

Laura Collins, a member of the National Organization for Women, protests the removal of the group's display yesterday by Louis Straub, president of the Student Activities Board. The display was removed to make room for one by the College Republicans.

Display case change causes controversy on equality question

By STEPHANIE WALLNER
Managing Editor

Signs proclaiming "What's wrong with the Constitution — Republicans and SAB," and "Reagan and the ERA don't mix," were met with chants of "tear it down, tear it down," yesterday at the Student Center.

More than 40 students gathered to put up a display case, replacing one by the National Organization for Women.

The display change climaxed a week-long political debate as Student Activities Board officials removed a display featuring the Democratic presidential candidates to make room for material on the Republican candidates.

The debate, which centered on whether political information should be posted in the display case, began last week when UK's chapter of NOW put up information about Democratic nominees Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro.

But SAB, which operates the Student Center display cases and loans them out to student groups, had a policy against "promoting individual candidates in any campus, local, state or federal election."

SAB ruled at a meeting this week to drop the policy because it could be unconstitutional.

"A Supreme Court case was decided in June that said university student organizations cannot be disallowed public facilities due to content," said Scott Mustian, SAB president. The case Mustian referred to involved use of campus facilities at the University of Missouri at Kansas City by a religious group.

After dropping the policy about political statements, SAB set forth two options for use of the board in order to allow equal time for all political groups.

Louis Straub, SAB president, said the first was to divide the display case into three parts; one for Democrats, one for Republicans and one for third party candidates. The second

option, Straub said, was to remove the material by noon yesterday and allow the College Republicans to use the case.

"We're trying to be fair... to grant them (College Republicans) the privilege of equal time," he said.

But Laura Collins, a NOW member, said the first option was impossible, since President Reagan opposed many of the issues represented in the NOW display. "It would be a breach in our association with NOW," to have Reagan represented.

"We choose not to compromise," she said.

Straub approached Collins shortly after the established noon deadline yesterday and said, "I understand your situation fully. We're not trying to infringe upon your rights or of any other student organizations."

Cathy Caton, a staff member of the feminist newspaper *Emergence*, said, "NOW is non-partisan. They have taken it away from a non-partisan organization and given it to a partisan organization."

"That is your idea of fair play? After a week and a half of hard work of proving your rule is probably illegal, you're kicking us out of the case?" Collins said.

Yesterday, before the noon deadline, members of NOW tried to appeal the SAB decision to Dean Joseph Burch. "We have made an appeal to Joe Burch," Collins said. "He will not ask SAB to repeal their decision."

Burch said last night that he would not overturn SAB's decision. "SAB is a creature of the University and we have delegated certain powers to them," he said. "I prefer not to substitute my judgment for theirs."

"SAB doesn't have to make that space open, but once they do, they can't limit a particular brand of speech."

"The first time they (the University) acknowledged our appeal was this morning," said Suzanne Feliciano. See *DISPATCH*, page 3

India mourns assassination of Gandhi

UK Indian students and faculty saddened and concerned over country's future

By MICKEY MEECE
Staff Writer

Students and faculty reacted to the assassination of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday with shock and sadness.

"We really deplore this action," said Bandas Pat, president of the India Association. "We hope the situation will come to normal very soon."

Pat heard the news at 4:45 a.m. yesterday when a phone call from a friend woke him. "I was in deep shock because we lost a prominent leader," he said. "And my immediate reaction was to call other friends and tell them the news."

"It was a very grave shock. I couldn't believe it," said Ramachandra Srinivasan, a metallurgical engineering graduate, who heard the news at 2 a.m. "The incident is very shocking and quite tragic."

The India Association, which has more than 200 members and serves Lexington, UK and other surrounding areas, is having an hour of mourning at 4 p.m. today at 229 Student Center.

According to United News of India, the 66-year-old leader was shot eight times yesterday morning at her residence. Two members of her own security detail shot her and were killed on the spot by other security guards. Without elaborating, the agency also said an officer of the security police was injured and "overpowered."

UNI said one of the guards allegedly involved in the shooting was identified as Satwant Singh. Singh, which means "lion" in Punjabi, is part of the name of virtually every Sikh. The Sikhs are one of the primary religious groups in India.

Sources at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, the country's most prestigious hospital, told UNI there were four bullets lodged in her abdomen and that she also was wounded in the thigh.

She fell down with a cry, UNI said, and members of the household and other security personnel rushed to the site.

Gandhi, who has been under heavy security in recent weeks because of assassination threats, had returned Tuesday night from a two-day election campaign tour in eastern Orissa state.

Her son, Rajiv Gandhi, who is general-secretary of the governing Congress Party, has been made acting prime minister.

Others on campus reacted to her death and the future of India. The faculty adviser to the India Association, Bhatt Acharya, echoed the sentiments of the others. "The death of Gandhi is obviously a great tragedy."

"It is a sad moment for any Indian-born people," Acharya said. "I am a big believer in non-violence, but these kinds of things happen. Many are concerned with what the future holds for the people of India."

"I think people will go on as usual," said Mohan Dronamraju, a member of the India Association. "They have already elected a prime minister." See *GANDHI*, page 3

Professors say Reagan 'landslide' likely

By DOUGLAS E. PITTENGER
Staff Writer

Editor's note: This is the first of a two-part series on the 1984 presidential election.

Ronald Reagan will defeat Democratic challenger Walter F. Mondale in the presidential election, according to UK political science professors, and the two factors that will decide the election will be the national economy and voter's perceptions of his leadership qualities.

Paul Raymond, an assistant professor, said the economy is a major determinant on a voter's choice. "The No. 1 predictor of how people vote is if times are good or if times are bad," he said. "Will Rogers said that people look in their pockets and vote, and that is what people have done this time."

Stanley Feldman, an associate professor, said the economy issue is

"... how important a landslide victory is really depends on the president's performance the next four years."

Donald Gross,
political science department

in Reagan's favor. "The economy looks to be doing well and most people perceive the economy has improved," he said. "Reagan is clearly benefiting from that."

The economy is probably the major reason Mondale is behind in the polls, according to Donald Gross, an assistant professor. "No matter what Walter Mondale says he can't negate the fact that the economy is doing well," Gross said.

One aspect of the economy that has not improved under the Reagan administration is the deficit, however.

Raymond said the average voter doesn't understand the deficit situation completely. "We've always had a budget deficit. It's something the Democrats have had when they're in office and Reagan's had it when he's been in office."

Raymond said Reagan's solution to the deficit is probably more popular than Mondale's.

"Mondale has suggested that the way to deal with the deficit is to raise taxes and people don't like that. Reagan's approach is that, well, things are getting better and the budget deficit will take care of

itself. As the economy improves this will supply more revenue to the government and things will work out just fine."

Gross said, however, that Mondale's proposal to increase taxes may be less of a political gamble than many people believe. The conventional wisdom says candidates shouldn't talk about raising taxes in an election, but Gross said that polls show most people are willing to accept some type of tax increase to cut the federal deficit.

And Malcolm Jewell, a professor, said the average voter doesn't understand that "the budget deficits can't be stopped by Reagan's spending cuts." "The deficits have grown so hugely and they don't understand how much these are caused by the very large tax cuts Reagan started through Congress."

Raymond believes Mondale took a stand on increasing taxes to get

INSIDE

Voter registration is at an all-time high on campus and in Fayette County. For details, see page 3.

'Dirty Girls' is an X-rated flick about everyday(?) life. For a review, see *DIVERSIONS*, page 6.

WEATHER

Today will be partly cloudy with a 30 percent chance of showers developing, with a high around 80. Tonight will have a 70 percent chance of thunderstorms, with a low in the mid 40s to around 50.

Sorority holds hair-cut-a-thon

By DOUGLAS E. PITTENGER
Staff Writer

The Student Center Ballroom will be converted into a barbershop today. But it's not part of a permanent change in the building — it's Delta Gamma sorority's second annual Hair-Cut-A-Thon.

According to Lisa Tiemeyer, Delta Gamma foundation chairwoman, the hair-cut-a-thon will consist of nine representatives from Lexington hair salons and two independent hairdressers giving haircuts and blow dries for \$7.

The idea originated from a California chapter of Delta Gamma, she said. "We heard about it, and we called them up and asked them for the information and we decided to do it last fall."

Members of the sorority asked several Lexington hair salons ear-

lier in the year to donate their time to the event, Tiemeyer said.

Jackie Lemieux, a hair stylist at Everybody's Hair Design, said she got involved with the hair-cut-a-thon because she thought it was a good cause.

Proceeds from the event will go to the Kentucky Federation for the Blind.

Lemieux said she thought the event will be fun and she plans to take some coupons to generate extra business.

"One of my clients is a sorority member (at Delta Gamma) and she asked if I'd like to do it and I said 'sure,'" said Sanford Adams, a hair stylist from Headlines.

He said he also was participating because the hair-cut-a-thon was for a good cause.

Tiemeyer described last year's event as a success.

"It went off pretty well," she said.

"That was the first year we had and we made, I believe, close to \$500. It was a pretty good crowd because at the end of the day we had to turn people away because all the haircutters had to leave and go back to work."

And Tiemeyer said she hopes this year's hair-cut-a-thon will be better than the first.

"This year we had a commercial on WLAP and the Student Center's been getting lots of calls and at the house people have just been calling all the time about it," she said.

The hair-cut-a-thon will last from 11:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. today.

In addition to Everybody's Hair Design and Headlines, the salons participating in the event are Masters Hair Design Inc., McAlpin's Hair Style Center of Lexington Mall, Galand's Hair Artist, The Cat's Meow, Hair Event, Ishmael and Company and Michael's Hair Design.

Group distributes Bibles during annual UK visit

By ELIZABETH CARAS
News Editor

For the past 11 years, Morris Bitzer has devoted one morning each year to distributing Bibles on campus. And yesterday was that day.

Bitzer, a UK agronomy professor, is a member of Gideons International, an association of Christian businessmen and professional men. More than 30 members gave away 5,000 copies of the New Testament yesterday at various locations throughout campus.

Bitzer stressed that the organization is interdenominational and doesn't try to force its beliefs on others. "We're placing the word of God so if they don't know Jesus Christ the savior, they have a chance to read it and make a decision."

Mason Winkler, a six-year Gideon from Anderson County, comes to UK every year, but said that he came later than usual this year. "We like to come a bit earlier for the freshmen that don't make it and go home," he said with a smile.

Gideons distribute New Testaments on every major campus

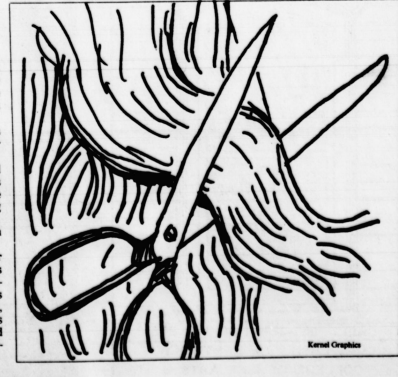
across the world and the response is always good, Winkler said. Most students take a Bible if they don't already have one from previous years, he said, and "only 10 to 12 percent actually refuse."

"We plant the seed — that's all we can do," Winkler said. "At our headquarters we get over 200 letters a week from people that have been helped by having a Bible when they needed it."

Winkler said he is pleased with the group's efforts. "It just excites me thinking about coming here. I am a Christian and I'm sharing my faith through the word of God."

Gideons International is based in Nashville, Tenn., and has distributed more than 300 million Bibles to hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions in 133 countries, Winkler said. "This year we will distribute over 24 million worldwide."

Forty percent of the group's budget, which goes toward purchasing Bibles, consists of donations from the Gideons themselves and 60 percent from church donations, Winkler said.



Andy Dumstorf
Sports Editor
Ken Dyke
Assistant Sports Editor

SPORTS

Cats might rebound Saturday

With back-to-back losses being the end result of the last two Saturdays, the Wildcats are hoping to get back on the winning track this Saturday against hapless North Texas State. UK Coach Jerry Claiborne pointed out at his weekly press conference that turnovers and mistakes have been frequent for State, and he hoped that the Texans will save a few for his team.

One thing the Cats will have to do before they can start talking again about bowl bids and other extracurricular activities in December is to capitalize on other teams' misfortunes and re-establish their offensive game.

Going into the breakdown with Louisiana State, the Big Blue was averaging more than 32 points per game and had only nine total turnovers on the year. At the end of the first half, UK trailed only by six, 9-3.

Despite the fact that the Cats had coughed up the ball four times, UK still had a shot at winning, thanks to the five LSU turnovers.

Then LSU Coach Bill Arnsparger let his Tigers run circles around the Wildcats, holding UK to a measly touchdown and forcing the Cats to commit five more turnovers.

Andy DUMSTORF

This in turn sealed the Cats' fate and toppled them from their Top 20 perch.

And the Georgia game was even worse.

Georgia Coach Vince Dooley said after the game that he and his players were "upset over the fact that we had let them score there near the end."

The lone UK touchdown in the game's closing seconds only made the box score in the next day's paper look good.

Tailback George Adams has to rush for more yardage than he has been. Not to mention scoring a touchdown or two here and there. Adams was held scoreless against Georgia and raked up only 41 yards rushing — far below what he was averaging earlier in the year, 111-plus.

Adams' effort Saturday dropped

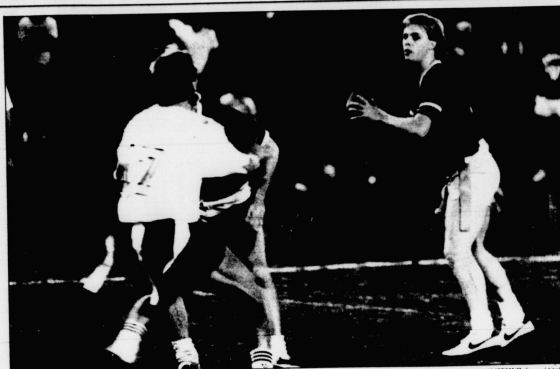
him to third place rushing in the conference behind LSU's Dalton Hilliard and Tennessee's Johnnie Jones. And combining no scores for Adams with Georgia's placekicker Kevin Butler kicking three field goals and four extra points, the Lexington native no longer leads the SEC in scoring. Butler does with a 9.9 average to Adams' 9.4.

Bill Ransdell, who at one time in the season was tops in the conference in passing efficiency, needs to find his receivers on the field. Ransdell completed only half his passes against Georgia and has dropped to fifth in the conference.

One good thing about this Saturday's game, NTSU is smaller than the Cats. North Texas has also lost seven straight games.

The University of Cincinnati came away with a 13-13 tie last year when the Cats were coming off a major conference loss. If the Cats don't cover for themselves this year, history could repeat itself in the form of NTSU.

Sports editor Andy Dumstorf is a journalism junior.



Going for broke

An unidentified football player prepares to pass in last night's intramural action at the Seaton Center Fields.

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Independent Party	LA ROUCHE DAVIS				CANDIDATE	Nonpartisan Candidates
Kentucky Independent Alliance Party	SERRETTE ROSS					BONNETTE DANIEL
American Party	DENNIS BROWNLEE					
Communist Party, USA	HALL DAVIS					
Citizen's Party	JOHNSON WALTON					

America goes to polls UK posts record-breaking registration tally

By CAROLYN EDWARDS
Staff Writer

Voter registration for the election is at a record high in Fayette County and at UK.

In the county, more than 100,000 voters are registered; 22,000 as new voters. This is the highest number ever recorded in the county's history, said Don Blevins, Fayette County Clerk.

More than 2,000 students registered at UK, surpassing the campus goal. The Student Government Association has registered three times as many students as were registered last Spring. Of those registered, 80 to 90 percent are expected to actually vote, said Jody Hanks, SGA's political affairs director.

The students seem to be very interested in supporting their presidential favorite, he said. "There seems to be a lot more polarization — definite Mondale or definite Reagan," he said. "It's obvious that their vote counts."

"There seems to be a lot more polarization — definite Mondale or definite Reagan."

Jody Hanks,
SGA political director

Because campus is the heart of the 75th legislative district, student voters can greatly influence the state representative elections in that district, said Tim Freudenberg, SGA president. "Our votes can really make a difference in this one," he said. "In my opinion that gives students clout. If we were to use it in this way, we'll have a bigger voice."

All schools and some state and federal agencies will be closed on Election Day. Polling places are open for registered voters at 168 locations throughout Fayette County from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Five polling booths located close to campus are listed below:

- North Campus residence halls — College View Precinct, YMCA Building, 239 E. High Street.
 - Haggins & Donovan — Clifton Precinct, Newman Center, 320 Rose Lane.
 - Blanding-Kirwan Complex and Cooperstown — Towers Precinct, Cooperstown Building A (at the rear of Cooperstown near the track and baseball field).
 - Greg Page Apartments — Rodes Addition Precinct, First Christian Church, 179 Forest Park Road (across the street from Delta Tau Delta fraternity).
 - Shawnee Town — Rosemont Precinct, Hunter Presbyterian Church, 108 Rosemont Garden.
- Those who do not know their voting precinct can call the Voter Registration Office at 255-7963 on or before Election Day.
- A sample ballot will be posted at each polling place. Instructions on the operation of the voting machines also will be available.

•Gandhi

Continued from page one

"When Indira's father died before there was a political vacuum that was filled," he said. "So, I don't think there will be any problem."

Pai said, "I'm sure right now there is a state of confusion, but in time people will unite together."

"She (Gandhi) was a unifying force in a very diverse country," said Asit Ray, a chemical engineering professor. "She was truly a national leader."

Ray predicts a period of instability for India. "There may be some immediate communal forces rising up, but in the long run India can survive this type of violence."

"I see political turmoil, like that in Israel, where not a single party will gain power," Gandhi's Congress

party, Ray said, may not come back after the January elections. "I think a new government will be formed."

"Because Mrs. Gandhi was killed by two Sikhs, this could lead to some religious tension," said George Gadbois, a political science professor.

"There has been turmoil between the Sikh state, one of 22 Indian states, and the central Indian government for some time, Gadbois said. "I'm not really surprised there was an assassination attempt. I am saddened that it was successful."

"Mrs. Gandhi was the glue that held the Congress Party together. Her son was sworn in, but I do not believe, he has the qualities of a leader," he has the qualities of a leader."

Rajiv Gandhi's lack of strong

leadership could jeopardize the Congress Party's dominance in India during the January national elections, Gadbois said. However, her death may cause the opposition coalition to fall apart.

"You can expect a lot of political scurrying over the next few months," Gadbois said.

In July, Gandhi angered some Sikhs by becoming involved in a religious matter. An extremist Sikh ruler, who was responsible for the death of hundreds of Hindus over the last few years, had overtaken the holiest of Sikh temples, the Golden Temple.

Information for this story was also gathered by the Associated Press.

•Reagan

Continued from page one

Reagan to take a clear-cut position. "I think what he was hoping was that it would force Reagan to take specific positions on issues," he said. "Actually, many people don't agree with Reagan's specific positions on issues. When Reagan is in a position where he has to state these things, we find people don't like what he says."

But most people do like the image of strong leadership that Reagan has, according to Feldman. "He's managed to come through his four years with people perceiving that he is somebody who can get things done. His leadership abilities are rated high."

high priority with the public during elections.

"I think people understand that being a president is a difficult job and you need the very best person you can get and he has to have all sorts of leadership qualities and the ability to lead people and to work with Congress and these other things," Jewell said. "I think people judge that more than they judge most issues."

He said Reagan's personal qualities are attractive to voters. "There are a lot of polls suggesting that people who don't agree with him on some fairly important issues are

still enthusiastic about him personally."

All of the professors interviewed agreed that a Reagan landslide may occur, in light of recent polls that show an increasing Republican lead.

Gross suggested that a Reagan landslide victory would dim the future of the Democratic Party.

"It's quite clear that if President Reagan wins by a landslide, the immediate future for the Democratic Party is not particularly optimistic," he said. "I guess my perception is that in the long run, how important a landslide victory is really depends on the president's performance the next four years."

•Display

Continued from page one

no, coordinator of UK's chapter of NOW.

But SAB had already promised the College Republicans equal time. According to Mustian, the College Republicans did not request a display case earlier because, "They understood the rule that you couldn't display political material so they didn't even try."

According to Collins, Straub notified the group on Oct. 23 that the material they were posting was acceptable. The display contained pictures of Mondale and Ferraro, copies of NOW's national newspaper, and posters supporting the Equal Rights Amendment.

The College Republicans and other

student organizations contacted SAB requesting the removal of the material because it violated the former SAB policy of using only non-political materials.

George Hancock, a member of the College Republicans, refused to comment on the issue.

The College Republicans will have control of the case until early Wednesday. But another group, Emergence, was supposed to take over the display case on Monday.

Carol Summer, the newspaper's co-editor, said, "I'm from Emergence, I'm not here to represent NOW, and I want to know if I'm

going to get my time in the display case."

Straub said the group could put their display up Wednesday. However, Summer said SAB had not informed Emergence about the change and the first she had heard of it was in Straub's conversation with NOW representatives yesterday.

"I reserved the case in writing about three weeks ago. It's unfair to infringe upon Emergence and to take it away," she said. "It's a case that we reserved in good faith. We feel SAB is attempting to censor our press," Summer said.

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Display case shows that college groups can act immaturely

No one ever said life was fair. And certainly no one ever said politics was either.

The Student Activities Board has two display cases that it "lets" student organizations use to promote themselves. A former policy about the cases said they could not be used for "promoting individual candidates in any campus, local, state or federal election."

SAB president Louis Straub called the use of the cases a privilege that SAB gives to student groups. The National Organization for Women had their privileged time cut short yesterday after a Tuesday policy change by SAB.

It seems that a Constitutional question arose about prohibiting political endorsements. There was a little matter called the First Amendment — and its protection of freedom of expression — to be considered.

Advisers felt that if SAB prohibited groups from expressing their political beliefs, a sort of censorship may be taking place.

The NOW display contained pictures of presidential candidate Walter F. Mondale and running mate Geraldine Ferraro among posters and books pertaining to the group's other interests.

The display was questioned by the College Republicans, who wanted equal time for campaigning in the display case. After all, fair is fair.

According to SAB, fair includes taking away so-called privileges to reprimand demanding student organizations.

But fair does not include their breach of an agreement — the agreement that NOW was to use the case until Monday. And fair is not imposing a rule change made in the middle of the agreement.

To fulfill its commitment to NOW and provide equal time for College Republicans, SAB should have made available other display space for the College Republicans.

NOW signed for use of the display case weeks ago, and SAB should have honored that agreement, regardless of its newly discovered policy flaws.

The decision that was made reflects an immature conception of the problem. SAB's policy was wrong. It should have been changed, but not at the expense of any student groups.

But then, immaturity is probably the only way the issue could be handled. After all, we're dealing with politics.



Display case controversy: Infantile behavior?

New laws created to deal with embryos

Presented for your approval, one real-life story that would make Rod Serling retire to the "Twilight Zone."

A pair of frozen embryos have received the embryonic equivalent of a death-row inmate's last-minute reprieve.

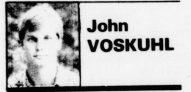
About a month and a half ago, I wrote a column about a pair of luckless frozen human embryos that were scheduled to be destroyed.

The embryos belonged to no one. They had been the property of Mario and Elsa Rios, an American couple who tried to have a baby through so-called test-tube baby techniques at Queen Victoria Medical Center in Melbourne, Australia.

But the Rioses died in a plane crash before the embryos could be implanted, and they left no instructions concerning the disposition of the embryos.

That left it up to the courts to decide. The moral and legal questions surrounding the Rios case were enough to make the Australian legal authorities seek outside help. They assembled a committee of theologians, scientists, philosophers and legal experts to study the situation.

After lengthy discussion and careful consideration, the committee recommended that the embryos be destroyed. But that's not what's going to happen.



John VOSKUHLL

It seems the Australian government decided to leave itself an extra option. Australian officials announced they would not carry out the committee's decision if public opinion appeared decidedly against it.

You guessed it. The public called for the embryos to be spared.

The Australian legislature approved an unprecedented measure that blocked the destruction of the embryos and cleared the way for them to be implanted in surrogate mothers. Women from all over the world have reportedly volunteered to serve as surrogate mothers for the embryos.

This is one story from the "Twilight Zone" that can be considered to have a happy ending. Rod Serling would probably smile over it. Probably.

The ending was happy enough for those people directly involved in the Rios case. Everything was tied up neatly, and the public's wishes were honored.

The legislature's action also took a lot of pressure off the Australian people who specialize in test-tube-baby-making. That's because the measure stated that in the future, Australian couples involved in test-tube baby programs must state what should be done with frozen embryos in the event of the couple's death or separation. Now that doctors and technicians won't have to make those decisions.

In addition, the legislature's action made it easier on lawyers. It stated that children who are born as a result of embryonic implantation in surrogate mothers will be heirs of their adoptive parents only. This was an important concern with regard to the Rioses, whose estate was valued at about \$1 million.

You could say the legislature's decision answered every question. But one of the answers was bothersome.

The main part of the measure bans experiments on human embryos more than 14 days old.

One can almost hear the familiar theme song of the "Twilight Zone" begin to play in the background. Just what types of experiments are being conducted on human embryos less than 14 days old?

And why that day or a mere two weeks — used as the cut-off date? Finally, are there people in laboratories who are growing human

This is one story from the Twilight Zone that can be considered to have a happy ending.

embryos just for the purpose of experimentation?

The precedents set in Australia pale to the point of meaninglessness alongside those questions. Ironically and unfortunately, the entire Rios case may also end up meaningless. The embryos stand only a slim chance of surviving.

The technique of freezing embryos has resulted in three reported births around the world. But when the Rios embryos were frozen in 1981, the technique was very new. For this reason, scientists are not optimistic about the embryos' chances of survival.

What the Rios case needs is a conclusion that ties up its loose ends into one meaningful, understandable package.

Where's Rod Serling when we need him most?

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

Greeks, independents need not conflict

I'm a first-year law student here at the University of Kentucky. I graduated from the University of Illinois last May in accounting. When I moved to Lexington and looked the campus over, I noticed the various Greek letters that appeared everywhere. I felt at home.

The University of Illinois campus houses the largest Greek system in the world. The last count showed there were 50 to 55 fraternities and close to 30 sororities. I was a part of that system and proud of it. It gave me something that I will hold on to and cherish forever. That's why when I saw all the dissenation between Greeks and independents here, I was somewhat bothered.

At the U of I, Greeks and independents have their differences, but there is not a continual war in the school newspaper. Greeks and independents are never going to see eye-to-eye on everything so UK, let's get serious! These articles arguing back and forth on trivial matters are stupid.

The Greeks want to get notice for

Guest OPINION

their philanthropic projects. What's wrong with that? Most national fraternities and sororities give out awards for the most outstanding chapter in the nation. They look at the services a chapter provides for the community as one standard. Furthermore, the more publicity they get, the better chance they have at being recognized at the national level.

It's no different than the UK football team wanting to be recognized in the Top 10 or a UK law professor wanting an article he wrote to be published. So GDIs, lay off the Greeks. They're helping the community and feeling good about it.

But Greeks, at the same time, back off from the independents. No

group is any better or any worse than the other. We (Greeks) too often forget that before we came to college, we were all independents. Furthermore, when you graduate, you will be an independent again. There will be no pledge dad in the real world to get you a date for the upcoming function or a little sister to send you cookies on your birthday.

In the real world there will be no frat brats or sorority "babes," no independents or nerds, only college graduates seeking to find a job and make a comfortable living. So don't waste your four years at UK criticizing each other for doing something both of you have every right to do. It's senseless.

Independents, don't try to figure out why frats and sororities do what they do. You'll never be able to know unless you experience it firsthand. Likewise, Greeks, we're all GDIs in a sense so let's not think we're any better than those people who chose not to join the system.

I guess what I'm trying to say is

that here at UK you have far more similarities with each other than you have differences. Don't waste your four years fighting each other in the paper. Let each group do what they have always done without ridicule. You and I both know that these are "the best four years of your life."

Finally, let me say that I'm not claiming to be a writer. If some of my writing is inaccurate or awkward, please forgive me. Furthermore, I'm not claiming any level of intelligence (as this was a point attacked in one of the articles about Greeks). All I'm claiming is that there is far too much conflict between the Greek system here at UK and the non-Greeks.

By the way, I was an Alpha Sig at Illinois (Alpha Sigma Phi, Eta chapter). I served as social chairman, treasurer, prudential board member, and president (two terms).

This guest opinion was submitted by David R. Fines, a first-year law student.

KENTUCKY KERNEL STAFF table with names and titles like Arts Editor, Sports Editor, etc.

Letters Policy: Readers are encouraged to submit letters and opinions to the Kentucky Kernel. People submitting material should address their comments to the editorial editor at the Kernel, 113 Journalism Building, Lexington, Ky. 40506-00423.

LETTERS

What rights? Students' rights. We've heard the words many times. We have a handbook from our University setting in print the rights and responsibilities of the student. Still, how many students are aware of their rights and are these rights adequately protected?



Consider the sexually harassed student whose rejections doom her to a "C" or the black student whose prejudiced teacher sees none of his work to be better than a "B." Look at the outspoken student who has a teacher that dislikes him. A new Gettysburg Address could only get him a "D" in his history class. Please consider for a moment my own case. A teacher has violated my



student rights by not presenting the grading policy until after drop day had passed when the first tests were returned. In this class an overall grade of 89, indeed the highest grade in the class, only warranted a "B." What options are available in these situations?



grade to a pass or withdrawal. Is the student's hard work rewarded? No! The student may win a small battle, but this is of little consequence when he or she misses out on Grad school acceptance due to a few percentage points of GPA.

Preconceived reporting: I am writing concerning the article that appeared in the Oct. 12 issue of the Kernel entitled "Telecom tries restructuring program." I was quoted several times within that article and would like to clear up some misconceptions this report created.

First of all, most of the quotes were verbatim but appeared out of context. Therefore, what began as an interview with a satisfied telecommunications senior in print sounded condemning and dissatisfied.

Also, the reporter quoted me as saying "all" telecommunications students made little effort to get to know the faculty that was not my statement. I said some students, not all, were known to keep to themselves. This condition is probably repeated in all departments on campus. Many of the students in the

program are well-acquainted with the faculty and have a good rapport with the department members.

Finally, the reporter quoted me as saying the department did not require courses from other disciplines specifically. The department does require a field of concentration of 14 hours in another discipline, but that discipline is left to the student's discretion. That is how the word "narrow" entered the article.

Again, I believe the reporter had a preconceived notion that the students under the current program are unhappy and discontent. I am not unhappy or dissatisfied and I resent being used to substantiate a conclusion reached prior to the interview.

I truly hope the Kernel management and staff takes this letter seriously, both in my particular case and in others similar to it.

Carla S. Curtisinger
Telecommunications senior

SPECTRUM

From Staff and AP reports

UK leads state in law 'pass rate'

LOUISVILLE — Graduates of the UK law school registered a better "pass rate" on a recent bar exam than their peers at the University of Louisville and Northern Kentucky University...

The Kentucky Board of Bar Examiners administered the test in July to 37 applicants, 308 of whom passed. That made for an overall pass rate of 83 percent — an increase from the 1983 average of 75 percent.

UK's pass rate was unchanged from last year at 88 percent. Louisville's rate was 83 percent, while the Chase School of Law at Northern Kentucky climbed to 81 percent.

Miner killed in Bell County

PINEVILLE — A coal miner was killed and another injured in roof fall yesterday at a Bell County mine, officials said.

The victim was identified as Terry J. Myrick, 24, of Barbourville, according to Deputy Bell County Coroner Terrell Gibson. The accident occurred at 11 a.m. at a mine 5 miles northeast of Pineville.

Carl Collins, 34, also of Barbourville, was listed in serious condition at Pineville Community Hospital.

The accident occurred at a mine licensed to Mid-South Coal Co., according to a spokeswoman for the state Department of Mines and Minerals.

New York toughens drinking law

ALBANY, N.Y. — Starting today, New York residents under age 19 who are convicted of driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol will lose their drivers' licenses for at least a year.

Under a new law, the convicted teen-agers will lose their drivers' licenses for a year or until they turn 19, whichever comes last.

Also, drivers aged 19 to 21 who are convicted a second time must lose their licenses for a year or until they reach 21.

Until now, teens convicted of drunken or drugged driving often got off with a \$250 fine and kept their drivers' licenses, or received short license suspensions, according to a state drunken driving task force. The driving age is 16. The drinking age is 19.

Poles mourn slain priest

WARSAW, Poland — In a day-long procession, thousands of Poles bore candles and flowers to the twin-spired church of the Rev. Jery Popieluszko yesterday in homage to the slain pro-Solidarity priest.

At the Vatican, Pope John Paul II said the killing of Popieluszko had shaken consciences throughout the world. Poland's primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp said Popieluszko was slain with "cruelty and meditation" but said there must also be prayers for those who kidnapped and killed the priest.

The funeral is expected to draw thousands of mourners and supporters of the outlawed Solidarity trade union.

Popieluszko, 37, one of the most outspoken advocates of Solidarity in the Polish Roman Catholic church, was abducted Oct. 19. His body was found in a reservoir on a river in northern Poland on Tuesday.

Reagan, Mondale exchange barbs

By CHRISTOPHER CONNELL Associated Press

President Reagan suggested that Geraldine Ferraro is on the Democratic ticket simply because of her sex, while his rival Walter F. Mondale told voters on Halloween to beware Republican tax tricks or treats.

In an angry retort to Reagan, Ferraro said yesterday, "I've proved myself as a national candidate." She then challenged the president to a debate.

Reagan, keeping a tight schedule before setting off today on a five-day, 10-state cross-country trek through traditional Democratic strongholds, left the White House only briefly yesterday — to visit the Indian embassy to express his sadness at the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and to exhort workers at his campaign headquarters to beware overconfidence and "get out the vote."

The president, in an interview published yesterday by Hearst News Service, said Mondale picked the Queens congresswoman for a running mate mainly because he

was looking for a female vice presidential candidate. "This time it was reaching out, and I think that it looked to too many people that they were simply reaching for just that reason," he said.

Mondale, stumping through Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, continued to predict a Trumanesque upset victory Tuesday despite polls pointing toward a Reagan landslide.

"This thing is starting to move," he told supporters at an outdoor rally in Louisville. "I see it all over." He urged supporters to keep in mind on this children's holiday of ghosts and goblins what "a Republican Halloween will be like... treats for the very wealthy and the big corporations and tricks for everyone else."

Vice President George Bush, campaigning in upstate New York, shrugged off harsh criticism from political commentators and predicted a close Reagan victory in the Empire State.

Reagan, at his campaign headquarters, said, "I go to bed at night and my last thought is: what if everybody is reading the polls and isn't going to bother to vote."

"I'm as nervous as you are tired," he told the campaign workers. "The last big chore is get out the vote." Ferraro said in Milwaukee, "I think I've proved myself as a national candidate, not only through the three months of the national campaign, but also during the course of the debate" with Bush.

"If the president has any doubts about my substance, perhaps he and I could have a debate..." she said. "The Mondale-Ferraro ticket is not being called the Gipper and the Gaffer like the other ticket."

All four candidates decried the assassination of Gandhi. Bush, who usually attends the funerals of major heads of state, said he would not be traveling to India because of the campaign and "I think people will understand."

On a lighter note, reporters donned Mondale masks to greet the Democratic candidate as he alighted from his campaign plane in Louisville, but the candidate turned the tables on them, emerging from the plane in a Mondale mask of his own.

Five dead in second day of protests in Chile

By RICHARD BOUDREAU Associated Press

SANTIAGO, Chile — Riot police battled street demonstrators Tuesday in the second day of protests against the military government and officials said five people were killed. An overnight curfew was imposed on Santiago.

Gen. Rene Videla, commander of the Santiago military zone, ordered the curfew from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. Most of the capital's streets were deserted when the curfew went into effect, but hours later bands of rock-throwing protesters were still fighting police at burning barricades in at least a half dozen working-class neighborhoods.

A communique issued by Vidal's office said the fifth victim of Tuesday's violence was a man who died at a hospital after being shot by gunmen wearing civilian clothes during one of the scattered demonstrations.

The number of reported arrests from the two days of protest called by left-wing organizations rose to 223. Before the curfew, demonstrators erected barricades at hundreds of intersections in Santiago and battled police, who used tear gas and buckshot to quell one of the largest protests in President Augusto Pinochet's 11 years of military rule.

Leaders of the leftist labor opposition had called for a day of national protest Monday and a one-day general strike on Tuesday.

Both the government and leftists claimed victory in the showdown, which seemed to harden Pinochet's resistance to moving Chile toward democracy.

Militant leftists were blamed for vandalism that idled many buses and taxis in the capital Tuesday, but thousands of Chileans defied the strike call by walking and bicycling to work.

Police reported 18 bombs exploded Monday night, damaging bus terminals, lampposts and gasoline stations in six cities.

Checkers Food Mart advertisement with date Thursday, November 1st, time 7:30 p.m., location Calvary Baptist Church, and free admission.

Checkers Food Mart advertisement for \$1.99 Meat, Checkers Famous Hoagie, Sandwich, Potato Chips & Medium Soft Drink, with phone number 259-1513.

Kentucky Kernel Classifieds advertisement with phone number 257-2871 and a list of services.

THURSDAY IS UK DAY! advertisement for clothing with prices like 1.59 EACH, 2.99 EACH, and 69c EACH.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

for sale

COLLEGE SWIMMER: National Yale Princeton Dartmouth Boston College UCLA Stanford Notre Dame others \$15 each...

for rent

Furnished apartment: One bedroom, basement, utilities, parking garage... NEAR UK: One bedroom unfurnished apartment...

lost & found

FOUND: One pair of CP 21. Contact: Conrad Paul, Math Dept, 257-6811.

personals

ADRI PUBLISHING: Happy Birthday! Home & Garden... ATTENTION: Please thank your friend who appreciates you...

wanted

Roommates: Female roommate needed for next semester in Brighton Circle... Wanted: South's No. 1 sound & light show...

Wanted delivery persons advertisement with contact information for Domino's Pizza Inc.

DIVERSIONS



Many of Diane Arbus' photographs were of a frank and revealing nature, and this one of author Jacqueline Susann and friend is no exception. A rare collection of Arbus' work will be on display in the UK Art Museum beginning Nov. 4.

'Shocking'

Arbus exhibit features transvestites, strippers and stars

By WENDY SUSAN SMITH
Staff Writer

Absolutely shocking is the best way to describe the work of photographer Diane Arbus.

"Diane Arbus' photography is so popular because she focuses on people," according to Ann Silver, assistant to the director of the UK Art Museum. "She tries to communicate something about each person in a very psychologically intense style."

"Her photographs tell you more about the person than most photographs ever will."

Seventy-nine photographs by the influential and controversial photographer will be on display to the public Nov. 4 through Dec. 30 in the UK Art Museum in the Center for the Arts.

These photographs, never before exhibited, were made on assignment for such publications as *Esquire*, *Harper's Bazaar*, and *London Sunday Times*.

Arbus, born in New York City, began to seriously pursue an independent career in photography in 1957. Between 1960 and her death in 1971, Arbus published over 200 photographs in these magazines and various other publications.

Arbus is best known for the highly personal style in her photographs of people she met on the street, as well



'THE COUNTERFEIT LADY'

as celebrities and social outcasts, Silver said.

Her photographs include such characters as dwarfs, transvestites, and midgets, as well as celebrities such as Mae West and author Jacqueline Susann.

Catch a revealing look at the queen of strippers, Blaze Starr. Check out 76-year-old Charles Atlas,

the world's most perfectly developed man, tiptoe to happiness with Mr. Tiny Tim, and see Ozzie and Harriet Nelson as you've never seen them before—in bed together.

"A major reason she is so influential is that no one else was doing this type of 'gritty' photography at the time except for news journalists," Silver said.

There are several theories explaining why Arbus chose her unique style of photography.

"The theory most popular after her death was that she was an outsider, alienated by society, who chose to do photography of this nature because she related to the outcasts," Silver said.

Also, she added, 10 years ago Arbus' treatment of midgets was seen as sympathetic and humane.

Now she is seen as an incredibly aggressive photographer who used these people to get the pictures she wanted, Silver said.

Arbus committed suicide on July 26, 1971 at the age of 48. In 1972 her work became the first by an American photographer to be exhibited at the Venice Biennale.

There will be a public lecture on Arbus' work at 2:30 p.m., Nov. 4 in the Rectory Hall. Then, from 3 to 5 p.m. the exhibit's opening reception will take place in the UK Art Museum. Museum hours are noon to 5 p.m., Tuesday through Sunday.

Camera action in 'Dirty Girls' goes where others fear to film

Visiting an aunt, looking for an apartment, celebrating a birthday and working out were never this much fun before. But add a little adventure to it, and you have a ball.

That's what director Alex DeRenzy has done in her latest film, "Dirty Girls." DeRenzy uses a deep story line to tie these everyday events together, keeps the camera in the thick of the action and shows us things most of us wouldn't think possible. What a directorial genius.

And the acting is so good, the music so unique and the girls so beautiful, you won't think this film looks anything like its counterparts.

Here's the plot—a guy, who acts like a director editing a film, and a girl, who acts like a nymph watching a director editing a film, view a series of everyday events. That's it. Ooo, is that deep.

Actually, it's kinda neat. We watch the films while they watch the films. Hats off (or clothes in this case) to DeRenzy for such a clever tie.

The first exploit takes us to the home of this guy's 60-year-old aunt. He's horny. His friend's horny. And she's horny, but grotesque. She resembles a flabby cow put out to pasture but still carrying 20 or 30 gallons of milk.

Nevertheless, the debauchery begins. The cow bugles, "I'd like to see you with your pants off," and the sex starts rolling and never stops. So much for foreplay.

DeRenzy directs her camera to boldly go where no camera man has gone before. Some of the shots are so close we need contraceptives just to watch. And don't be surprised if you see some new stuff. One actress is so big, for example, she could



One of DeRenzy's "Dirty Girls" reads a man for her attentions.

probably accommodate an entire football team. You could even yodel around her.

The actors and actresses in "Dirty Girls" offer more than flesh. They "can" act. They're so good that they know what the other will say before they say it, so they don't bother to let their partner finish before they overlap their dialogue. What spontaneously. It's almost like real life.

These skilled actors don't ever miss their cues either. Bob knows to groan when Suzie isn't moaning. And Suzie groans when Bob isn't. It's amazing how they work so hard to keep the parts straight.

Accompanying these professionals is a solid sound track. All of the best Jamaican music is heard in the background. And you can bet the guy who scored "Mannix" had

something to do with the up-tempo sounds.

Oh, and the beauty of the actresses! If you threw in a few more sows and cows, DeRenzy would be a livestock rancher instead of director.

Such detail, such brilliance "Dirty Girls" exhibits. But there is one small problem with the ending of this masterpiece. It's hard to tell everyone apart in switching from orgy to orgy. But leave it to the incredible DeRenzy to remedy that. Look hard, one of the guys has a mole.

KERNEL RATING: 3

"Dirty Girls" is playing at the Cinema on Main Street. Rated X.

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1:00 3:35 5:55 7:55 9:45

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WORLDWIDE NEW CIRCLE 805-177-4442

THE RAZOR'S EDGE (PG-13)
2:00 4:30 7:00 9:30

THE TERMINATOR (R)
1:45 3:45 5:45 7:45 9:45
CRIMES OF PASSION (R)
1:30 3:30 5:30 7:30 9:45

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Reagan finds support on campus



Inside . . .

- p.2 Ed Rollins on youth
- p.3 Campaign scoop
- p.4 The Reagans
- p.5 Mondale's stumble
- p.6 Reagan and women
- p.7 Registration
- p.8 Students speak out

by Derek Hankerson
University of Maryland

Just when he thought it was safe to go back on the campuses...

Today's college students have taken a good look at Democratic presidential nominee Walter Mondale, and, by overwhelming majority, their message has been "Sorry, Fritz".

According to *Time* Magazine, voters between the ages of 18 and 24 prefer President Reagan by a whopping 63 percent to 18 percent margin over Mondale.

Reagan's popularity among younger voters has become one of the most widely discussed stories of this campaign season. Is this support the beginning of a more conservative trend among college students?

Whether Reagan can translate his personal

popularity into long-term Republican gains is a question best left for the future, but one thing is certain: today's young people are looking back at the last four years and deciding they like the Reagan presidency a whole lot better than

Reagan and Jimmy Carter... it's not that difficult a choice to make."

When questioned closely on the subject, students point to the economic recovery that has taken place under a Reagan administration. Their older

brothers and sisters graduated from college to find their only secure place in society down at the unemployment office, and today's students see 6.5 million new jobs as a much better incentive to head out into the real world.

With a healthier economy, young people have more spending money, money that's purchasing power has not been gutted by inflation. More parents can spend their children to college, as lowered interest rates have made loans easier to obtain.

Another reason that today's students seem to prefer the President is more abstract; they talk about patriotism and a renewed sense of pride in their country. "I spent over a year hearing about the hostages and Iran and that stuff", says one University of California student. "Now, I don't have to feel like America's being pushed around."

Students' support:

Reagan



Mondale

anything else they remember.

"Can you blame them?" asks Liz Pickens, coordinator of the Youth For Reagan effort. "A college student today has become politically socialized under two presidents -- Ronald

brothers and sisters graduated from college to find their only secure place in society down at the unemployment office, and today's students see 6.5 million new jobs as a much better incentive to head out into the real world.

THE PROUDER-STRONGER TIMES

Stars shine for Reagan

by David White
Vanderbilt University

Erica Kane, high-priced fashion model and temptress extraordinaire of television's *All My Children*, may have never heard of Walter Mondale and probably thinks that a Ferraro is some kind of expensive sports car. But Susan Lucci, the actress who plays Erica on the hit ABC daytime soap opera, is quite a bit more politically inclined in real life.

Lucci, in fact, is one of countless celebrities who have overstepped the traditional boundaries of their entertainment careers to take an active interest in this year's presidential campaign by publicly endorsing Ronald Reagan. Television

"I feel like we have a winning team... we need to put him back in there for four more years."—Joe Frazier.

and movie personalities, singers, athletes, and other famous entertainers, in fact, seem to be as firmly in Reagan's corner as any voting group in the country.

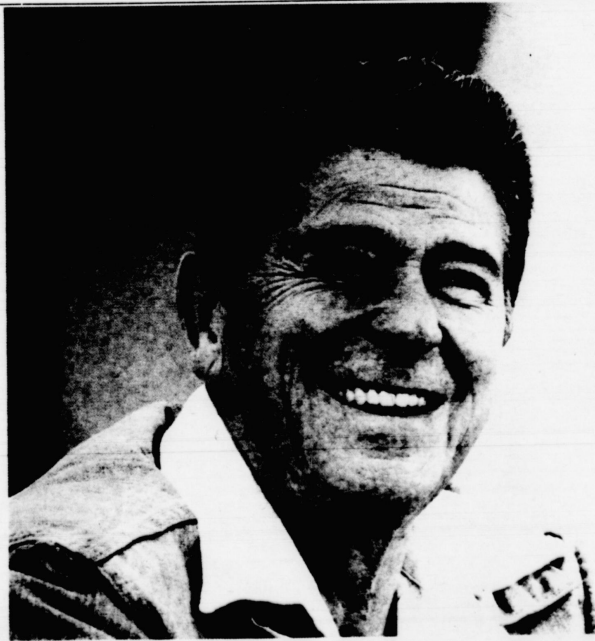
Actor Charlton Heston, for example, was on hand for the Republican National Convention this past summer, and Frank Sinatra has been stumping along the campaign trail on Reagan's behalf as well. Others, such as Tom Selleck, Chad Everett, Stephanie Zim-

balist, Lionel Hampton, and Bob Hope are also behind the President.

Former professional football star Rosie Grier, mainstay of the Los Angeles Rams 'Fearsome Foursome' defensive line, has also endorsed Reagan. A long-time Democrat, and former campaign worker on behalf of both John and Robert Kennedy, Grier recently made the shift to Reagan and also addressed the convention this past summer. "I found myself agreeing more and more with the positions of President Reagan", Grier told the delegates, "I'm standing behind him one hundred percent".

Grier was joined at the convention by ex-Dallas Cowboy quarterback Roger Staubach, a long-time Republican, as well as several members of the United States Olympic team, including gold medal swimmers Nancy Hogshead, Steve Lundquist, and Rowdy Gaines. Gold medal gymnasts Bart Connor and Peter Vidmar have also lent their names to the re-election effort, as has ice skating champions Rosalyn Summers, Scott Hamilton, and Dorothy Hammill.

Several athletes also joined Reagan-Bush sponsored campaign tours, including former heavyweight champion Joe Frazier. "I feel like we have a winning team," says Frazier. "But four years just ain't enough time. We need to put him back in there for four more years".



My father, the prez

by Ronald Reagan, Jr.

I've never thought of my father as a politician, perhaps because he doesn't think of himself that way. That may seem a strange thing to say about a man who has been in and out of elected office for almost 19 years, but the label 'politician' just doesn't seem to fit. Whereas most people in

government arrived fresh out of college or after very brief careers elsewhere, Ronald Reagan spent more than 35 years in radio, film and television. So he sees himself, still, as a kind of citizen politician, a classification he regards as infinitely preferable to professional bureaucrat.

Continued on page 7

PAID FOR BY REAGAN-BUSH '84 COMMITTEE

Campaign Director Rollins: The college vote is key



Reagan-Bush Campaign Director Ed Rollins

Twenty years ago, when he was elected student body president at Chico State [California] University, Ed Rollins never dreamed he'd end up in charge of a national political campaign. But, today, that's exactly where he is, manning the position of Campaign Director for the Reagan-Bush '84 Committee.

His candidate is one of the most popular incumbents ever to seek reelection, and has maintained a wide margin in the polls since the campaign's inception, by his own admission, Rollins' philosophy had been "to stay out of the way" and allow the President to relate directly with the nation's people.

But Rollins has maintained tight control over the campaign, vanquishing the possibility of complacency so thoroughly that fourteen hour days are a matter of course for his staff. He realizes that a candidate named Ronald Reagan is the best asset the Republican party could hope to have, and is attempting to parlay Reagan's popularity into a sanguine future for the GOP...

Most Republican strategists agree that the party is broadening its base, most significantly among young people, where the President's support is strongest of any age group. Recently, Rollins took time to discuss the importance of the college-age vote and its implications.

Q: How important is the youth vote to the President's reelection?

Rollins: I think the most important factor that is out there today is among young voters. There's a tremendous number of young voters, first time voters, second time voters, who are identifying with this president, and they in turn are going to vote Republican, maybe for the first time.

Historically, young voters either have not voted or have been more liberal and have voted Democratic in greater numbers than they have Republican. These young voters want a strong economy, want less government interference in their life and basically stand for the same kind of patriotic values the President does.

Q: Why is the President so popular among young people?

R: I think the most important thing people a little older have to remember is that many of these young people have never seen a successful president. There have been four failed presidencies in a row, the definition of failure being that the American public has chosen not to reelect them or something catastrophic has happened in their term. This is the presidency that has worked.

If Ronald Reagan wants to walk away from the Oval Office next January 20th, if he chose not to seek reelection, there is no question this term would go down and this presidency as one of the great ones in history. He turned the economy around, he built America's defense

strengths, he made America proud again. I think comparing him with Jimmy Carter or to one of the other presidents that preceded Carter, Ronald Reagan is head and shoulders above those people. And I think that, for young people, this is the president they will measure other presidents by.

Q: Will college students who are supporting the President vote for other Republicans?

R: If they vote for this president, they may very well vote for a Republican congressman. I think there is just a great opportunity with the baby boomers who are going to be the dominant political force for the rest of their lifetime, to vote independent or Republican and move

for Democrats the first couple of times they have voted. Then, as they get a little older, start making some money, start having a family, start philosophically changing a little, then they may in mid-40's change and vote for Republicans.

But I think the fact that they are willing to vote for Republicans the first time out of the box and the second time is very encouraging, because I think there is a tendency there, a trend there that they may vote for other Republicans, and stay Republican.

Q: It has been said that young people support Ronald Reagan on the basis of style, not substance. Is this true?

R: I think all the rhetoric about Ronald Reagan being

"... many of these young people have never seen a successful president... this is the presidency that has worked."

—Ed Rollins

away from the old line liberal policies of the Democratic party.

Q: Will this trend lead to the Republicans becoming the majority party?

R: I think the encouraging thing is that many of the young voters who vote Republican this time may not register as Republicans. They may register as Independents, but I think that any good Republican candidate will always have the opportunity to go get them again.

What traditionally has happened is younger voters have thought of themselves as Democrats and have voted

an image candidate is just a bunch of bunk. Ronald Reagan has turned the direction of this country around, he has reset the national agenda. The Democrats themselves are now talking about deficits and balanced budgets which before was heresy. Mondale is now talking about peace through strength in his commercials. That was the Reagan slogan four years ago and the Republican slogan for many years that he (Mondale) belittled several months ago.

Q: Are young people turning conservative on other issues as well?

R: I think realistically the young people today are going to be a different kind of voter, in the sense that they may not agree in all the social programs of the President. My estimation is that the young voter are going to become more and more conservative on fiscal policy and foreign policy, and probably a little more libertarian on the social issues.

Many of them have grown up in a more libertarian environment, where its kind of where you do your thing, I do my thing. So I think some on some of the harder, more conservative social issues they may not totally agree. But they are not saying that if you disagree with me on one issue, I can't vote for you. I think they're open-minded and I think they are going to vote for the individual.

Q: Why did this trend surprise all the so-called experts?

R: There's a whole emerging voter group out there that very few political scientists, behaviorists, or political columnists really haven't handled. The young voters are someone who really have created a new political environment out there. As a Republican, I think it is very encouraging.

Reagan vs Mondale

Who will decide our future?

By Frank Gregorsky

If your question is, "Who understands the future?," then Walter Mondale can't hold a laser beam to Ronald Reagan.

Sen. Gary Hart was accurate last winter in saying his jousting match with Mondale was "a contest between this party's future and its past." In their party, the past and Walter Mondale won, and the Democrats now face a future bleak for the kind of welfare-state worldview the Mondale coalition possesses. Let's look at taxes, small business, unions, space and foreign policy.

1) Seven years ago, Ronald Reagan grasped the shift from Keynesian tax theories to Jack Kemp-style incentivism, meaning that tax policy must stimulate economic growth before it redistributes income. yet this insight has passed Walter Mondale's team by.

The Mondale tax plan is straight out of the 1930s: by hiking penalties on those who save, invest and innovate, it will preempt more wealth than it raises for government. When shown real figures on how the Reagan-Kemp tax cuts increased revenues from the rich during 1982-83 with lower rates, Mondale liberals say, "Maybe so, but we want the symbolism of a more stiffly graduated tax rate scale."

2) A counterproductive Mondale worldview also gives short shrift to small business, whose annual start-ups are double their 1974 level and six times their 1950 numbers. Out of every six new enterprises in 1983, five were started by women. Americans in the 1980s don't just want to get a "bigger piece of the pie," they want to bake their own pies.

But the Mondale tax scheme is a dagger aimed at the heart of small business job creation. Its dilution of indexation and upper-bracket surcharge will hurt unincorporated enterprises, whose proprietors pay taxes on the personal rate scale.

3) The flip-side of that is organized labor, with its artificial-

high wages and anti-technology biases. Union membership has fallen from 27.3% of it, is willing to stick with Ronald Reagan. yet the union leaders are in hock to the Democrats, and Mondale has happily stuck himself with their job-destroying "domestic content" legislation and steel import quotas.

The Mondale agenda thus rewards big labor and hurts small business, and destroys or preempts jobs in the process. 4) And what of space? If any one word is the future, it's "space." Mondale is anti-space. He tried to kill the Space Shuttle during 1970-72, and has no room for space in his 1984 agenda. The leadership on space commercialization and space exploration is all coming from President Reagan.

5) Finally, there's foreign policy. Both the Mondale and Hart wings of the Democratic Party wallow in Vietnam-era quagmires. They want to "blame America first." Everytime the Sandinistas, Colonel Qaddafi or Lebanese terrorists do something bad, it's somehow the President's fault. Mondale's party would hamper the growth of U.S. power and put its faith in U.N. resolutions and unverifiable arm pacts.

Under Reagan, America has put Vietnam behind it. There are "lessons" to be learned from Iran, Afghanistan, and Grenada, but too many Democrats stopped learning that day in April 1975 when Saigon fell to the Communists.

Reagan understands both world realities and the rejuvenatory power of American capitalism; he knows the secrets of U.S. success in the 1980s and 1990s. On his good days, Walter Mondale can peep through to the 1970s. The rest of the time, he's stuck somewhere in the 1930s.

(Frank Gregorsky, 29, is the author of "What's The Matter With Democratic Foreign Policy?," published by the American Conservative Union, and edits the weekly BULLETIN of the House Republican Study Committee.



Senator Paul Laxalt

Youth crucial to campaign

by Tom Behney
Georgetown University

Campaigns are often cast as places where young idealists come to work for a cause in which they believe and gain valuable exposure to the inner workings of a political operation. The Reagan-Bush reelection committee is no exception to that maxim. In fact, the campaign is staffed by youth at all levels. The average age of staff members is surprisingly under 30. Even the director of the campaign, Ed Rollins, is only 41 years old.

Some people think it's who you know, not what you know, that determines who gets paying jobs on a campaign. Not true. Some interviewed for positions that were open during the expansion of the campaign staff. Others started as campaign volunteers or interns and worked their way on to the staff. But the bottom line in hiring is merit. A campaign simply cannot afford to carry dead weight.

For example, when Greg Wiengand came to visit his mother in Washington several months ago, the idea of volunteering for the campaign seemed only like an interesting way to spend his spare time. But Greg soon applied for intern status, and a few months later, was put on as a full-time staff member. Now, at the age of 19, Greg spends approximately eighty hours a week coordinating the daily news summary that is distributed throughout the campaign offices.

Dana Jennings, who works as an Assistant to Anne Stanley, the Midwest Region Campaign Director, came to the campaign on the University of Southern California public administration program. Dana spent the spring semester working at the campaign on her internship and

learned of a job opportunity with the campaign. She interviewed for and got the position she now holds.

Gaylynn Gobie, now a staff assistant with the Voter Groups division, started out as a volunteer at the Republican Convention in Dallas. She handled the office for several campaign officials, coordinating volunteers and handling the phones in that office. She was encouraged to come to Washington because of her performance in Dallas.

For these people and others, the Reagan-Bush Reelection Committee is their first extensive political experience. They are young, but contrary to popular expectations, they are not envelope-stuffers and furniture movers. Their responsibilities are critical to the operation of the campaign.

Along with the excitement of the campaign is the commitment to the President. According to Jennings, "It's easy to work here because the President is such a strong leader and his programs are important for the nation."

Says Wiengand, "If someone had told me I'd be making a real contribution to reelecting Ronald Reagan, I wouldn't have believed it. . . but here I am, doing all this."



At the Oval Office

by Joe Gonyea
University of Santa Clara

Paul Laxalt is a gracious host. Any stray stereotypes of how politicians are supposed to behave are quickly dispelled upon entering the Nevada senator's inner office.

There is no arrogant air of importance surrounding the man, as you would expect from one of the most influential men in the nation. Nor does he attack his guests with the false sense of fellowship, the backslaps and the hearty handshakes that many old pols throw on at the first scent of publicity.

No, despite having spent a majority of the last twenty years firmly rooted in the public eye, Laxalt has remained remarkably unaffected and soft-spoken. But as polite and hospitable as Laxalt is, a single word has the capacity to erase the smile from his face and sharpen the soft tongue. The word is 'landslide,' and as the chairman of the Reagan-Bush '84 campaign,

it is a word Laxalt has become increasingly, and unhappily, familiar with.

"I've seen race after race where margins larger than this have disappeared," said Laxalt, referring to the fifteen to twenty-five point advantage Reagan showed at the time this interview took place. "This election isn't going to be decided in September. There's a long time to go until election day, and over-confidence is the worst thing that can happen to any campaign."

The conversation soon steered back to safer ground, luckily, and the senator relaxed. "People tend to like Ronald Reagan, both as a person and what he stands for. . . the support we're seeing, especially among young people is very encouraging," he said. "Our support among first and second-time voters in this election is extremely important."

Laxalt agreed, however, that somehow inspiring youth to vote in greater numbers was a concern, as

less than half of the eligible, college-age voters actually cast ballots in 1980. "I think they will vote in greater numbers this time around. I'd like to see young people dispel the conventional wisdom that they talk, but don't do anything. . . that they don't vote."

Talk then turned to the future, and whether the conservative trend appearing on college campuses would benefit the Republican party in the long run. Although dismissing the idea of permanent realignment, Laxalt did stress the importance of the continuation of such a trend.

"If these young people vote Republican their first time that they're able, a lot of them will keep voting Republican. That's critical to the future of the Republican Party and the future of the conservative cause," he said. "It's an investment in the future, and it's reassuring to see so many young people coming back to conservative values the way they are."

'Road Warriors' advance the cause

by Kevin Peartree
Notre Dame University

For Ronald Reagan the Labor Day campaign kickoff brought sunshine, brass bands and a cheering crowd of 50,000 supporters to a rally in California's Silicon Valley.

Walter Mondale's and Geraldine Ferraro's campaign kickoff was greeted by cloudy skies and sparse crowds as the two candidates paraded down Manhattan's Fifth Avenue. So poor was the turnout, even New York's Democratic mayor Ed Koch was reported to be 'at the beach.'

The weatherman aside, one of the most important factors determining the success of such campaign events is the work done by each candidate's advance team.

Today's advance person is much more than a political roadie, setting up convention halls, platforms and microphones. The advance team is the public relations arm of the campaign. Its objective is to present the candidate or his spokesman in as favorable a light, to as many

people, for as much media exposure, as possible.

"We coordinate the finished product," says Frank Mermoud, Director of the Advance Office for Reagan-Bush '84. "We execute the whole trip. Mermoud's team oversees the activities of all the campaign's principal spokesmen. Since the President and Vice-President George Bush cannot be everywhere, surrogates are used in their place. For the Reagan campaign this means Cabinet secretaries, congressmen, senators—even 'super surrogates' such as former President Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger."

The advance team's job is to recognize the interests and concerns of voters in different cities and regions around the country, and to match these voters with a theme and a suitable campaign spokesman. The concerns of voters in the high-tech Silicon Valley, for example, may not be the same as those of voters in the Kansas farmlands or those in Pennsylvania steel towns.

"You develop a theme and expand on it," says Mermoud. The goal is to create a 'one on one play' between the national candidate and the local voter.

The advance team works closely with party officials on the local level. Going into an area anywhere from several days to a full week preceding the event, Mermoud's staff looks to local leaders for specific guidance, "to suggest resources that may be able to impact on the event—a band that has won awards, local college cheerleaders."

"It depends on what image we want to hit on that week," adds Mermoud. "If we want to talk about domestic issues or budget cuts, we might go to a small town and do a factory walk-through."

One wall of the advance team's Washington office is covered by newspaper articles from all over the country—articles about President Reagan or George Bush and their visit to Hoboken, or Austin or Wichita Falls. These are the fruits of the advance team's labor. "It's what the media coverage gives you, plus the local impression," says Mermoud. "It all translates into a rethinking of the campaign and the candidate and hopefully a vote."

"In this day and age, it's hard to bring a candidate to everyone in this country," Mermoud says. The key for the advance worker is to find a common ground for the local voter and the national candidate and to present this meeting in a major media market. Says Mermoud, "It's all tremendously exciting because you create it."

Ronald Reagan: Born in the USA

by Daniel Schour
Carleton College

The issue will be Ronald Reagan, says one state campaign official. He is the colossus. Reagan is the pillar. Reagan is the only man who has somehow retained the patriotic spirit in their souls. And all the doom and gloom on God's earth won't convince people that feeling pride in their country is a bad way to live.

who engineered this nation's economic recovery. Worst of all, though, he must somehow convince the voters of this country that they retained the patriotic spirit in their souls. And all the doom and gloom on God's earth won't convince people that feeling pride in their country is a bad way to live.

confident people who know that these goals means were not a fluke, but a symbol of a renewed American determination and self-respect. Critics accused Reagan of capitalizing on the Olympic spirit, as if he deserves credit for the rebirth of nationalism that happened to occur during the four years of his presidency.

But the people know the truth. At every stop he makes, in every town he visits, there is an enthusiasm, an adulation for the man that has been absent for a long period since the days of Kennedy and Roosevelt.

Four years ago, people were saying that the presidency was too big for one man.

Experience serves Bush well in #2 spot

by John Sheehy
Yale University

After graduating from Yale in the spring of 1946, young George Bush took advantage of one of the many personal friendships and connections he had acquired during his four years there to land his first real job. Bush had decided to learn the oil business, so he set out for the oil fields of West Texas, to a position with Dresser Industries.

Learning the oil business quickly, Bush co-founded a small royalty firm, Bush-Owens Development Company. Two years later he co-founded Zapata Petroleum Corporation, and one year later, at age 30, he became president and co-founder of a third firm, Zapata Offshore Company. Much of the energy produced today is drilled for by rigs Zapata pioneered.

who initially opposed Bush's selection as the 1980 running mate says "George has done a helluva job. You cannot find any instances in three and one-half years of backbiting or second guessing, or that sort of thing. He has played the role of vice president as well as anybody I've ever seen."

In March 1981, for example, the attempted assassination of Reagan thrust Bush forward. His calm measuring performance during that period may have done more than anything else to ensure his reputation. Last year, he won seven reeves for a European Trip designed to preserve allied support in the U.S. nuclear arms initiative.



The President of the United States



Vice-President George Bush

There is an enthusiasm... that has been absent since the days of Kennedy and Roosevelt

admitting that their only chance lies with the possibility of some huge Reagan rally that would form what is now a popular mandate burning on landscape into a reasonable facsimile of a two-man race.

relection of an incumbent president, which had once been almost a foregone conclusion, had been upset in two successive elections. The American people, who had seen their trust in the incumbencies of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon rewarded with Vietnam and Watergate, were disillusioned, and turned out both Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter in order.

grateful nation. They know that the same man who brought America back will take it even further, and if the referendum on the Oppor would be put to a vote, the eyes would surely wake up at the choice.

Nancy expands traditional role

by Theresa Treiner
St. Bonaventure Univ.

"Don't walk ahead of me, for I may not follow. Don't walk behind me, for I may not see. Just walk beside me and be my friend."

the moving force behind the highly acclaimed Foster Grandparent Program, because she realized that the "widely" have so much to give and so do these handicapped children. The Foster Grandparent Program just gives them a way to make the atrophy exchange. She also continues to work to bring the prospect to a national level and to promote private funding in local communities.

Another interest area of Mrs. Reagan's is the fight against drug abuse. Among other projects, she has narrated a two-hour documentary on the subject of drug abuse and the address of children who think there's no point in living, who don't have a whole lot of wonderful words out there, who have a way given up on the world before they even got to know it.

The Reagan Record

- Inflation:** The President's anti-inflationary policies have reduced the rate of inflation to less than four percent for two consecutive years, a truly spectacular achievement.
- Job Creation:** The President's economic recovery has created 6.5 million new jobs. More Americans are working today than ever before.
- Productivity:** Worker productivity under President Reagan rose over three percent in 1983—the largest gain in eight years. As a result, real wages have risen more than three percent during the past two years.
- Defense and Arms Control:** The Reagan Administration is rebuilding our defenses to keep America safe, while at the same time pursuing the most ambitious arms reduction policy—the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks.
- Women's Advancement:** During his first two years in office, President Reagan appointed more than 1400 women to important government positions, including Sandra Day O'Connor to the Supreme Court, Elizabeth Dole as Secretary of Transportation, Margaret Heckler as Secretary of Health and Human Services, and Jeane Kirkpatrick as US Ambassador to the United Nations. Under President Reagan, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission recovered more back pay awards for women discrimination against women than the previous Administration.
- Energy Independence:** The vulnerability of the U.S. economy to the whims of OPEC is a thing of the past. Under President Reagan, U.S. oil production is up, while the price of imported oil and the proportions of imports to total consumption is down.
- Crime:** Under President Reagan, the crime rate dropped seven percent last year—the biggest drop in a generation. The rate of serious crimes fell by four percent in 1982, and five percent during the first six months in 1983. Reagan has proposed legislation to compensate the victims of crime.
- Alien Resettlers:** American leadership at the Williamsburg Summit in the spring of 1983 marked the beginning of world economic recovery. The seven nations present agreed to a common program to combat inflation, resist protectionism, and aid developing nations.
- Waste in Government:** Through the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency, the Administration saved the taxpayer \$3 billion that would have been lost to fraud and waste.
- U.S. Competitiveness:** The President, through deregulation and tax cuts, has helped to make American companies more competitive abroad. He is continuing to work towards the eradication of trade barriers between nations.

Fritz's stumble for the roses

by Daniel Schour
Carleton College

During the final race of his high school track career, Walter Mondale stopped running. With twenty years remaining in the contest, and no real chance of winning, the high school senior pulled up short and walked off the track, saying there was no point in continuing.

There is little chance that now, embroiled in a race with far more at stake than a blue ribbon or medalion, Mr. Mondale will similarly throw in the towel. But in the years since he left his Elmora, Minnesota, high school, where his classmates prophesied he would unsuccessfully run for the United States Senate before attempting a singing career, his reputation has stayed with him. It is a reputation for ending controversy, for ducking the tough issues, for quitting, and it has dogged his every step.

After proving his old schoolmates wrong and gaining a Senate seat (let alone a reputation) by appointments, no election) he gained reputation among the fellow senators as one who would desert a cause he had espoused.

for gaining office through party connections, was upset by Gary Hart early in the Democratic primary race. Mondale was forced on the offensive, and almost completely destroyed Hart's candidacy. But he then turned to form and Hart seized the opportunity to rise from the ashes and contest the final round of primaries.

After securing the nomination, it took a round of severe tongue lashing from the party elite to shake Mondale from his doldrums and into battle with his opponent. President Mike DeSantis Feroce was almost wrenched the nomination from the sidelines during the "disclosure" episode. Mondale was disastrously fishing deep in the wilds of Minnesota, happily ignoring the controversy. Only when faced with imminent landslide possibilities did the reluctant candidate finally force himself into the fray.

There's nothing he does not feel her. As far back as I can remember in the marriage anything that happens... the first thought in my mind is that I'm going to tell her about it."

Mrs. Reagan also became

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Mrs. Reagan also became

Reagan fights for equality

All the President's women

by Kim Paap

University of California

Ronald Reagan has selected more women for policy-making positions during his first two years in office than any of his predecessors. All told, women hold more than 1,600 positions in the White House and throughout the Executive Branch.

Soon after Reagan's election in 1980, the first woman ever to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court, Sandra Day O'Connor, was appointed. He is also the first president to have three women serve in his cabinet at the same time.

Margaret Heckler, Secretary of Health and Human Services, heads an organization whose budget



HHS Secretary Margaret Heckler

is the third largest in the entire world. She remarks, "I have had several occasions to recommend alternative solutions to the president on key issues and have been able to convince him to reassess his prior positions.

He has always listened to me carefully and respected my opinion."

Elizabeth Dole, Secretary of Transportation, is the first woman to head a department which also contains a branch of the armed forces, the United States Coast Guard. Ms. Dole feels that President Reagan deserves much more credit

for his genuine support of competent women.

Jeanne Kirkpatrick, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, plays a powerful role in the forming and carrying out of this country's foreign policy. Let there be any doubt about her impression of the president, she has commented that: "male

chauvinists are not willing to listen to what women have to say on foreign affairs ... The president has been dealing with me seriously, and taking me seriously since I met him. And I think he does the same with other women as well."

Perhaps the best understanding of the President's attitude towards

women in positions of great responsibility can be gleaned from his own words:

"The conservative party of Great Britain chose Margaret Thatcher as their



Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole

leader not because she was a woman, but because she was the best person for the job," Reagan said. "There was no tokenism or cynical 'symbolism.' She became a leader of her party, and prime minister of Great Britain because she was judged by her peers to be a superior leader. And that is how the first republican woman president will do it."

"The women who have advanced in the Republican party, coming up through the ranks, and doing it by merit. These women are changing America, and they are changing it for the better. The American people recognize this and will support such a woman when she runs for President of the United States.

Equal rights: the real story

Since being elected, the Reagan administration has vigorously supported legal and economic equality for all women.

Reagan has stated that women should be protected against discrimination in all forms, but that these protections should take the form of specific legislation. He believes that legal equity should be guaranteed, but the power to establish that equity should be left with the elected representatives of the people.

He has also called for and produced stronger enforcement of protections already written into the statutes. At his direction, Justice Department workers actively enforce possible violations of equal rights legislation passed in the past.

In 1981, Reagan created the Task Force on Legal Equity for Women to work with the Justice Department in finding and cataloguing gender-biased laws and rules, so that they can be ef-

fectively changed or eliminated. As a result, more progress has been made to correct gender-biased federal statutes than in any previous administration. The Task Force also recommended internal reviews within the administration to determine possible bias in its own regulations, a recommendation all 42 federal departments have followed.

He has endorsed 122 changes in federal law recommended by his task force on legal equity to remove provisions that discriminate against women, and another project has sparked forty-two of the fifty states into examining their own laws to identify and eliminate gender-discriminatory language.

Individual Retirement Account (IRA) rules have been liberalized, in order to recognize the value of non-working spouses to provide greater retirement savings, the President has proposed raising the spousal IRA limit

from \$2,250 to \$4,000. The "marriage tax penalty" also has been greatly reduced—a great savings to lower-income families with two breadwinners.

In addition, since President Reagan took office, women have benefited, as have all Americans, from lower taxes, reduced inflation, lower interest rates, and, most importantly, more job opportunities. He has also reduced the marriage tax penalty, virtually eliminated the estate tax, expanded savings opportunities for spouses, put teeth into child support enforcement legislation, and worked for pension equity for women.

"We must work together to ensure women can participate in our national life in the manner they choose and that they are treated equally," he has said. "We, in this administration, are committed to eliminating, once and for all, all traces of unjust discrimination against women."

Today's students: Quieter, but still concerned

by Eric Nelsen
Dartmouth College

In the spring of 1984, all eight candidates seeking the Democratic presidential nomination arrived in Hanover for the first debate of the campaign. Simultaneously, in an attempt to gain publicity for their causes, Pro Life and Pro Choice activists, along with a few other activist groups, took advantage of this attention by protesting before, during, and after the debate.

But these demonstrations were rather sparsely attended, and although all were held on the college grounds, very few students participated. What has happened to the student activism of the Sixties and early Seventies?

Critics will quickly relate to you that today's college students have lost interest in demonstrating and have become concerned about their potential salaries. They claim

that those members of our society between the ages of 18-24 have become narrow-minded and self-centered, stereotyping students into the Me Generation. These critics form an image of today's student as an uncaring and uninformed group that refuses to put forth the effort to acquaint itself with the issues.

While these critics may feel they have all the answers, the one thing they don't quite

possess is a perfect concept of reality. To those well acquainted with the Eighties Generation, its members come across as interested, informed, and concerned about the issues and the political scene that surrounds them.

While they may not be as vocal as their counterparts from earlier generation, they often seem more interested in acquiring knowledge about our political process. As a result,

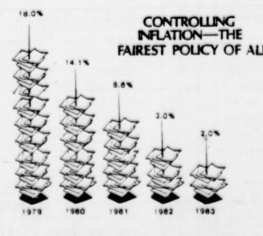
they have learned how to get their issue into the limelight by using the system and by avoiding the use of violence and destruction.

For example, at the aforementioned debate, while the demonstrations continued without many supporters, the auditorium was packed with students eager to hear the candidates. Other areas containing closed-circuit television screens were filled with those unable to

gain entrance into the debate itself. Even in the tube rooms of the anti-intellectual fraternities, brothers watched the proceedings with fascination. After the debate, four receptions were held, and again, students made their presence felt by filling the halls and asking pertinent questions of the candidates.

At a more recent event, Reagan-Bush campaign director Edward Rollins spoke here about the intricacies of campaigning. Cramping a hall that seated fifty, over two hundred students listened intently to the strategies of national campaigning. These students, representing a wide range of political viewpoints, came to learn and listen.

Student activism still has a strong presence on our campuses. It is only the methods we employ that have changed. No longer do we march and burn, but try to change the system by working with it. Perhaps a less colorful strategy, but ultimately, we think, more successful.



Editorials

People, not symbols

You know, there's just no way we can win. Back in the 1960s, adults looked down at students for protesting. Then, in the '70s, when young people were apolitical, they made fun of us for being apathetic.

So now we're turning conservative, and they're giving it to us with both barrels. We're selfish. We're shallow. We're greedy. We're short-sighted. We're stupid.

Don't we know that kids are supposed to be liberals?

No, we don't know we're supposed to be liberals. We're not supposed to be liberal any more than we're supposed to be conservative or moderate or anything else.

Today's college students are informed and open-minded and concerned. And we're definitely not interested in fitting in with anybody's twenty year old stereotypes about what we're supposed to be.

We're not interested in conforming with party labels anymore. Maybe a few more young people are turning Republican, but most of us consider ourselves independents. With a capital 'I'.

Yes, we're supporting Ronald Reagan this time around. There are six million more jobs than there were when he took office, jobs that we're going to need when we graduate. And we're a lot more confident about the future, and a lot more sure of ourselves, than we were four years ago. Reagan deserves credit for that.

But that doesn't mean that we're necessarily Republicans forever. Our grandparents voted for FDR in 1932 and voted Democrat for the next forty-five years. Most of us are not making that kind of commitment and we never will.

Maybe we'll be voting Democrat ourselves in four years. Maybe not. But neither party's going to be able to take us for granted, because we'll vote for people and for ideas, not for donkeys and elephants.

Why not?

In 1980, about forty percent of the eligible voters between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four voted. That means that sixty percent did not.

Why not? Officials from both parties are predicting a better youth turnout Tuesday. But not that much better.

Why not? Think about it. Most of us will wait in line for hours for tickets to a concert or football game. But we're not going to take ten minutes or so this Tuesday to decide who's going to run our nation for the next four years.

Why not? Think about it. In four years, almost all of us will be finished with school and have jobs. Or maybe we won't have jobs.

Why not?

THE PROUDER-STRONGER TIMES

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GOP puts on voter blitz

by Laura Easton
 Southern Methodist Univ.

The office is tucked away in a small corner of the top floor of the Reagan-Bush '84 national campaign offices, and often escapes the notice of visitors. But in that office, which houses the fifteen-person Voter Programs division, lies what many Republican leaders consider the most crucial aspect of the re-election effort.

Voter Programs has two main duties, voter registration and coordinating a nationwide get-out-the-vote effort on election day. The registration phase of the effort was completed on October 12th after having registered over 3.3 million new voters, a vast majority having been targeted as Reagan supporters.

The Reagan-Bush '84 Committee and the Republican National Committee have the most vigorous voter registration program in the United States today, says Vice President George Bush, and Reagan-Bush Voter Programs Director Helen Cameron takes Bush's statement one step further, saying, "It is the most intensive effort on registration ever by our party."

A combination of techniques were used in reaching potential voters, according to Linda Z. Cherry, Deputy Director of Voter Programs, including computer identifica-



The President courts the Moonwalker vote

tion and automated phone calls. But the key, says Cherry, was the volunteers who physically registered the potential voters. "The computer work simply assisted the volunteers in locating the potential new voters," she says. "Without the volunteers, not one new person would have been registered."

The Voter Programs team is now devoting its full attention to making sure that these new voters actually vote this Tuesday. "We want everyone to participate in this year's presidential electoral process," says Cameron.

Of particular concern to the leaders of this effort, though, is the historically poor turnout by young voters. Only forty percent of eligible voters between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four cast ballots in the 1980 election, and a repeat of that dismal performance could negate the immense popularity that the President now enjoys among young voters.

"The future of America is riding on this election," says Vice-President Bush. "And getting out the vote is what elections are all about."

My dad, the prez (cont.)

Continued from page 1

The events in Dallas mark a beginning-of-the-end of sorts for my father. If he goes on to win the general election (Will it snow in Alaska this winter?), he will be serving his final term in any government office. With this in mind, I thought he'd like to reflect this week on his years in politics.

To begin at the beginning, Dad never really wanted the job. "It all stemmed from a speech I made at the end of the '64 campaign," he says. That speech, on behalf of Barry Goldwater, caught the eye of people whose business it is to promote candidates. "I was talked into (running for governor of California) on the basis of our party being split apart after the '64 election and people thinking that maybe I could help bring it together again." He pauses to switch gears. "It was a sudden change in my entire life that I never thought I'd make. It got to the place where your mother and I couldn't sleep very well worrying as to whether we were being presented with something we didn't have a right to turn down. Finally, we saw it as a responsibility we couldn't avoid."

No sooner was he elected governor than polls began nagging my father about the presidency. Characteristically

modest, he regarded this as a silly proposition. Nonetheless, he allowed his name to be placed in nomination as a "favorite son" candidate for the '68 election. "Good Lord," he laughs, "to come from the profession I came from and to be only one year in the first elective office I'd held ... to stick my head up and announce I was running for president, well, that I wouldn't do. I never at any time solicited votes or said I was an actual candidate."

"It's no fun to lose," Dad admits, recalling his first real run at the nomination against incumbent Gerald Ford in '76. "But we gave it our best shot, I really thought I could make it a race against Mr. Carter," he continues. "I'd known him when we were both governors, I'd had a longer time in office than he'd had and, I thought, a better record."

Self-effacing as he may be in general, this record is something my father doesn't mind touting. He lights up recalling his days governor, citing a balanced budget and a surplus that was handed back to the taxpayers. It also gives him an opportunity to tweak the noses of those who decried his lack of political credentials. "They said, 'It has never been done before'-giving back money to the people. I said, 'You've never had an actor up here before.'" Of his first term as

president he observes, "For years and years the debate in Washington has been, 'How much more are we going to spend?' Since we've been here the whole debate has shifted to 'How much more are we going to cut?'"

In a job that calls for pressing the flesh, my father enjoys the unfair advantage of harboring a genuine affection for humanity. "I don't know whether it comes from the previous industry I was in," he muses, "but I like people. I don't know how anyone could be in this business without liking them but I have to tell you, there are a lot of politicians who don't."

"There's a great sense of fulfillment," my father says of his career in government. There is no hint of frustration in his voice. If nothing else, he is a contented man doing something he believes in. There have been unanticipated thrills and unasked-for pain, but, all in all, he wouldn't change a thing. When the time comes, my father will head back to his beloved ranch. Until then his work as a public servant makes everything else look as he puts it, "dull as dishwater."

Ronald Reagan Jr. wrote this column for *The Dallas Morning News* during the Republican Convention. It is reprinted with permission.

Campuses no longer just for liberals

by Jeff Jordan

University of Wisconsin

On college campuses, traditionally hotbeds of liberalism, conservative ideology would seem the farthest thing from any student's mind. Burning with political outrage and protest during the Vietnam War years of the 1960's and early '70s, the nation's college campuses have been a hotbed for liberal thought. Yet now, in the '80s, it appears the tide is turning.

Student leaders contend that students are fed up with liberal ideologies expounded by Democrats, and that conservatism and Republican support is growing on college campuses across the country.

Brian Rogga, chairman of the College Republicans, at the University of Wisconsin, points to a steady increase in his group's membership. "We are the No. 1 political group on the University of Wisconsin campus in terms of membership," he said.

This group of conservative thinkers formed in 1983 "because people were tired of getting one view on this campus," Rogga said. "Between professors, the media, and the liberal ideology in Madison, we keep getting a constant leftist view."

The conservative student newspaper on campus, the Badger Herald, boasts a circulation of more than 8,000 on the campus of 44,000 students. The Herald, a weekly publication, claims higher

circulation than its daily counterpart, the Cardinal, which circulates 6,000 papers a day as of last spring.

Mark Hoske, editor emeritus of the Herald, says students are more conservative than they'd like to admit. "Individually, if you ask them, they may not admit to

being conservative-but they are," he said. "If you look at the student body as a whole, many students are voting Republican."

On the surface, college students are still basically liberal, Hoske said. But compared to the late 1960's and early '70s, conservatism is

much more the trend and is growing at many of the so called "liberal schools."

Reagan's big drawing card among students appears to be the president's stand on economic and foreign issues. "After a lot of years of Democratic spending," Hoske said, "students saw

the trends and didn't want their money going in that direction." The students of the '80s are a group very concerned with their future and that of the country's.

A new day is dawning on campuses across America and the trend is toward conservatism.

Confessions of a middle-aged Democrat

by Vic Gold

Hearing Mario Cuomo compared to the late Adlai Stevenson at this year's Democratic convention reminded me of the first time I voted in a Presidential election.

The year was 1952. Stevenson was the Democratic candidate and, although he lost to Dwight Eisenhower, his style and eloquence attracted a good many voters to the Democratic party-voters like me.

A dozen years later, after I went to work in Barry Goldwater's Presidential campaign, old friends would ask how I happened to change party allegiance. My answer was, "I didn't change-the Democratic party did."

It was an answer I used not only in 1964 but right up to this year's Democratic convention. Then, listening to Mario Cuomo, Walter Mondale, Tip O'Neill and other speakers at San Francisco, I realized it wasn't the right answer at all.

The reason I became a Republican 20 years ago-and why millions of young, middle-aged and older Americans are turning to the Reagan-Bush ticket this year-isn't because the Democratic party changed. It's because the times have changed and the Democratic party hasn't.

Everybody agreed that Mario Cuomo gave an eloquent disquisition of the Democratic party's philosophy when he addressed the convention in San Francisco. There were media raves over Cuomo's rhetoric and presentation. They style was 1984-but what about the substance?

It was as if Cuomo-like another New Yorker, Rip Van Winkle-had just awakened from a 52-year sleep and still thought the country was in the middle of the Great Depression of the 1930s.

The America that the Democratic keynoter saw that night in San Francisco wasn't a country enjoying an economic boom, after years of economic misery under the Carter-Mondale administration. Instead, despite the Reagan-Bush recovery of the

past four years, the New York Governor rubbed his eyes and said, as he saw it, things were terrible and bound to get worse.

And what was Rip Van Cuomo's recipe to avert this impending disaster? The same as Walter Mondale's, Geraldine Ferraro's, Ted Kennedy's, Tip O'Neill's, and every other national Democratic leader of the past half century: government programs and more government programs. Bigger government spending. Higher taxes. Do we have a problem? Fine-just throw money at it and it'll all be solved.

It all started with the New Deal in 1932. Then came the Fair Deal of 1948. Then the New Frontier of 1960, and the Great Society of 1964. Nobody argues that all these Democratic programs didn't produce some good. But this is 1984, not 1932 or 1964, and the time has long since past when the American people looked to government for the answer to all problems. Instead, what Americans are turning to in the Reagan-Bush program is renewed emphasis on free enterprise and individual initiative as the answer to our country's economic challenges of the 1980s and beyond.

Once, perhaps, when Franklin Roosevelt came into office during the Great Depression, government could provide answers. But in 1980 the American people drew the line. What Ronald Reagan's election that year said-and what the Rip Van Winkles of the Democratic party fail to understand-is that as far as the people are concerned, government today is the problem, not the answer.

Times have changed. The Democratic Party hasn't. It's as simple as that. Let Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro run against Herbert Hoover if they want, but what new voter in 1984 are more likely to recall isn't the Great Depression but the Great Malaise of the Carter-Mondale years.

Vic Gold, nationally known author and lecturer.

Students speak out

Why do you support President Reagan?



"I'm going to vote for Ronald Reagan in '84 because of the fine job he's done for the past four years. His foreign policy stand is one which makes me feel proud to be an American. Reagan won't stand for garbage that is handed to us by other countries. His economic policy has also proven itself-America is on its road to recovery one step at a time, and I believe Reagan should be at the helm."
Karla Meade, Bowling Green State University



The economic climate is of particular importance to me due to the fact that there is a direct correlation between the prosperity of the United States and my parents' ability to put me through college. It is also important to me that we are a strong nation, with a strong leader, one that does not get pushed around by other nations as they did in the past. It gives me confidence to know that we are a secure nation.
Alan J. Levey, University of Iowa



Ronald Reagan has what America wants and needs in a President - strength, morality, and a sense of tradition. He is not the candidate of the rich but the candidate of the aspiring. We are better off than we were four years ago. The economy is stronger; we are proud of our country; again, and we are prepared to protect our freedom.
Sharon Coggan, Northwestern University



I support the re-election of President Ronald Reagan and the continued leadership of the Reagan administration. I feel that Reagan's economic policies can successfully lead our nation towards economic stability with full support of American's business and industry. I believe that Reagan's firm stance on foreign political issues must be continued for the safety of our nation. Ronald Reagan will receive my vote in the November '84 election.
Laura Moreland, University of Santa Clara



Why vote for Reagan? It's simple. This election is a clear choice between two different views of the role of government: the big spending, big government view of Walter Mondale vs. the free enterprise, limited government view of President Reagan. President Reagan's record speaks for itself. He has brought the country out of a period of economic disaster and national malaise brought on by the Carter/Mondale team and has restored the nation's confidence in its leadership.
Eric A. Koch, Georgetown University

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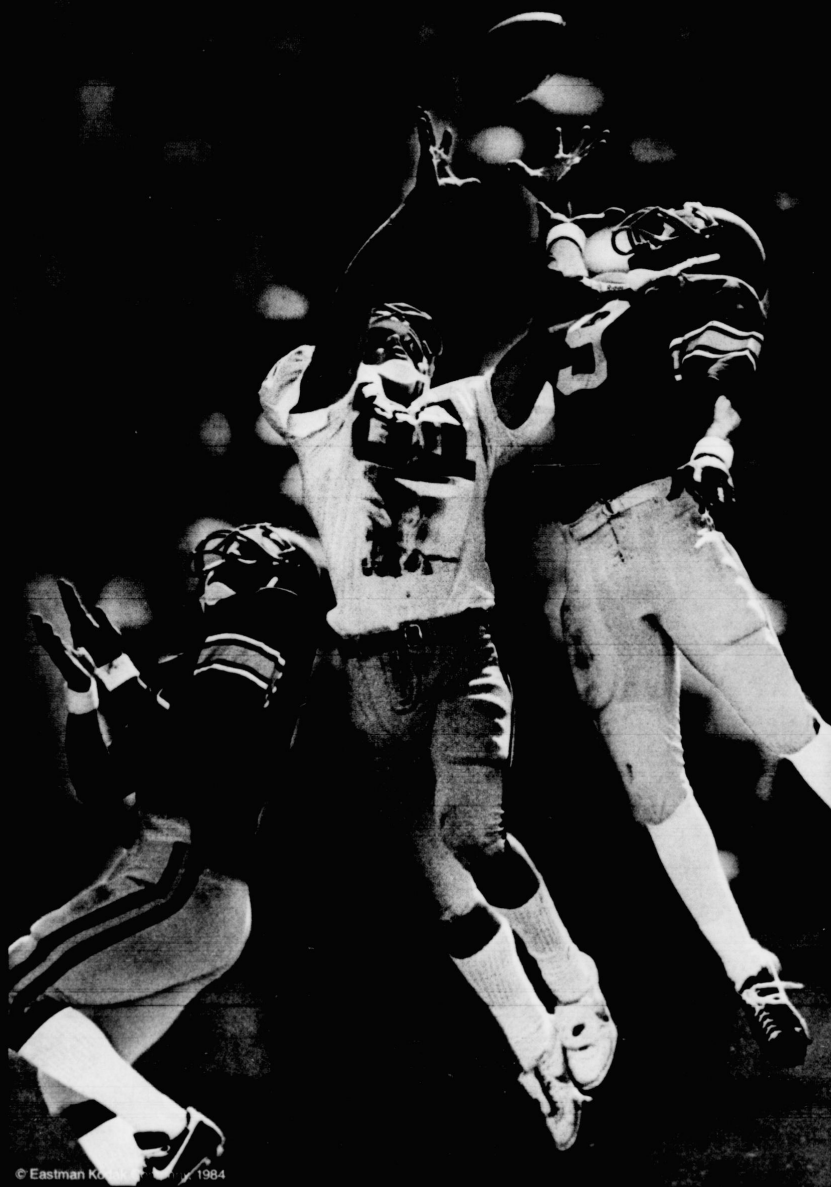
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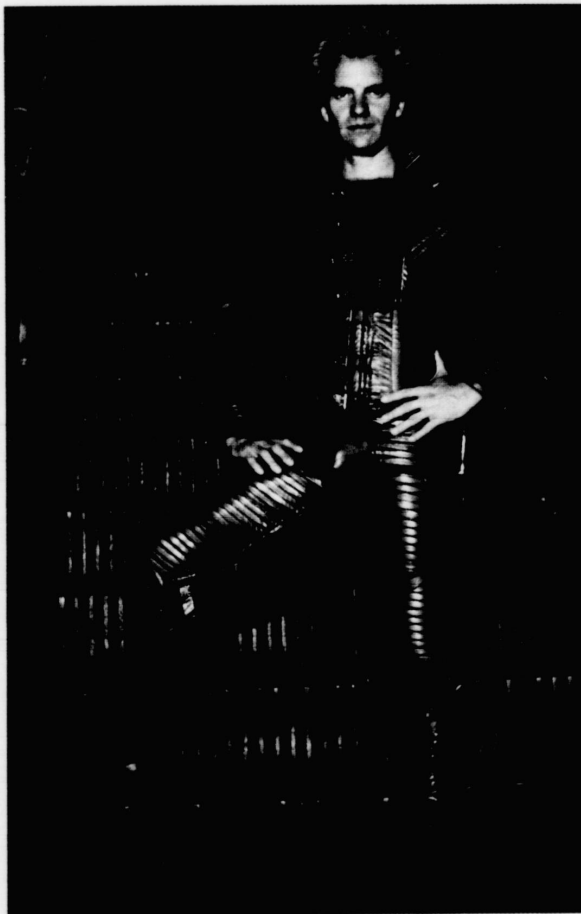
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BREAKFAST CLUB

Director John Hughes takes a new look at growing up.

THE RIVER

Family ties and more bind Mel Gibson and Sissy Spacek.

BRAZIL

The quirky genius behind Monty Python and Time Bandits turns dullness upside down.

DUNE

Sting as Feyd takes a stand in Frank Herbert's masterpiece Dune.

CREATOR

Peter O'Toole is a scientist who doesn't just mourn his late wife; he tries to recreate her.

MASS APPEAL

Željko Ivanek gets his first major film role after building a solid reputation on stage.

OUR COVER

Sting in the role of Feyd

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THE BREAKFAST CLUB

PHOTO BY ANNIE LIEBOVITZ



John Hughes has surrounded himself with a top-flight cast. Breakfast Club stars include Anthony Michael Hall (left) and Molly Ringwald (right).

A Growing Up Intensive

BY RICHARD LEVINSON

“I THINK THE MOST CRUCIAL POINT IN YOUR LIFE IS WHEN YOU’RE EIGHTEEN.”

John Hughes is sitting in his studio office bungalow, discussing *The Breakfast Club*, a film about five high school students which he is directing from his own original script. They’re different types who know little or nothing about each other, but who have to spend an entire day in detention together. During the day, they are forced to confront their differences, and discover their essential similarity.

“Part of the idea for the film came when *Rebel Without a Cause* was released on cassette. I had seen it in high school from James Dean’s point of view. When I watched it again, this time with kids of my own, I saw it from Jim Backus’s point of view. *Breakfast Club* works this way, too.

To Hughes, the formation of the characters was all-important to the film, which takes place almost entirely on one set, a high school library where the students are to serve their detention. “For a director, this picture was the ultimate experience, because

it was just me and seven actors. We shot in complete continuity [all scenes in their actual order], which you very rarely get to do, and every actor would have killed for the part. So, I had people who were very enthusiastic.”

With Emilio Estevez (*The Outsiders*, *Tex*, *Repo Man*), Paul Gleason (*Trading Places*), Anthony Michael Hall (*Six Pack*, *Vacation*, *Sixteen Candles*), John Kapelos (*Thief*, *Sixteen Candles*), Judd Nelson (*Making the Grade*), Molly Ringwald (*The Tempest*, *Sixteen Candles*), and Ally Sheedy (*War Games*, *Bad Boys*), Hughes feels he has an extremely talented cast.

“We had a rehearsal period where we tore the script apart, analyzed it, questioned it, examined it. We made up background stories for each of the characters. The kids really became the roles they were playing. I didn’t want people who would say ‘here I am, what do I say, where do I stand?’ I think that if you’ve really got your characters, anything they say is . . . right.”

There were intense emotions on the set. “There is one scene,” Hughes describes, “where virtually nothing moves for 30 minutes. But the performances were so good: To do the scene for three days, literally crying

all day, was draining. But I think that’s what makes the picture really happen. If it’s successful commercially, it will be because the ending is so satisfying. You look at who they were when they walked into that room and who they are when they walk out, and it’s remarkable.

“The point is, they all don’t like each other, they don’t like the groups the others represent. They don’t get along, and they find out that they’re all smart, all stupid, all insecure, they all have problems with their families.”

“In the picture, one of the kids is going to go absolutely nowhere, and the kid who seems to be in the most control is really the most pathetic, because it’s all over for him. He’ll go no further than where he is right now. I hope this is a big picture so I can do a sequel. This script could have been ten thousand pages long. It could go on forever.”

Is *The Breakfast Club*, which is due to be released in February, a comedy? Hughes says, “I think it would be wrong to call it a comedy. It’s a comedy in the same sense that, say, *Dog Day Afternoon* was a comedy. The picture was not shot, nor planned by the actors, to be a ‘kid’ picture. It’s a very adult approach to the subject of kids.”

A Funny Guy With a Serious Side

John Hughes arrived on the film scene several years ago, first writing National Lampoon’s *Class Reunion*, a movie that he discounts as being not exactly what he had in mind. Since then, he has written National Lampoon’s *Vacation*, *Mr. Mom*, and *Sixteen Candles*, which he also directed.

Hughes began by writing one-liners, which were bought by such comedians as Joan Rivers, Rodney Dangerfield, and Phyllis Diller, and used those jokes to get a job in advertising. He became quite successful at the Leo Burnett agency in Chicago, and began to sell freelance pieces to *Playboy*, *National Lampoon*, and other publications.

Hughes is currently preparing to shoot his next film, *Weird Science*, which he calls a “special effects romantic comedy.”

**“LITE BEER IS A LOT LIKE
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SISSY SPACEK AND MEL GIBSON IN A CONTEMPORARY DRAMA

The River

BY IAN FRASER

The foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains stretch high against the sky in the East Tennessee farming community near Kingsport. Although it is well into November, the sun beats down as if it were June, illuminating the reds and browns of the mountain tree line and setting off the dried shocks of corn in the valley below like strands of tousled angel hair.

For the past 11 weeks, the Holston River valley has been the set of *The River*, the Mel Gibson – Sissy Spacek film scheduled for release at Thanksgiving. Just before lunch on this balmy fall day, Gibson and Spacek climb aboard a Godzilla-sized John Deere tractor for the harvesting scene, their movie children riding in the wagon behind them. The tractor chugs up, the cameras roll, and some time later, director Mark Rydell (*On Golden Pond*, *The Rose*) calls, "That's a cut, please. Thank you. Save it." Spacek, dressed in jeans, a denim jacket and black rubber boots, climbs down off the tractor and makes her way up the incline to her motor home, where her 15-month-old daughter, Schuyler, plays with Rio and Dakota, the children of co-star Scott Glenn.

You know, *The River* is the first movie I've made that I haven't been just completely exhausted when it was over, and there's every reason that I should be," says the Oscar-winning (*Coal Miner's Daughter*) actress, whose work in the picture ended that week. "I've been up a lot at night with Schuyler and there was so much physical stuff in this film — we did a lot of work with a wild bull and a lot of stuff with water, with the levee breaking, and then a bulldozer flips over — but I feel just great! This movie has been a real happy experience. I think the nature of the role was something that I just had in me and I guess I was really ready to work again."

As Mae Garvey, Spacek plays a tough and determined American farm woman, who, with her husband, Tom (Mel Gibson), struggles against nature and big business to keep her land, her home and her family intact. It is her first screen appearance since *Missing*, the brilliant and controversial Costa-Gavras film of 1982, Spacek having taken a temporary work hiatus with the birth of her daughter in July of that year. The buzz around the set has it that the actress turns in a riveting, exceptional performance, drawing upon her own new experiences and emotions as a mother.

"I'm sure that Sissy would never have felt instinctively comfortable playing a part like this until she had a child and was into that full experience herself," says Scott Glenn, who plays the Garveys' nemesis as a representative of an agriculture business that

The River addresses the crisis on the farm with honor and sensitivity.


wants to dam the valley and flood out the small farmers; and he has known Spacek and her husband, director Jack Fisk (*Raggedy Man*), since the early '70s. "The values that Sissy seems to be exploring in her life are the same ones Mae Garvey was involved with, so I'm sure those [mothering] experiences made her a better artist."

Aside from the fact that they are both young mothers with children to raise, Sissy Spacek shares another connection with Mae Garvey. For the last three years, Spacek, too, has lived on a farm, a 210-acre spread in the rolling hill country of Virginia. There, she and her husband raise quarter horses and thoroughbreds, and if that lifestyle sounds far and away beyond the plight of the small, independent farmer, the 35-year-old Texas-born actress maintains that she has not exactly had her head in the sand.

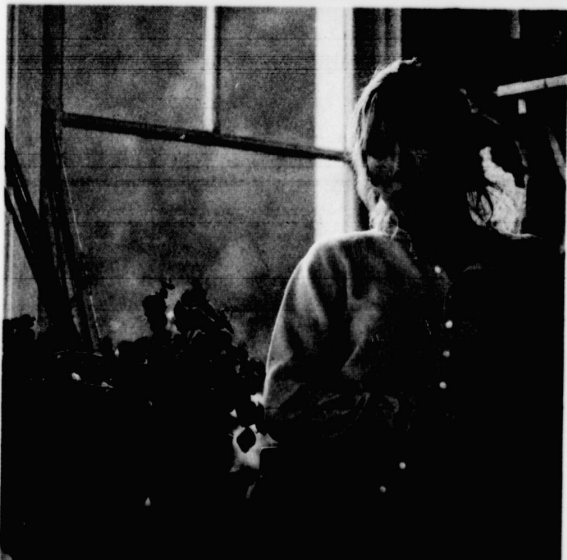
"One of the reasons I wanted to do this movie is because I'm aware of the special problems that farmers without other incomes have," she says. "Because I make money in the movies, I can put it into the farm, but that is not the situation with most. The family farmer is having a hard time making a go of it now, what with the droughts and the flooding and the amount of capital it takes to run a farm compared with the profit margin."

So well did this gut-level connection work, says Mark Rydell, who directed from a screenplay by Robert Dillon and Julian Barry, story by Dillon, that "I am really very moved by the film as a whole. Unlike anything I can remember, it addresses itself with real honor to the crisis of farm families and the dissolution of the family unit, the thing that made this country formidable. In the wake of 'progress,' the mechanization of lifestyle has taken us far from the earth and the respect for living things and away from the goals people can aspire to and achieve. This picture tries to reaffirm those values. And Sissy is critically instrumental in formulating this family unit. I tell you, your jaw will drop when you see what a family she and Mel and those two kids are. It's a magical combination, an absolute joy to behold."

"To me," she says, "the film is about people who have strong moral fiber. And I wanted to play a character like Mae Garvey because I knew I would have to find her in me someplace, that I would have to dig out the Mae Garvey in me. I would love for Mae to take care of Schuyler, to be around her, you know, because she embodies a lot of important qualities in being able to take care of her family, her house and her farm. I mean, she does what she has to do. I think it's been good for my character to have as much of Mae Garvey in me as possible. Mae Garvey," she says, and then her voice trails off for a moment . . . "I admire her."



The bulldozer flips, the levee breaks, but Mel Gibson and Sissy Spacek hang tough in the heartland struggles of *The River*. Farm life is Texas-raised Sissy Spacek's real life (below), so the character of Mae Garvey came naturally. Spacek and her husband raise horses in Virginia.



A Farm Is Born

For the construction of the film site, 440 acres of Tennessee scrubland were turned into a farm — complete with a real two-story farmhouse, barn and livestock, acres of field corn, equipment sheds, chicken coops and even weeds. While workers for the film company erected a dam across the Holston River to regulate the water and stage the flooding effects, Sissy Spacek and Mel Gibson took an active part in the local farm community and learned the day-to-day routine of working farm life, including the operation of machinery and the handling of animals. In her spare time on the set, Spacek baked pies and cakes in the farmhouse oven "until they were coming out of people's ears," offers co-star Gibson, "and they were good, too!"

PHOTOS BY GREG GORMAN

BRAZIL

A JOLLY SATIRE

BY BART MILLS

Terry Gilliam has worked hard to stay childish. "My taste runs to grotesque scatology," he says, "and I like things to be a bit crude. My mind works the way a kid's mind works, and that's not a pretty sight. Everything I do is done to please myself. That may sound egocentric, but it's all I know how to do."

Gilliam's childlike mind has been at work most recently on a movie called *Brazil*, a motion picture that has absolutely nothing to do with the country of Brazil. Instead, we're told, the title refers to the exotic dreams of people who lead dull lives.

Gilliam is certainly not a dull man, but he too has exotic dreams, and over the years we have seen quite a lot of them on screen. We first saw them played out through his decidedly offbeat bits of animation for the *Monty Python* TV series and feature films. The token American of the troupe, Gilliam also performed, wrote and occasionally directed.

But lately Gilliam's nightmares have been translated into a series of non-Python, live-action fantasies that are unrivaled in their use of pure imagination. The first was *Jabberwocky*, a



No more Mr. Nice Guy: So as not to get pushed around, Jonathan Pryce makes a radical adaptation to the futuristic world of *Brazil*. Jim Broadbent (below) shows Katherine Helmond what a little plastic surgery can do.

medieval satire of sorts that Gilliam wrote and directed.

Next came *Time Bandits*. A comic tale about a young boy and six little men who travel through time as petty thieves, only to wind up in the middle of the final battle between good and evil, *Time Bandits* became a smashing success.

The overwhelming success of *Time Bandits* earned Gilliam the financing for *Brazil*, a story he had carried around in the back of his imagination for some time. Two years ago Gilliam described his script for *Brazil* as, "Walter Mitty meets Franz Kafka to the rhythm of Latin sambas." Before production began, Tom Stoppard and Charles McKeown helped rewrite the script and Gilliam's description became, "Walter Mitty meets George Orwell."

The star of *Brazil* is Jonathan Pryce, a British actor known to American movie audiences as the satanic "Mr. Dark" in *Something Wicked This Way Comes*.

The story starts somewhere in the gloomy future where Pryce's charac-

ter is a meek and lowly clerk in the all-powerful Ministry of Information Retrieval, the building where all the information on everybody is stored. Pryce says the story starts with Mitty-esque dreams, "but by the end, the nightmare of Orwellian reality takes over. The character's dreams become what he has to do." And what he has to do is help a band of terrorists attack the Ministry. The terrorist leader is played by Robert De Niro.

"*Brazil* will be like Gilliam's Monty Python cartoons," continues Pryce, "which in turn are exactly like him — the tangible shapes of his dreams. Gilliam's thoughts are there to be seen, and he never pretends he's presenting anything except himself. He does what amuses him."

Although Pryce has worked in many highly praised productions, he ventures to say of *Brazil*, which opens in early 1985, "It's a dangerous thing to suggest, but this is certainly the best thing I've ever been involved with. It's not like any film I've ever seen. *Brazil* treads a dangerous line between jollity and horror."



THE MOVIE

M A G A Z I N E

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CREATOR

Love in the Lab

THE
BREAKFAST
CLUB

Growing Up Inside

DUNE

*Epic Space Tale
With A Sting*

BRAZIL

A Jolly Satire

THE RIVER

*Sissy Spacek &
Mel Gibson Together*

MASS APPEAL

*Hit Broadway Play
Heads for the Screen*

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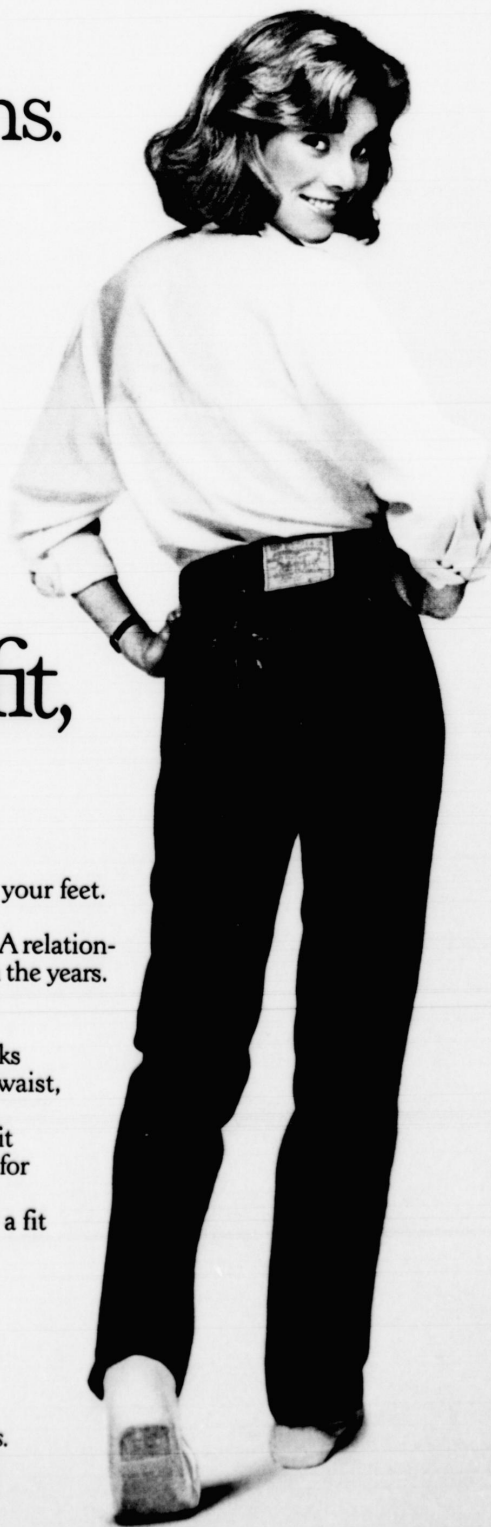
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The fit of a lifetime.

In less than one day.

501

Levi's Button-Fly 501 Blues.



Wrapped in a white terry cloth robe and sporting gray sweat socks, Sting hardly looks the superstar this afternoon. The 33-year-old Police lead vocalist, born Gordon Matthew Sumner, emergent film star and all-around teen icon can be seen gazing absently at the remarkable mess of his Atlanta hotel room. As his band's extensive and immensely lucrative 1983 tour draws to a close, as he suffers from a worst-possible-time case of mono-nucleosis, Sting must climb on stage in a few hours to rock a packed house at Atlanta's Omni through yet another rendition of the Police's greatest hits. At just this instant, rock's reigning Adonis is, understandably, a space case.

A reporter's question interrupts our hero's reverie, though, and Sting pulls suddenly into sharp focus. "There's a temptation early on when one is interviewed to be confessional," he says in a level voice. "I try now not to be confessional. I'm still quite candid in interviews. I can be quite shocking in the things I say."

The cheerfully admitted bottle-blond and ex-school teacher has always been the sex-appeal factor for the Police. Now, after a series of well-received roles in such films as *Quadrophenia* and *Brimstone & Treacle*, he is playing a major part in the very costly Hollywood production of a science fiction cult favorite novel entitled *Dune*.

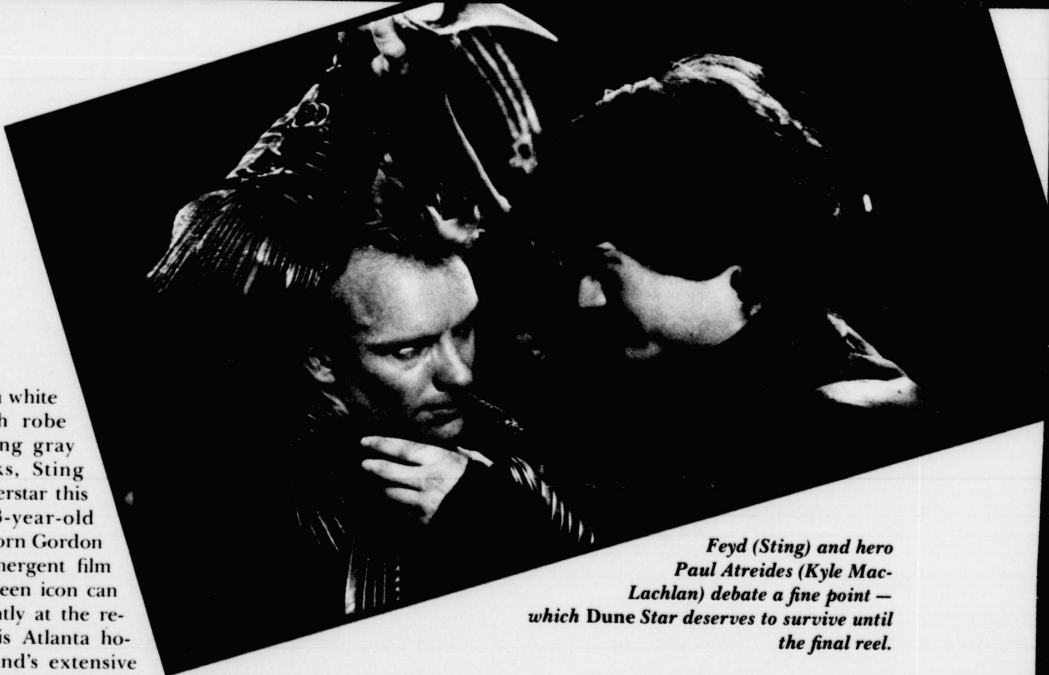
Sting spent a large part of last summer in Mexico filming his role as Feyd-Rautha Harkonnen, the anti-hero whose climactic knife-fight with good-guy Paul Atreides (Kyle MacLachlan) provides a highpoint in the long-awaited film version of Frank Herbert's classic science fiction novel, *Dune*.

A futuristic story of prophecy, planetary survival, political intrigue

and inter-galactic family feuds, *Dune* was published in 1965 and not only achieved success on its own terms, but also established a worldwide cult and a ready market for four sequel novels (including *Heretics of Dune*, which appeared last March). The film version, rumored to be one of the most expensive productions in cinematic history, will be released worldwide in December of this year.

Despite similarities between *Dune's* themes — the nightmare of mass human and ecological destruction, the relationship between technology and civilization — and concerns evident in the Police's music, Sting was attracted to joining the cast of *Dune* by something else. "I'd never read *Dune* before I was asked to read it for this project," Sting relates. "I'm not really a science fiction fan, but certainly Herbert's very interesting writer. He created this total ecology, geography and history for this planet. It's tremendous."

Sting perceives Feyd in humorous sociological terms and is careful



Feyd (Sting) and hero Paul Atreides (Kyle MacLachlan) debate a fine point — which *Dune* Star deserves to survive until the final reel.

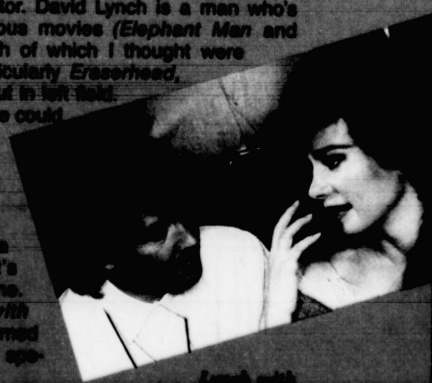
to draw distinctions between himself and his role. "There are fundamental differences between me and Feyd," Sting asserts. "I mean, he had a very, very bad upbringing, largely as a result of his environment. He lived on this industrial planet and his uncle was a gay lecher, morally a complete gangster. He had no chance, really."

"He's crazier than I am. He's pretty extreme — a gay villain. I'd say I'm a

Sting on Lynch

The main reason I agreed to do *Dune*," says Sting, "was because I was interested in the director. David Lynch is a man who's made two previous movies (*Elephant Man* and *Eraserhead*), both of which I thought were fascinating. Particularly *Eraserhead*, which is totally out in left field. I thought if anyone could bring *Dune* up to standard, it was David Lynch. It was a big risk to employ the man for a start! But that's what interested me. That project with David Lynch seemed to be something special."

And did working with actress Francesca Annis Lynch meet Sting's expectations? "Oh, yes, yes, absolutely," the singer answers eagerly. "That's a very intense and challenging ... in many ways a quite formal man, but yet that's just the surface. Underneath he's a smiling mess of energy."



Lynch with actress Francesca Annis.

DUNE

Making the Unreal Real

villain, but I'm not gay, and in that sense I'm not Feyd. He was fun to play, basically. I didn't have a lot of responsibility in the movie — it was such a huge project. It was enormous. I had fun with David and the other actors, but it certainly wasn't playing Hamlet."

Sting says he generally tries to pursue roles that seem connected in some way with the person he perceives himself to be. "I'm not a character actor in the sense that I adopt other people's personalities or personas," he remarks. "I'm not really interested in doing that. I'm more interested in extending my own persona into a dramatic situation."

This attitude applies to his role as a rock performer, as well as to his movie parts. "I don't pretend to be someone else when I'm on stage," Sting explains. "I merely magnify certain elements of my own personality — I act the part. And the same is true in acting. I don't become someone else. I'm me. I don't get given parts because I can be other people. I get

Dune: An Epic Space Tale

Frank Herbert's *Dune* mesmerized science fiction readers immediately upon its appearance as a hard-bound book, and its impact has consistently grown since that time. In its initial year, the novel won both the Nebula and Hugo awards for best science fiction novel.

Critical acclaim as one of the greatest science fiction novels of all time has only echoed the book's enormous popular success. Ten million copies of *Dune* and its four sequels have been sold to date, a figure that translates into an estimated 40 million readers.

Such ambitious, detailed literary works do not easily become great movies. Many efforts to derive a suitable screenplay from *Dune* were started and abandoned over the years. David Lynch, however, finally got the job done, and the novel's boosters should be pleased with the results.

lumungous worms, lots of bald women, and a hippopotamus-sized being that looks like a cross between a human brain, an octopus and a really bad dream: the film *Dune* will present a totally new world populated by an assortment of . . . creatures that previously lived full blown only in author Frank Herbert's imagination.

The job of realizing these nasty astral visions fell to costume designer Bob Ringwood in particular. "There were four planets to work with — industrial, military, earthy and dignified," says Ringwood. "So there could be no single unified theme in the costumes." At one point 45 people were working to create a total of 4,000 costumes. Special challenges were everywhere.

Take the octopus/brain/bad dream creature. Please.

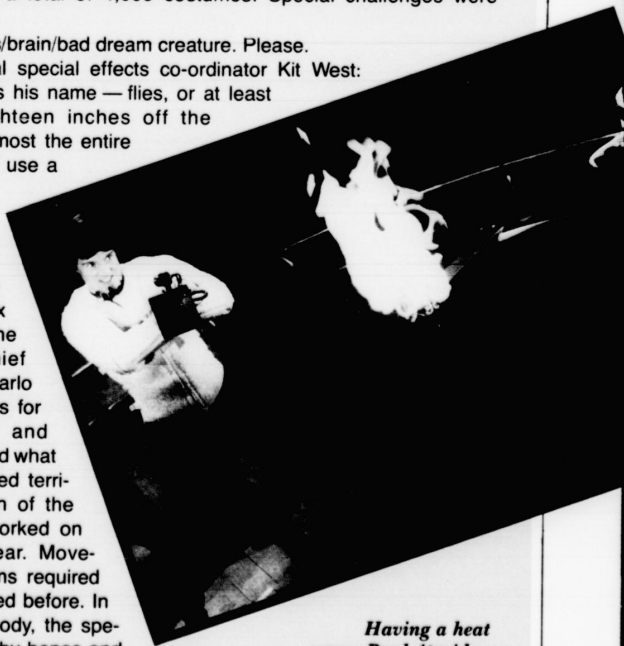
Says mechanical special effects co-ordinator Kit West:

"The Baron — that's his name — flies, or at least floats, about eighteen inches off the ground through almost the entire picture. We had to use a body harness

suspended by wires and guided by an overhead tracking system controlled by six people." As for the giant worms, Chief Worm Designer Carlo Rambaldi — famous for his work on *E.T.* and *King Kong* — tracked what he called "uncharted territory" in his design of the film's worms. "I worked on them for a full year. Movement like the worms required had never been tried before. In the usual animal body, the specific points formed by bones and joints dictate what motion is possible. But since the worms have no bones or joints, you have almost endless fluidity. Realistic movement was our problem. We had five sculptors, five mold makers and five mechanics working to produce sixteen worms and one worm head. We had a minimum of six people operating each worm."

Rambaldi's "Spacing Guild Navigator" was likewise a problem. "We had fifteen people working on the Navigator for three months. The final model has forty separate joints of movement." Guided entirely by human hands, the Navigator required twenty-two operators.

In order to create the totally new world of *Dune*, Model Maker Supervisor Emilio Ruiz del Rio used techniques retrieved from early film days to create "foreground miniatures." He combined those models with actors and additional structural segments to force perspective, and achieve the look of several elements joined in one gigantic scene. Del Rio, with thirty years of experience and some three hundred films behind him, sums up the feeling of many of the special effects geniuses working on this project when he says, "*Dune* is one of the most elaborate and spectacular assignments I've ever had."



Having a heat wave: Paul Atreides, played by Kyle MacLachlan, fends off robotic aggression in the Caladan training room.

given parts because the director can sense a certain vibe, a certain something . . . something intangible."

Before *Dune*, Sting had cinematic roles in *Radio On*, *Quadrophenia*, and *Artemis '81*, but his favorite part was the satanic Martian in the claustrophobically Pinteresque domestic drama, *Brimstone & Treacle*, for which he also wrote the score. "I love that script — Dennis Potter, who wrote it, is a major playwright," Sting states. "I loved making that movie. For what it is, it's great. I think people misinterpreted my starring in it: 'Sting's a big pop star, he must have made a big movie. Let's go and see *Brimstone & Treacle*, it must be a cop series,' or something. And they go and see it, and they say, 'God, what a horrible movie.'

"I'm glad I made it, I'm proud of it. The character was intrinsic to me. What I had to work on very hard was the acting, and staying in the same league as veterans like Denholm Elliott, who've been making movies since my father started going to movies. So I really had to work hard to stay on the screen, and I think I did a fairly good job. It was a great learning experience for me."

Obviously a man at no loss for opinions and ideas, Sting seems surprised when I suggest that his wide range of activities must demand a great deal of emotional control. "Am I the sort of person who wants to be in control?" he asks, rephrasing my question in a rhetorical volley. "No, I'm not. You have to separate me from the stage character. You know, the stage character has a certain function. He *has* to be in control. If he's not in control there's no gig. There's anarchy, there's nothing. So in a sense I have a duty to control. Off-stage, I don't really feel I have to. I spend most of the time in bed, or losing at tennis, or just being normal. I don't mind taking the odd risk now and then to wake me up."

Kyle MacLachlan, in the hero's role of Paul Atrides, finds that he must rely on his sound gun to survive in the desert.



PHOTO BY DIRCK HALSTEAD

Creator

Love in the Lab

BY MIKE BYGRAVE



Looking for new life through a test tube are (from left) Vincent Spano, Mariel Hemingway, Peter O'Toole.

In *Creator*, which opens next February, Peter O'Toole stars as Harry Wolper, a scientist whose beloved wife dies in pregnancy. He manages to preserve a few of her cells, and then embarks on a lifelong, bizarre experiment to recreate her.

Wait a minute, you say, isn't this *Bride of Frankenstein* re-made? No, says director Ivan Passer, "it's like no other film ever made before."

Baron Frankenstein, for one thing, never had to worry about academic politics and the intricacies of applying for grants. As a matter of fact, Frankenstein didn't have to worry about much of anything having to do with real life. Harry Wolper, on the other hand, does.

Wolper has one thing in common with the Baron, however. Harry is a genius with an obsession that some might say is just a step away from madness. He has dreamed for 30 years of somehow bringing his cherished Lucy back to life.

He enlists the aid of a young student, played by Vincent Spano, the young actor who played the would-be epitome of cool in *Baby, It's You*. Together they battle the nefarious intrigues of Harry's competitors for funds at the university and seek a fertile egg with the proper DNA to "regrow" Lucy. That egg is found in the lissome body of a promiscuous young wanderer named Meli, played by Mariel Hemingway, who comes to the role fresh from her critical triumph in the controversial *Star 80*. As Harry's project begins to succeed, Meli finds herself falling in love with the obsessed doctor.

The screenwriter of *Creator* is Jeremy Leven, a novelist who based the script on his own novel and upon fantasies rooted in his own life. Leven, who is a researcher in child behavior and brain chemistry now on sabbatical from Yale, lost his first wife some years ago much in the way Harry Wolper did — and Leven too dreamed of somehow bringing her back to life.

Passer, the director of *Cutter's Way* who with countryman Milos Forman emigrated from Czechoslovakia in 1969, admits that he has trouble pigeonholing the story into a genre.

"The movie is about the romance of life on different levels," he says, "life from the scientific point of view, life on the level of the characters, and life in the way Harry Wolper talks about 'the big picture.' Some projects have a little heart beating in there and they demand to be made," he adds. "I knew *Creator* was like that."

MASS APPEAL

Željko Ivanek in a
Hot Potato
With a
Twist of Lemmon

BY DAVIN SEAY

Zeljko Ivanek is probably the most unlikely name to hit an American marquee since Tovah Feldshuh. Actors are no longer forced to Anglicize their names, but Ivanek's (pronounced ZHEL-ko ee-VON-neck) is nonetheless a tongue-twister. The 27-year-old Ivanek has a standard, admirable response: "I was born in Yugoslavia, and if I had changed my name it would have been a betrayal of my family."

We first saw Ivanek on the movie screen as *The Sender*, able to project his nightmares into another person's reality.

The Sender was an above-average 1982 horror movie that didn't get much critical attention.

For his second film appearance, in the comedy-drama *Mass Appeal*, Ivanek is a troublemaker of a very different ilk: a seminary student who unsettles the comfortable life of a parish priest, played by Jack Lemmon. A limited Christmas release, *Mass Appeal* was directed by Glenn Jordan from a screenplay by Bill C. Davis, based on his hit stage play.

It is appropriate that Ivanek's first big film break should have the stage as its source, for that's where Ivanek has thus far found his greatest success. After graduating from Yale (his family had long since immigrated to the United States) and studying at the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art, Ivanek made his Broadway debut in 1981 in *The Survivor*.

In the bizarre satire *Cloud Nine*, he



Željko Ivanek (above) is a seminarian who wants to shake up the establishment. Fatherly advice: Oscar-winning actor Jack Lemmon counsels the smooth path (left).

tated seminary authorities assign him to Father Tim Farley for guidance.

Father Farley (Lemmon) has created a comfortable niche in his parish by avoiding controversy and delivering "Norman Rockwell sermons." Dolson contemptuously labels him a "Father Bojangles" who practices a "song-and-dance theology."

The focus of *Mass Appeal*, and the presence of such stars as Lemmon and Charles Durning, are likely to earn *Mass Appeal* serious attention from critics and film buffs. For Ivanek, this may be the ideal vehicle to establish a reputation as a screen star equal to the credentials he has earned on stage.

played a flirtatious British wife in the first act of the off-Broadway hit, and a male street hustler in the second. He created the role of the older brother to Matthew Broderick in Neil Simon's *Brighton Beach Memoirs*.

In *Mass Appeal* Ivanek plays the rebellious young seminarian Mark Dolson, who wants to be a priest so he can use his pulpit to attack the serious social and moral issues of our time. Irri-

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