till I get there to tell you what to do! Go!"

When people begin to laugh at authority for authority's sake - which has no place in any democratic process - then, more than any other time, do I believe that I have taught something.

I publish these remarks because I've been through nearly two semesters of this question from too many students: "How do you want this?"

And I am alarmed by the idea of high school and college graduates

whose credentials amount to little more than proof of a willingness and ability to satisfy the requirements of others.

Professor Don Boyd, also in response to the Duncan column, asks, "Does the teacher try to teach the field or what the student wants to know?"

Assuming that the expression of visual art has something in common with that of the written word, let me ask Don: "How do we get students onto the field if we keep them on the bench waiting for instructions and reassurances about grades?"

But Don followed with this: "...we here at SDSU are leaning dangerously more and more to the viewpoint that the student is always right." If I didn't know the man, I'd think the letter came from San Diego State U. Seems to me that this grading process, at least in the liberal arts, implies something quite different.

From a student's paper: "One general impression that students have expressed is that some professors...have it as a goal to trick

and fail students in a deceptive process of elimination... However, I have analyzed this as...the inability of teachers to examine subject matter from the students' viewpoint. Certainly they cannot expect the students to make their observations from the teacher's viewpoint."

The point is that, for all of our good intention, evaluation comes too soon and too often to allow our encouragement to bear fruit. Seems to me that we need ample water and sunshine before we start pruning the orchard.

"They stood in the wood and asked if they could/Climb up the highest tree/I would that they should as I understood/It was not up to me."

Next time you see friends who have started teaching since you last saw them, don't ask them what they teach—ask them how they reach.

■ John Garvey is a graduate English student and Collegian columnist.

Advisers: The best are those who direct toward self-dependence

By Arnold Menning

Students commonly complain about the assistance they receive from their academic advisers. Nearly all college graduates will be heard to exclaim "I wish I had taken this or that particular course when I was in college," or "If I could go to college again I would prepare for a different career."

Thomas J. Grites of Stockton State College has provided a number of suggestions for students to help reduce the chances that this type of dilemma would not occur. Students who make adequate preparation and know how to take advantage of faculty advising are much more likely to obtain maximum benefits from their college education.

Advising is and should be much more than just scheduling courses. Don't permit advising to be merely a signatory function.

The number of students entering college who "really" know how to

Soap box

study is very small. The process of periodic review of material taking tests that require students to apply knowledge are examples of skills that are often learned for the first time in college. Advisers were once students (many still are) and certainly can provide recommendations or refer students to sources of assistance for improving study skills, note taking, reading and organizational skills.

The best adviser is often one that helps students to become increasingly self dependent. On the other hand, "rubber stamping" course schedules is not effective advising. Students should enter pre-registration advising sessions with a number of course selections and, more importantly, know why they have selected these courses.

Perhaps one of the most crucial and often neglected area of advising is the discussion of career options between students and advisers.

Students who wait until the senior year (and often times the spring semester of the senior year) to seriously explore career possibilities, have not maximized the use of their educational opportunities. Some students have selected a major with too specific a job in mind and will need to examine alternatives with their advisers.

Explore graduate school expectations and choices with your adviser. As students progress toward the end of their undergraduate careers, some will certainly aspire to attend graduate school. Advisers may need to encourage capable students to consider the graduate school option. Other students may desire graduate instruction, but have not accumulated the academic credentials necessary for admission. Advisers must also be prepared to present this reality and to assist in developing alternative plans for such students.

Advisers assist students with course selections. In most advising settings, the course scheduling function should be minimized for advisers. Students are or should become able to read and understand the course and graduation requirements. Except for questioning students about their choices, scheduling should occupy no more than 25 percent of the advising time.

The academic advising process is both important and time consuming. There are, however, several strategies advisers and students can use to save time.

There are peak advising times when faculty advisers are likely to be very busy, i.e., pre-registration, and during the drop-add period. Students must be aware of their adviser's availability and or opportunities to schedule their own advising appointments. Advising is an on-going process and students can plan appointments when possible (for discussions of career opportunities) during less busy

times.

Most students and faculty are familiar with contractual learning in the classroom but it can also apply to advising. An example of this system is when students prepare a type of degree plan showing when they plan to take certain courses. Students should come prepared to their advising session in respect to course selections so that the adviser can interact as outlined in the previous section on scope of advising.

Use other students as adviser helpers. Particularly upper class students can assist other students in completion of forms, making preliminary course selections and with other routine preparations.

Students should progress to a level of complete accuracy in making course selections necessary to meet course requirements. Obviously, new students will need to learn this skill and will require more assistance in the beginning; but they should gradually assume this portion of the advising role. This

strategy not only saves the adviser's time for important career planning assistance, but also encourages student responsibility in the advising and decision making process.

Information must be effectively communicated by advisers to students as students are deciding, if only indirectly, their futures. It is important for students to listen carefully and they may have to paraphrase what they have heard to be sure the communication is occurring. Students must be prepared to give more than a "yes" or "no" answer to adviser's questions to facilitate this communication process. Both advisers and students should keep notes of advising sessions for future reference and to ensure that procedures discussed are carried out.

Advisers want to help students make decisions—not make decisions for them.

■ Arnold Menning is dean of the College of General Registration.

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Have Fun! from the employees at Friday's

High school students take college courses

By Steve Hooks
Staff Writer

One "special" program at SDSU allows Brookings High School seniors to take courses on campus.

Admissions counselor Linelle Smith said there are currently 14 concurrent students—high school students taking college courses along with regular high school courses—enrolled at SDSU this semester.

Smith said concurrent students typically take three to five credits at SDSU with math and computer course being the most popular.

Bob Stewart, counselor at Brookings High School, said the program has been going on for several years. "The program seems to have grown tremendously. We had just a few students participating at the beginning, and the number participating this year is larger than any other year," he said.

Both Stewart and Brookings High School principal Bob Jostad are happy with the program. "We encourage students to take college courses as enrichment courses if they have fulfilled their requirements at the high school," Jostad said.

He said if a student completed all the math courses at the high school (the highest math course offered is equivalent to a college pre-calculus course), the student would be encouraged to take the next higher math course at SDSU since the high school couldn't offer a more advanced course.

However, Jostad said the school prefers students to take courses such as algebra at the high school level rather than at the college level for several reasons.

"We want the students here at the high school four hours a day because we feel we still have something to give them, and they have something to give us—senior leadership," Jostad said, referring to the students who took college courses that were also available at the high school.

He also said starting next year high school seniors would be

required to take four hours of courses at the high school, but he didn't think it would discourage the students from taking courses at SDSU.

Nikki Michalewicz, a concurrent calculus student, said she likes the program because it allowed her to "get a good head start on college." She agreed with Jostad's view that seniors should spend four hours a day at the high school because "high school years are the best years, and you'd miss a lot of things at high school if you spent a lot of time taking college courses."

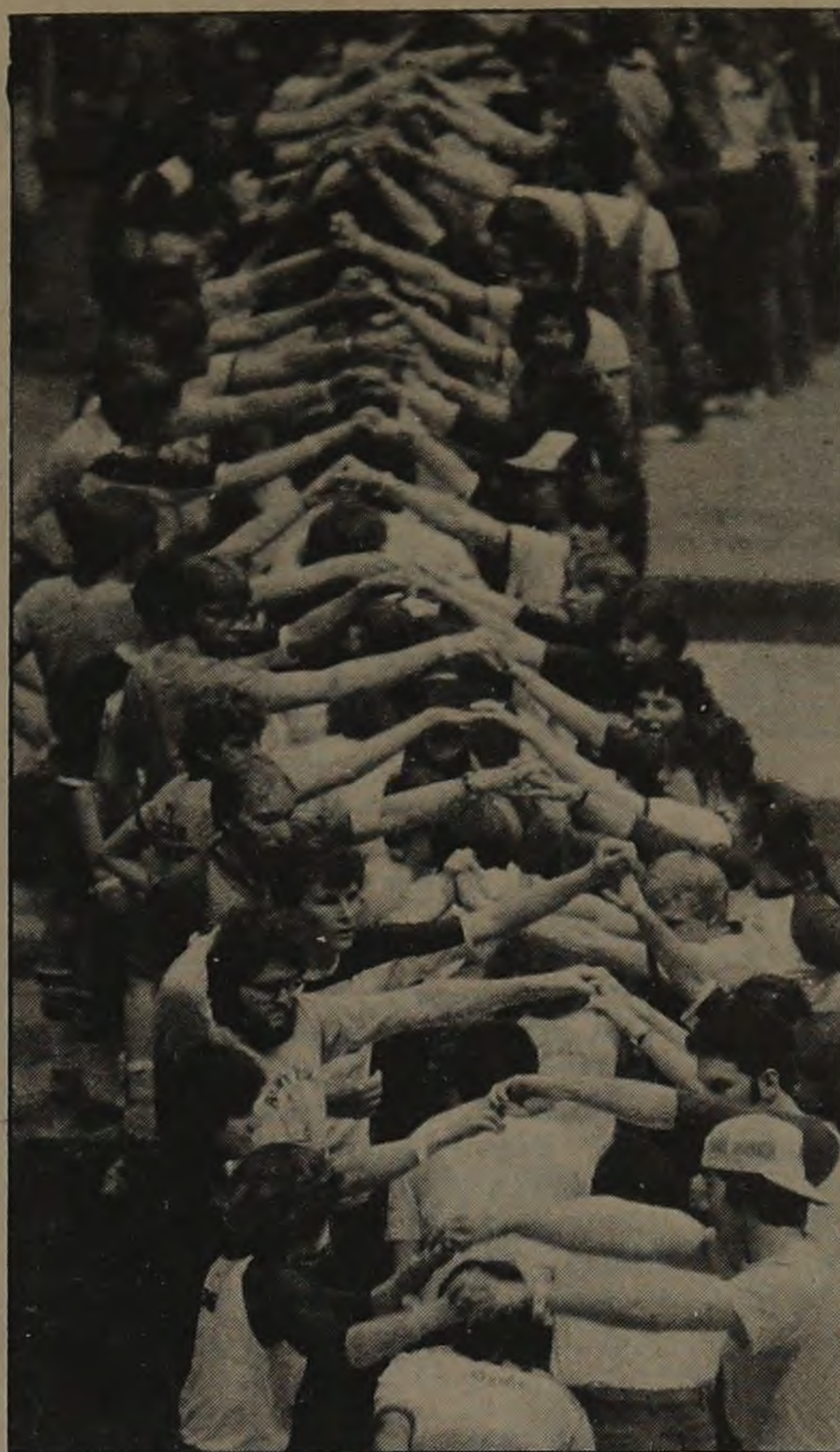
Chris Leonard is also a high school senior, but is attending more classes at SDSU than at the high school. He said he was taking nine credits this semester, which included classes in political science, history and broadcasting. He is taking two courses at the high school.

"I'm not into the high school scene," he said. "The students who prefer to take college courses instead of the high school equivalents have a valid point in that they wanted to get the course over with in a semester rather than spend a year on the course at the high school."

"In my case, if Jostad had required this year's seniors to take four courses at the high school, I might have not taken any high school courses at all and just gone on to college," he said. "I would advise Jostad not to require seniors to be at the high school for four hours because it might not be the best way for a person to get an education if he was forced to stay at the high school."

One concurrent student said, "I don't think we owe the high school anything" in reaction to Jostad's desire for "senior leadership."

Stewart said another reason he and Jostad think it is foolish for high school seniors to take some courses at the college rather than at the high school is because of tuition costs at SDSU; the high school can offer some of the same courses for free.



Collegian photo by Arthur Kriens III



Collegian photo by Mike Springer

D for D

SDSU students danced and swam last weekend away to the tune of more than \$47,000 to be used in the fight against Muscular Dystrophy. Jerry would be proud.

Housing "tight" for returning students

By Rique Whelen
Campus Editor

Increased spring enrollment has spurred speculation by landlords that SDSU students returning in the fall will face the "worst housing crunch ever."

SDSU's enrollment increased by 7.3 percent from the 1979 spring semester to the fall semester, an increase of about 600 students. The housing crunch developed to the extent that then Mayor Orrin Juel made radio and newspaper appeals to home owners to furnish extra rooms that students could rent until the overcrowded dormitory situation could be alleviated.

Although no statistics are readily available for admission to the dorms

for next semester, married housing is nearing maximum capacity, according to Julie Strandell, off-campus housing director. "A lot of students are waiting as long as a year," she said.

Area landlords have few, if any, housing available near campus, Rose Ramey, a Brookings area realtor, said. Though some housing is available in trailer courts outside the university vicinity, large multiple family dwellings are "nonexistent."

Strandell said, "Off campus housing is really tight, the listings go out as fast as they come in." And, she added, "The housing is expensive."

Area landlords said that students can expect an increase of about \$10 per person in rent this fall. Currently, students pay between \$70 and \$90 per person each month according to some landlords. Strandell said students

can expect to pay between \$60 and \$100 per month not including utilities.

The Brookings city commissioners passed an ordinance last week changing single family housing to multiple family housing which Strandell said, "Would probably not make much of a difference."

"They may have passed an ordinance, but the houses near the university were being used for that (multiple dwelling) purpose anyway," she said.

Ramey said, "I sympathize with student's feelings regarding landlords as profiteering capitalists."

But, Ramey said, "Landlords are having to pay more taxes, insurance and repairs while still trying to conform to city regulations."

Ramey said she believes that city commissioners are not properly addressing the problem of housing.


"The city enforces regulations that make it impossible for landlords to make more than \$10 per tenant," said Ramey. "They are more concerned with aesthetics rather than safety regulations. It's not reasonable to force landlords to patch holes in plaster walls because they look bad."

Ramey said she would like the city to make tolerances in regulations so that students could afford housing near the university.

Strandell said she is not aware of any landlords who exploit the student's position. "We have a lot of people calling us to ask how much they should charge," yet there are those who do take advantage of students, she said.

Ramey said she believes the university is somewhat at fault for the present housing crunch.

"I've had students complain that they can't study in the dorms because of the noise," said Ramey.



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Foreign students soon adapt to college life; language a problem

By Paul Mraugh
Staff Writer

Imagining thousands of miles from home and living in a strange culture that has a different language and set of values.

About 180 foreign students at SDSU live to deal with this problem on a daily basis. Costa Rican Fernando Palmer, president of the International Relations Club, said some foreign students have a hard time adjusting to American life. He said it normally takes a year to adjust to American culture.

"Your life changes. You have to start meeting people. You have to adjust to the money and the language. At home, we're more family-oriented. Here, you're on your own," Palmer said.

Probably the biggest problem facing foreign students is getting along with American students. Iranian student Hassan Mostaghimi said it's hard for foreign students to know how to approach American people.

"We don't know how to act with American students. It seems difficult for both sides. If I go to a party, I can't interact with people. I need someone to connect me with someone," Mostaghimi said.

Palmer said SDSU students are reluctant to speak with international students. "They kind of avoid foreign students. You go to the Union and students are segregated. Do you know how much knowledge you can get from these people?" he said.

Iranian student Ali Chichi said most American students are afraid of foreign students because they are traditionally different peoples. He said this is probably why foreign students don't have many American friends. "I know most all of the Iranian students on campus, but not many American students," he said.

John Peta, an engineering major, said it's easier to criticize these students than to attempt to understand them. "It's easier to write graffiti on bathroom walls than to try understanding them," he said.

Cathy Vanderwal-Rounds, the Host Family Program coordinator, said adjusting to American culture varies among individuals. Most

students have studied American culture before entering the United States and usually adapt themselves to the culture, she said.

The efforts to attend American colleges involve a lot of planning, so few students return to their home country before completing degree requirements, Vanderwal-Rounds said.

International students can get help adjusting to the Brookings community by getting involved with the campus Host Family Program.

Vanderwal-Rounds says the Host Family Program is important when the students first arrive at SDSU. The program also helps international students find their way around the community and understand certain customs of the area.

During the Iranian hostage crisis, many Iranian students were treated harshly. Mostaghimi said sometimes they were judged by students and teachers because they were from Iran. "It's something between the governments. We are here for an education and not political reasons," he said.

Language is a major problem for foreign students. Chichi said he must read something about five times to understand it. This is probably why foreign students appear to study harder than American students, he said.

"Multiple choice tests are hard. I know the answer, but I can't find it listed. One word can throw me," Chichi said.

Tests are difficult to take because there isn't enough time to answer the problem, Chichi said. "Understanding English takes time and concentration."

Besides having a difficult time understanding the language, many foreign students must maintain a high grade point average to stay in college since many are on government grants.

Charles Larsen, international student adviser, said most foreign students usually adapt well to SDSU. Larsen said they go through a great deal to attend college in the United States and are more aggressive than most people. He said many aren't as concerned with the social life as with their academic work.

By Tom Lawrence
Senior Staff Writer

At first glance, it would appear that justice at SDSU is a no-win situation for students charged with violating university policy.

Fully 75 percent of all students charged with rule violations are found guilty, either in meetings with their residence hall director or through the Commons Council, the student justice organization.

Five percent of the students who appeal their case to the highest court at SDSU, the Student Conduct Committee, are found innocent. No one in recent memory has persuaded SDSU President Sherwood Berg to reverse a ruling made by any of these judicial organizations.

But SDSU justice officials insist the reason behind the high conviction rate isn't a "hanging judge" atmosphere in the judicial system: it's just because the system doesn't usually prosecute unless it's got a good case.

Students are charged with violating university policy all the time. The most common charges against students are for visitation and alcohol violations in the dorm, offenses that usually result in the student being warned or censured, neither of which entail any real punishment to the offender. "It says don't do it again," in the words of Mike Reger, who is associate housing director in charge of the dormitory judicial system.

The system can get tougher; a student can be suspended from SDSU for the remainder of the semester in which the violation occurs, or he can be expelled. Both of these are rare events, though Student Conduct Committee Advisor Chuck Larsen said two or three students are usually suspended every semester, mostly for violating a rule while on probation.

In Larson's four years at his current job he has yet to see a student permanently expelled from the university.

Most students choose not to get involved in the justice system, according to Mike Reger, association director of student housing and the man who coordinates the dormitory judicial system.

"Fifty percent plead guilty when they meet with their RHD's," Reger estimates, and adds that the students do so either because they believe themselves to be guilty, want to get the process over with, or quite

possibly fear tougher sanctioning from the student group they would face instead of the RHD.

"He (the RHD) might be easier to talk to than the Commons Council, who live on dorm floors themselves." The Commons Council, made up of eight floor justices, is the next step in the judicial process, with the council voting on whether to find a

usually, while Medary is relatively inactive, meeting only three or four times this semester so far.

Reger says Larson commons council does not punish convicted people more severely than the others do, despite the higher "crime rate."

"The councils have a standard for how they sanction people, these are met campus-wide," Reger said. If the student feels he was convicted unfairly, or that the sanction was too harsh he can appeal it to the conduct committee, but the committee only hears appeals it judges as having a good reason.

Common Councils and RHDs seem to impose the same sanctions, mostly either warning or placing the student on a mild probationary status. The next step in SDSU's justice system is for more severe—the Student Conduct Committee.

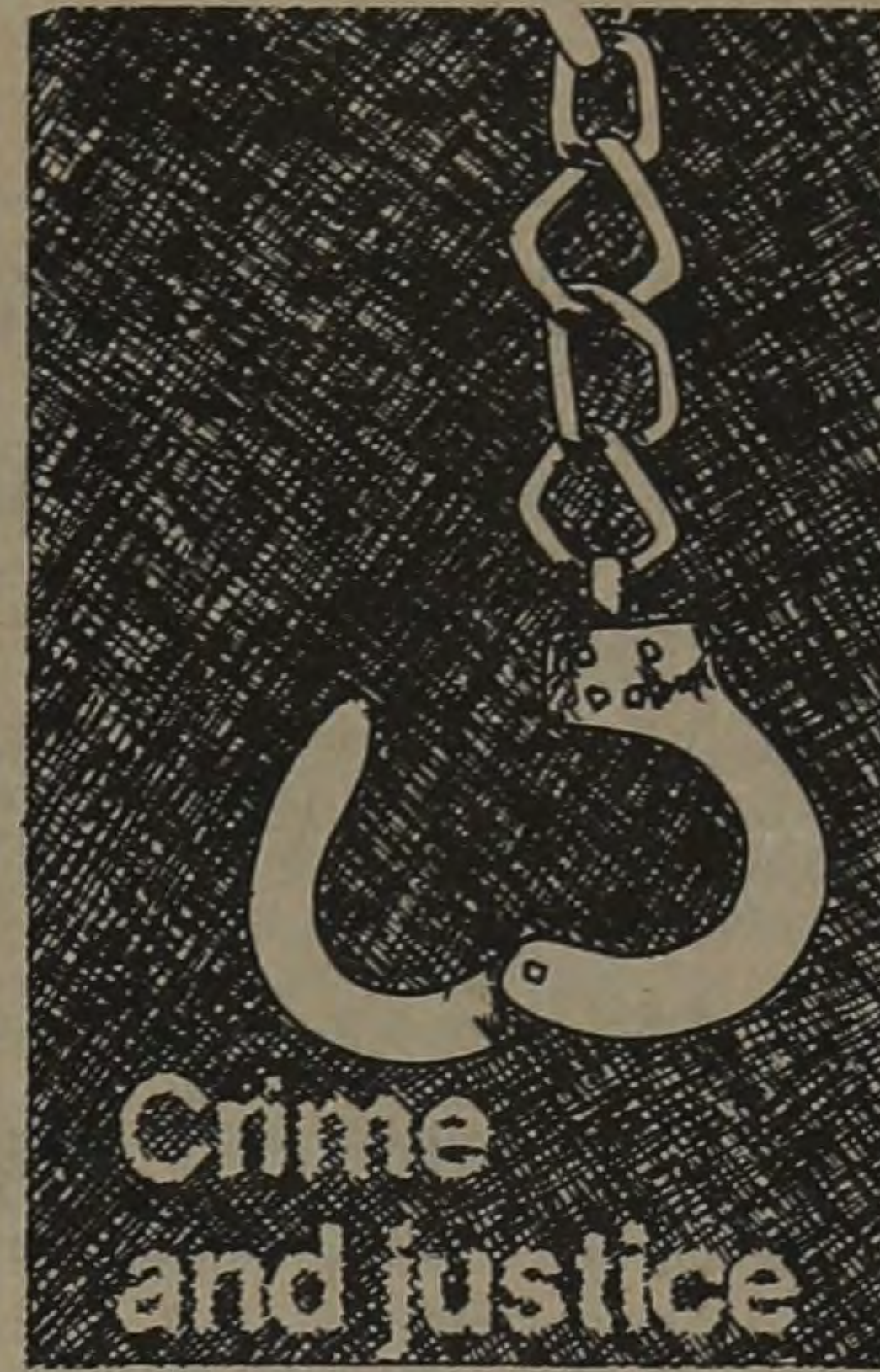
The committee, which unlike the Commons Councils has a 50 percent faculty membership, deals with only a few cases a semester—only 21 this semester. By contrast the Larson Commons Council meets two times a week.

The Conduct Committee can suspend a student or expel him, but it does so in a manner that displays the mild system of justice here.

"We talk to the student, find out what his major is, what his interest, hobbies are, what if any organizations he belongs to, then we vote on him," Larsen said. The committee rarely finds for the defendant, who is always entitled to counsel and is encouraged to have some counsel at this stage. The prosecution is carried out by Reger, who has worked in judicial systems like this for seven years.

Students can take their case to Berg, but mostly he commutes the sanction slightly if he does anything, according to Larsen.

A new twist to the judicial



student's guilt or innocence and sentencing. "They might not buy the story he'll tell," Reger said.

The council, all who are trained by Reger and his staff and must be informed on the student code, then sanction the student in the same manner the RHD does.

The three Commons Councils at SDSU—Larsen, Medary and Grove meet at different intervals, depending on how many cases they have. Larsen, composed of Binnewies and Young Halls meets anywhere from once to twice a week. Grove meets twice a week,

Re-Application For Space In A Residence Hall For The 1981-82 Academic Year

April 22 - 23 - 24

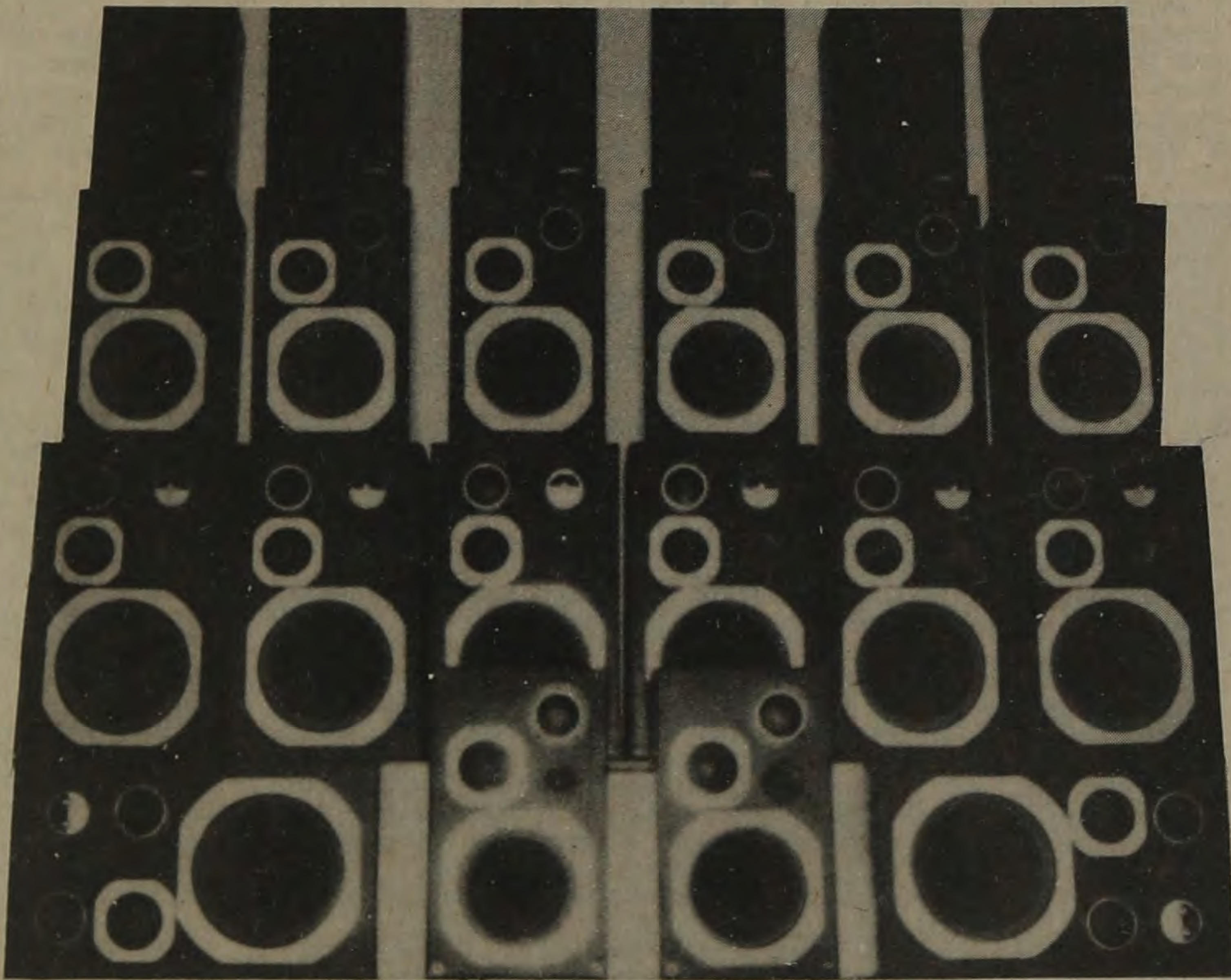
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Residents apply for the same hall, different room April 23
(Wecota residents, because they must leave Wecota, may apply for room in a different hall, April 23)
Residents apply for a different hall April 24
(Students currently living off-campus may apply, April 24)

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Liberal Arts

Most departments in the liberal arts at SDSU can show high placement for their graduates. But those graduates are not always doing the job they want in the field they want. Many are unhappy.

Lee Ann Pierce, SDSU's assistant placement director, said underemployment is one of the biggest problems for liberal arts graduates.

"Underemployment is a problem. That's where you are challenged to your full potential in your job. Underemployment would be worse than being unemployed. It would be easy to get depressed in a job you hate," Pierce said.

Pierce said the reason many liberal arts majors are underemployed is because they tend to be generalists rather than specialists in their education, and fail to define their occupational goals until it's too late.

"You have to build into your curriculum; you have to have a 'plan B,'" Pierce said. "A logical 'plan B' for liberal arts majors is business. They should take business courses as a back-up, or specialize with a minor."

Kathy Sullivan, 1979 geography graduate, said geography-related jobs are generally good ones—if you can get them.

"A lot of people (in geography) get on with the government," Sullivan said. "The main place is the Defense Mapping Agency. And then you can go into urban planning. Some go to EROS, but now at EROS I guess you need a master's degree to get hired. The tough part with the government is getting in. After that, you've got it made," she said.

Rodney Bell, head of the history department, said history majors doubling in geography, economics, political science—commercial economics specifically—will be highly employable. Starting pay for history teachers in South Dakota public schools ranges from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year.

For political science majors, there are jobs, but graduates can expect to have to put forth the energy to find them, according to Bob Burns, political science professor. Besides working for the government or going to law school, Burns said political science graduates are turning to the private sector for work, and often wind up with sales or management positions.

Dance is another area where the best employment opportunities hinge on turning professional. But, here again, few make it.

"State prospects in dance will get worse if Reagan's proposed arts cuts pass," said Marilyn Richardson, SDSU dance instructor. "We did have a boom in the '70s. We had touring dance companies from all over the United States."

English majors are often type-cast as intellectuals who find difficulty matching their education with employment. But placement of English majors at SDSU is "quite good," according to English professor Jack Marken.

Marken said most SDSU English majors will teach. English professor Paul Jackson agrees.

Jackson said about 50 percent of SDSU's English majors go into teaching. Many also go to graduate school and then into some professional career, like law school.

Richard Lee, head of the journalism department, reports that there are "more calls to fill jobs than we have people to fill jobs."

"By the end of the summer, or before, our students are all placed. The exceptions would be students who only want to work in the Twin Cities, or only want to be a sports editor," Lee said.

Lee said a minority of students take newspaper jobs. Broadcast journalism and public relations take as many as three-fourths of the graduates, he said.

General salary range for journalists is from \$175 to \$200 a week and upwards Associated Press and United Press International workers earn a little more—about \$250 a week, Lee said.

Because of the difficulty its majors often have finding jobs in their chosen field, the liberal arts have developed a bad reputation—as far as job prospects—for some. But it is an undeserved reputation in the eyes of Chuck Kirchmeier, SDSU's director of placement. "People try to equate liberal arts with unemployment and that is unfair," Kirchmeier said.

Agriculture

The job market for SDSU agricultural graduates appears good, especially in the private business sector.

Dairy science graduates are among those in the hottest demand. John Parsons, SDSU dairy science department head, said there are not enough students entering the job market each year. Most students get three or four job offers a year at a starting salary of \$16,000-\$20,000, he said.

Parsons said SDSU is one of only eight schools in the nation offering a dairy science program, accounting for the shortage.

According to a placement survey recently published by the College of Agriculture, the average starting salary for people working in the food industry, including dairy, was \$15,194. Job openings are also plentiful for graduates in microbiology, with the openings running a wide range of jobs and locations.

Thomas Wilkinson, SDSU microbiology department head, said job openings for microbiologists around Brookings are scarce, since larger cities are the ones with the demand for quality control in large food plants and industries producing sterile products.

The placement rate, according to SDSU microbiology professor Robert Pengra is "stable."

"The vast majority get jobs," Pengra said. "Most get jobs they want, and 10 to 25 percent of them go on to graduate school."

Pengra said double majors in medical technology and microbiology will intern, but three to five of the 30-plus graduates will go on to earn master's degrees.

The largest share of microbiology jobs are found in the food industry, Pengra said, but graduates are also hired by hospitals and clinics, as well as universities and government agencies.

Ag businesses also hire ag graduates as loan officers in banks. Sales, marketing and grain and seed industry jobs are also good possibilities.

With all the opportunities for ag students, there is some fear that fewer and fewer students are returning home to run the "family farm."

Students graduating with a bachelor of science degree in agriculture have tended to go into work with ag-related industries. The survey released by the ag college shows 28.6 percent of the graduates went into this line of work.

Of the 1979-80 graduates, 19.3 percent entered farming, 14.5 percent went on to graduate school, 11.3 percent went into government service, 8 percent into education or extension and 2.2 percent into the military.

The pattern changes significantly for those with master's degrees. Of the 1979-80 graduates, almost 55 percent went into government service. Ag industry got 20 percent of the graduates, then figures drop to below 5 percent.

The pay for agricultural jobs is good, though. The survey shows bachelor of science graduates going into work with agricultural chemicals make about \$18,140. Seed and grain industry workers get \$14,000, and meat industry workers earn \$13,848 on the average.

The highest salary was \$19,760, and it was paid to a management trainee and production supervisor for

Safeway Foods.

Master's degree holders who found industrial jobs averaged \$14,172.

Overall, Pengra said jobs with public agencies may be harder to come by in the future when government spending cutbacks take hold, but he foresaw no shortages of jobs for the food industry or microbiology students.

Job opportunities in ag businesses and industries are termed to be "excellent."

The job outlook for horticulture graduates "looks good," according to Ron Peterson, head of the horticulture department. Several companies have indicated they are looking for graduates, he said.

Most of the students who graduate in horticulture end up working either in a greenhouse or nursery operation, he said. Most find jobs in horticulture unless they decide not to try, he said. Among reasons for not trying is if someone gets married and either doesn't work or moves to a location where a horticulture job isn't open but is the best location for the spouse.

Salaries given to horticulture majors "vary a great deal" making it impossible to really pinpoint a salary figure to expect, Peterson said.

"A number stay in the state but several go to adjacent states," he said. The same would hold true for park management majors, he said.

Compared to recent years, Peterson says the openings for horticulture graduates is "reasonably good. We're pretty lucky," he said.

The job market for students in plant science is "excellent" according to Maurice Horton, head of the plant science department. "We get many more requests for students than we can fill," he said.

Job prospects look especially good in industry related jobs, where graduates can expect from \$15,000 though, he said. Jobs in areas other than industry tend to be lower paying but Horton said he couldn't quote exact figures. Government jobs may offer graduates a starting pay of about \$15,000, he said.

"Overall I don't know of a time when job opportunities were brighter" (for plant science majors), Horton said. The most common areas for students to work in are agronomy, entomology and soils areas, he said. Many of the jobs available are working in industry or for consulting firms, he said.

Management at farm levels are important so many of the jobs available include the task of advising farmers.

Although there are "quite a few" opportunities working in South Dakota, many of the jobs offered are out of state, especially industry jobs, he said. For those who stay in South Dakota industry is still a possibility, he said. Other possibilities commonly available in South Dakota are work in government related jobs, with the Soil Conservation Service, agronomy jobs working with fertilizer and herbicide dealers, or work as county agents, Horton said.

Students graduating from the biology department will have to go out and scratch for a job, according to Gerald Myers, former department head.

"The last four or five years, jobs have become harder to come by," he said. "Graduates don't have several job offers like they use to."

Myers said that approximately 20 percent of the graduates are pre-professional students such as pre-med and veterinary students. Another 20 percent go on to teach. However, Myers said teaching jobs are sporadic, depending on the demand for teachers.

One quarter of the students go to graduate school

while the remaining 35 percent step into industry as representatives for large companies and laboratory technicians. A few graduates work for federal and state agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, he said.

Starting pay ranges from \$8,500 at the low starting pay for some teaching positions, to \$15,000 for some industry representatives.

As far as wildlife and fisheries goes, according to Charles Scalet department head, "If they want a job in this field, they will have to work for it."

The jobs are there, Scalet said, but "you don't just sit down and wait for people to call," he said.

Scalet said that approximately 70 percent of the graduates in wildlife and fisheries find jobs after graduation. He added that that does not include those that he knows are not actively seeking a job, such as ROTC students and people going into bushes with their parents.

A successful placement rate of 70 percent in today's economy is exceptional according to Scalet. The are some schools that are only placing approximately 20 percent of their graduates.

Scalet said that about 25 percent of the students go on to graduate school. The department considers those students placed in jobs, because they usually have little or no problems finding jobs when they get out.

Technology

Graduates in technical fields such as computer science and engineering are in demand all across the nation.

Approximately 140 engineers graduate from SDSU each year and hundreds graduate from the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology. Most engineers can expect to make \$1,900 a month upon graduation.

Jobs are available for all majors in engineering—chemical, mining, agricultural, physical, nuclear, mechanical, civil, and in particular, electrical. "They about have a free ticket," said Gordon Lars, a statistician with the South Dakota Department of Labor.

But not all engineering graduates can find employment in the state. "We're not an industrial state," said Kirchmeier. "It's unrealistic to think they'll all stay in South Dakota."

SDSU offers degrees in civil, mechanical, electrical and agricultural engineering.

Computer science is another wide open field. According to Paul Koepsell, director of SDSU's computer center, computer science is "the most wanted single job classification in the country."

Although SDSU does not have a computer science major, it does offer courses leading to a computer programmer minor. A working knowledge of computers is a "powerful tool" and students should know how to use it, Koepsell said. "The person who takes to the job the most knowledge of computers will rise the highest in the field," he said.

But the California gold rush climate that has characterized the computer field has had its negative effects. "The industry is suffering from job hopping," Koepsell said. "Most computer workers want to go to greener pastures."

The average stay in a computer-related job is 18 months, said Koepsell. Starting salaries in South Dakota range from \$12,251 to \$15,080 annually. Nationally, graduates with a bachelor's degree in computer science can earn as much as \$20,000 starting pay. Workers within



Burns said political science graduates are not groomed for any one occupation, but have a liberal arts orientation and have a lot of possibilities. Pierce, with the placement service, said political science majors usually have good communications skills—something that is always valuable in the job market.

Foreign language is a field where jobs in the Midwest are slim.

"A foreign language major that stands alone just isn't practical," foreign language department head Merritt Bates said. "The only type of work one can do is translate or interpret. These areas are hard to get into and require advanced education and experience."

Bates said foreign language students should combine with another major like nursing, sociology, public health, journalism, business and economics. He said foreign language majors are much more employable in the Southwest where there is a higher Spanish speaking population.

Turning professional is the goal of many speech students, but few achieve it.

"We've had a lot of talented people here, but for some reason they just haven't gotten into professional work too much," said Sharon Prendergast, a speech graduate assistant. "If you really want to go into professional theater, you should go to a professional school right out of high school."

Getting started in fa

Some SDSU students look forward to farming or ranching after graduation, but others realistically know they will never reach their goals.

"Without any help from a relative already involved in farming or ranching, it is virtually impossible for a young man coming out of college to get started in the business," said Tim Harvey, loan officer for the Federal Land Bank Association in Brookings.

"It is impossible for him to go out and buy the equipment that he needs and the land that he needs to get going. It isn't done that way today," Harvey said.

Today's young man wanting to farm or ranch has basically two options: he can farm with his father or farm with his father-in-law, Harvey said.

"Those are the only two ways you can really get your foot in the door," he said. "There is a possibility that if you have a good career developed in some other area, you can constantly put away money that you earn on the job with hopes of going back to farming or ranching 10 years down the road. Some kids can put away that kind of money and maybe make it on their own," Harvey said.

Richard Shane, SDSU economics professor, offered another way to step into farming or ranching.

"Many young people get started today by having a nice, understanding young wife who is willing to work off the ranch and bring in some money to live on," Shane said.

"Basically, purchase of land and equipment doesn't pencil out on its own. Essentially, you can generate enough revenue to cover your costs, but you don't have enough left over to live on," Shane said.

Married or not, an individual determined to farm or ranch still can.

"If he knows in his own mind that that's what he wants to do and is willing to go out and work for it, it can still be done," Harvey said. "It is done."

Although the individual may not operate at a level as large or efficient as he would like to, he has to start smaller to establish himself.

"The growth will come, but it is not overnight," Harvey said. "There are a lot of guys who think they can just jump in with both feet and handle this kind of thing, but it just can't be done. It is a slow growth process."

One other sacrifice the young farmer or rancher may have to make is not operating with top quality machinery.

"He may have to do with a little less expensive line of machinery for a while," Harvey said. "Machinery costs are very high and the expense of financing is 17 to 18 percent. It is easy to see an established operator running brand new equipment that is the best of the line, but he has worked up to that

point through 20 to 25 years of effort.

One advantage for a young man with college education in business agriculture

"It adds a new wrinkle to the operation ability to make judgments or decisions. It also makes you available to practical use on the farm," Harvey said.

If an individual cannot go to college or ranching should realize there are other ways to make it in the business.

"No. 1, you have to know how to have to know how to manage. Don't let a person who knows how to produce but properly is in trouble. Also a person's techniques but doesn't know how to put some combination of the two," Harvey said.

Getting started in farming or ranching mean a large loan or series of loans. That to try to get a loan based on that they probably forget it.

"He is going to need some collateral. His father or some other relative who will also have to build up some equity wise, he simply won't get the loan," Harvey said.

Loans do not come easy these days in an inflationary economy, tightened credit and complicated loan opportunities.

"Right now, our structure such as men who come into the Federal Reserve money they need," Harvey said. "One are so highly indebted that that act

STEPPING INTO 'THE REAL WORLD'

Bedecked with the traditional cap and gown, another graduating class will soon take to the job market. For many, the money it takes to earn a college degree is the biggest investment they have ever made. For some, the investment will bring a greater return than for others, based on the whimsical demands for occupations in the job market. Some students, insecure about their future and doubtful about the value of their just-completed education, may wonder for a time while they took four years of their lives to devote to such an undertaking. The answer is apparent: A college degree may not be a sure ticket to success, but it does improve the odds. According to U.S. Department of Labor estimates, the high school graduate will earn about \$480,000 over a lifetime, while a college graduate will earn about \$720,000—about one-third more.

computer background or with a weak background in computers can make as much as \$15,000, he said. "Almost anyone with any kind of background can get into computer science," said Koepsell. "Graduates with computer backgrounds have gone and done well in the computer field."

Of eight graduates with degrees in mechanical engineering, 100 percent have already secured jobs with starting salaries ranging between \$22,500 - \$23,000 within the Midwest region, according to professor Knofczynski. Knofczynski said most students prefer jobs in the Midwest, since most enjoy living outside of metropolitan area. Knofczynski said, "Placement is as good in this field as any area."

Many students are currently working for higher level jobs while holding a regular job within the field dealing primarily with computers, in order to pay for additional education.

Knofczynski said: "A number have had job offers."

"Good students have had several offers."

"Some students have not made an effort to find a job."

"Job offers are as good here as in any other profession."

Placement of civil engineer graduates has increased, most will not get jobs until late April or early May. Presently, 25 percent of the graduates have jobs lined up with private corporations within the Midwest. No government offers have been made to any of the graduates as of yet.

As in most of the technical fields, civil engineering is dominant in the job market and merits salaries accordingly. Emory Johnson, dean of engineering, said he expected 1981 graduates to make a higher salary than last spring's graduates which averaged about \$18,000 per year.

Most of the civil engineering graduates into the energy and environmental aspects of engineering, however few graduates, if any, are being recruited by companies. Johnson said most graduates make their own contacts with the companies they hope to work for.

Business

The job prospects for retailing majors still look bright, said Alice Semeniuk, acting head of textiles, clothing and interior design department.

Although some stores are not taking on new employees, many new shopping malls are springing up, providing jobs for retailing graduates. And many graduates end up returning to the store where they did their practicum, said Semeniuk.

"The practicum program is one of the most valuable experiences," said Semeniuk. "It gives them insight on the retailing field."

Retailing graduates will make approximately \$10,000-12,000, but bonuses and advancement can be rapid, said Semeniuk.

Interior design graduates will find a growing market for work assisting architects in residential signing, rather than in business, unless they go into business for themselves.

The job market is limited for interior design work in South Dakota.

Although business isn't exactly booming right now, most students in business-related fields needn't worry too

much about getting a job.

In fact, most business majors can expect to have a job before they graduate. "Rocky" Gilbert, SDSU economics professor, says this about the employment prospects for students in his department: "Those who haven't gotten a job by the time they graduate haven't for three reasons. Either they haven't tried at all, they don't relate to people well, or they have unreasonable standards for employment, such as \$40,000 a year starting salary, with six weeks paid vacation, and must be located in Colorado above 12,000 feet."

Chuck Kirchmeier, SDSU's director of placement, would seem to agree with that assessment. According to Kirchmeier, students with degrees in ag economics, ag business, economics, and commercial economics (a business management option) are virtually assured a job at graduation.

And starting salaries will generally be in the \$15,000 to \$17,700 range. Positions range from bank-related jobs such as teller and loan officer positions to retail management, production, personnel, and sales.

While jobs can be found virtually everywhere for the enterprising business graduate, most lending institutions prefer to locate students near their hometown because they already know the people, and are aware of the area's needs. Consequently, most business graduates tend to remain in the state.

Gilbert said the majority of graduates of the economics department go into finance positions, such as banking. He said students tend to shy away from sales positions, such as insurance, because of the stereotype of an aggressive door-to-door salesman calling on reluctant prospects.

But once in the business world, most reject that notion, Gilbert said, and many find that commission sales can be a lucrative area.

On campus, there is a good deal of recruiting by retail chains for business majors, Kirchmeier said. Retailers such as K-Mart and Osco Drug (K-Mart opens about 150 new stores yearly) interview for store managers and management trainees, Kirchmeier said. The situation is much the same for ag economics and ag business majors, who are wooed by agricultural lending companies.

Most students in business fields end their education with a bachelor's degree, which is usually more than sufficient to make them employable, according to Kirchmeier.

The security and fringe benefits offered by the government lure some graduates, Gilbert said, but jobs in the public sector also tend to be more low-paying. Because most business graduates find work in the private sector, Reagan's proposed budget cut will not be much of a factor for business majors in terms of job prospects.

Although SDSU does not offer an accounting degree, it is an area of heavy demand in business.

How about going in business for yourself right after graduation? Gilbert said most business majors don't take that route, preferring instead the security of learning the ropes while working for someone else. However, once acquainted with the machinations of the business world, some go on to establish their own business.

Health

Pres. Reagan's cuts in the social services area could cut down on the job potential for graduates in child development and family services, said Jay Richardson, head of SDSU's child development department.

Jobs are also competitive for those students with elementary education certification, said Richardson.

But graduates can still find a job if they are able and willing to go where the jobs are, said Richardson.

Child development graduates work with programs such as Head Start, registered day care centers, and private franchised children's programs in hospitals.

Nursing and pharmacy graduates should enjoy flexibility in location when selecting from a wide variety of job openings.

Because of a severe shortage of nurses, employers are recruiting heavily, and "there are probably 20 jobs for every graduate," according to Susan Hardin, head of SDSU's nursing department.

The 43 graduates in pharmacy this spring should also have no trouble finding a job, said Colleen Joens, coordinator of the pharmacy externship program. "There are more positions to choose from, and probably more than one job waiting for each pharmacy major," she said.

Hospitals are competing for nursing graduates, bargaining with attractive benefits to lure employees. Some hospitals offer strong insurance coverage and some offer unique vacation policies. Free use of college recreational facilities is provided by some university hospitals, and free temporary living quarters are available from some hospitals who wish to assist new employees in finding housing.

"There's no way that a nursing graduate cannot get a job if he or she wants one," said Hardin. "Some hospitals have hundreds of openings, and each of the hospitals in Sioux Falls has about 40 to 50 openings."

The demand for nurses is one reason for the dramatic enrollment increase in SDSU's nursing program. Entrance standards are stringent, and the coursework and clinicals may be difficult and time-consuming. And good grades must be maintained to avoid being placed on probation or eliminated from the program.

But the dedication seems to pay off. Significant improvements in starting salaries have been made in recent years, Hardin said. Depending on the location, new graduates are earning \$6 to \$8 per hour or more.

After several years, however, nursing salaries tend to level off, and this contributes to frustrated nurses leaving—for several years or permanently—or taking a hiatus from nursing, Hardin said.

"Nursing has a long way to go toward getting ideal working conditions," Hardin said. Nurses must carry malpractice insurance, and there are other job hazards that nurses must contend with. Emotional stress or burnout are not uncommon, and while some may enjoy irregular schedules such as working at night, others do not like to work evenings or holidays.

Although the smaller communities are hurting for nurses, more nurses are going to urban areas since this provides more flexibility and excitement in job opportunities.

But 75 percent of pharmacy majors stay in the state every year to find employment, and those that have the opportunity like to go back to their hometown drug stores to work.

"A few grads go to the Southwest because of the higher salaries offered there, but quite a few want to stay in the Midwest," said Joens. "Some go out of state for a few years, but usually come back to South Dakota."

The jobs offered in the Midwest are usually with community pharmacies, while jobs in the Southwest are usually with larger chain companies. Job openings are especially prevalent with retail store chains, such as Osco Drug and Walgreens.

The pharmacy degree is a five-year program which leads to a B.S. degree, Joens said. It is based on one year of pre-pharmacy and four years in the professional program.

Joens said that pharmacy enrollment has probably decreased over the past few years, partly because of more students studying engineering, and partly because the pharmacy department switched its curriculum from a two-year pre-pharmacy program to the present one- and four-year program.

Pharmacy salaries range from \$15,000 to \$18,000 for a pharmacy job in South Dakota, to \$22,000 starting salary offered by the larger chain companies. One California company offered a \$28,000 starting salary, Joens said.

Students with nutrition and food science degrees will have few problems finding jobs, provided they are willing to work out of South Dakota.

"Our students don't have any trouble getting a job if they are willing to go where the jobs are," said Thomas Beattie, head of SDSU's nutrition and food science department.

He said food science jobs require previous work experience and are sparse in South Dakota. "We just don't do much processing" in South Dakota, said Beattie.

Registered dietitians can expect to make \$14,000 working for hospitals or government agencies. Food science graduates can expect to make \$12,000-\$15,000, said Beattie.

Restaurant management is another wide open area, although just 15 students are currently enrolled in the program. "Just like the Marine Corps, we're always looking for a few good students," said Beattie.

Students graduating in restaurant management can usually go into business for themselves, although opportunities are "not so good in South Dakota," said Beattie. Graduates can expect to make \$12,000 starting salary.

Education

Although poor pay may be keeping students away from the teaching field, job prospects look good right now for elementary, mathematics and special education teachers.

Teaching jobs will be especially good at the grade school level by the middle of the 1980s, so freshman now entering teaching majors will have good opportunities in education, said Gordon Larson, statistician with the state Department of Labor.

The number of students in the education college has been reduced considerably in the past several years. Seven years ago there were 300 graduates in teacher education, and last year there were just 150 to 160 graduates. These graduates usually stay in South Dakota, but some find jobs in Minnesota, where the pay is higher.

Starting teachers earn about \$9,500, according to Ruth Marske, HPER professor. But when coaching duties are added in, that figure could go up as much as \$1,500.

"You almost need a P.E. coaching certificate along with the major for teaching on the junior and senior high school level" where job prospects look dim, said Brad Zell, a history and political science major.

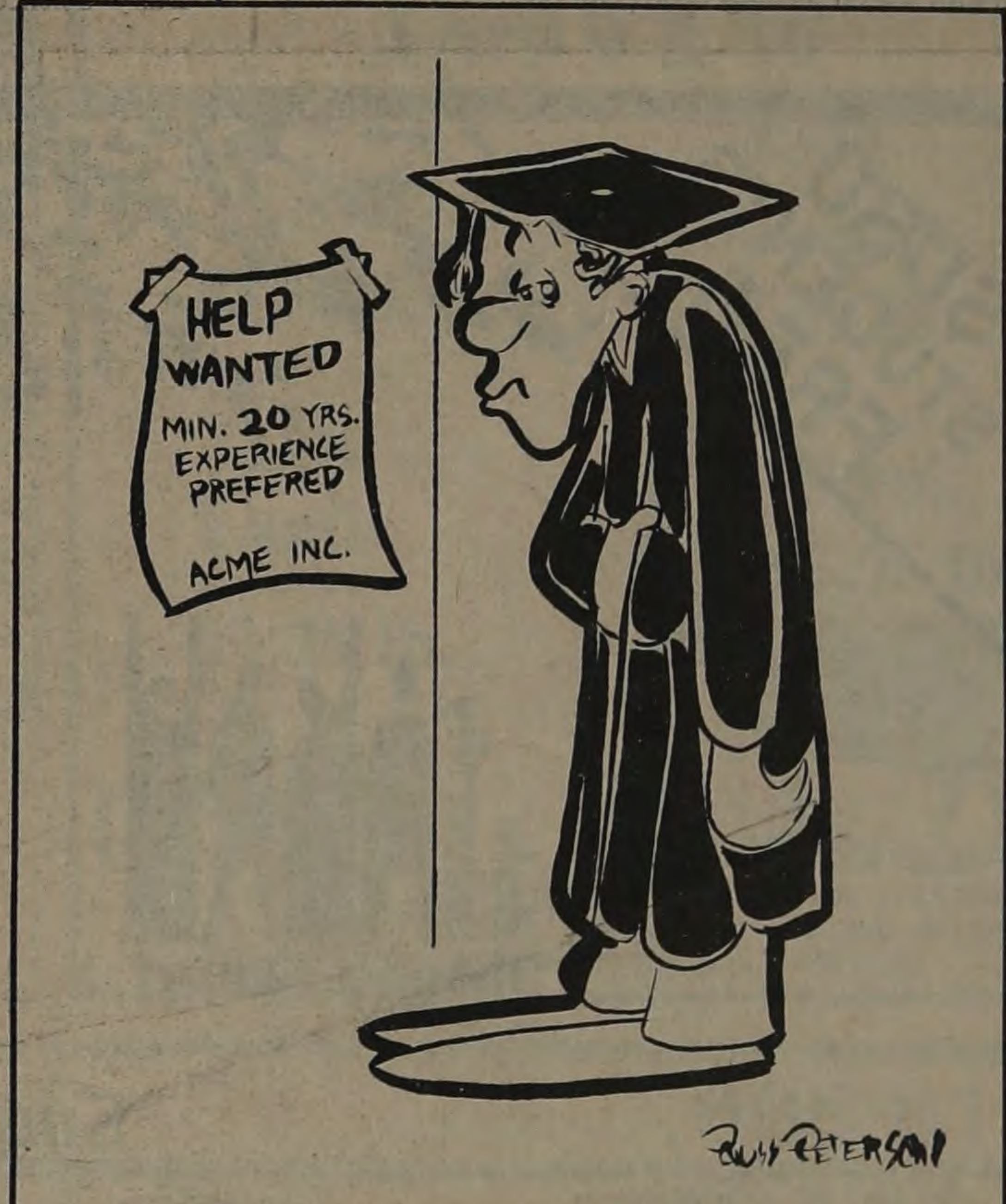
Although he said "most history majors would like to use their degree for research, museum work, administrative positions, etc.," many of them end up teaching.

Music majors also often find that teaching is their only job option. But there are plenty of music teaching jobs available in small schools, according to Kathy Pilker, a music major.

"There's a shortage right now of teachers," Pilker said. "If you'll go to the smaller schools, and take the lower salaries, you wouldn't have a problem finding a job. Smaller schools are just begging for music teachers."

Zell said that an advanced education is often needed to make a student more marketable, and is required for teaching on the college level.

Barry McKeown, a HPER professor overseeing graduate student job placement, agreed that a graduate



Farming no easy chore

Harvey said.

wants to farm or ranch is to have a

Harvey said. "It gives you the a different management point of techniques that you can put to

and pick up some education in Harvey said that "hopefully he tional school or in some other

little information he can generate he may be in trouble as far as Harvey said. "I think with an ies and allows him to draw a lot

young man interested in farming ings he must be able to do if he

duce," Shane said. "No. 2, you k you can separate the two. The manage and market his products who knows all the management ce is in trouble. You have to have

also requires money, which may aid that "if an individual is going e has a college education, he can

Shane said. "He needs to have blished help him get started. He self while going to school. Other-aid."

young farmers or ranchers. The and rising interest rates of today

we can't help most of the young ily because of the amount of ey purchase a piece of land, they makes it hard for us to approve

credit."

Harvey said an individual going back to the family farm should realize "it is a very long-term situation to get his financial position built up."

"He will probably be using his father's equipment and be renting a little of his father's land to slowly build his own net worth up," Harvey said. "With our programs, it is a possibility that he could purchase an additional quarter of land with his father's help. In most cases, it requires that a father sign along with his son since the father is carrying most of the financial strength," Harvey said.

Presently, the Farmer's Home Administration is working on a new guarantee program which would serve a young farmer or rancher as a source of credit. But since FHA is federally funded, the guarantee program may be eliminated by the Reagan administration's budget cuts. Harvey said that this could cause some problems.

"Anytime you cut back on the options for the funds, it is going to make it tougher," Harvey said. "If we lose that, then you have just one less source to choose from."

If the young farmer or rancher does get the loan he needs, he also will have to battle production cost for a net return.

"Some years, 75 percent of the gross income goes toward operating costs, some years 100 percent, and some years 125 percent," Harvey said. "Usually 15 to 20 percent of the gross income is left over for living expenses and loan payments. Principal payments can eat up a lot of that in a hurry."

Harvey said that if a farmer or rancher can net 25 to 30 percent on his whole operation, "he would be doing OK." But the young operator will probably not do as well.

"Just because of expertise and knowledge of his operation, the young farmer or rancher probably will not be netting quite as much as the established operator," Harvey said. "The young operator is operating with totally new interest rates, and that rate will probably be higher than for an established operator," Harvey said. As long as inflation is around, production costs will steadily climb, which could take all the profit out of farming or ranching, Harvey said.

"We can see fuel costs projected ahead to 1983 increased by 40 to 50 percent and even greater," Harvey said. "A general overall picture on costs would probably be a 25 to 30 percent increase over the next two years. That will take just about all the profit out of it," Harvey said.

If Harvey's predictions of the future hold true, family farms will slowly fall by the wayside, taking with them the chances for a young man to get started in a business that has become a way of life for him.

USD kegs illegal — or are they?

By Lori Robinson
Staff Writer

The keg wasn't tapped and there wasn't a party, but Joe Schliesman, a University of South Dakota student, was fined for storing the keg in his dormitory room.

But Schliesman, unlike other USD students fined for keg violations, is contesting the penalty. The case has gone to the USD student supreme court.

Schliesman first had a hearing with the Residence Hall Association Judicial Board, which fined him and put him on probation. Schliesman, with advice from Bill Garnos, who is acting as his student legal counsel, appealed the case to the higher student supreme court.

Schliesman appealed the case because students have the right to know the specific rule they have violated, Garnos said. There is no written policy that specifically prohibits kegs in the housing manual or student handbook, he said.

This is the first time in four years that a conviction from the lower court has been appealed, Garnos said.

"This has gotten to be quite a battle. These people have never been challenged before," he said.

A few years ago USD had a permit system with kegs, said Garnos. But then Fren Fotis, acting director of residence services, decided a no-keg policy should be instituted, according to Garnos.

Fotis told residence hall directors that kegs would no longer be permitted, said Garnos. The RHD's in turn told residence advisers to announce that kegs would be prohibited at the beginning of each semester.

The keg "policy" is then enforced through an understanding that the residence halls prohibit kegs, although there is not a formal policy stating so.

"He (Fotis) has no authority to promulgate policy changes of that sort," said Garnos.

It is "widely understood" that kegs are prohibited, but Garnos maintains that since there is no specific rule against kegs, the students cannot be fined.

Garnos said his other objection to how the no-keg policy came about is that the residence hall governments were not consulted.

The Board of Regents have an alcohol policy for the campuses, which states that any residence hall government can adopt greater alcohol restrictions. However, these policy changes must have student participation.

Garnos said the regents' policy states that 3.2 beer can be consumed in the student's room, as long as it does not infringe on the rights or privacy of others.

"It doesn't state whether the beer has to be in a can, glass, ice cream bucket, keg or bathtub," said Garnos.

If Schliesman wins the case, then a rule specifically prohibiting kegs would have to go through the student hall government before kegs were illegal in a student's room, said Garnos.

For at least one night, if not longer, students could have keg parties, provided they were in their rooms. Garnos said he is amused by the idea. "It's kind of fun. We have a big administrator here just squirming, thinking his dorm is going to be destroyed."

Schliesman, in testimony Thursday, asked the court to vacate his probation and delete the keg incident from his record. He is also asking that the keg policy be declared void, and that the residence hall association be ordered to release the names of students who have been fined for kegs and the amount they have been fined.

Garnos said he wants to prepare a class action case to get all fines or penalties refunded to the students if Schliesman wins his case.

The USD student supreme court has recessed after hearing the testimony. They probably will not make a decision for another week, said Garnos.

Schliesman's 16-gallon keg was not for a party in the dorm, said Garnos. It was untapped and a tapper and cups were not in the room. The keg was intended for a party at the river the next morning and was being stored in the room overnight, said Garnos.

"It's not like they caught them in the middle of a party or something," said Garnos.

Garnos said the residence hall sent out a newsletter after the incident, which stated that the regents' policy was very specific about alcohol: Beer could be consumed in a container no larger than a quart and "parties are explicitly forbidden," said Garnos.

The regents' policy does not state such specific rules. "They are giving their justification for their keg policy on something that isn't true," said Garnos.

The SDSU residence halls have a specific, written keg policy which was drawn up by the students on the Inter-Residence Hall Council, said the co-advisors of the group, Renee Teunissen and Mike Reger.

Students to receive incentive grants late

By Ruth Puffer
Staff Writer

With just a month of classes left, about 150 SDSU students will finally receive their State Student Incentive Grants.

The 1981 Legislature approved grants for the 1980-81 school year that were supposed to be funded by the 1980 Legislature. However, that group did not appropriate money for the program because of a shortage of funds.

Rather than using state funds, the 1981 Legislature provided that institutional scholarship and grant monies from South Dakota colleges be used to match with federal funds. Normally, federal and state dollars are matched on a 50-50 basis to fund the program.

Proposals from South Dakota college presidents and state student financial aid administrators resurrected the SSIG program by suggestion that scholarship and grant funds be used.

The state will receive over \$217,000 for the grants; SDSU has been awarded \$43,387.

The financial aid office has reviewed the student files to determine which students at SDSU are eligible for the grant program, according to Jay Larsen, acting director of financial aid. Those students with an institutional scholarship and financial need have been sent an SSIG application for 1980-81, he said.

Based on a 1981 financial aid application, students who have an institutional grant or scholarship for this school year are eligible. They must also show financial need, said Larsen.

Grant applicants must be a South Dakota resident, at least a half-time student, and show satisfactory progress toward graduation, Larsen said.

The minimum grant is \$100, and the maximum grant matches scholarship money to \$2,000.

Those students who receive an application should return it to the financial aid office by April 9, he said.

ND may establish state loan program

A North Dakota Legislator has proposed a state loan program to make money available to students in case of federal cuts in the Guaranteed Student Loan program.

State Rep. Michael Unhjem said North Dakota leaders are willing to consider a loan program financed through the State Bank of North Dakota if federal GSL's are reduced.

The best feature of the GSL program is that the federal government pays interest charges while the student is in college, Unhjem said. He would try to retain that feature for the state program if possible, he said. The North Dakota government would then finance the loan charges.

If paying interest proved too costly, Unhjem said, the state could finance interest payments while the student was in college, and then refinance the loan after graduation, including the original loan charge and the accrued interest.

Having the state-owned bank finance the program would prevent possible administrative problems, and would make the venture easier to accomplish, he said.

The North Dakota legislature will hold a special session in November to decide the state's reapportionment issue. Leaders are willing to consider the program at that time if the federal cuts are made and students need the money, Unhjem said.

Legislators would have no fear of financing such a program, since North Dakota has one of the best repayment records in the nation, he said.

Rumors false — SD-MN reciprocity safe

By Cindy Hunnicutt
Staff Writer

Contrary to recent rumors, reciprocity for South Dakota and Minnesota students is not on the way out, according to the SDSU reciprocity officer.

"It would take a bill in the Legislature to withdraw the action, said Mary Lou Walstrom.

Over 1,000 Minnesota students apply for acceptance to South Dakota schools—over 800 to SDSU—and about 950 South Dakota students apply to Minnesota, Walstrom said. However, not all the students who apply actually attend the schools, so the number of

students utilizing reciprocity is a bit smaller, she said.

Walstrom said reciprocity costs vary from year to year. The cost depends on such factors as the program the student studies, and the student himself. Differences between the schools is also taken into consideration.

"The cost is a negotiated figure between the South Dakota Board of Regents and the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board," said Walstrom. She also said some Minnesota schools do not have uniformity of tuition; some costs vary according to the program, and that must also be considered.

Leo Spinar, director of budget and planning, said the state comes

out about even with reciprocity. In the settlement between the states for the 1979-80 school year, a complex process which balances tuition costs and the number of students, the Board of Regents will get \$160,000, Spinar said.

Walstrom said she thinks the biggest strength of the reciprocity program is that it provides students in either state the opportunity to study programs that may not be offered in their home state.

"This saves money for the states, because the states don't have to provide the programs for just a few people who want them," Walstrom said. She cited such programs as mortuary science, veterinary science

and architecture that are offered in one state, but not in another.

Teresa Swanson, a junior at SDSU from Mankato, Minn., came to SDSU because Mankato State University, which she attended for a while, did not have her major, food science. SDSU was recommended to her for this program.

Swanson said that without reciprocity, she would not be attending SDSU.

"If you have to pay out-of-state tuition anyway, you might as well go to a school in any state," she said.

Swanson added that she thinks abandoning the reciprocity program between the two states "would hurt the school overall."

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The quality of Shakespeare was strained

By Julie Mashek
Staff Writer

"Romeo and Juliet" is a play about love. In a way, this story of the lovers has become a symbol of love, like diamonds.

But, the National Shakespeare Company's recent performance of "Romeo and Juliet" was more like a rhinestone—sparkling in spots, but glassy as a whole.

The plot is well-known. Boy meets girl; they fall in love. But, they are members of feuding families, and the lovers are soon destroyed by the conflict.

It is a bittersweet story. As Juliet says, "My only love sprung from my only hate." Sigh.

So, a professional company that specializes in Shakespeare should do



Collegian photo by Mike Springer

Whether their love was "to be or not to be," was a moot question in the National Shakespeare Company's performance of "Romeo and Juliet" March 31 at SDSU.

mortal wound, he told his friends, "You shall find me a 'grave' man."

While Ohlson could be accused of being too liberal with the lines, he added needed energy to the performance. Both Ohlson and Sullivan had excellent diction.

Several of the more minor characters were also well done. Friar Lawrence, the nurse, Lady Capulet and the Prince of Verona all were stable parts, though they had occasional diction problems.

The set, the lighting and the sound blended well with the play's action.

At times, the lighting was a bit conspicuous. But the simple, mural-like set was very appropriate for a traveling company.

The sound was especially nice. In the famous balcony scene, the dreamy Juliet and the infatuated Romeo delivered their lines against misty, ethereal music. Later, in the fight scene, the heavy pulse of the sound added tension.

These were the brights, the peaks,

the sparkling highlights. Unfortunately, they were rather lonely.

Juliet, played by Elizabeth Kelly, appeared to be a wonderful young girl. But remember, looks can be deceiving.

Too often, Kelly turned Juliet's mournful wailings into grating screeches. Her performance was sometimes almost plastic. It was as if she knew her lines but not the intended feeling behind them.

Equally disappointing were the characters of Lord Capulet and Tybalt.

They may have had the proper emotion, but the audience may never know. Any feelings the characters had were lost under a

tripping tongue and stumbling diction.

Granted, Shakespeare's lines are difficult to portray well. But, for a company that specializes in Shakespeare works, one should expect a smoother, clearer delivery.

Perhaps that was the problem with most of the production. We probably expected too much.

One would expect a professional company to have costumes that did not distract from the play itself.

Instead, the audience squinted through clashing costumes and a particular piece of fluorescent red headgear that glowed brighter than Rudolph's nose.

One should not misunderstand. The play was not a total disaster.

Romeo and Juliet still managed to murmur their traditional poetry in a fine, romantic style.

"But, soft! what light through yonder window breaks? It is the east, and Juliet is the sun," whispered Romeo.

"What's in a name? that which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," puzzled Juliet.

"She doth teach the torches of the night to burn bright..." proclaimed Romeo.

Well, Juliet may be beaming bright, but someone should teach the National Shakespeare Company to burn a little brighter.

Twain's Folly

"Twain's Folly," a dinner theater presentation will be performed Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Volstorff Ballroom.

The two-act play is based on the writings of Mark Twain, 19th Century American humorist, and will be preceded by a buffet-style dinner featuring Southern foods from Twain's era.

Ex-hostage here

Bill Belk, former American hostage, will appear for a question-and-answer session in the Volstorff Ballroom, April 14 at 8 p.m.

Belk was pictured blindfolded on the cover of Newsweek. He attempted to escape from his captivity and spent 45 days in solitary confinement.

Poetry reading

English professor Dave Evans gave a poetry reading at the Community Cultural Center April 7 at 8 p.m.

Evans' readings include several poems dealing with sports, and several about this area.

Music recital

Christine Leichtman will perform her senior music recital Sunday at 4 p.m. in Peterson Recital Hall, Lincoln Music Hall.

Leichtman will be performing pieces from Debussy, Chopin, Beethoven and Mozart on piano.

Review

a wonderful portrayal of such a tragedy, right?

Well, sort of.

The play had several bright spots. But, too often they were eclipsed by the duller moments.

Michael Sullivan was very effective as Romeo. Somersaulting through Shakespeare's emotional acrobatics, Sullivan delivered well on most counts.

Tenderly begging the innocent Juliet for a kiss, he asked, "Give me my sin again."

Minutes later, Sullivan brandished a sword at his Capulet enemies in revenge for his friend's death.

Through rage and poetic syrup, Sullivan made the young Romeo believable. Most importantly, he made the audience feel, and not just hear, Shakespeare.

Another highlight was the character of Mercutio. Executed under the skillful wit of Lary Ohlson, Mercutio romped through the entire play with snappy jokes and suggestive puns.

In fact, one could say that Ohlson stole the show. With breathless delivery and well-placed gestures, he had the audience in continuous chuckle.

Even in death, Mercutio continued to pun. Staggering from a



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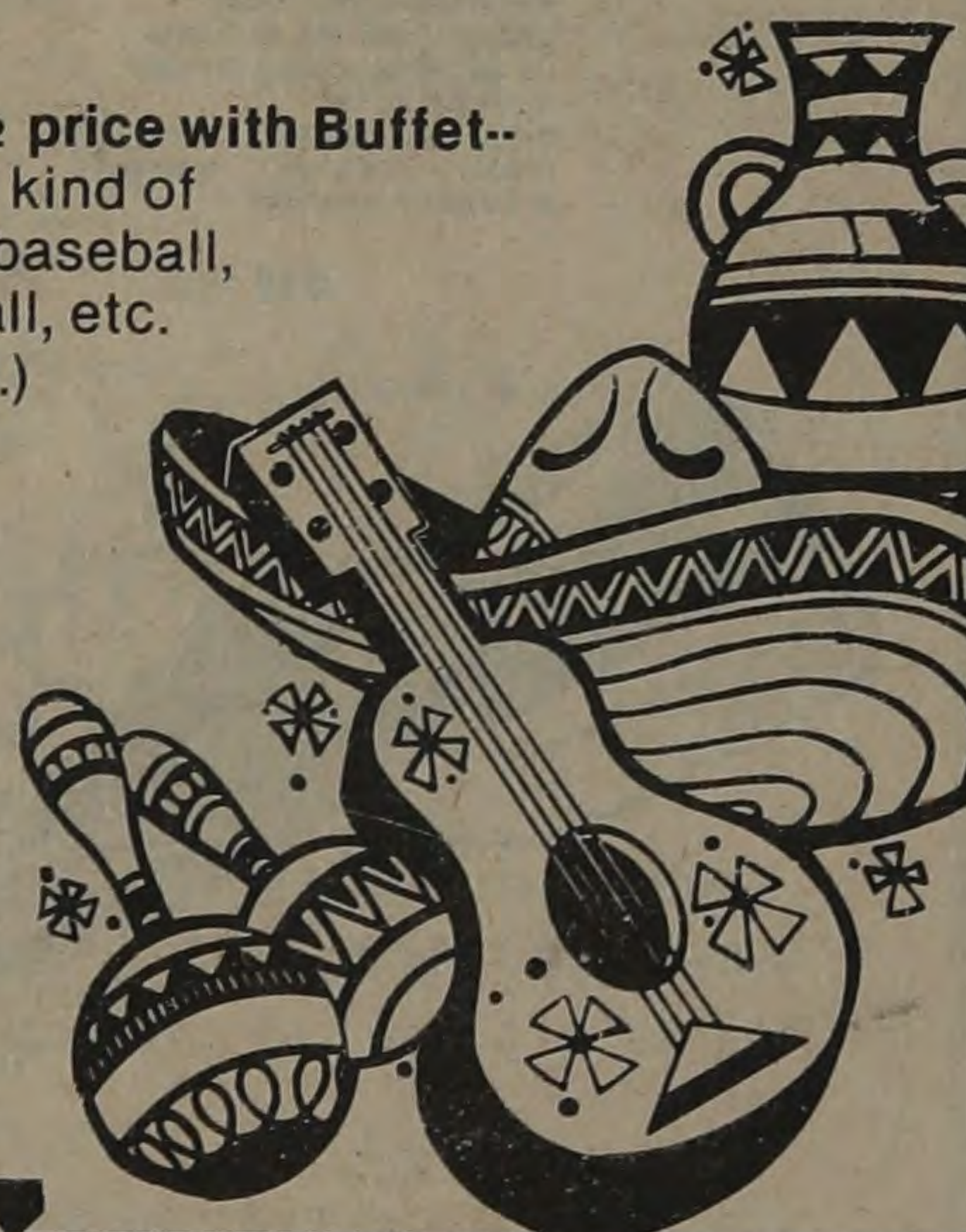
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For Sale: Hitachi receiver, Pioneer turntable, two Sony speakers. \$400. Call after 5. 692-7691 or 692-7281.

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Reagan arts cuts devastating...

By Jan Laughlin
Staff Writer

President Reagan's proposed 50 percent funding cut of the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) could decrease the quantity and quality of future arts programs at SDSU.

SDSU is an active applicant for NEA grants. "For two-and-a-half years, SDSU has received all the money it applied for," said Mike Piepel, coordinator for SDSU cultural entertainment.

"We're OK right now since we have the money for this year's programs; but, in '82-'83, the cut will affect us considerably," Piepel said.

Future dance programs at SDSU would be affected most by the cut because these programs have

received the most NEA grant money, he said.

NEA grants can pay a maximum of 30 percent of the touring dance company's fee; however, the proposed 50 percent cut would decrease the grant amount to 15 percent.

Due to artists' fee increases and the proposed NEA grant cut, SDSU would not be able to bring nationally acclaimed dance companies, said Marilyn Richardson, SDSU dance instructor and Fine Arts Committee member.

Dance is just one of the areas that would be affected by the cut. Areas like music, theater, art and literature might also be cut since the NEA grants money to these programs, too. "All cultural programs would be cut if the cuts go across the board," Piepel said.

"We've been talking about how the cut is going to affect us and where we are going to get money to make up the difference," he said. Reagan has defended his proposed cuts by saying that private organizations would be encouraged to donate more to the arts.

Piepel said that the committee has considered private donors, but they could not be expected to make up the difference.

"I'm concerned about the Reagan administration," Richardson said. "The whole mood of the country is to stop inflation. I just think if there has to be cuts, everyone should clean up his act, not just the arts. There's a lot of waste in other areas, like the military. I feel real strongly about the arts. They need support; they have a popular appeal. Everyone needs the arts."

Hatfield's key is sax, oboe, and all that jazz

By Pat Duncan
Arts Editor

His passion is sax. And oboe. Whether it's bee-bopping on the saxophone at an area bar or conducting private oboe lessons, Warren Hatfield is at home when it comes to jazz.

Hatfield, head of SDSU's music department, smiles, leans back at his office desk and ponders a question about "stuffy musicians" and "playing saxophone in bars."

"Playing my horn is therapy for me. It's a creative and social outlet when I play my horn," Hatfield said.

Hatfield, who is "almost 50," has taught at SDSU for 20 years and has been head of its music department for 14 years. But he doesn't let his administrative duties consume him. He makes sure he has time for his two musical loves: teaching and performing.

"The most satisfying thing about teaching is the growth of the students," Hatfield said. "The friendships with students continue developing into the future. You develop lifetime associations with some students."

But if teaching gives Hatfield satisfaction, performing gives him contentment.

"I feel both instruments have become extensions of myself," he said. "Both have a tonal quality that's special to me. Jazz is an outlet for me, and the sax is the perfect instrument of expression."

Hatfield's colleagues in the music department won't downplay his administrative role, however.

"If one looks at his contributions they're very diverse," band director Darwin Walker said. "It's phenomenal the growth that's taken place since he's been here."

That growth includes the acquisition of Lincoln Music Hall

(formerly Lincoln Library) for the music department, an increase in the number of music majors from 10 when Hatfield started to a peak of 130 a few years ago and national accreditation.

"He's been the influence in creating what's been a very creative department. I think that speaks very well for him," choir director Robert Wright said.

The dark-haired Hatfield looks young for his age, but maybe that's because he hasn't given himself time to age, or doesn't want to. He is mustachioed with a perm hairstyle and has the energy of a man half his age. He directs with flailing arms, fists punching the air, bent knees and an occasional pep yell.

Hatfield teaches independent studies, jazz ensemble, jazz improvisation, woodwind techniques, supervises practice and studies and gives private practice sessions.

Hatfield plays in the Dakota Jazz Quartet with three other guys he's known for 20 years, the Watertown Big Band, various local bands and a faculty woodwind trio, "Windpower."

"I was busy this year," he smiles.

Hatfield's wife, Gretchen, is a 1956 SDSU graduate. She was active in music in college as are the Hatfield children. Dan teaches instrumental music in Chester, S.D., and Jennifer is an SDSU freshman majoring in music and Spanish. To the Hatfields music is a family affair. But, Hatfield and his family have other hobbies.

"Reading is probably my biggest hobby," he said. "I also like some sports, particularly golf, but I rarely have time for it. We also like to play a lot of games at home—Scrabble, backgammon—we're very competitive."

Except when it comes to music. Then Hatfield turns his competitiveness into creativity. His creativity is a reflection of his musical background. Hatfield grew up in Davenport, Iowa, and Chicago, and played in the Air Force Band in Omaha, and the Omaha Symphony. He said he had good musical instruction and a lot of musical influences in those places.

Hatfield's creativity is also



Collegian photo by Mike Springer

Warren Hatfield conducted part of the Spring Jazz Show Monday night in the Christy Ballroom.

reflected in the music of one of his idols, Dizzy Gillespie, who performed at SDSU last fall.

"He's a creative genius," Hatfield said. "There are a lot of fine artists, but few creative geniuses."

Hatfield received his undergraduate degree at the University of Northern Iowa. After teaching in the Chicago area, he went back to school and got his master's and doctorate at the University of Iowa. Then he moved to SDSU.

Although he has been an administrator for 14 years, Hatfield still enjoys teaching.

"Administration is not satisfying at all in the same sense that teaching is," Hatfield said.

Hatfield has helped create a good working atmosphere in the music department, Walker said. "Everybody's congenial over here and he's certainly contributed to that."

It is the teacher's students who are the testimonial to the man, and Hatfield's students tell a convincing tale.

"Through his years of experience he's developed some good, effective teaching habits," said Greg Twombly, a senior music major who specializes in saxophone and has studied extensively under Hatfield.

"I've learned a lot from watching him," Twombly said. "All in all, he's an excellent teacher."

Jill Beers, a junior who specializes in bassoon, also has high praise for her tutor.

"He's not quite so flamboyant in person," Beers said. "I mean he's dynamic, but he can explain a nice quiet passage, too. He's a pretty good teacher."

Hatfield is not the stereotyped music professor who would rather go baroque than dabble in modern jazz. He has no musical pretensions; it's strictly play and let play.

"It doesn't matter if it's in a small concert hall or a bar, it's what we're doing that counts," Hatfield says. And what Hatfield's doing is making music and musicians the only way he knows how—with a little sax, some oboe, and a whole lot of style.

...budget ax to slash KESD

By Sandy Zutz
Contributing Writer

Anticipated budget cuts proposed by President Reagan will have a major effect on the quality of programming on KESD-TV, according to David Leonard, associate director of South Dakota Public Television.

If Congress approves, the 1982 budget would be decreased by 25 percent and the 1983 and 1984 budgets would be reduced by 40 percent, Leonard said. If this happens, public television in South Dakota would lose \$230,000 in the first year and \$400,000 in subsequent years.

Dan Johnson, manager of KESD-FM, agrees, adding that "several things are still up in the air, but the budget cut could be devastating, at the worst."

Money for the television and radio stations is funded two years in advance.

"The main reason for the two-year advance is to provide political insulation," Johnson said. This is to protect programs from ending right after a new political official is elected, Johnson said.

Last December, the KESD-TV tower transmission line between the transmitter and the antenna burned out and the cable, valued at \$13,000, had to be replaced.

Johnson said the accident meant that the station bought much-needed equipment they normally would not have. The tower damage enabled an updating of equipment.

KESD-TV and FM also provide facilities for the broadcast journalism and speech courses at South Dakota State University. Internships are also done at the radio station. "This semester we didn't have one because we couldn't find anyone," Johnson said.

Another job similar to that of an intern at the station is legislative correspondent. Although no credit is given, the experience gained is valuable. The intern covers a legislative session and prepares reports for the Brookings and Vermillion stations. Johnson said interns have gone on to better jobs after their internships in Pierre.

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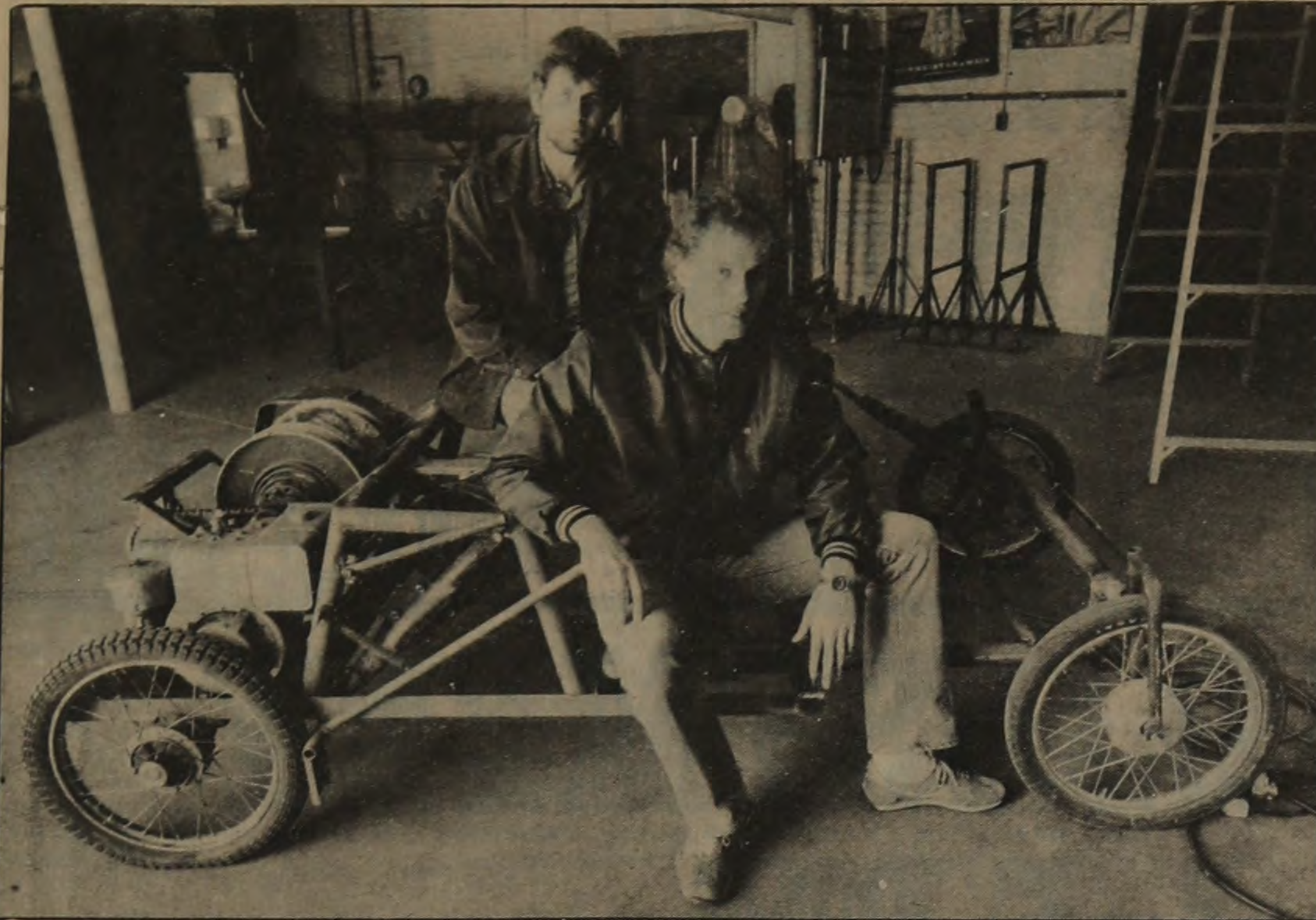


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Engineers build gas saving cart



Collegian photo by Mike Springer

Ken Scheevel and Noel Kempfert show off their mechanical engineering lab project which they dubiously call a glorified go-cart. The vehicle uses a flywheel to provide more fuel efficient travel.

Ken Scheevel, co-ordinator of the vehicle, calls it a "glorified go-cart," and the label seems appropriate. But there is more to it.

Scheevel's and Noel Kempfert's project for mechanical engineering lab, officially called a "flywheel assisted motor vehicle," uses a flywheel and a simple theory of physics to power the vehicle easily and possibly save gas.

The flywheel, which is about 16 inches in diameter, is used to store energy, and is supplemented by the energy supplied by the vehicle's six horse power Briggs and Stratton engine.

During periods of "low energy demand," for instance when the vehicle is cruising at a fairly constant rate, kinetic energy is stored in the rotating flywheel. This stored energy is then used when more energy is needed, as in accelerating.

Scheevel said that he and his partner got the idea for the vehicle from reading articles in magazines and other publications. He said that they started collecting parts for the vehicle about a year and a half ago.

The school also provides \$50 to fund each project in the class.

Scheevel estimated that the flywheel on the vehicle can store energy equal to about 19 horse power. So when accelerating, the vehicle is using about 25 horse power. When it is cruising the flywheel is storing energy again and the only energy used to move the vehicle is the six horse power engine.

Scheevel said that the maximum speed of the vehicle is about 10 to 20 miles per hour.

The flywheel, through a series of gears and pulleys, can also help in braking the vehicle.

Scheevel said that conventional brakes are needed only for a complete stop or extremely quick stops.

The idea behind the theory of a flywheel is that a small engine can be used while obtaining the performance of a large engine, thus getting more performance from the small engine while still using the same amount of gas.

Scheevel said that when he and his partner compared the gas mileage with the flywheel and without it, the

improvement was not as great as they had hoped for. But he said that some of the parts used for the vehicle were partly to blame, as they were often worn out or not ideal in size.

"With better parts, I would think that the improvement in gas mileage would be about 20 percent," Scheevel said.

The idea of a flywheel is not totally new, according to Scheevel. According to him it has been used for years on such devices as sawmills, haybalers, and cornshellers.

Scheevel said that some car-making companies are now starting to experiment with the idea of a flywheel in their vehicles.

"I read someplace that Volkswagon is using the same basic idea in a car that they will produce in 1985," he said.

Scheevel said that he thinks it is very possible, with fuel shortages, and high fuel prices, that the flywheel idea used in his "glorified go-cart" may be developed and used for vehicles in the not-so-distant future.

Pottery classes open to interested

Students interested in taking up pottery can still get into the pottery class offered by the craft center on Sunday afternoon, according to Sue Becker, art education major and teacher of the class.

The class, offered from 3 to 5 p.m. on Sunday, covers three types of pottery making: pinch pots, slab work and making pottery with the aid of a potter's wheel. Pinch pots involve "pinching" a shape out of a ball of clay.

Slab work pottery begins with

using a rolling pin to roll clay into sheets, and the use of the wheel involves molding a piece of clay into a desired shape while it sits in the middle of a spinning "wheel." Becker is also teaching a class on Tuesday nights, but the enrollment is filled.

Although working with the wheel is the most popular way of creating pottery in the class, the hand methods probably involve more creativity, Becker said. The use of the wheel is a more complicated task, she said.

Using one of the hand

methods, a potter can make an item in about an hour, unless it's a very complicated pattern, while making an item on the wheel takes considerably longer, Becker said.

The pottery items receive two firing (heat treatments) after they are formed, Becker said. The first firing is referred to as bisque firing and is done before the structures are painted with glaze. The second firing takes place after the glaze has been applied, Becker said.

SDSU to host national 4-H'ers

SDSU will host the national collegiate 4-H convention next spring, thanks to the efforts of several hard working students.

SDSU was chosen as the site for the 1982 national meeting during the national convention held last week in Raleigh, N.C. West Virginia University and a Louisiana school were the two other schools wishing to host the convention.

By being chosen as the host school, SDSU's collegiate 4-H officers automatically became the national officers.

According to Jan Miller, president, each school wishing to

host the convention gave a 10-minute slide presentation on their school and had to answer questions about the type of program it had to offer.

After the presentations, the 280 students in attendance from over 40 schools, voted upon which school would receive the honor. There was not a majority winner after the first ballot, but SDSU won on the second

ballot. Bruce Knight was chosen as the National Parliamentarian and Rhonda Thompson as the National Publicity Director at the convention. Joni Kaufman is the National Secretary and Newsletter Editor, and Karla Kuehl is the new Business Manager. Eric Vogel is the head of the National Steering Committee.

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Rabbits quiet bats come to life in home victory

By Dellas Cole
Sports Editor

The SDSU softball team's bats were silent Sunday in a double header loss to the University of South Dakota, but came alive Monday against Northern State College.

SDSU's Tammy Redemacher gave up a run to USD in the first inning of the first game Sunday, but that was all the 'Yotes needed in taking a 1-0 win.

Renee Steene doubled off Redemacher and came around later in the inning to get the winning run.

SDSU's offense was virtually non-existent in the first game, as the Rabbits could only manage one hit off USD pitching.

The Rabbits lost the second contest 5-1 as Stacey Schneekloth was hit with the loss. Control problems were the cause of her downfall, according to head coach Sue Yeager.

"She just changed to the wind-mill (pitching) style just this last week," Yeager said. "She's doing well. She had a little control trouble, though."

Schneekloth gave up 11 walks in the second ball game.

USD pitching again held SDSU bats in check, allowing only one hit in the contest.

"No bats," Yeager said, shaking her head. "It's not very good."

The Rabbits managed to find a few hits Monday in an 11-5 win over Northern as the team put nine hits and nine walks in the scorebook.

Northern found themselves down 4-0 after one inning of play as SDSU scored on a barrage of walks, hits and stolen bases. SDSU built on the early lead for the final margin.

Mary Jo LeGrand came on to pick up the win on the mound for SDSU. She got some good offensive support from Diane Bortnem, Barb Mork and Marcelle Nore.

Bortnem and Mork each had a single and triple for the Rabbits. Nore went one for two from the plate with two walks and scored twice.

The next action for SDSU will be Wednesday at Sioux Falls against the Augustana College Vikings. The Rabbits travel to Omaha on April 11 and 12 for the North Central Conference softball tournament.



Collegian photo by Arthur Kriens III

SDSU's Marcelle Nore is called safe at home by umpire Bernie Hendricks before Northern State catcher Lois Olney can put on a tag. Nore scored twice in the ball game and was one for two at the plate.

Tennis team explodes for one win, just scratches out another

By Jeff Mammenga
Staff Writer

The SDSU men's tennis team upped its season record to 4-7 with two home victories last week.

On April 1, SDSU decisively defeated Sioux Falls College 8-1, and on April 3, the Jacks edged North Dakota State University 5-4 in North Central Conference action.

The Jacks played in less-than-ideal weather against NDSU: The wind blew at 40-plus mph, and the temperature was about 43 degrees.

SDSU and NDSU were tied at 4-all until the final match of the day, the number one doubles.

In that match, SDSU's Tom Garrity and Pete Colson edged Steve Yie and Pete Morkin from NDSU 6-3, 7-6. Colson played with an injured right hand, which gave him some problems.

SDSU coach Phil Baker said it was a good thing the match did not go three sets, because Colson probably would not have been able

to play another set.

In the number one singles, Garrity dropped the first set 6-3 to Kevin Anderson of the Bison before coming back to win the last two sets 6-3, 6-4.

Colson lost a close match at number two singles. He lost the first set to NDSU's Mike Sandrik 6-2, won the second set 6-0, then lost the third set 7-5.

Baker said Charles Kopriva of SDSU "played the net very well" in the number three singles match, as he defeated Yie 6-3, 6-4.

SDSU's Mike Hegland came from behind against Steve Smith of NDSU to win the first set with a 7-6 tie-breaker, then won the second set and the match 6-2 at the number four singles spot.

Baker said Lee White of SDSU played steady in the number five singles match, winning 6-1, 6-4.

In the number six singles match, SDSU's John Beers lost in a close three-setter to Todd Foster of the Bison 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

NDSU won the number two and three doubles matches. At number two, Morkin and Sandrik defeated Kopriva and Hegland 6-2, 6-3; at number three, Anderson and Foster beat White and Beers 6-2, 6-1.

Baker said the NDSU match boiled down to who could endure the cold and wind the best.

He said the weather conditions bothered the players both physically and psychologically. Physically, the players had to hit the ball on the way up when serving so the wind would not carry the ball, he said.

Psychologically, Baker said, "You have to have a very positive attitude on the court and use the wind to your favor."

The SFC match was played in better weather, and the players played as sunny as the day was. The only loss for the Jackrabbits was in the number one singles match, where Garrity lost in three sets to

See Tennis, page 16

Jacks haul title out of Black Hills meet

By Cindy Rist
Staff Writer

The SDSU men's track squad ran away with most of the points at the South Dakota Tech Invitational Friday.

Scott Underwood's team totalled up 179 points, followed by Northeastern Colorado Junior College with 96, Dickinson State College with 87½, Shadron State College with 72, Black Hills State College with 65, South Dakota Tech with 61½, Eastern Wyoming with 19 and Dakota State College with 9.

Doug Durst led the way in field competition, placing in three events.

He won the triple jump at 43 feet, placed second in the long jump with a leap of 21-3¼ and cleared 6-4 to place fourth in high jump.

Quinten Hofer won the shot put with a toss of 53 feet and Dave Larsen was third with a mark of 48-6½. Bob Jensen took second in the discus with a throw of 155-7 followed by Lee Lundie in fourth place at 151-9.

Steve Snyder captured the pole vault title by clearing 14 feet. Gary Maffett was second in the javelin with a throw of 178-6 and Steve Lemke was fourth at 166 feet.

SDSU took second, third and fourth in the steeplechase. Doug

Austen, Mark Steinborn and Todd Sheldon scored 9:16.8, 9:45.0 and 9:50.2, respectively.

Curt Swanhorst turned in a time of 4:00.5 to win the 1500-meter run. He was followed by teammates Paul Pochardt in second place with a time of 4:02.9 and Todd Sheldon in third place with a time of 4:03.3.

Ervin Gebhart was second in the 400-meter run with a time of 49.9, followed by his brother, Everett, who placed fifth with a time of 50.9.

Swanhorst was third in the 800-meter race with a time of 1:59.9.

Doug Austen finished second in

See Track, page 16

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Baseball squad shelled on trip; preparing for eight game stand

By Kevin Fonder
Staff Writer

Oral Roberts University and Wichita State combined to make the SDSU baseball team's southern road trip unsuccessful. During the seven-game Kansas confrontation, the Jacks came up empty-handed. Oral Roberts, ranked 15th in the nation in Division I baseball polls, produced nine first-inning runs and breezed to a 19-6 win in the opening game of a doubleheader April 1. Left fielder Frank Cutler smacked a solo home run for the Jacks in the second inning, while teammate Jay Olson drilled a two-run blast during the Rabbits' five-run inning. Galen Carver contributed three hits in the losing effort.

In the second contest at Tulsa, Okla., Oral Roberts took advantage of two SDSU throwing errors to complete a sweep with an 8-7 come-from-behind victory, raising their season record to 20-4-1.

SDSU's Paul Wyczawski smashed a two-run double in the top half of the sixth inning to give SDSU a

temporary 6-5 lead. Oral Roberts got a run in the bottom half of the inning.

Carver was three of five at the plate and provided three RBI's for Huether's Jackrabbits. Dan Dummermuth reached base safely three of four times and teammate Jeff DesLauriers was two for four. During the contest, two SDSU runners were thrown out at home trying to score off Oral Roberts.

Unable to split with Oral Roberts University, the Jackrabbits traveled to Wichita, Kan. for a weekend series. Wichita State greeted SDSU's pitching staff with 47 runs during Friday's double-header. Wichita's Joe Carter tapped Jackrabbit pitchers for a two-run homer in the sixth and a three-run homer in the seventh inning leading Wichita to a 18-8 victory.

Dummermuth whacked two solo homers for SDSU in the first contest of the double-header. Teammates Steve Randall also powered a solo shot and Carver went two for four, including a double and two RBI's.

Wichita got 18 runs in the first inning of the second game. Wichita stunned SDSU with six unanswered runs in the fourth. SDSU lost the game 29-4.

Dummermuth was four of five in both games, including 10 extra-base hits.

Wichita defeated SDSU 8-2, and 18-0 in Saturday's double header.

Carver produced the only extra-base hit in both of these confrontations with a double in the first game. Wichita pitchers kept SDSU in check Saturday by allowing only two runs and eight hits.

"We always come back from our southern road trip with a losing record. By the time we get a chance to play these teams, they will have already played 20-25 games," said coach Erv Huether. "I would be extremely pleased to come away with a few victories under our belts."

"On our return from Kansas, we will have a pretty good idea of what to expect from our kids. We have great potential on this year's ballclub to produce a winning

season, even after we come back from the southern road trip," Huether said. "Going down South gives us a good head start on teams in the conference (North Central Conference). It's a good experience and opportunity for our kids to play against top Division I teams early in the season."

Wichita's Phil Stephenson hit a fourth inning grand-slam to break a 1-1 tie and push his team to a 13-2 decision in the series final. Wichita, now 33-6 on the year, connected on five consecutive singles to score four more times after Stephenson's sweep.

SDSU's Carver tied the game at one with a solo shot in the fourth inning. Dummermuth hit a three-bagger in the seventh and scored on Wyczawski single.

SDSU, who fell to 0-10, will begin its eight-game home stand Wednesday against Minnesota-Morris. The Jacks will also host the University of North Dakota on Saturday, Briar Cliff on Sunday, and Sioux Falls College on Monday afternoon.

First golf round of year could be a disaster

The pins are on the greens out at Edgebrook, and that means the first round of golf of the season is coming soon.

The first round of the year is something like Purgatory on earth. Everything conceivable that could go wrong on a golf course usually happens. Let's take an imaginary first round and see what happens.

First tee. A 333-yard par four. Straightaway to the green, lake on right, rough to left, only a tree in front of green, about 60 yards from putting surface.

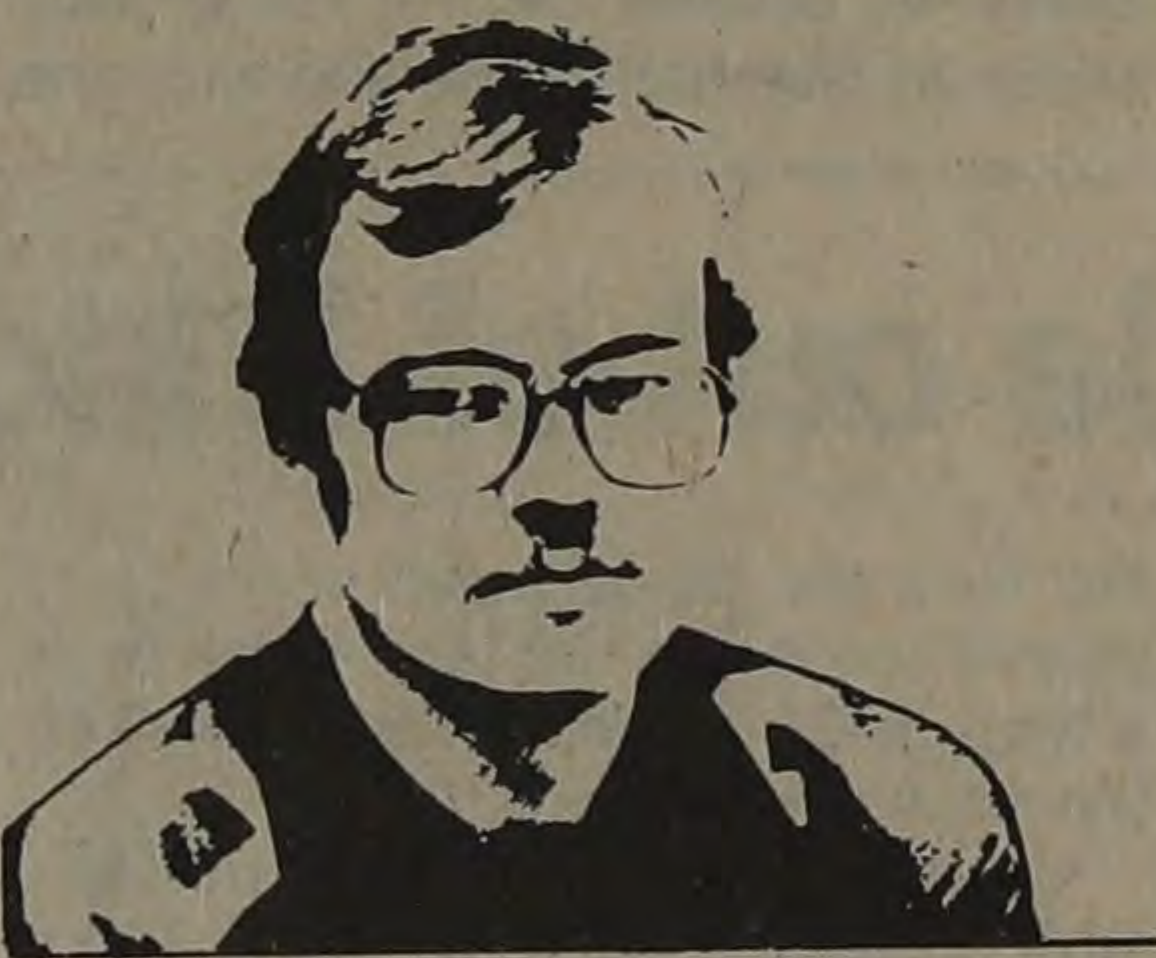
Boy, oh boy. Easy birdie here. Just wait on poor ball off the tee.

Poor driver. Got wrapped around a young sapling as the ball went into the lake.

Have to tee off again. Pull out trusty three-wood. Take huge swing, look for ball, ball lying off the tee at feet.

Expletive deleted. Use three-wood again. Ball dribbles on ground for 20 yards and stops. Should have used three-iron. Feel like using three-wood on playing partner who is laughing.

Use three-iron now. Hit nice, long



Cole

beautiful shot. Really wailed on ball.

Ball now behind tree in fairway. Really wailed on ball. Ball now halfway in ground.

Partner not looking. Kick ball out from behind tree. Now use nine-iron.

Hit lovely nine-iron shot over green. Lady playing on seven thought shot was lovely too. Ball hit

her in head.

Really have problems now. Facing 40-yard chip shot back. Also facing lawsuit later this month.

Chip ball back over green. Ball now in trap. Tell partner to shut his.

Pull out sand wedge, blast out of bunker. Blast: shot from bunker. Lands on edge of green and stops.

Out comes another blast. This one British expletive for result of first blast.

Take two putts, ball finally in hole. Took ten strokes on hole. Had poor lies. Worst one comes now. Put eight on scorecard.

Second hole. Par three, 117 yards long. Lake right, rough to left. Also bunks to left.

Partner makes bet. Closest to pin wins 10 dollars. I hit first, put shot two feet from hole.

Partner hits, makes hole in one. Expletive deleted.

Now frustrated and angry. Blow putt for birdie. Throw putter down. Green now has second hole. Miss putt back for par.

Take bogey. Now I really wailed.

Third hole par five, 521 yards. rough left, cornfield right. Farmer planting corn in cornfield.

Partner hits. Ball in middle of fairway. Beautiful shot.

I hit. Ball goes in cornfield, hits corn planter, clogs machinery,

causes \$100 damage.

Farmer mad, partner laughing, me writing out check to farmer.

Hit tee shot again, finally hit good one. Ball lying by partner. One problem, partner standing 60 yards from tee.

Hit second shot, put ball in dogleg, could get ball to green. Partner hits ball 50 yards short of green.

Clubhouse sits behind green across road. Has beautiful stained glass window.

Hit shot, no more beautiful stained glass window. Ball now lying in club manager's Bacardi and Coke.

Manager mad, partner is laughing, me writing out check to club manager.

Partner makes birdie, me losing money. Make double bogey, decide to quit. Go any farther, may be bankrupt.

Partner offers drink, leave clubs outside, go into clubhouse. Drinks there inside. Go outside later, clubs not there.

Expletive deleted. Report loss to policeman on course. Policeman not worried, said theft was best thing to happen to course in years, partner laughs.

Partner now walking home.

Now really mad. Get into Thunderbird, leaving course. Look left, hit golf car to right.

Now in trouble. Hit club president's car. Now out of club.

Now have no clubs, no membership, no nothing. Now no longer have Purgatory on earth to worry about.

But probably will be back at it again next week.

■ Dallas Cole is a junior journalism major and Collegian sports editor.

Zell cleans DakotaDome in Lennon Invitational

By Jerry Giese
Staff Writer

SDSU's women's track team won 11 out of 15 events, and set seven new meet records, as they dominated the women's college division at the Dan Lennon Invitational Saturday at Vermillion.

The Jacks piled a total of 205 points, out-distancing USD, who placed second with 80. Nine other women's teams participated in the meet.

Many personal bests were recorded by members of the team, but one of the outstanding performers of the day for the Jacks was Elaine Zell.

Zell set three new Dan Lennon Invitational records. She high jumped 5-3, long jumped 17-9½, and recorded a time of 1:00.7 in the 400-meter dash. She also had a hand in winning the 1600-meter relay and the medley relay, which both broke records.

Three Jacks qualified for nationals in the 3000-meter run. Nancy Giese placed first and set a new invitational record of 9:55.6. Teammates and fellow cross country companions Lori Bocklund and Laura Geason ran times of 10:17.5, and 10:17.6 respectively.

Another qualifier for nationals was Lisa Boomsma, who set a new record for the Jacks by heaving the javelin 135.5.

Jill Ramsdell continued the record-breaking for the Jacks, finishing with a time of 4:54 in the 1500-meter run.

Patti Finn broke a Lennon record in the 800-meter run with a time of 2:23.5.

The 1600-meter relay team of Ann Neisen, Karla Rick, Zell, and Finn broke a record with a time of 4:08.5.

The last record broken by the Jacks in the meet was the medley relay team of Chandra Clayborne, Neisen, Finn, and Zell which finished 1:54.9.

"For some of them, it was their first meet," said graduate student and assistant coach Susie Fain. "Like Patti Finn. She just joined the team and had never run against Vicki Coyle and Karla Rick before."

Coyle and Rick placed second and third for the Jacks in the 800, with times of 2:25.9 and 2:26.2.

Other examples of team depth during the meet occurred in the 100-yard dash and the discus.

Neisen won the 100 for the Jacks with a time of 12.1 seconds. Clayborne placed fourth, running a time of 12.3.

Lori Dubbelde placed first in the discus, throwing it 126-1. Susie Garry got second for the Jacks at 125-2.

"The times were good, and everybody did really well," Fain said. "It shows how much potential we have on the team, and makes the NCC outdoor meet a lot better for us to win."

However, Fain expected USD to finish closer to the Jacks than they did. She noted that USD lost to the Jacks by three points in an earlier meet during the indoor track schedule, and thought there would be neck-to-neck competition between the two teams.

For the Jacks, it was the fourth time they had won the Lennon meet.

Track continued from page 15

the 5000-meter run, turning in a time of 15:17.9. Joe Chamberlain was fifth in 15:29.4. Brian Fendrich won third place in the 10,000-meter run with a time of 32:12.

He was followed to the finish line by Tim Connelly in 32:40 for fourth place and Jed Schemmel in 33:08 for fifth place.

Dan Steinberg placed second in the 100-yard high hurdles in 15.4, and Wayne Cramer was fourth in 16.0.

SDSU won the 4 X 400 relay in 3:22.6, run by Steinberg, Cramer, Everett and Ervin Gebhart. SDSU was fourth in the 4 X 100 relay with a time of 44.1.

Only part of the squad

participated in a meet at Augustana last Wednesday. "We finished down toward the bottom of the pack," said Underwood. "I only sent four or five guys, the ones who didn't run in a meet last week."

Dave Frazee won the 5000-meter run in a time of 15:42. Steinberg was fourth in both the high hurdles and the 400-yard intermediate hurdles, with times of 15.3 and 57.6, respectively. Dan Megard placed fourth in the 10,000-meter run in 35:28.

The squad will be in action much of the following week. There will be a dual with Moorhead State Thursday, the Augustana Invitational Saturday and the SDSU Decathlon Sunday and Monday.

Tennis continued from page 15

Dan Key of the Cougars 6-3, 2-6, 6-2.

In number two singles, Colson defeated Jeff Nelson 6-0, 6-1; Kopriva won 6-4, 6-0 against Scott Shelton at number three and Mike Hegland beat Steve Young of SFC 6-2, 6-3 in the number four singles match.

SDSU's Beers held Tim Mueller scoreless at number five, winning 6-0, 6-0, and White rolled past SFC's Dallas Holida, 6-0, 6-1.

The Jackrabbits won all three

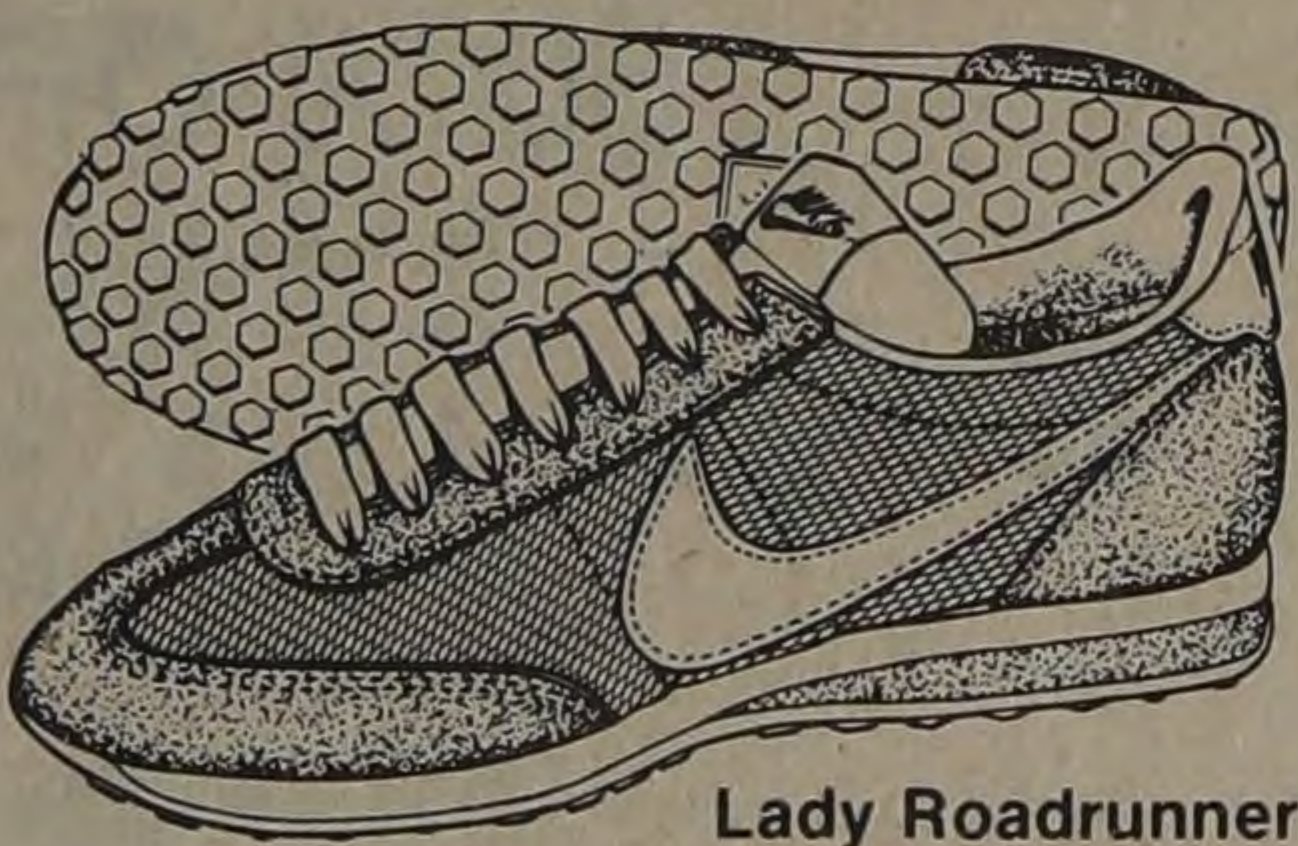
doubles matches, but two matches went three sets. At number one, Garrity and Colson won 5-7, 6-2, 6-2 over Key and Shelton; at number two, Kopriva and Hegland beat Nelson and Young 4-6, 6-2, 6-0, and Beers and Gallagher defeated SFC's Mueller and Holida 6-1, 7-6 in the number three doubles match.

Although SDSU won 8-1, Baker said SFC was a young team with much potential.

The next match for the Jacks is 3 p.m. April 8 at SDSU against Augustana.

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Rider going for big title

By Barb Ganje
Contributing Writer

College rodeo season is in the final go round and riders are working for a chance to compete at the national finals. There are just six rodeos left until the College National Finals in June, and Paul Wiederholt of Hastings, Minn., plans to be there competing for the national bull riding title.

Wiederholt is a senior at SDSU. He was offered a rodeo scholarship to come here and has consistently kept the rodeo team's name in the spotlight the past four years.

In the Great Plains Region, Wiederholt is ranked first in bull riding, third in bareback riding and fourth in the all-around standings. On the national level he is sitting third in the bull riding. In 1980, Wiederholt finished his college rodeo season ranked eighth in the nation in bull riding.

Rodeo first became a part of Wiederholt's life when he was about 12 years old and started competing in a few Little Britches rodeos. "I didn't really start working amateur rodeos until I was 15 or 16," he said.

"I guess my brother Charlie helped me to really get started, Wiederholt said. "He was riding bulls and I sort of looked up to him."

For three years Wiederholt has been a member of the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association and has competed against some of the top bull riders in the nation. In 1980 he finished in second place, behind his brother, in bull riding for the Great Lakes Region.

Competing at a college rodeo, puts more pressure on him than competing with the professionals, said Wiederholt. "I've set a big goal for myself this year," he said. "I want to win the national bull riding title, so I'm under more pressure."

"I came pretty close last year to the title," Wiederholt said, "I went into the short go at the nationals sitting third but my bull threw me after about five seconds." He had drawn the bull which had been named "Bucking Bull of the Year" for two years on the PRCA circuit.

"I was mad for about 15 seconds after he threw me," Wiederholt said, "Then I realized I wasn't the first to be thrown from him and I knew I wouldn't be the last rider he threw. After that bull threw me, that's when I decided to come back again this year and try for the title."

Wiederholt has accumulated 330 points so far this rodeo season in bull riding. "I hope to go into the finals with over 400 points," he said.

Riders look out for and help each other whenever

they can. They exchange information about the stock they have drawn and give each other tips about what to expect from certain animals.

There are rarely any hard feelings among the cowboys, according to Wiederholt. "We're always helping each other out," he said. "When you win something you're beating your buddies."

Bull riding is considered one of the most exciting and dangerous events in a rodeo. Still many men risk the chance of being kicked, stepped on or gored each time they leave the bucking chute. Why?

"It makes you feel like you've accomplished something," Wiederholt said. "If you make a good ride you feel good all over."

"I go over in my mind how I have to ride," Wiederholt said, "The last few minutes before I sit down on that bull I ride him 10 to 20 times in my mind."

In the rodeo profession, time is spent on the road, traveling from rodeo to rodeo to compete. "I don't mind the traveling if I'm on my way to another rodeo because I know I'll be crawling on another bull," Wiederholt said.

Injuries are a common occurrence in rodeo competition, but luck has been on Wiederholt's side. According to him, he has had only a broken wrist, which happened when he rode his first full, a broken rib and a separated shoulder. Tape holds his elbow in place when he rides bareback, because if too much pressure or strain is put on his arm, his elbow hyperextends.

Although some cowboys are superstitious about such things as putting a hat on a bed, Wiederholt says he isn't. However, he does have some apprehensions about the shirts he wears to ride in. "If I ride in a new shirt and get thrown," he said, "I won't wear it again."

You do not have to start riding bulls at a young age to be good at it. "If you have any natural ability," he said, "you can start when you are 15 or 16 and still make it," he said. But don't push someone into riding, Wiederholt advises. Let them decide for themselves.

Summertime gives Wiederholt a chance to do what he likes best. "I want to go to more rodeos," he said, "They're a pretty fun time."

What does the future have in store for this rodeo cowboy?

"I haven't really thought about it," Wiederholt said, "But I would like to make it to the PRCA National Finals in a couple years."

Wiederholt will be competing at the 27th Annual Jackrabbit Stampede on May 1-3. He will be part of a special attraction when he tries his luck at riding Nestea, the one-fourth buffalo, three-fourths Simmental bull of Sutton Rodeo, Inc.

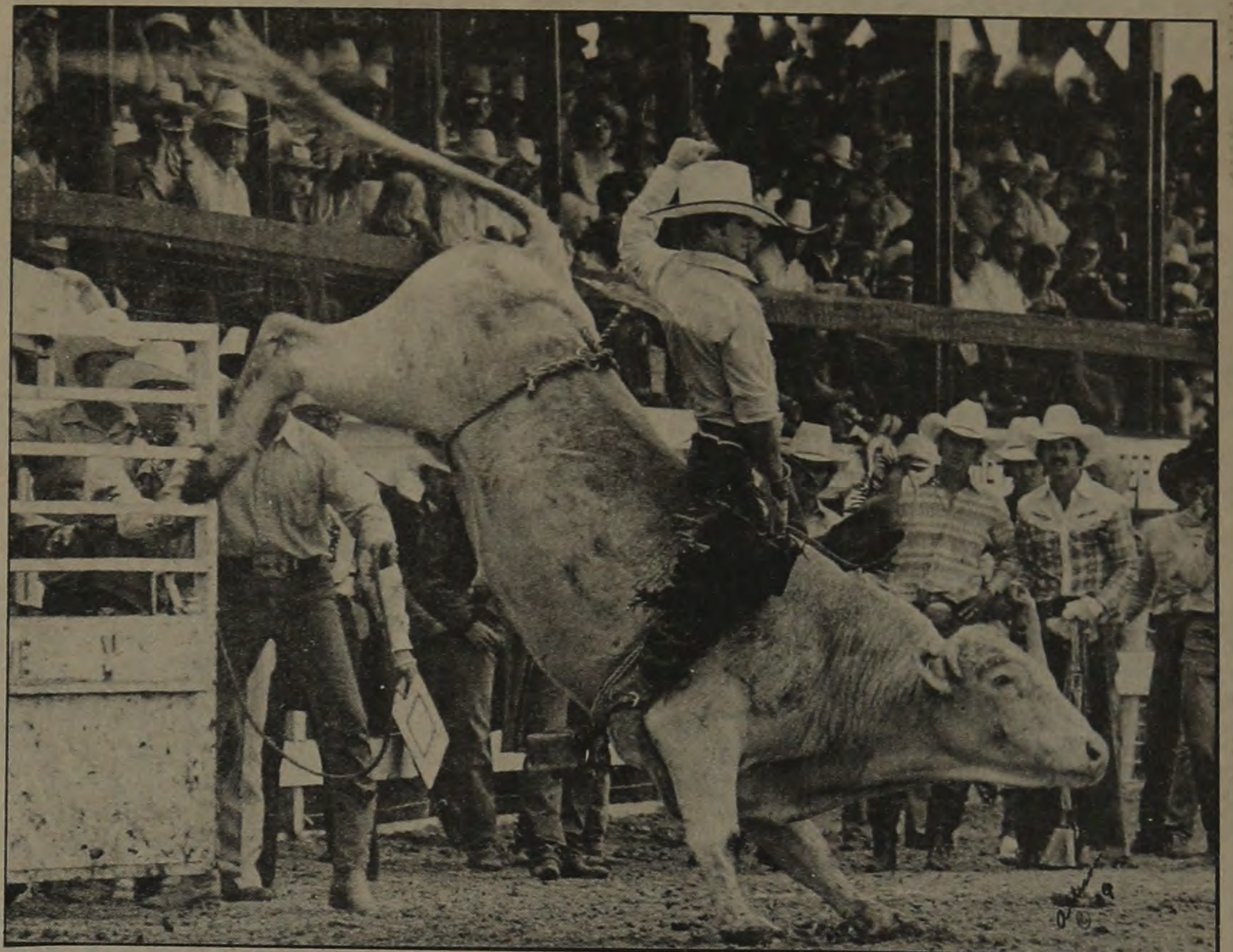


photo by Allison

SDSU cowboy Paul Wiederholt comes out of the chutes on a bull during the Frontier Days rodeo in Cheyenne, Wyo. last summer. Wiederholt is one of the top riders on the SDSU Rodeo Club team this year, and is highly ranked as a bull rider in the Great Plains Rodeo Conference.

Shooters grab top places at meet

The SDSU Rifle Club took first and third place in the SDSU Open National Indoor Rifle Championship held here last weekend.

SDSU Team No. 1, Janice Larson, William Balda, Robert Crance and Scott Larson, took first with 1518 team points. North Dakota State University was second with 1497 points. SDSU Team No. 2, Randall

Reintertson, Leslie Nielson, Scott Wanstadt and Douglas Vaselaar, took third with 1465 points. The University of Kansas was fourth with 1459.

Crance tied for first in the master category, getting 199 points in the prone shooting position, 197 in the sitting position, 197 in the kneeling

position and 186 in the standing position for a 779 total.

Nielson finished second in the expert category, getting 198 points in the prone position, 192 sitting, 195 kneeling and 187 standing for a 772 total. That score was just one point ahead of the third-place finisher and nine points out of first place.

Vaselaar won the marksman division with 746 points, scoring 196 in the prone position, 187 sitting, 191 kneeling and 172 standing. Wanstadt was fourth with 725 points, Larson seventh with 719 points and Reintertson eighth with 695 points.

place. "There were just too many good people," head coach Chuck Lundblad said. "The side horse and rings hurt. But then, they hurt everybody."

The top six in the nation earn All-American status.

Whelen competes at nationals

SDSU gymnast Chris Whelen took 18th place in the all-around competition during the NCAA Division II championships.

The meet was held at the University of Wisconsin-Osh Kosh.

Whelen got a 9.10 in the vault, just one-half point out of second

Intramurals

New football

An idea that popped up in the SDSU Intramural Office's suggestion box has led to the ultimate football, more commonly called Frisbee football.

Each team, made up of five players and two substitutes, plays two 15-minute halves. Ties are broken by a three-minute overtime.

The game is started by the winner of the coin toss either passing or

receiving the Frisbee. The toss is just like any other football game.

The game is an all-pass, no-tackle sport. The only running with a Frisbee that can be done is taking three or four steps to get your balance after catching a Frisbee.

The Frisbee can't touch the ground. If it does, the other team takes over at that point.

One point is awarded on a touchdown. A touchdown is scored when a team member catches the Frisbee across the goal line.

No time outs are allowed except for an injury.

All other SDSU IM rules apply, including the requirement that you have to supply the officials.

Suggestion box

Don't forget about the suggestion box in the IM office. They would like to see your comments and suggestions and put them to good use.

You are encouraged to stop in the HPER office in 123 HPER or call 688-4724.

Entries opening

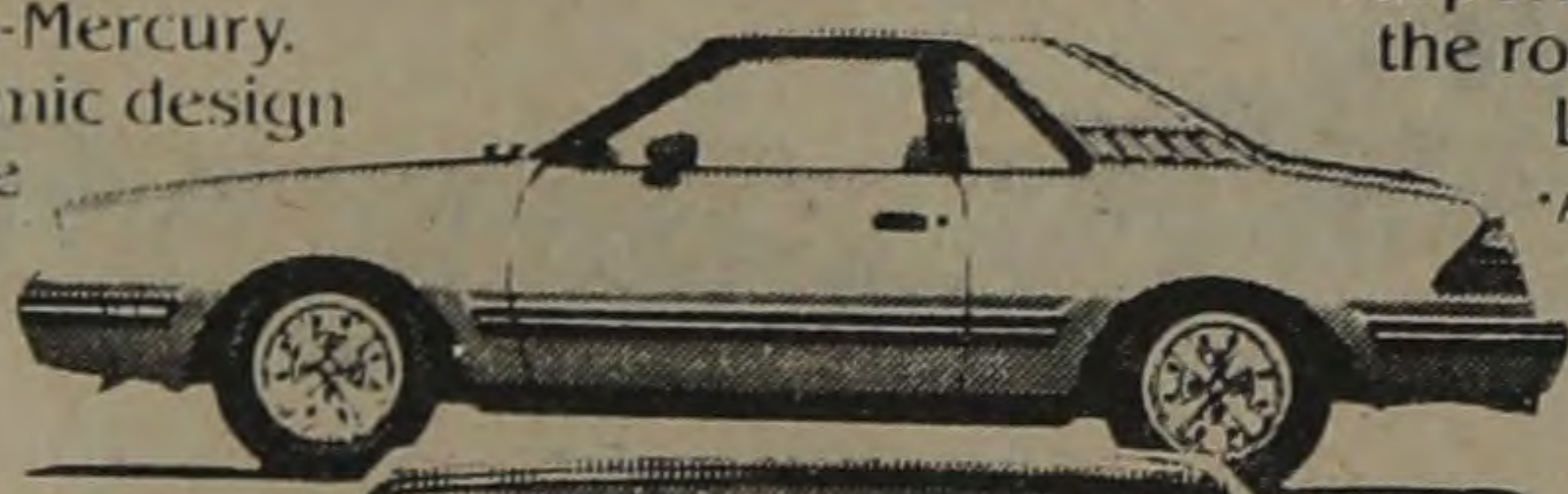
Entries open Monday for the big bike race and coed softball. Stop by the IM office in HPER 123 to sign up.

Track and field entries will soon be opening.

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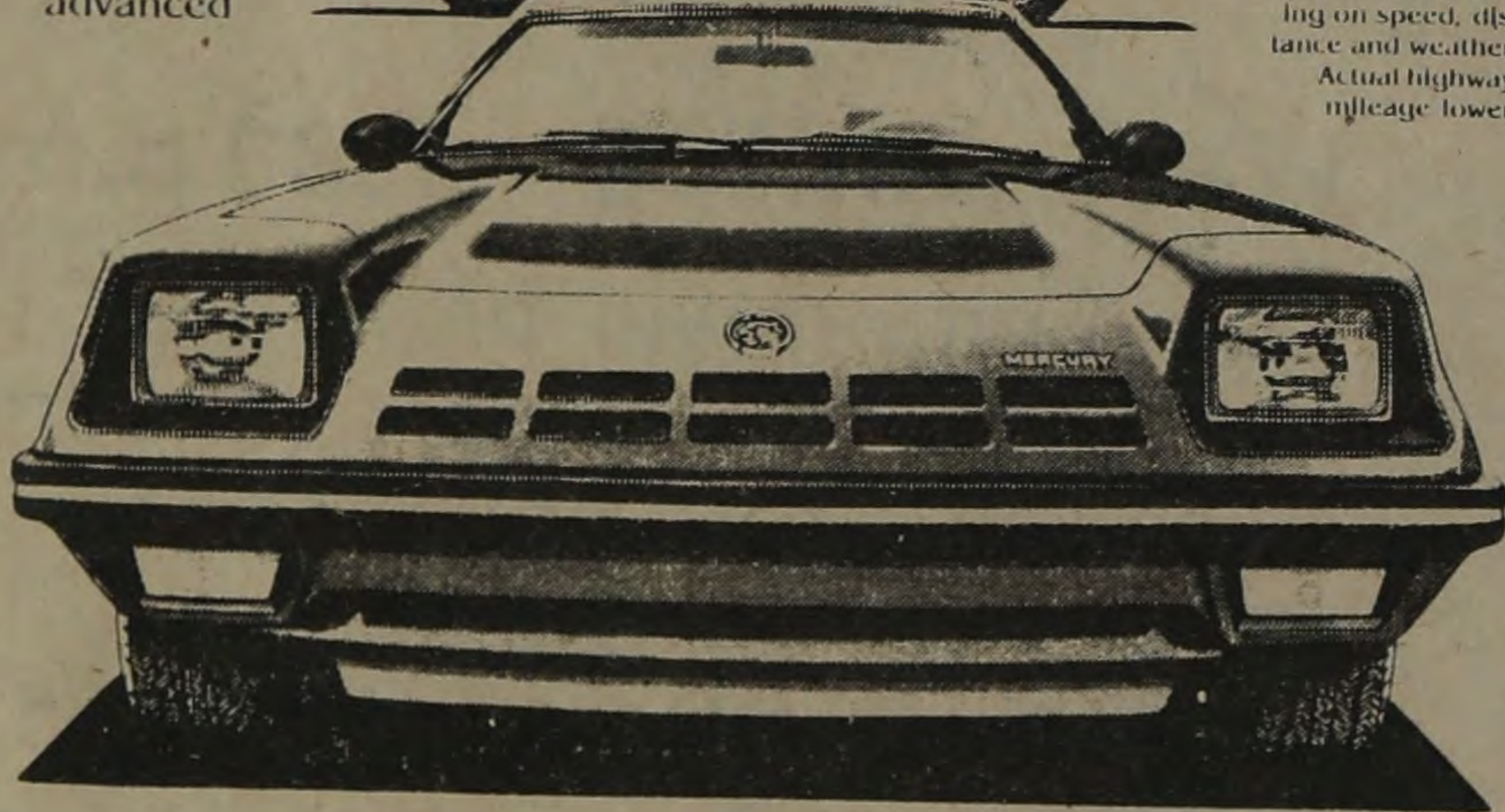
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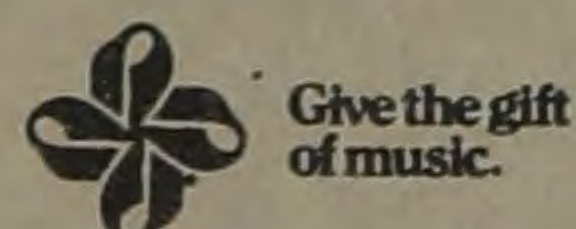
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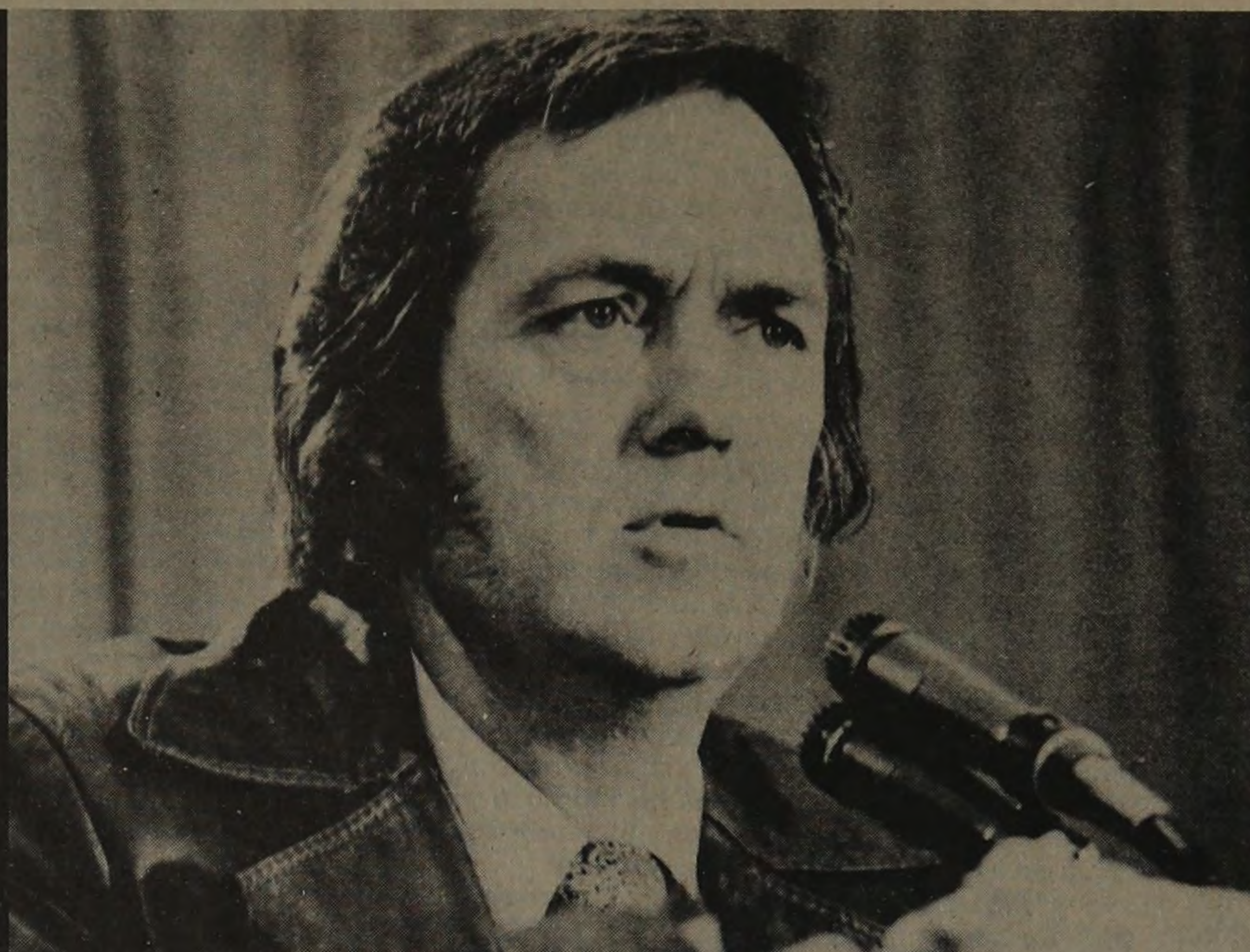
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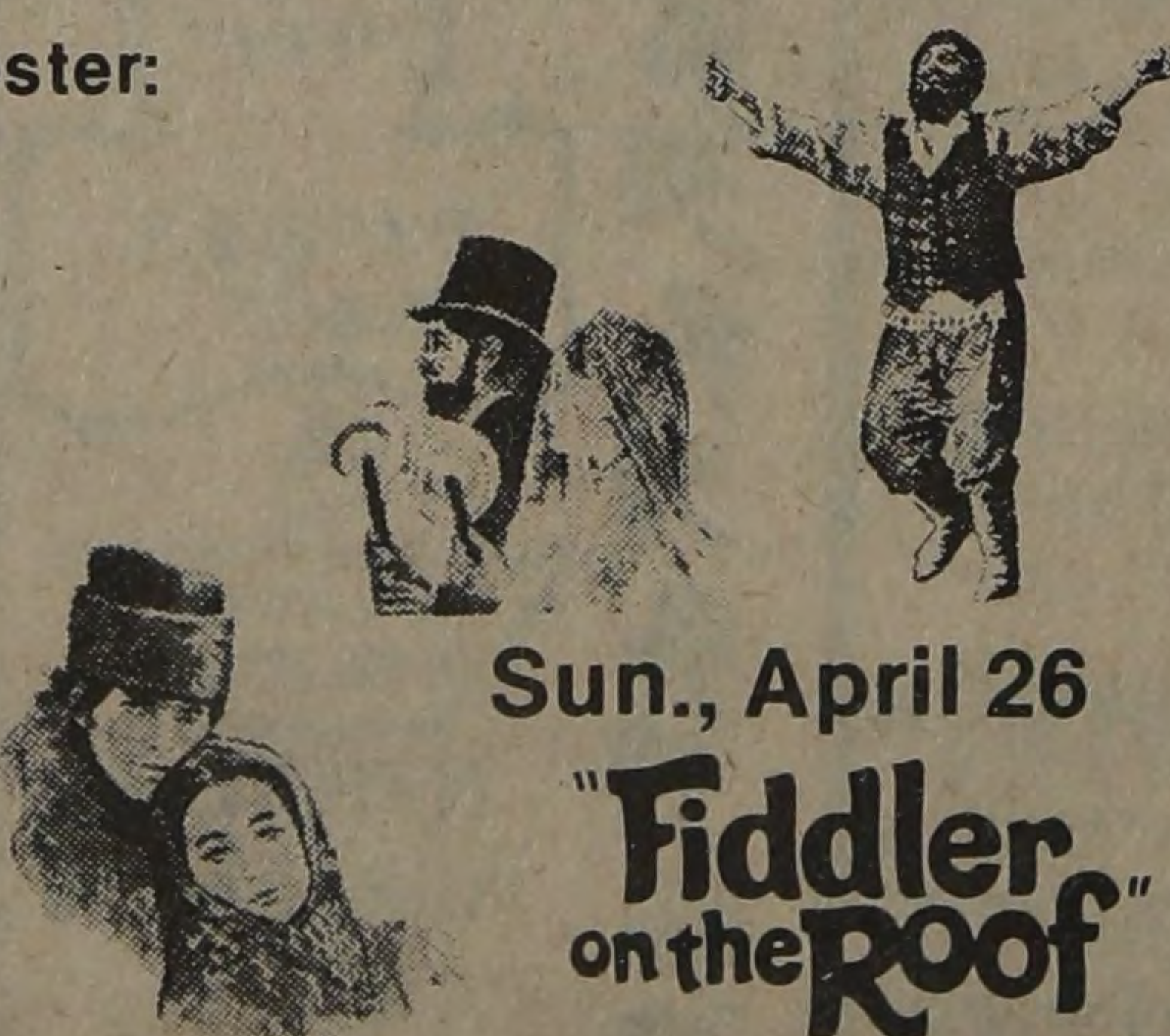
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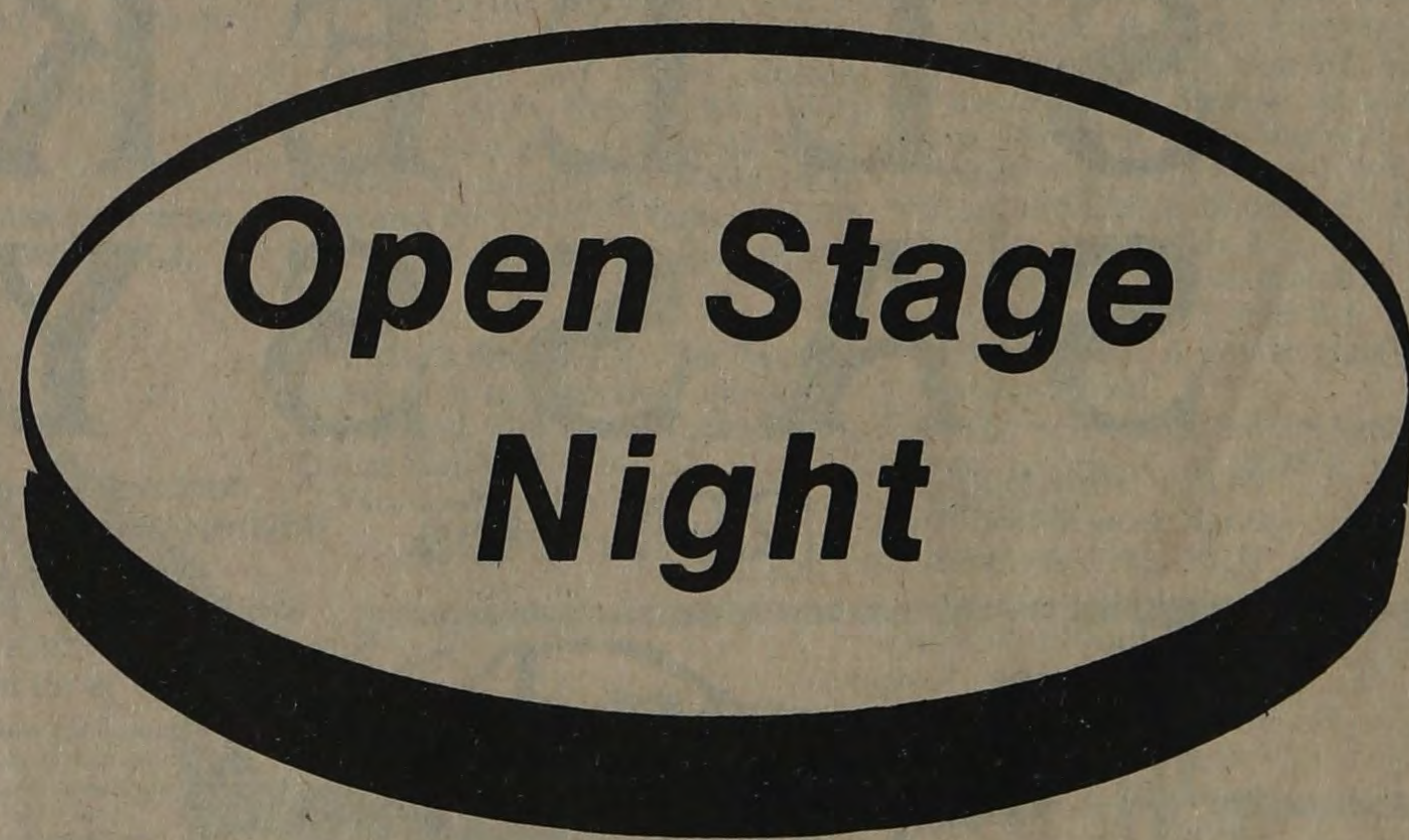
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