Fall 1989

Gumbo Magazine, Fall 1989

Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.lsu.edu/gumbo

Recommended Citation

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the University Archives at LSU Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Gumbo Yearbook by an authorized administrator of LSU Digital Commons. For more information, please contact gcoste1@lsu.edu.
You're back in school and probably as busy as you've ever been. Or maybe not, but that's what you're telling everyone. Balanced living means taking control of every aspect of your life. It means you've got to

Get It All Together
This is where the funds start.

It’s no fun being without money for college. So, let City National Bank cool those anxieties with a college loan. As the largest financier of Louisiana education, the First Commerce Corporation family of banks has helped thousands of students stay in school. Visit your school’s financial aid director and ask for a student loan application from City National Bank. Or, return the coupon below.

This is where the funds start.

Please Send Me An Application for a Government Guaranteed Student Loan

Name ___________________________ Soc. Sec. No. __________________

Address __________________________

City ___________________________ State _________ Zip _____________

School ___________________________ City ___________________________ State _________

Return completed coupon to:
CITY NATIONAL BANK
ATTN: STUDENT LENDING DEPARTMENT
P.O. BOX 1231
BATON ROUGE, LA 70821

so here it is:

What you might find inside:

**Just Thinking About the Weather**
Louisiana, for reasons beyond our control and too numerous to mention, finds itself in the midst of some of the most dramatic weather in the world. Ilka Essmueller talked with the people that record it.

**The Best (OR) Deal on Campus**
Wayne Schexnayder brings us an informative and entertaining (yes, both) report on what you'll face when selling textbooks at the end of the semester. This may be more important than the exam.

**Deans of Martini**
You might have seen them studying in the library or partying at the Chimes. Do you know who they are? S. Jamal Alidrus introduces us to LSU's very own recording moguls, Arrizza and Zimbler.

**Wins of War**
So LSU's got a big ROTC; we all know that. But do you know from whence it springs? Find out about ROTC's rich tradition from feature writer Jeff Cobb.

**Cover Story: Fit to be Tied**
You're back in school with a new year ahead. Now it's up to you as to what you do with it. Juggling the many parts of your life can be difficult. Aimee Edmondson helps you Get It All Together.

**Salmon on Toast Points Can Make the Difference**
Lively artist and promoter Jill Coury tells just what you can do with your art to make sure it's seen. Toast points are never mentioned in the story but everyone knows they're always served at openings.

---

**Movies** 12  
Coming to the Colonnade this semester

**Music** 15  
Three albums on the Martini label

**Psychology** 27  
Dealing with stress

**Food and Nutrition** 28  
Healthy living on the run

**Fiction** 31  
by Colleen Keogh

**Politics** 33  
Death of The Tax Plan

**Editorial** 44  
Fun page for Gumbo's first editor

**Pictorial** 45  
Bazuki Muhammad
Are "Gremlins" eating at your checking account?

Don't let high account-maintenance fees and per check charges eat at your checking account. Get FREE* checking at Campus Federal!

*A $2.00 fee is charged if the total of all your account balances (savings + checking + IRAs, etc.) do not equal $100.00 or more.

CAMPUS FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
Nicholson Extension • 388-8841
"Serving the LSU community since 1934"
Whatcha Think About This Weather We're Having?

The Story of People Who Ask Serious Weather Questions

You are exposed to it every day whether you like it or not. It makes you feel good at times or miserable at others. And it serves as a welcome topic for small talk, especially if you run out of things to say. We're talking, of course, about the weather.
Not all people are affected by it to the same extent. People who spend most of their time indoors don't notice changes of climate and weather as much as people who work outdoors. But as soon as you open that door or window you are confronted with sun, humidity, rain or whatever the case may be.

State climatologist Robert A. Muller and Assistant State Climatologist Jay Grymes hardly ever let go of documentation, observation and evaluation of weather and climate. Both work out of the Office of State Climatology which is located on the LSU campus, almost hidden in a corner on the second floor of the Old Geology Building. It is identifiable only by a small sign above the door.

The Office of State Climatology collects data of the weather from over a hundred weather stations in Louisiana and provides services in all weather-related questions for lawyers, state and federal agencies, researchers, companies and private users. Furthermore, the staff interprets the climatic data, does its own research and keeps federal weather data. "The National Climatic Data Center is not funded to handle all data and requests for information for the whole country, and there is a need for climate offices in each state," Muller said.

"The National Climatic Data Center is not funded to handle all data and requests for information for the whole country, and there is a need for climate offices in each state," Muller said.

Muller, who grew up in and around New York City, has been interested in the weather since he was a kid and even today he displays his passion on the license plate of his 1962 Buick convertible. It reads "CLIMATE" and Muller said some students call it the "climate mobile."

At age seven Muller began accompanying his neighbor, the Head of the Weather Bureau for the New York City, to the office on Saturdays. "I learned how to draw weather maps by doing it," he said.

Muller is professor of geography and anthropology with a second appointment in the department of agricultural engineering.

Assistant State Climatologist Jay Grymes is a Ph.D. candidate in geography/climatology at LSU. He finished his masters at the University of Delaware and he has been Assistant State Climatologist for three years.

Grymes said he is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the office whereas Muller serves more as a director and for public relations contacts.

"He (Muller) is better skilled and gets more credibility in interpretational questions," Jay Grymes said.

The Office of State Climatology (LOSC) handles between five and ten requests a day ranging from questions like "What is the average rainfall in St. Francisville?" to more complex problems that take days to research. With this service and a monthly newsletter that reaches 500 to 600 people, the office interacts with 600 to 800 people a month. "In terms of public service for the university, probably the only office that does more than that would be extension (LSU extension program) or may be Middleton (Library), disregarding the giant student tours on campus," Grymes said.

A cooperative agreement between the National Weather Service, the National Climatic Data Center and LSU in 1978 initiated the birth of the Office of State Climatology. It was one of the first state climate offices to be set up in the United States. The national agencies provide free access to federal data and in return the LOSC keeps track of the climatic data in Louisiana and makes it available to the other agencies and the public. The LOSC collects the climatic data of Louisiana's four first order stations located at the airports in Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Lake Charles and Shreveport. In collaboration with the Weather Service Office in Baton Rouge, the office also keeps track of the climatic data provided by 150 cooperative stations. The cooperative stations are operated primarily by volunteers who measure total rainfall once a day. One third of the volunteers also measure minimum and maximum temperatures. They then give the data to the Weather Service Office in Baton Rouge which shares it with the LOSC.

The LOSC furnishes computer programs and advice for the the Weather Office in return and according to Malcolm Moreau, Co-operative Program Manager for the National Weather Service at the Weather Service Office in Baton Rouge, it handles the requests directed to the Weather Service Office.
The Department of Agricultural Engineering which set up an automated climate weather station network in 1984, provides the LOSC with hourly data from the 12 stations included in that network. “It’s (the automated network) the state of the art, it’s as modern as you can get and there are only a few states with it,” Muller said. The computer network is modeled after a similar program in Nebraska and can produce hourly and daily data or other summaries. The data are measured by computer sensors and includes air temperature, rain, solar radiation, photosynthetic active radiation, wind speed, wind direction, soil temperature at four levels, relative humidity and at some stations also hourly evaporation, said Kevin Robbins, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering.

Agricultural Engineering works with agricultural producers who often need more detailed information than is made available by first order and cooperative stations. “Our biggest users are agricultural producers,” Robbins said. “We have a computer system that simulates the growth of cotton and makes recommendations to the farmer how to manage better.”

The climatic data are stored locally in the computers and are collected twice a week. The computer has the capacity to store data from 12 to 30 days, each computer is connected to a modem and the data are transferred via telephone line. It arrives at the agricultural engineering department in form of a data stream and is then digested into various computer programs. The automated data system is also used by environmentalists.

Although about ten people work for the LOSC. The staff includes only two full-timers, Grymes and the secretary Estell Smilie. Grymes, however, takes classes required for his Ph.D. and must begin working part-time this fall. Muller devotes about one third of his time to the LOSC. Other people working with the LOSC include several graduate students, among them Judy Hoff, Barry Keim, Dave Barthel and Assistant Professor Katherine Hirschboeck who specializes in climate and flooding.

Three fourth of the users of the LOSC services are off-campus, and lawyers constitute the biggest group of users followed by consulting firms and contractors. Eighty percent of the requests are raw data requests which can be dealt right away. Questions about raw data could be about daily temperatures and precipitation for a place on a particular day or over a period of time.

A typical request from a lawyer would be “Was it rainy when my client was in an automobile accident?” The strangest request from a lawyer so far was “Can you tell me how dark it was when my client had an accident,” Grymes recalled.

“We made an educated ‘gestimate’ how much darker it was than at sunset, how much it was after sunset and about the relative decrease in available sunlight,” he said. “It took me approximately three days to do.”

Contractors usually ask how many times it rained in a certain period of time. Most contracts include a fixed number of days a contractor is allowed to be late with his work based on the number of rain days.

Last year Grymes was called to court as a specialist in a case in which a couple sued a local contractor who had three weeks to pour their driveway and did not finish the job in time. It had rained for five days of the last week of the contract.

“It was kind of humorous,” Grymes said. “He [the contractor] said it was unsafe to pour [the driveway] because the ground was wet although he could have started two weeks earlier [when it did not rain].

“Finally the judge threw the case out telling the married couple they could not get money from the contractor and telling the contractor he had to pour the driveway for free,” Grymes concluded.

Muller has had appearances on videotapes on occasion. In these cases lawyers from both sides come to the office and interview Muller on a certain aspect of weather pertaining to their case. And during unusual weather situations, he has been asked by the local TV-stations several times to appear on camera.

Post-doctorate researcher Ben Gregory of the Department of Entomology, has worked with the LOSC for more than three years and said the office is essential to his work.

Gregory is tracing the migrations of a species of moth which invades the Southeast in the summer. Usually moths do not migrate but this particular kind, the velvet bean caterpillar, does, he said.

“With a project like this it is impossible to deal without the help of climatology,” Ben Gregory said. “The State Climate Office helps us to analyze climatic data associated with the entrance and exit of that moth.”

Gregory said he doesn’t know yet where this particular moth originates. It flies at night and because of its dark color it is hard to see. Current radar systems are not sophisticated enough to notice the moths and therefore climatic data provides necessary information.

“Climatologists are essential to us, they have expertise that we don’t have,” he said. “We can’t see them (the moths) at night, yet we know that they’re moving.”

The moths that fly in are caught in traps and weather data surrounding their entrance into the United States helps determine where the moths might have come from and how long they traveled.

“We’re learning more about the system (of the moths) and we can manipulate it. In our case it is helpful to man and maybe we can get rid of the pest,” he said.

Gregory said his guess is that the moth flies across the Gulf of Mexico possibly coming from Cuba. But is it only a guess so far.

Other LOSC users are big companies and petrochemical companies, especially those with environmental problems. Companies that have outdoor facilities or store hazardous waste need to know how much rainfall to expect at the sites and how much water is in the ground to determine how high the barriers around the waste site have to be.
The Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife and Fisheries and the Department of Environmental Quality constitute further users. Currently the DEQ is involved in a study that evaluates the times with unusually low stream flow in rivers.

“When a stream is flowing low it can get loaded with pollutants and it is not effective with carrying away anything that is dumped into it,” Mueller said.

For such studies models of water budgets, which are one specialty of the LOSC, are used. The Corp of Engineers also uses the water budgets regularly to work out how much water there ought to be in river basins.

Max Forbes, Secretary for the Sabine River Compact Administration uses OSC services constantly. The Compact Administration was established by Texas and Louisiana as a joint agency to administer the Sabine river.

Forbes puts out reports about the river basin which include hydrological data, such as rain fall, and comments on the character of the rain fall, whether it varied from normal.

“They (the LOSC) are my source for information on rain fall in Louisiana and Texas,” Forbes said. “The basin is in both states.” He added that his work would be more difficult without the LOSC.

“The information might be available elsewhere but I would have to find it and it would probably not be up to date,” he said.

For the LSU campus the LOSC has made estimates of chances of rain for a concert or a track meet and it has determined rain days when a contractor working for Physical Plant delayed its work. It also provides help for the chancellor and to the administration in cases of serious weather situations.

“Every time a severe weather situation threatens, every body wants to go home. But in almost any kind of weather the campus with its high grounds and substantial buildings is one of the safest places in Louisiana,” he said.

During the Pope’s visit to New Orleans in 1987, the Catholic Church wanted to know the chances of rain for an evening event outdoors. Muller said that just before the afternoon mass rain poured down and winds were high but fortunately the evening event took place without interruptions by rain, just as the LOSC had estimated.

Hard to deal with sometimes are requests from parents of children with science projects or from the children themselves. “These people often think they can solve all the problems,” he said. “Often the questions are too simple—and nothing in this world is simple.”

A lot of the times people are not sure what kind of data they are looking for and they even ask for the wrong information. “It pays me to be stubborn and to say ‘Look, if you can tell me what it is you’re trying to show, I can tell you what it is you need to know,’” Grymes said. “It will save me a lot of time.” In May Grymes had a request from Marine Sciences asking for a record of frontal passages over the Chandeluer Islands for the past five years. But they actually only needed to know whether fronts passed the islands on three different days within those five years, he said. “I can go and look that (the three different fronts) up in 10 minutes or I could have spent four hours running through all the records,” he said.

The climate office tries to answer all requests it receives but the time they can spend on the requests is restricted, Muller said. “We help almost anybody but I’m sure we don’t help everybody as much as they like,” he said. They generally do not charge for services as long as the request does not involve extensive research in an area with which the office usually does not deal or a request that demands a lot of extra work. Federal and state agencies and researchers on campus are especially served for free whenever possible.

Whenever the LOSC does charge for its services, it is cheap compared to other agencies, Grymes said.

“The National Climatic Data Center would charge three to five times as much for the same data,” he said. “For the campus and the state we are a real deal. In fact, the problem is that there are so many who still don’t know about us.”

The two specialties of the LOSC are studies in synoptic weather types and water budgets. During and before World War II weather typing was used especially by Europeans to identify patterns of weather over large parts of Europe and the North Atlantic. Over the years 20 to 30 such patterns were worked out. Muller said he turned the principle around and worked out atmospheric patterns affecting a single place, like New Orleans or Baton Rouge, day by day. Because of his method, he works with fewer types that are better fitted to describe weather at a specific place.

“If you go for the big pattern it is relative because you have different things happen in different places, such as in North Scotland or Germany,” he said. “Mine is much more straight forward and as far as I know nobody else ever did it this way. I took something which had been developed one way, turned it around and used it in a different way, I’m happy with it.”

Germans used to be the leaders of synoptic weather typing and they used it a lot in World War II for strategic planning of their military operations. However, they made a big mistake when estimating weather and climate during the invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941/1942; a big factor in losing on the Russian front.

A June 1987 article in the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society shows that the German meteorologist Franz Baur who had made a name for himself in the 1930s in the field of long-range weather forecasts, did not forecast a harsh winter for 1941/1942 in Russia. Nor were the Germans prepared for a mud period which immobilized their troops for a month.

The cold, the icy winds and blizzards greatly hit the German armies and
I think that my way gives you more useful results," Muller said. "But it is hard to do because you need to know the weather at each place so intimately and it also requires much more time. His approach is more practical."

The observations must be wrong," Baur replied. Thousands of soldiers lost their lives due to the harsh weather conditions and the Germans lost the Russia offensives.

Although technology has advanced, even today weather predictions are not a simple science. "Climatology, particularly predictions for the future, is not a real science," Muller said. "It's sort of an art. Here we are in 1989 and it's still an art and not a hard science."

The synoptic weather typing was used by the Americans in World War II as well but it was put aside in the "euphoria to be."

Muller said he likes weather typing so much that every student who takes classes with him has to go through it. One of the most successful students, Dr. Larry Kalkstein, specializes in synoptic weather typing and the effect of weather on human morbidity. "He is getting to be world famous," Muller said. "I kid him about it now."

Kalkstein received his Ph.D. from LSU in 1974 and is now a professor at the University of Delaware. He was Grymes's advisor in Delaware and Muller and Kalkstein worked it out for Grymes to come to LSU and do his Ph.D. here, Grymes said. "It is a nice example of a warm and friendly spirit of cooperation between two programs and faculty," Muller said of LSU's connection with the University of Delaware.

Whereas Muller needs intimate knowledge of the weather at a certain place, Kalkstein uses an automated system and can type the weather routinely.

"We have a friendly go-around. I don't appreciate his method as much and I think that my way gives you more useful
Give yourself a hand against breast cancer

Breast self-examination is easy, takes only a few minutes and can be performed in the privacy of your own home. It's an important way you can detect early and highly curable breast cancer. Through monthly breast self-examinations, you will learn how your normal breast tissue feels and will be able to recognize a change if one occurs. In fact, most breast lumps are found by women themselves.

Take control of your body and your life. Make breast self-examination a part of your monthly routine. And see your doctor regularly for clinical exams and advice on mammography.

For a free pamphlet about breast self-examination, call your local American Cancer Society.

We're here to help.

A defense against cancer can be cooked up in your kitchen.

There is evidence that diet and cancer are related. Follow these modifications in your daily diet to reduce chances of getting cancer:

1. Eat more high-fiber foods such as fruits and vegetables and whole-grain cereals.
2. Include dark green and deep yellow fruits and vegetables rich in vitamins A and C.
3. Include cabbage, broccoli, brussels sprouts, kohlrabi and cauliflower.
5. Cut down on total fat intake from animal sources and fats and oils.
6. Avoid obesity.
7. Be moderate in consumption of alcoholic beverages.

No one faces cancer alone.
In 16 short weeks, you may enter the gates of Book Buy-back Hell.

Get ready.

As each semester begins, syllabi are handed out, books are assigned and every student must make that dreary, expensive trip through the bookstore. No matter what the major, a short jaunt could easily end up as a two or three hundred dollar debit to an already tuition-depleted checking account.

The book buying system comes as a shock to many new students, their questions generally going unanswered when posed to the part-time employee behind an omnipotent computer terminal.

"One of the things that has always amazed me is the amount of students who think they rent the books."

Carolyn Becker
Textbook Manager,
Union Bookstore
"One of the things that has always amazed me is the amount of students who think they rent the books," said Carolyn Becker, Textbook Manager of the Union Bookstore. "Once you have made the educational commitment to come to LSU, pay your fees and so on, its very different from high school where you are given your books and you give them back at the end of the year. Those books that you come in and buy at the beginning of the semester are your property, they are your possession, and you have to decide at the end of the semester whether are not you are going to sell it back at whatever price is being offered for the book" she said.

The average student's anger and initial bewilderment may be cast aside as semesters pass, but the answers to what many consider a "scam" are not that simple.

We'll begin with an average semester, classes nearly everyone has at one time or another: Math 1021, Biology 1001, History 1001, English 2025, and of course, HPRD 2600 (Human Sexuality). Neither labs nor expenses incurred during late night participation in HPRD 2600 will be included. The books for this schedule, as of Spring 1989, could cost anywhere from $249.65 for all new books to $187.15 for the same books used.

You decide to spend the money for the new books. If anyone is going to highlight the book, you want to be the first. Besides, the person who highlighted the used book could be an imbecile or brain-dead.

Five months later as finals come to a close, you lug a stack of books heavier than your Homecoming date to the bookstore. Hopefully, you'll leave with enough cash to survive the few days before you go home and start a summer job. If these were your classes, you were lucky; the bookstores gave nearly 50% of the your original cost for the Math, History, and English books. The Human Sexuality book only netted $7.00 wholesale. Now the shocker. If you were one of the first 175 students to sell the Biology book back, you received half price. The next 50 students received a whopping $2.50, and those not fast enough added it to what turns into a personal library of unsellable books.

You feel somewhat cheated. There really was not that much highlighting. Some of those History and English books were never even opened (that could explain the C in History). You did not even finish reading the Biology book.

Since you bought new books, you could have come out with $95.25. That amount was only possible if you had sold the other books back before the bookstores had their limit.

Though every student would like to have all his cash back at the end of the semester, this particular schedule was rather fruitful. According to Becker, "Freshmen generally have pretty good luck, the real problem is with courses taught once a year." In other words, the closer you are to graduation, the less discretionary income you have at the end of the semester.

Disgruntled as you may be, you accept the cash and shuffle out wondering how the bookstore could give you so little for what was an awful lot of books. Compared to most students though, getting $95.25 would have been reason for a party.

Suzanne Kidd, a senior in advertising, received nothing for her books. "When I finally graduate I should be able to open my own bookstore," she said.

The cost of books and the subsequent low return on investment is not all the bookstore's fault. There are quite a few people who determine whether you get 50% back or none at all, not just some part-time sales clerk with an attitude problem. Publishers, wholesalers, authors, professors, and the front line, the bookstores, all have a say in what book you use or how much you pay for it.

Ken Bueche, Assistant Manager of the Union Bookstore, said "Buying back the books for 50% and reselling them for 75% is an industry-wide standard."

Although 65% of book sales are for new books, along with used book sales, this generates over $4 million a year for the Union Bookstore. "It’s more than half of the total sales," said Bueche, adding, "We’re probably doing 70-75% of the total business on campus."

By the last day of finals in Spring 1989, the Union Bookstore had given over $320,000 back to the students. Of that, the Bookstore should regain about $64,000 in wholesale books. "That’s what we will get for them, what we pay out," said Bueche.

If a book was not on a list to be used the next semester, the only money given for them is from a wholesaler (i.e., the Human Sexuality book). Wholesale prices may differ depending on where you try to
sell the book back, due to the many different wholesalers a bookstore can deal with. Because the Union Bookstore deals in a larger volume than the off-campus bookstores, they deal with more wholesalers, and therefore generally offer you some money for a book not wanted off-campus. Currently they resell books to about thirteen different wholesalers, increasing the chance students can get something for a book no longer being used.

A reason some books are bought at wholesale, but end up on the bookshelves the next semester, are the professors and departments. “Book orders were due April 5,” said Becker, “and without that book order in my hands saying that they are going to use that certain book for the fall semester, I cannot pay half price on it. I can’t gamble paying half price for the book and only get ten dollars for it if they decide not to use it.”

“Many of the professors can’t understand why we need a book order in April for a book that won’t be used till August. If we don’t have that book order, and can’t sell the book to a wholesaler, we have to tell the student, ‘sorry, keep it.’”

A secretary in CEBA told Becker she was “too busy” to turn in a book list. Any book which may have been on that list from the spring, at best, was bought for wholesale.

“We’re not buying that book; there is a new edition,” always seems to conjure up in a students mind images of public lynchings. Most books come out in new editions about every two or three years.

“Many times when you revise a freshman biology book, or a freshman chemistry book, or the freshman ancient history book, where the information is not changing,” said Becker. “Its strictly to get the new edition onto the shelves and the old one off.”

Richard Greenburg, President of Wadsworth Publishing (publishers of the biology book), said “There are three reasons why new editions arise: pedagogically, does it work (can students learn from it), is there new research in the area, and to even out sales (against the used book market).”

“The reason for a new edition depends heavily on how fast the body of knowledge changes,” said Greenburg. “Data processing books are constantly being updated because the information is always changing, but generally a book would have to have major changes to put out a new edition.”


Though biology has not changed much in the last few years, Greenburg said the fifth edition of last semester’s biology book is a “massive overhaul,” including many more environmental issues, the subject of AIDS, and many new graphics.

Besides competition from the used book market and the changing information, part of the increase in new editions “is a reaction to the competitive situation from other publishers,” said Dr. Alan D. Fletcher, a professor in the Journalism school and author of an advertising research book. “If other publishers go to more frequent editions, then a given publisher is almost going to have to follow suit,” he said.

“New editions are important in terms of student interest,” said Fletcher. “To a middle-age professor or a middle-age author, something that is ten years old is sort of recent, to a twenty, twenty-one or twenty-two year old student, ten years ago was when they were children. So an edition that is three years old to me is no big deal, but to a student, a three year old edition is getting kind of yellow around the edges.”

Whether it be new editions, bookstores glutted with the used ones, or wholesale prices, the student has to decide if the cost of education is worth the cost of his/her books.

The system of buying and reselling books, where everyone has a say in what the student reads except the student, may have its faults, but compared to other systems, it works rather well.

Southeastern Louisiana University uses a rental system. Depending on how many hours a student takes, a graduated fee is tacked onto tuition. The student picks up and returns his book similar to a library book. If the book is lost or damaged beyond repair, the student must pay the current retail price for it.
You hesitate, mind racing. Your feet shuffle. You scratch your head. Finally you say, "This stinks. Give me the $2.50."

Most of the books used are picked by a professor and must be used for three or more years, regardless of new editions or changes in material. The big problem comes when a professor picks a book and leaves. "A faculty member starts to use a book one year, leaves the university, someone comes in to take his place, the new person is committed to using that book for two more years. A book that he did not choose, may not like, and cannot feel that he can adequately teach from it."

At the end of each fall semester another group of freshmen are initiated into the used book system. They wait in long lines hoping for a little party cash after that last final is over. When the wait is finally over, the computer is accessed, the book is pushed aside and they are greeted with an uncaring and casual "we'll give you $2.50 for it." Hesitating, the mind races. "Is $2.50 all this book is worth? Should I keep it or sell it back? What am I going to do with a 200 pound biology book at home? I hate biology." Your feet shuffle, you scratch your head and finally say, "This stinks. Give me the $2.50."

The used book plan may not be inexpensive or hassle free. It may not make very many friends at the end of semesters. But a system where the books change more often than your roommate washed his sheets may raise the quality (hopefully) and diversity of books high enough to keep a student interested in a class when the instructor does not.

---

ESCAPE TO THE MOVIES

All LSU Union Films are shown in the Colonnade. Cost is $2 for students and Union members, $3 for non-members.

- **August 31**
  - 6 & 9 p.m.
  - *The Ruling Class*
  - Peter O'Toole stars in this 1972 black comedy as the heir to a British lordship who thinks he's Jesus Christ.

- **September 7**
  - 6 & 8:50 p.m.
  - *Sherman's March*
  - Director Ross McElwee started out to do a documentary about the swath of destruction caused by LSU's first president as he marched through Georgia during the Civil War. But McElwee was jilted by his girlfriend just before filming started; he went through with the project, but shifted his attention to the women of the New South. A marvelous film.

- **September 8, 9**
  - 7 & 9:30 p.m.
  - *Dangerous Liaisons*
  - John Malkovich and Glenn Close shine as bored French aristocrats plotting a series of sexual intrigues on the eve of the Revolution.

- **September 14**
  - 7 & 9:10 p.m.
  - *Erendira and Little Rural Riding Hood (short)*
  - Irene Papas stars in Erendira as a woman who forces her granddaughter into prostitution in the middle of a desert. From a screenplay by Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

- **September 15**
  - 7 & 9 p.m.
  - *Pink Floyd's The Wall*

- **September 21**
  - 7 & 8:35 p.m.
  - *Fantastic Planet*
  - Surreal European cartoon about a planet where people are dominated by a weird race of machines.

- **September 22**
  - 7 & 9:10 p.m.
  - *Alexander Nevsky*
  - Director Sergei Eisenstein's 1938 masterpiece about the defeat of the Germans by the Russians in the 13th century.

- **September 23**
  - 7 & 9 p.m.
  - *The Seventh Seal*
  - Max von Sydow as a Medieval knight plays chess with Death in this 1956 classic by Ingmar Bergman.

- **September 28**
  - 7 & 8:55 p.m.
  - *The Evil Dead*
  - Demon possession leads the inhabitants of a mountain cabin to chop each other to pieces. Not for the squeamish.

- **September 29**
  - 7 & 9:20 p.m.
  - *Manon of the Spring*
  - 1986 sequel to Jean de Florette. A young French shepherdess learns the truth about her father's death and seeks revenge.

---

Did you ever feel that *Escape to the Movies* was a derogatory comment on the poor quality of your life?

- **October 5**
  - 7 & 8:55 p.m.
  - **DOUBLE FEATURE:**
  - *Bugs Bunny Classics*
  - *Fritz the Cat*

- **October 6**
  - 7 & 8:45 p.m.
  - *Rope*
  - Jimmy Stewart stars in this 1948 film by Alfred Hitchcock. Two young men kill a friend for the heck of it then invite visitors to their apartment with the body hidden on the premises. Based on the Leopold and Loeb murder case.

- **October 12**
  - 7 p.m. **ONLY**
  - *Fanny and Alexander*
  - Ingmar Bergman's exquisite 3-hour portrait of life in turn-of-the-century Sweden, seen through the eyes of a young boy and his sister. Won Oscar as Best Foreign Film.

- **October 15**
  - 2 p.m. **ONLY**
  - *Gone With the Wind*
  - The epic film about the South still stands up after 50 years. Vivien Leigh as Scarlett O'Hara, Clark Gable as Rhett Butler, and the Civil War raging in the background.

---

continued on page 14
Hear any good martinis lately?

Booze brothers hit city with musical version of bathtub gin

When “Lou-appear in the first things are usu-roots isiana” and “music” same sentence, the that come to mind ally jazz, blues, and rock ‘n roll. Zydeco another genre of music which is today instantly identified nationwide with Louisiana.

In recent years, soul-funk rock has also nence, especially with the popularity of The Neville Brothers and The Radiators nationwide.

Almost unknown, and sometimes the local rock music scene, somehow overshadowed by these other time-proven Louisiana sounds.

It is in the spirit if bringing the local “new” progressive rock closer into the forefront that the Martini Records label was formed.

John Arrizza and David Zimbler, two entrepre- neuring LSU students are the pair responsible for the birth of this label, which will be one year old this fall.

As to just how the label came about, Zimbler recently stated in an exclusive interview that it “basically all started in the summer of 1988.”

To see how these two guys got together, we have to go back a little, to the previous spring, in which the Martini Brothers (as Arrizza and Zimbler are oftentimes referred to) played major roles on putting on KLSU’s Emergency 91.1 Benefit Weekend concert on the LSU Parade Grounds.

“We did about 90% of the work in putting the concert together,” he said.

Arrizza was responsible for getting the music together, while Zimbler obtained sponsorship for the concert.

Later that spring and on into the summer, Arrizza and Zimbler got to be close friends, often finding themselves socializing at Chimes Street type and New Orleans-type cocktail parties, which were rather in vogue that year. Between sipping cocktails, mainly martinis (hence the label’s name), these two guys talked extensively about music, in particular about the local music scene.

The more the two talked, the more they felt that they could do something to stimulate the local music scene, especially in the area of progressive rock (or “alternative” music, as it is sometimes known). Among other things, they toyed with the idea of putting together a compilation album of local bands. As the summer came to a close, they became more serious about taking a stab at putting the album together.

Once fall rolled around, one thing lead to another, and by October of that year “Mislabeled” was released, and Martini Records was born.

“Mislabeled,” is a compilation album and features bands from New Orleans and Baton Rouge, including local favorites The Lower ChaKras and Multiple Places.

Zimbler explained how the label operates.

“We are basically a hands-off label. The bands produce their own music and we help get it on the market.”

The Martini Brothers have since released two other albums on the label, the debut LP by The Lower ChaKras (Baton Rouge’s own), and the album “Duncan” by Multiple Places from New Orleans.

According to Zimbler, “Mislabeled” has received a lot of positive response since its release.

“It was reviewed as a Jackpot release in the CMJ,” Zimbler said, referring to the College Music Journal, a trade magazine devoted mainly to the college music scene.

“This is significant, since only 26 albums a year get a feature in the future jackpot.”

The Lower ChaKras and Multiple Places albums have also met with favorable responses.

Ironically, most of the support and attention Martini Records has received has been from outside Louisiana.

“There is not enough local support for local bands,” Zimbler states. “Most people here won’t go see a show unless the band playing is well known.”

Between martinis the two guys talked extensively about music, particularly the local music scene.

Zimbler adds that this lack of support comes from the fact...
music and time-proven bands, rather than venturing into newer and more progressive territories. One indication of this is the popularity of the "classic rock" radio format.

Although a lot of attention has been given to Louisiana music of late, it has been artists who have been around a very long time who have been in the limelight.

"Great musicians, like the Neville Brothers, Dr. John, and the Dirty Dozen Brass Band are well known nationwide," Zimbler said, "but there is a lot more (musically) going on."

The music scene Zimbler refers to is for the most part unknown outside our general area.

"There is a lot of talent down here," he adds, "and it's time they got the attention they deserve."

Ironically, most of the support Martini Records has received has been from outside Louisiana.

To this end, Martini Records has done its part well. The label recently got picked up for distribution in major U.S. alternative music markets, and in Europe as well. Zimbler also mentioned that several major labels have expressed interest in the music that the label has put out to date.

"Arrizza and I are really happy with what's going on (with the label)."

Martini Records is currently concentrating on marketing and selling the three existing albums, and it will be a few months before the label puts out another album. Zimbler assures us, however, that "there definitely is more music to come."

Change from within is just as important as, if not more than, change from the outside. Musically, the rest of the U.S., for the most part, sees Louisiana as the home of Zydeco and well-established New Orleans artists, and not much else. But that's slowly changing.

While local support for alternative rock is important, Martini Records is playing a vital role in telling the music world that there is more to music in this state than meets the ears. Perhaps when that image has been established outside Louisiana, local support for local music won't be far behind.

Hopefully.

MORE MOVIES

October 19
7 & 9 p.m.
American Pop
Animated history of 20th-century American music, seen through the eyes of four generations of a family of musicians.

October 20, 21
7 & 8:50 p.m.
Hollywood Shuffle
Robert Townsend wrote, directed and stars in this comedy about a black actor who is trying to avoid being stereotyped by the filmmaking industry.

October 26
7 & 8:50 p.m.
Wise Blood
John Huston directed this brilliant recreation of Flannery O'Connor novel. Stars Brad Dourif as the minister of the Church Without Christ.

October 27
7 & 9:10 p.m.
The Graduate
Dustin Hoffman's first major film role, as a college graduate who is seduced by the middle-aged Anne Bancroft, then falls in love with her daughter. Great music by Simon and Garfunkel. Just remember one word: "Plastics."

November 2
7 & 9:10 p.m.
Veronika Voss
Rainer Werner Fassbinder's film about an aging actress who is a morphine addict in 1950s Germany.

November 3
7 & 9:15 p.m.
November 4
1 p.m. ONLY
DOUBLE FEATURE
Winnie the Pooh
Winnie the Pooh and a Day for Eeyore

Music moguls David Zimbler (left) and John Arrizza (guess where) share responsibilities for their fledgling company, Martini Records.
Brief Record Reviews of the Martini Records Catalogue

1. Various Artists - "Mislabeled"
   This album is a compilation of local favorites from the Baton Rouge-New Orleans axis. Released in October of last year, "Mislabeled" is a relatively accurate portrayal of where the alternative music scene around here is. Production quality of the cuts on this album range from excellent to passably good. This album clearly shows that this area really does have a lot of talent and promise.

   The eight bands featured on this compilation have strong followings in their respective cities and for most of them this is their first vinyl appearance.

   The Lower ChaKras, the only Baton Rouge band on this album, is a capital city favorite. The ChaKras is a neo-psychedelic band which has a strong, almost cult-like, following. The two cuts by them on this album are "Cycle of Hurting" and "Expanding Universe."

   The New Orleans bands on this album are the cream of what the Crescent City has to offer - Overhang, Shot Down In Ecuador Jr., The Black Problem (a primo young band we'll definitely hear a lot more of in the future). Beyond Einstein's Eulypitian Bats, and Tabula Rasa are featured, together with cult favorite Multiple Places.

   Also on this album is a cut by an experimental studio group Primordial Ooze. A reliable source high up at the top say that they will make a live appearance this fall!

   "Mislabeled" is just as the title suggests, a compilation of bands defying the normally-known-as-Louisiana-Music labeling. This is a must for any alternative music lover's album collection.

2. The Lower ChaKras
   Currently one of Baton Rouge's best known rock bands, the ChaKras have been around for a few years. This is their long awaited debut LP. Their brand of lively neo-psychedelia together with their great live shows have given them a strong following these past few years.

   They came into prominence some years back with the classic "36 Flags (Over Jesus)," which is not included on this album.

   The production quality of this album, while not pristine, catches the band at its most sincere, essential form.

3. Multiple Place "Duncan"
   Never has this area seen such a band, and probably never will again. Their unique brand of psychedelic rock made them one of New Orleans' best known alternative bands. Formed in 1984, the band suffered the tragic suicide of lead singer, keyboardist and major songwriting contributor, Duncan McCord sometime last year. As the title suggests, this album is a tribute to him.

   This album is a retrospective of the band's career, while Duncan was still around, and consists of touched-up demos and remixed material.

   While some of the cuts do suffer from overproduction, this album is a collector's gem and is for the most part a very good piece of vinyl.

   Schizophrenia was what drove Duncan McCord to suicide, a truly tragic event. It is, then, quite fitting that the proceeds of this album go to The National Alliance for the Mentally Ill.

   Multiple Places is still a musical unit as of the writing of this article, and it is hoped that the band will continue to make music and perform.

November 9, 10
6 & 9:15 P.M.
The Unbearable Lightness of Being
An American film with a European look. Philip Kaufman directed this story of a young Czech doctor caught in the events of the Prague Spring.

November 16
6 & 8:30 p.m.
BUNUEL FESTIVAL
Un Chien Andalou
Viridiana
Simon of the Desert
November 30
7 & 8:45 p.m.
The Passion of Joan of Arc
This 1928 French film traces the inquisition, trial and burning of the Maid of Orleans.

December 1
7 & 8:30 p.m.
The Point
Animated story of a boy who is forced from his home and family because his head is round, not pointed, like everyone else's. Music by Harry Nilsson.

IMAGES DOCUMENTARY FILM SERIES
Shown in the Colonnade
These films are FREE:

September 13
7:30 p.m.
The Triumph of the Will

November 1
7:30 p.m.
Witchcraft Through the Ages

BLACKS IN FILM
Shown in the Colonnade
These films are FREE:

Sept. 19
7:30 p.m.
Stormy Weather

Nov. 14
7:30 p.m.
Lilies of the Field

November 1
7:30 p.m.
Witchcraft Through the Ages
Drop your socks and grab your . . . clocks, you're in the ARMY now!

Gumbo writer reflects on how this school got to be so darn ROTC crazy

During my brief tenure in LSU Army ROTC, I noticed that the emblem which serves as a coat of arms for the Corp of Cadets had the words “Ole War Skule” at the bottom. “Typical Louisiana,” I thought, to use an illiterate rendering of the phrase as part of their icon.” Little did I know that LSU has an extremely strong military tradition, not the least of which is the fact that LSU ROTC provided thousands of officers and more than 10 generals during World War II, numbers believed to be second only to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

The military tradition of LSU and the history of LSU in general are virtually inseparable. The cornerstone of the first institution that would later become known by its present title Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, was laid on March 12, 1856. The Institution was known then as The Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, and it opened its doors on January 2, 1860. The 435-acre campus was located four miles north of Alexandria. The land had been purchased for about five dollars per acre, and was chosen for its “elevated and healthy position; good spring water, abundant shade and timber enough for the wants of the institution,” as well as to avoid the “influences of the City of New Orleans.”

The first Superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning was William Tecumseh Sherman. A graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and former U.S. Army Major, Sherman had spent 13 years in the U.S. Army, but nevertheless did not strongly favor a military-style academy for the Louisiana state Seminary of Learning. However, he acquiesced when it was explained that the “Southern gentlemen would submit rather to the showy discipline of arms than to the less
ostentatious government of a faculty."

General George Mason Graham, a fellow West Point cadet with Sherman, a veteran of the Mexican War, and head of the Board of Trustees, is one of the people credited with promoting a military tradition at the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning. Military Discipline was also favored by then Louisiana Governor Wickliffe and state Senator Richard Taylor, son of eventual President of the United States Zachary Taylor. In March, 1860, a law was passed by the Louisiana Legislature changing the name to Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy.

Although Sherman didn't favor an organization based along military lines, once the die was cast, he nonetheless patterned the Seminary after West Point. He also clothed the cadets in uniforms purchased from the still-famous Brooks Brothers clothing firm of Madison Avenue. The sharpness of the uniforms, as well as the sharpness of the students, helped increase the acceptance of the Seminary in the eyes of the state's leading citizens.

The installation of the military tradition at the Seminary was further enhanced by the fact that of the five original faculty members, only one, David French Boyd, had no previous military experience. Major E. Bertiage St. Ange was a graduate of the College of Charlemagne, Paris, had been a French naval officer, and killed seven men in duels. Major Francis W. Smith was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and became the first commandant of cadets. Unfortunately, the military experience of Dr. Powhatan Clarke could not be verified, although he was educated in Paris and was an accomplished surgeon.

To instill a sense of military discipline at the Seminary, Sherman wrote very strict regulations which set very high standards and goals. The days of the cadets were strictly scheduled from 5:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., at which time all lights had to be out. Students marched to and from class, and there were five roll calls per day. Neatness in cadets was enhanced by a policy of allowing inspections of cadet quarters by any and all visitors.

The Civil War helped set a firm foundation for the military tradition at the Seminary. Records indicate that the Seminary probably sent a larger proportion of students and instructors to the Civil War than any other institution. It was not only the performance of some of its cadets that established the Seminary's reputation, but also the Civil War veterans who returned to the Seminary after the war as faculty and staff.

They brought the lessons they learned on the battlefield into the classrooms at the Seminary.

The most prominent of these was David French Boyd, the only original faculty member with no experience in warfare. An English professor, Boyd enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private, but was soon made a captain. Eventually, he was
promoted to major, placed under the command of Stonewall Jackson, and was a participant in the campaign in which Jackson was killed. Despite this, Boyd took pride in his “unique experience—a professor under Sherman and a soldier under Stonewall Jackson.”

Later in the war, Boyd was captured and brought before Sherman. Sherman was happy to see him, and introduced Boyd as “one of my assistants in the State Seminary and Military Academy of Louisiana...He calls himself Major. He is no such thing. He is Professor Boyd.” Sherman also arranged to have Boyd joined the Union. The cadets were eagerly sought be commanders, especially as drillmasters, because of their training at the Seminary. The Seminary attempted to remain open during the war, but was essentially inactive.

Sherman tearfully resigned his position at the Seminary shortly after the Louisiana seceded from the Union about a year after the Seminary opened. Before Sherman left Louisiana, he told Boyd “if ever I am put in command of a large Union Army, I’m going to march down and cut the South in two.” Without looking, Sherman reached back to a map behind him and slide a finger across Georgia. Six months after joining the Union army, Sherman was made a brigadier general. Before the war was over, Sherman had conducted his famous “March to the Sea.”

Despite the swath of destruction Sherman cut through the South, the Boyd family home in Wytheville, Virginia was not damaged by Union forces. Sherman also gave standing orders everywhere he went that the Seminary was not to be touched. It is believed that these orders are all that kept the Seminary buildings from being destroyed, although the Federals did eventually remove all valuable objects from the buildings. Sherman continued to support the Seminary even after the war, and later donated to it two cannon which had been fired on Fort Sumter. The cannons are on display in front of the ROTC building.

Sherman also assisted in getting the military post in Baton Rouge for use by the Seminary. After the war, the buildings in north of Alexandria had burned shortly after being rebuilt. There was no money for new buildings, so the new Superintendent, Colonel David F. Boyd, arranged to use the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Baton Rouge temporarily. This “temporary” arrangement lasted 18 years, until with the help of General Sherman and others, the military post was secured in July of 1886. The new State Capitol now stands where the military post was located.

The Seminary was renamed Louisiana State University in 1870. In 1877 it was merged with the Louisiana Agricultural and Mechanical College based in New Orleans. The A & M College had been established under the Morrill (Land Grant) Act of 1862, which made military training mandatory under federal law. The merger also perhaps prevented the University from closing down. From 1875 until 1877, the

traded in a prisoner of war exchange, rather than sent to a prison. Boyd rose to the rank of Colonel, as did the other former faculty members Francis Smith and Powhatan Clarke. After the war, Boyd returned to the Seminary to become its President from 1865 to 1880 and from 1884 to 1886.

The first cadet corps of the Seminary also established a bench mark in the Civil War. Despite objections by the faculty, the entire 115 corps of cadets resigned to join the Confederates, except for one who

The Old Pentagon Barracks still stand in downtown Baton Rouge across from the Mississippi on their original site.
During the conflict, LSU alumnus Lewis S. Sorley won a Silver Star for heroism, and later became Commandant of Cadets. Another combat veteran of the Spanish-American War, Alvan C. Read, would also later become Commandant of Cadets.

★

LSU ROTC provided thousands of officers and more than 10 generals during World War II

★

Thomas Boyd himself was once the Commandant of Cadets before becoming President of LSU, but his association with LSU began even earlier. Boyd attended the Seminary as a student in 1868. He was a student when the building was destroyed by fire, and the school began sharing the Deaf and Dumb Asylum building. Boyd received his MA in 1877 and became an instructor the following year. During the next several years, he served as professor of mathematics, English, history, and Commandant of Cadets. As President from 1896 to 1927, he guided LSU through a transition from a small military academy into a great university.

During this period, the sentiment then held of the University’s military tradition is expressed in an article in the “Baton Rouge Guide”:

"The discipline of the University is military and is designed to develop obedience, promptness, neatness, order and true manliness of character. The excellence of the military training of the University is attested by the fact that nearly every one of its alumni who volunteered for the war against Spain was a commissioned officer, the colonels of two Louisiana regiments being among that number.

"And the University is proud of the fact the the second Louisiana regiment, commanded by one of the boys, was given the post of honor in the ceremonies attending the recent change of sovereignty in Havana..."
Among the Generals who were former LSU cadets were General Joseph L. Collins, who commanded a division at Guadalcanal, and the Seventh Army Corps in Europe, and was later Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army. Major General Graves B. Erskine, who commanded a Marine Division at Iwo Jima and later served in campaigns at Saipan, Tinian, Bougainville and Guam. Major General Stephen G. Henry was Commandant at Fort Knox and later Army Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations. Major General Sanderford Jarman was instrumental in reorganizing the Defense of the Panama Canal, and later commanded the anti-aircraft artillery of the Eastern Defense Command. General Foster Tate commanded the 34th Division at Anzio. General Paul Rutledge commanded an artillery brigade in North Africa and Italy. General Edward Stanley Ott was a division and corps artillery commander in Europe.

But the most famous LSU alumnus is General Claire N. Chennault, leader of the Flying Tigers and later Commander of the 14th Air Force. Chennault captured the imagination of the American public with the daring exploits of his Flying Tigers. He also commanded what was then known as the U.S. permanent air force in China. Today, a statue of General Chennault erected by the Peoples Republic of China stands outside the Pentagon Barracks next to the State Capitol building.

Another LSU alumnus named Art Cruickshank joined Chennault’s fighter command. Cruickshank became an air “ace” with eight enemy planes shot down, and six others listed as “probables.” He also later became a general after serving with Chennault’s Flying Tigers.

And yes, the name of the “Flying Tigers” is taken from the LSU tiger mascot, which also came about as part of LSU’s rich military tradition. During the Civil War, the First Special battalion commanded by a Major Wheat, consisted of five companies of Louisianians, one of which called itself the Tiger rifles. The 400 member First Special fought a full brigade of 8000 handpicked men at Bull Run and held them for an hour until reinforcements arrived to save the day for the South. The First Special fought so ferociously that they gained a reputation of being something from out of this world in the way of warriors. The battalion was then renamed the Louisiana Tigers. And the rest, as they say, is LSU history.

Two other additions to LSU’s military history and tradition are Brigadier General William E. Brougher and Lieutenant General Troy H. Middleton. Although neither were LSU cadets, they were both Commandant of Cadets, and both proved their abilities in wartime. Brougher was taken prisoner by the Japanese, and survived the Bataan Death March, while Middleton denied Bastogne to the enemy in the Battle of the Bulge, which kept the enemy from dragging out World War II even further.

After World War II, changes continued to occur in the ROTC program at LSU. The National Security Act of 1947 made the Air Force a separate branch of the Armed Forces equal to the Army and Navy, and that same year, Air Force ROTC was separated from Army ROTC.

Both branches conducted specialized training until the early 50’s. In 1952 the Army changed to a general curriculum with specialized training taking place after entry to active duty. The Air Force followed suit in 1953. Finally, the last remnants of a purely military school were dropped in the 1955-56 school year when military housing was ended.

However, that was not the end of LSU’s strong military tradition. Louis C. Reineberg, Wilson M. Hawkins, Andrew M. Jackson, George S. Bowman, Jr. and Hal D. McCown were all LSU alumni who served in the Korean War, and all later became generals or admirals. Harold B. Ayers, Augustus T. Terry, Jr., Dr. Douglas Lindsey, and Charles Dunbar Stampley were all awarded Silver Stars for service in the Korean War.

Vietnam also received the benefits of LSU’s military tradition, with at least one alumnus, Melvin Zais, attaining the rank of Brigadier General. Major Roy J. Young was awarded the second Bronze Star for valor in Vietnam. And many, many others fought in Vietnam, and not a few lost their lives for their country. Hundreds of other LSU cadets since then have added to the proud history of the LSU Corps of Cadets by serving in peacetime. And it must be noted, that while LSU’s military tradition is strong and rich, it has never viewed war in positive terms. Despite this, the public reaction to Vietnam created a negative image and reaction to military service, which culminated in 1969 with the end of compulsory training in ROTC on the Baton Rouge campus after the discovery that it had never been required by federal law to begin with, simply allowed.

Now that the bad taste of Vietnam is fading from the mouth of America, military service is now viewed in a positive light. After about 20 years of decline, the
LSU ROTC programs are beginning to strengthen once again. According to spokesmen for both Army and Air Force ROTC, their respective programs are growing in both quantity and quality of cadets. Both programs are once again beginning to instill a sense of LSU’s strong, rich military tradition, ensuring that the efforts of those such as William Tecumseh Sherman, David French Boyd, Thomas Duckett Boyd, and Troy Houston Middleton will not go to waste.

But while the military tradition is once again being brought to the fore, it cannot be overemphasized that bellicosity was not a trait instilled in the Corps of Cadets. Indeed, it is the father of LSU’s military tradition who is credited with the statement “War is hell,” although what he actually said was, “War is hell, and you can make nothing else of it.” President of LSU from 1883-1884 and 1886-1896, and the last Confederate veterans to serve as President of LSU, Colonel James Nicholson commented about the statement “War is hell,” along with over a decade of experience in the US Army to the Seminary. Most of the faculty he chose had military experience. The one faculty member who didn’t have such experience, David French Boyd, not only distinguished himself in the Civil War by rising to the rank of Colonel, later returned to the Seminary and became Superintendent from 1865-1880 and from 1884-1886, no doubt bringing his war experience into play in guiding the course of the Seminary.

Boyd managed to arrange the use of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Baton Rouge after the original buildings four miles north of Alexandria burned to the ground. Were it not for Boyd’s efforts, it is probable that the Seminary would not have been reopened.

With the assistance of Sherman, who had hired Boyd in the first place, the University, as it had become by that time, was able to get the military post in Baton Rouge for its location, after 18 years of “temporary” housing in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The merger with the A & M College in New Orleans also helped prevent the closure of the University.

Perhaps the most famous LSU alumnus is General Claire N. Chennault, leader of the Flying Tigers and later Commander of the 14th Air Force.

The tenure of Presidents William P. Johnston, aide-de-camp to Confederate President Jefferson Davis, and Colonel James W. Nicholson, the last Confederate veteran to be President of LSU, continued the impact of military service on the University.

If any one person could be said to have had the greatest degree of influence on the University (other than Sherman), that person was Thomas Duckett Boyd, brother of David French Boyd. Thomas Boyd had the enviable and unique experience of attending the Seminary as a student, receiving a degree, and serving as professor, Commandant of Cadets, and President of the University. During his tenure as President, Boyd guided LSU from a small military academy into large state university. It seems doubtful that the continuation of the Seminary and transition from a military academy to a university could have occurred without the combined, continued influence of Sherman and the Boyd brothers. The history and tradition of the LSU Corps of Cadets would not be the same without the influence of these three men.

The Corps of Cadets has performed well in wartime and peacetime, in conflicts major and minor. The greatest achievement of the Corps of Cadets during wartime is most likely the thousands of officers who participated in World War II, although the Cadet Corps can point to better than average achievements in virtually every military conflict since there has been a Corps of Cadets.

During the period between the peak of the Vietnam War and the present, the military tradition of LSU has waned considerably, to the point where most people in the LSU community seem to be unaware of the magnificent accomplishments of the Cadet Corps in fighting for the country. Now, that trend is beginning to be reversed. Military service is looked at once again in a positive light. The present Corps of Cadets are beginning to be made aware of the rich tradition in which they are following. A flag containing the coat of arms of the Corps of Cadets, and yes, the nickname of the Corps, “The Ole War Skule” has been drawn up and will soon fly from the flag pole outside the ROTC building.

The military history of LSU will not die, and that is as it should be. If it were not for that military history, the wars the United States has been a participant in would have felt the absence of the LSU Corps of Cadets, and there would likely be no such thing as the Louisiana State University as we know it now.

Growing stronger. Running harder.

Working smarter. Being better.

Getting It All Together.

With the fitness craze of the eighties, we may wonder how the healthy looking "hard bodies" we see on campus have time to exercise, go to class and study, much less lead a decent social life.

Well, not everyone can be a hard body, but most of us can work our way up to and maintain a healthy lifestyle by doing moderate exercise and watching what we eat. This is difficult because without our mom's home cooked meals and with all the fast food restaurants around campus, it's normal for students to get into unhealthy habits once they get to college. Many times, a student will choose whatever is easiest and quickest for lunch, sacrificing nutrients and essential vitamins for empty calories. Sure,
some people bring a turkey on wheat bread sandwich and an apple to campus. But most of us aren’t that devoted.

As college students, we supposedly have the responsibility of being on our own. We must make ourselves attend class and make ourselves study. But we must also remember to take care of our bodies. Often students work so hard to cultivate and tone up their minds that they neglect to take care of the rest of themselves.

Most everyone has heard of the “freshman fifteen.” This is the weight gain expected away from home. Along comes the late night studying with the late night studying pizza man. He’s there—can’t hide! And when tests are over, it’s time to take advantage of all those fantastic beer specials offered to us by the various bars around campus.

Pizza and beer are fine—in moderation. The experts say that this kind of eating is a treat, but we shouldn’t do it too often.

First and foremost, it is important to know in what type of shortening certain fast foods are cooked, according to Linda Baird, Wellness Advisor at the LSU Student Health Center. “Saturated fats, usually beef tallow, are solid at room temperature and are known to promote heart disease. Relatively unsaturated fats, usually made from soybean oil, may actually help prevent heart disease.”

Gumbo Magazine Fall 1989 23
prevent it,” said Baird.

But despite its high fat content, it looks like fast food is here to stay and many of these restaurants are now offering salad bars with fresh fruits and vegetables. Some even offer pasta, potatoes, and whole wheat buns.

“Fast food nutrition took a giant step forward when several restaurants introduced the baked potato. The spud itself is naturally delicious, nutritious, and low in calories,” Baird said.

Dr. Michael Jacobson, Executive Director of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, has developed The Fast Food Guide that tells or rather warns us about the calorie, fat, and sodium content in the various foods.

For instance, a McDonald’s Big Mac, regular fries and Coke have 927 calories, 10 teaspoons of fat, and 1119 milligrams of sodium. A Wendy’s double cheeseburger, regular fries, a small frosty and a Coke have 1420 calories, 15 teaspoons of fat, and 1165 milligrams of sodium. A Burger King Whopper, onion rings, and a medium Pepsi have 1041 calories, 12 teaspoons of fat, and 1288 milligrams of sodium.

It’s easy to see with such high calorie, fat, and sodium content in fast food, that these meals can take you over the top in terms of recommended daily allowances. Stick to the smaller burgers and forego the cheese and you’ll be O.K. Also, take advantage of the salad bars and potatoes whenever possible.

The body only needs 200 milligrams of sodium a day which is actually only one-tenth of a teaspoon of salt. The average American consumes 4,000 to 6,000 milligrams a day. A good goal for sodium intake is 2200 milligrams a day, according to Baird.

It is also recommended that females eat 13 teaspoons of fat a day and males eat 17 teaspoons at the very most. This seems high (and even disgusting), but only 10% of this fat content should be saturated fat. Fat is essential to the body and is found in all cells, cushioning most nerves.

Hand in hand with a good diet goes regular exercise.

“Your body weight may not change immediately because you will gain some muscle mass. So weight is not a good marker at first, but over a long period of time you will notice more tone and weight loss,” said Franks.

The first step toward fitness is walking. Students have the perfect opportunity to walk toward fitness just by walking to class. Dr. Franks says that you should be able to walk three or four miles without
feeling tired before you move on to more strenuous workouts like jogging, cycling and swimming. Or stick to walking if the latter is too much for you.

Studies show that warming up prevents injury. Performance will be better because it’s not as strenuous to ease into something as it is to just begin immediately. Stretching allows you to concentrate on what’s coming up.

“Tapering down at the end of your session is also important. It’s dangerous to just stop, because blood will pool in your legs when it should be returning back up to the heart,” Franks said.

Start each session with light stretching, careful not to bounce while doing so. This offers the essential transition from resting state to exercise back to resting. The degree of change in difficulty should be gradual so you don’t get too sore and discouraged. If you have a walking or jogging partner things seem to go quicker and are more fun.

“An important thing to remember is that the “no pain, no gain” theory is outdated as far as fitness is concerned. Moderation and a lifetime plan are the key,” Franks said.

In choosing what exercise is best for you, remember that variety is a good idea. After you have begun walking or jogging, sports like racquetball, basketball, and aerobic dance can help keep variety in your exercise routine.

“Raising the heart rate for twenty to sixty minutes three times a week using large muscle groups—that is, the arms or legs—is sufficient and is an essential element to a healthy lifestyle,” said Baird.

If you run every day your legs will get great results, but your arms will need some help. Pull ups, push ups, or arm work with dumb bells at home will be sufficient if you keep it up. Doing these exercises to music or in front of the television will help. Music serves as a distraction and helps motivate the less than serious athlete.

Walking, jogging, and cycling seem easier and more fun when there is good music to help keep your mind occupied. It is almost always used in aerobic classes which in turn help with flexibility, coordination, and muscular and cardiovascular endurance, according to Franks. Floor work like leg lifts are great for muscular endurance, but the majority of the work out should be the standing movements do have to work very hard,” Franks said. If you walk or jog laps in the water, your
puts less strain on the joints.

Swimming, however, is in the second category of exercise, while walking, running or cycling are in the first, according to Dr. Franks.

"The problem with swimming is that it's overrated. To overload the heart, which is what you are trying to do for the cardiovascular benefits, you have to work against gravity. Since water supports your weight, your heart doesn't have to work as hard. You may be working against your own body weight, so you are not working against gravity and this is beneficial, according to Franks.

There are many facilities that students can use on campus just by showing their I.D. The new field house has an indoor track. The Gym Armory has a weight room. Huey P. Long Pool and the Special Olympic Pool are also open for students. The Leisure Sports Office provides vast opportunities for recreation and will even supply the team for you if you're an independent. HPRD classes like jogging, weight training, aerobic dance, and racquetball are great ways to get into exercising and get electives toward most degrees.

Another note of caution. Be wary of our climate. High temperatures contribute to the risk of heat exhaustion and heat stroke. In the summer months avoid the hottest part of the day opting for early mornings and late afternoons for exercising. In the summer start very slowly, and your body will adjust like it adjusts to altitude, according to Franks.

It is also important to drink water before, during and after your workout. Large amounts too quickly will be a hindrance because the fluid just stays in your stomach and sloshes around. When you sweat you lose lots of fluids which need to be replaced by gradual intake of water. Never take salt tablets because this draws fluid from the cells. Instead adjust low sodium levels at mealtime.

According to a Wellness Program pamphlet on heat distress, illness can occur in two different forms: heat exhaustion, which is the loss of salt and water from the body, and heat stroke, which is overheating resulting from malfunction in the sweat mechanism. In heat stroke the victim will exhibit symptoms of dizziness, weakness, or unconsciousness. He or she will have a high temperature and the skin will be dry and flushed. Heat exhaustion symptoms are also weakness and dizziness. The skin, however, is usually moist and pale. The victim is usually conscious and may suffer from muscle cramps.

Clothing is very important also, because staying comfortable while working out helps even further to discourage exercise dropouts. In the warmer months, loose fitting and light colored cotton clothing keep you the coolest. In the cold months, wear several layers of clothing so you can take them off as you begin to get warmer. Wool and polypropylene clothing are good because they will still keep you warm when they get wet. Hats and gloves are also a good idea because you can also lose heat from the head and hands.

"Raising the heart rate for twenty to sixty minutes three times a week using large muscle groups -- that is the arms and legs -- is sufficient and is an essential element to a healthy lifestyle."

+ +
Eating sensibly, exercising, getting adequate rest and avoiding overuse of drugs are the keys to getting it all together. "Healthy living means taking control of your life."

The best first-aid for heat stroke and heat exhaustion is to remove the clothes and cool the body. If the person is conscious, cold drinks are also good.

Now for smoking and drinking. If you smoke, try to quit. There is no evidence that smoking is beneficial to the heart or smoke. Try to quit. There is not much evidence that drinking is beneficial to the heart or the cardiovascular system. Smoking works against everything you are striving for when you work toward fitness.

As for drinking, there is not much evidence that drinking causes or contributes to heart disease. There have been studies that show it may even help. The key is light intake, according to Franks. Excessive drinking can lead to all types of problems, like liver disease and high blood pressure. Experts say that if you drink, you may have a tendency to turn to alcohol in times of personal crisis. This may lead to problems larger than the immediate physiological effects.

It’s important to remember that staying healthy requires planning and discipline. Eating sensibly, exercising, getting adequate rest and avoiding overuse of drugs like alcohol, nicotine and caffeine (as well as any others), are the keys to “getting it all together.” Perhaps Franks summed up this idea best when he said, “Healthy living means taking control of your life.”

Gintner says that many people heighten the feelings of stress because they have self-defeating reactions to it. Self-defeating reactions to stress can be anything from overindulgence of alcohol, drugs or food, or procrastination and setting unrealistic goals. He says that one of the keys to alleviating the pressures of stress is being able to control these self-defeating reactions.

What are the signs of stress? According to the Gintner there are three ways in which the body indicates it is experiencing stress. The first type of reaction is a physiological reaction. This type of reaction can be anything from having sore muscles or an upset stomach to having a headache. The body can also react psychologically. This type of reaction consists of such things as worrying, having difficulty concentrating, or feeling sad or nervous. This third way the body shows signs of stress is through behavior. A behavioral reaction could be the abuse of a substance (i.e. drugs, alcohol, food), having difficulty sleeping, or being easily annoyed.

Now that you know some of the basic principles of stress, your next question might be, “What can I do about it?” The solution is not an easy one, but with some time and effort on your part, the overwhelming power that stress has can be lessened. In finding a solution to reducing the level of stress, Gintner says that it is important to pinpoint the source. He says that once the source has been found it is much easier to come up with a solution. After the source has been located, the next step is to come up with a plan to deal with it.

If the source of the stress is within personal control, the focus should be put on what can be done to change the stressful situation. For example, if you are having problems with a certain person you should confront that person and try to work the problems out, or if you have trouble managing time, you should work on your time-management skills.

The key is to do something about the stress that you are having and not just sit back and let the problems take you over.

If the source of the stress is beyond your control, Gintner says it’s important to find activities to help reduce the level of stress in the area where you feel the most tension. For example, if you feel stress, you should find activities that engage your mind. A couple of examples of mentally engaging activities are taking time out to imagine pleasant places or events or reading a book. If the stress you feel is physical in nature, you should find activities which relax your body. A very popular physical stress releasing exercise is called progressive muscle relaxation. This is an exercise in which tension is focused on a particular muscle for a certain length of time (about 10-15 seconds) and then released to allow the muscle to relax. This is done progressively with each muscle in the body. Other suggestions that help to relax the body are mild exercise such as walking, playing golf, or taking a hot bath.

When stress comes in both mental and physical forms, activities that require the use of both the mind and the body are a good way to help reduce feelings of stress. Sports which are active, but non-competitive (light jogging, working around the house and dancing) are great in utilizing the mind and the body. The main idea is not to sit around and let the pressures of stress compound.

It is important to remember that stress is something that can be very harmful if left untreated. If you remember to take time out everyday to relax and to include some pleasurable events in your life you can be well on your way to controlling this monstrous affliction.
WEATHER

office. On the other hand he enjoys helping others. “I like to help out,” he said. “And especially on campus I have a fair amount of credibility.”

The most rewarding projects for him are those in which experience is important. “Frequently people have a sense that climate is important to their study but they don’t know how to approach it,” he said. “Those are the most rewarding conversations and involvements that I have because then I get to draw on my experience and can say ‘My feeling is you ought to approach it this way.’”

A built-in advantage of the Louisiana State Climate Office is its good relationship with the Baton Rouge Weather Service Office. “We have as close a working relationship with the local WSO as any state climate program in the country,” he said. “The WSO personnel collect the forms (of climate data) and we jointly enter the data. By the 15th of the month we have a summary of all the observations within the state.” The National Climatic Data Center takes three to four months to sift through its monthly data coming from 12,000 weather stations.

Malcolm Moreau of the Weather Service Office said one office could not exist without the other. “Without them (LOSC) we couldn’t exist. Without us, they wouldn’t have any data,” he said. “It’s a two-way street. We have a good relationship.”

Grymes said he is fairly sure no other state climate office collaborates with the local WSO in a way Louisiana’s does.

An asset to the office is its ability to provide educational opportunities to

Quell your hunger pangs with the

DIET OF THE STARS!

Well, maybe not, but you get the idea. Read on.

Snickers may satisfy you, but a lifetime of that sort of satisfaction won't do much for your body—or perhaps it will do too much for your body.

As the incredibly intelligent students of higher education that we are, it is doubtful that any of us would deny the importance of good nutritional habits. It seems, however, that many of us are satisfied merely in acquiring that knowledge and make little attempt to use it.

Deciding to eat right is a matter of choice, not budget. In fact, it may even be cheaper to eat right.

The first step is to plan ahead. As radical (or boring) as this may seem depending on your point of view, the experts swear by it. It saves money because you have a shopping list that contains only the items necessary for your planned meals, thus reducing the chances of impulse buying. Generally, a planned

Illustration by Charley Soderbergh
students, particularly graduate students. "The graduate students may learn more
skills by working in the climate office
than they do in the class room," Muller
said.

According to Grymes a major
improvement for the climate office would
be to have more data accessible on com­
puters. More and more users ask for data
in digital form, he said.

The office is also still short-handed
and could use a full-time programmer or
systems analyst who would make the data
more user friendly.

Kevin Robbins of agricultural
engineering especially is working on a
program which makes it possible for users
on campus to access the climatic informa­
tion of the OSC and of agricultural engi­
neering without interference of the two
offices. He said it possibly could be
achieved as early as the fall semester.

Another short coming of the
LOSC is the fact that the office neither has
time nor manpower to do more applied
analyses. But last year the office as a
whole did a regional analysis of the 1988
drought.

Muller did a detailed analysis of
the drought in Louisiana including an
evaluation of how the drought ranked
relative to other years. Grymes did an
analysis of the drought in the in the South
for an 11-state area ranging from Texas
and Oklahoma to the Atlantic coast. Judy
Hoff evaluated the drought for the Missis­
sippi drainage basin.

“What I found out was that it
wasn’t really that significant a drought to
our region,” Grymes said. “It was a major
drought but not one that would be consid­
ered a 100-year or even 50-year event. It
just wasn’t that rare, especially in Louisi­
an.”

Muller has published over 100
papers and reports on climate in recent

Frozen fruits are also a good buy
since a serving or two may be removed
from the bag and prepared while the rest
may remain frozen for later.

Convenience foods or already
prepared foods almost always cost more
than the same dish prepared at home, so
you must decide for yourself if the price
for the item is worth the convience.

An important thing to remember
when attempting to eat right is to reduce
fat intake. Many people assume that if
they’re not adding pounds, it is okay to eat
foods with a high level of fat. But the
consumption of fat may not only increase
your weight, but it also may leave fatty
deposits along the linings of your arteries,
which can lead to heart disease and many
other health problems later in life. Avoid
nuts, chips, and luncheon meats (exclud­
ing those labeled as having a low fat
content), and always drain meat after
browning it. Turkey is an excellent choice
of meat as its fat is less saturated than the
fat in beef, and it also has more protein.
Chicken is another good choice. It, as
well as most other meats, may be bought
in large, more economical amounts and
frozen until used.

Remember how great it was when
Wendy’s introduced the baked potato?

She apparently recognized the potato’s
inexpensive but nutritional attributes.
Instead of tossing that oh-so-valuable
$1.89 plus tax (literally) out your window
for a plain potato, buy one for more than
75% less and cook it yourself either in the
microwave or a conventional oven while
studying. It may be topped with broccoli
and freshly melted cheese (no processed
cheese sauce: too high of a sodium con­
tent) or chili or, instead of sour cream
(which has a lot of fat), try low-fat plain
yogurt mixed with a salad dressing sea­
soning packet. Any way you choose, it’ll
be inexpensive, no hassle, good for you
and it’ll taste great.

Another low-cost food to keep
around for emergencies is pasta. It may be
prepared in large amounts and served in
tandem with a meat sauce or used in a
casserole or salad. It may be divided up
into one-serving portions and frozen until
you’re famished and desperately need
something fast.

Last, consider that touchy subject:
years and two textbooks which he authored in collaboration with Theodore M. Oberlander, a professor at the University of Berkeley.

He attended Rutgers University to become a political geographer but ended up studying snowstorms for his masters at Syracuse. After earning his Ph.D. there in 1962, he went to Berkeley as a research assistant to study ways to best accumulate and store California’s "white gold," snow in the Sierra Nevada.

After going back to Rutgers to teach for five years, Muller came to LSU and he said he has been here for 20 years now.

By the end of the year the OSC will probably become the sixth regional climate office in the United States. That means more federal funding as the umbrella office for six states: Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee. The earliest regional office started three years ago, the Midwest Center at the University of Illinois. The Southern Center will be the last of the six regional offices to be established. The Regional Office at LSU would promote the other state offices, direct the simpler questions to them, and provide them with support in the hope they increase their operations. Furthermore, research that is done at the office would most likely include the other areas as well. A drought study, for example, would include all six states relevant to the six-state area.

Grymes said he hopes that new staff that will be added for the operation of the regional office would increase the research capacity of the office. "I would like to think that for every two people that are put on, one person is directed to research," he said.

Although the OK for the regional office might come in the summer, it is not likely that full operation of the office will start before January of next year.

But even if the Louisiana Office of State Climatology does not receive the permission and funds to operate on a regional basis, it will still continue work as it has done in the past, Grymes said.

Mmm, mm good! Vs. Bad food; bad, bad food

snacks. Be it mid-morning, mid-afternoon, or midnight, snacks cannot be overlooked—neither by our nutritionally conscious minds nor by our nutritionally unconscious stomachs. Snacks need not be omitted from a healthy diet plan, but they should be limited to the more nutrient-rich end of the food spectrum.

Exit greasy chips; enter (yes salty, but no fat) pretzels. Popcorn is another excellent snack choice combining good-taste and low-cost. Microwave popcorn has a higher fat content and thus air-popped popcorn is the better choice, but either one will successfully quell those hunger pangs.

Another snack possibility is plain low-fat yogurt with your own fruit added. Plain yogurt is generally cheaper than fruit-flavored yogurt and it is certainly better for you. Fruit-flavored Kool-Aid is another option that may be added to plain yogurt.

Cokes and other soft drinks should be limited to no more than two a day and you will obviously save money by purchasing a 12-pack of cans, for example, rather than one 50¢ can at a time on campus. Lemonade, Kool-Aid or iced tea (all with sweetener added at home) are inexpensive choices for beverages, but try to include several glasses of skim milk and water each day.

All this may sound rather like a letter from Mom, but conduct this experiment yourself. For one week continue your normal eating habits: cold, leftover Domino’s pizza for breakfast, Rally’s double cheeseburger with a large order of fries for lunch, a bag of Ruffles and your roommate’s stash of Reese’s during a study session for supper, finished off by a late night trip to Circle K for one of their infamous microwaved burritos.

Then try planning complete meals for a week—just try it for one measely week. At the end, compare your attitude, mental awareness, physical well-being, and yes, even your bank balance from the two weeks. Judge for yourself and, as an incredibly intelligent student of higher education, surely you will see the light.
"Oh, hon. Your hair is just . . ." LeRoi ran his hands through the thick, wavy, dyed hair raising it and then allowing it to slowly slip between his fingers. "Too fabu. Just fabulous, don't you think?" LeRoi moved his anxious face in front of a large, red freckled and heavily wrinkled face.

"Oh yes, LeRoi. You did it again." Mrs. Habemosh turned around in the chair contently looking at her from all angles with a mirror. "I'll be the envy of the whole bridge club." She cautiously strained her body out of the chair as it whooshed to the floor. One of the heels of her white pumps got caught in the footbar almost causing her to fall over headlong into the wall mirror and assorted hair apparatus on the counter. LeRoi caught her by her saggy upper right arm and helped her to stand. She carefully straightened herself and tucked her green polyester dress bringing it down over her bulging buttocks. "Here you go you sweet boy," she said reaching into her crocheted handbag and pulling out a bill. The ten dollar was quickly shoved into LeRoi's sticky mousse-covered hands. LeRoi escorted Mrs. Habemosh out of the large glass doors of the Perfect You Beauty Salon.

LeRoi, with a look of relief, quickly spun around to Gina as the doors closed behind him. "Thank God. That was the last of the geriatric prima donnas for today." LeRoi gazed in the mirror and fluffed his dirty blonde hair and rubbed his slim jaws. Gina strutted up to him. "Take a look at today's receipts," she said showing a piece of paper into his hand. LeRoi glared at Gina and then at the piece of paper with a total of $65.75 circled in red.

"Shit, child!" LeRoi replied as he emphatically placed his gold braceletted hands on his hips. "I know. We can't continue like this. Damn." Gina fell back into the chair and put her hands over her face. "We'll be lucky to pay the utilities let alone the rent. I hate this old run-down town." Her last utterances were muffled by her hands over her face.

"Now don't worry. We'll think of something." LeRoi glided over to her side and smoothed back her long wavy hair. "If someone other than old women were here than it wouldn't be so bad. These old hags are so chintzy. They don't want to pay jack shit. Many of them do home perm jobs."

"We can't afford to go anywhere else." Gina said sitting up and looking at LeRoi. "I suppose we should be thankful to be here or anywhere for that matter. I didn't realize that our plans from say one of our entrance to Hairs Are Us beauty school would lead us into this nightmare."

"What we need is more business." LeRoi started to pace the salon's dirty, gray tile floor, the soles of his black patent leather shoes clicking, while tapping his teeth with a comb. "What we need is something shocking, something too fabu, something that will get this town up off its lazy fat ass."

"Well, there is something that I've been developing." Gina walked to the mirror and wiped away some Flaming Red Passion.
lipstick from her teeth. "What is it? Do tell." LeRoi scurried over to her.

"Now don't get excited." Gina started at her chipped nails. It's probably nothing but then again," she said looking at LeRoi's anticipating face.

"Come on. Tell Me," LeRoi whined. "Well, I was doing a new style I saw in a Euro magazine. If you rut mud at the base of the hair follicle," Gina acted out the process. "for 20 minutes or so you get stronger..."

"Yeah, yeah, honey. Get to the point."

"Okay... I decided to put mud all over the long straight black wig in the back that had been rolled up with curlers. After I let the mud dry and washed it out, the curl was still there." Gina started fidgeting with the curling iron. "I washed the hair the next day and the curl would still not come out no matter what I tried. The hair would lay flat for a minute right after it was washed and then it would curl up and dry instantaneously." Gina put the curling iron down on the counter. "I went to the back of the building where I got the mud and noticed the mud looked a little odd in some places. I searched around and found an old steel drum labeled toxic waste."

LeRoi's mouth was wide open. "Let me get this right. You mean to say that you've come up with some killer perm solution made from mud tainted with toxic waste."

"Yes, I guess so."

"Look, honey. Why don't we test drive this nuclear beauty solution on some of those old cronies that come in here. Who knows, we might get famous for discovering the most inexpensive and ultimate holding permanent solution that has ever been." LeRoi sashayed over to the appointment book. "I have the perfect guinea pig. Mrs. Foster is due in at 10 tomorrow. She is the biggest tightwad."

"Hold on, LeRoi. We don't know what this stuff might so to people." Gina held LeRoi by his shoulders. "There might be some harmful side-effects or something like that. Luckily I wore gloves while using the toxic mud. I don't want to put anyone's life in danger."

"Gina, honey. Think about what we could do if this stuff turns out to be as fabu as it sounds. We could be rich and get out of this screwy town. Our talents are wasted here as it is. Besides, what could happen to the old bags if we put just a little toxic waste on their heads? Probably nothing will happen to them and even if something did happen it wouldn't be so terrible. Everyone that we will be giving perms to will be decrepit." LeRoi gave Gina a big smile. "We'll try it out on Mrs. Foster first and see what happens. If the perm works out and she likes it, the whole stupid town will get one. All of the old ladies follow her advice. Then we'll be rich," LeRoi triumphantly replied as he hugged Gina.

As he washed out the hard, crusty, brown mixture, he nervously pulled out the curlers. Beads of sweat dripped down LeRoi's forehead but were wiped away by his plastic gloved hand before the sweat could reach his eyes. Slowly, he dried and set Mrs. Foster's short gray hair.

"Well, don't you look just too hot today with your new style, Mrs. Foster?" LeRoi's mouth was dry. "Every man is going to fall at your heels."

"Yes. It is rather vogue." Mrs. Foster lightly touched the sides of her hair with her hands. "Give me the mirror so I can see the back." She slowly turned around inspecting her new look. "It's rather functional also. I believe it fits me quite well." LeRoi's body relaxed. "Yes. Thank you LeRoi." Mrs. Foster continued as she pulled on the short tight curls.

Mrs. Foster, you should have no trouble with this perm." LeRoi haphazardly sprayed her hair and the whole room with hairspray. "Just wash it and it will naturally style back perfectly." LeRoi helped Mrs. Foster out of the chair. "It will be a little less than the cost of a regular perm. Since it is a new brand the manufacturers are trying to get salons to carry their product."

"Well thank goodness. I hope it'll be worth as much as I'm paying for it," Mrs. Foster replied wiping her nose with a monogrammed handkerchief. "All permanents are outrageously high."

"Yes, Mrs. Foster. Please keep in touch and tell us how you like your new permanent." LeRoi reluctantly escorted her out the door after she gave him a check.

"This is great," LeRoi's manicured hands rifled through the last 6 weeks of receipts. "I can't believe our permanent was such a hug success with tightwad Foster. I told you the whole population of old fossils would get one if she approved. honey, we've got enough money to do what we want and baby I'm gonna spread myself around the world." LeRoi wagged his behind with his hands in the air.

"I think we gave a perm to every woman in town," Gina picked up her Tab and took a long sip and went back to watching the T.V.

"Sorry to interrupt this program but there is a big riot..."

"I can't believe they'd interrupt my soaps for this sh..." LeRoi was quickly silenced by Gina's hand over his mouth.

"It seems that a group of our older woman citizens are destroying parts of the downtown by breaking store windows and crashing cars," The television announcer continued. "They have started fires and injured several people. Their faces seem to be slightly deformed. The most deformed and seemingly leader of the mob is reported to be Mrs. Victoria Foster."

"I've always known Mrs. Foster was a creature," LeRoi replied.

"Ssssh," Gina retorted.

The stone-faced reporter continued, "They all seem to be following a straight path through town. If they continue on this path, they will go down 6th street and on to highway 18. Local police are blockading the..."

"Isn't that tres bizarre." LeRoi pushed the t.v. button off. "At least we got to perm all those old ladies before they went wacko."

Gina opened her compact and was putting on Sunburnt Bottom Copper lipstick when suddenly she turned around and stared puzzledly at LeRoi. "Say, do you think that the perm solution had anything to do with this?"

"I don't have any earthly idea." LeRoi put his hand on his forehead and

continued on page 34
The April 29th Tax Package
A Look at Roemer's Tax Plan from the University Perspective

By Kellie Taylor
I was asked to write this article because I am "politically aware."
So I inquired as to what exactly the editor and readers wanted to know. I was told to write about the recently defeated tax plan and its intended effects on higher education. Being the proud person I am, I did not admit that I had no idea about what the tax plan was supposed to do for higher education. To be quite honest, I had never heard or read any effects that the tax plan would have on higher education. So I did a bit of research. I found that the tax plan had twelve basic component. The tax plan would 1) mandate tighter budget practices; 2) create special trust funds for ecological research; 3) increase reliance on income taxes; 4) lower some sales taxes; 5) raise taxes on cigarettes and wine; 6) raise taxes on telecommunication services; 7) lower the corporate franchise tax base; 8) give tax breaks to some businesses; 9) change the method of natural gas taxation from volume to value; 10) raise license fees; 11) raise gasoline taxes and, 12) impose a $1 million property tax.

These twelve components would benefit business with a $250 million cut in their taxes. It would benefit highways with a $1.4 billion program that would be underwritten by taxes collected from the gas tax increase. It would benefit research scientists with $9 million per year in extra support from the 6 cent per pack increase in cigarette taxes. But nowhere could I find how the tax plan was supposed to help higher education.

So I went to those who would know. I contacted several lobbyists and politicians. Every person I contacted gave basically the same response when asked, "What was Governor Roemer's tax plan supposed to do for higher education?". Ferdinand Troullier, an education lobbyist, summed it up best when he said, "The tax plan was not designed to help education in any way. From the beginning, cuts to education were used as a threat if the plan did not pass."

On Saturday, April 29, 1989, Governor Buddy Roemer's tax plan went before the voters of Louisiana and it did not pass. Of the 64 parishes in Louisiana only 14 approved the plan. This translated into 21 percent for the tax plan and 79 percent against. So what would happen to higher education now?

The Roemer administration had calculated that the tax plan would mean $120 million in additional revenue for the state in the 1989-1990 budget year. Yet April 30, 1989, one day after the tax plan failed, Governor Roemer stated that the failure would mean $702 million in cuts.

True to his word, on May 16, 1989, the governor released his two budget options. The first called for $702 million in cuts, the closure of 13 universities, the layoffs of 13,000 state and higher education employees, and no salary increases for any teachers or state employees. The second option required $308 million in cuts, a rise in taxes, 3,000 state employee layoffs but would keep the universities open while phasing out some six degree programs at seventeen different universities.

The proposed $308 million budget cuts would mean the elimination of the following programs: Agriculture at Southeastern Louisiana University, Northeastern Louisiana University, Nicholls State University, and U.S.L.; Architecture at Southern University-Baton Rouge, University of Southwesten Louisiana and Louisiana Tech; Business Administration at L.S.U.-Shreveport, Northwestern State University, Southern University-New Orleans, S.L.U. and Grambling; Education at Northeastern Louisiana Tech, Southern University-New Orleans, L.S.U. (graduate) and University of New Orleans; Engineering at McNeese State University-Lake Charles and Southern University-Baton Rouge; and Social Welfare at L. S. U.

In the $702 million plan, cuts to education of all sorts, not just higher education, total $103.5 million. If one were to eliminate the cuts to education from the plan, that would still leave over $598 million in cuts. And of the $308 million plan, a mere $12.5 million of the cuts are to education. If one were to eliminate education cuts from this plan, there would still be over $295 million in cuts left.

Now, considering the governor's tax plan was only supposed to generate $120 million, that leaves somewhere...
between $175 to $478 million in unexplained cuts. This leads to one question. Since education was never one of the beneficiaries of the tax plan in the first place, were these cuts going to be made whether the tax plan passed or not? And if not, are these proposed budget cuts a scare tactic to insure that the voters approve the tax plan if it is presented again?

BEAUTIES

ran his hand through his thick hair. “But the stuff was made from toxic waste or at least part of it was.”

“It couldn’t be just a coincidence that we only gave perms to old women and they are the ones that are deformed. Do you realize what we’ve done?” Gina pounced her fists on a counter top. “It also seems that they are heading our way by what the news report said. What are we going to do? What if these mutant women are coming to destroy us? Maybe they realize what we did.” She fell back into a chair and worriedly looked at the ceiling.

LeRoi comforted her, “Gina it will be all right. I’ll get our things together and we can leave. We can go somewhere nice and try to start over.”

“How? Where can we go? Gina looked at LeRoi pitifully.

“We’ve got enough money.” LeRoi sat in a chair across from her. “I have some friends with a place not too far from here where we can stay until we figure things out. Okay, Gina?”

Gina stared at LeRoi intently. “Wait a minute, you called me by my name. You seem different somehow and it’s not just from these strange events. You’re even sitting different.” Gina looked at his legs spread open as he sat.

“Well I guess you’re right. I have to be honest with you.” LeRoi got up and walked to the other side of the store keeping his back to Gina. “I’m not who I seem to be. I’m really a heterosexual. I’ve pretended to be a flame because that is what people expect a hairdresser to be. Who would believe that an average Joe hetero could be a good hairdresser. It was all to improve my image.”

Gina walked over to LeRoi and turned him around to face her. “Oh LeRoi. You didn’t need to pretend to be someone else. You could do just fine as your normal self. You really seem to be a pretty nice guy.”

“I’m glad you think so.” LeRoi looked shyly at the floor. “I’ve also wanted to tell you for some time that I’ve been interested in you.”

“Oh, really? I feel the same way.” Gina grabbed and hugged him. “Let’s really spend some time together so we can get to know each other better. First, I think we should get out of here.”

“Good idea.” LeRoi threw some valuables together and walked out of the beauty parlor doors with Gina on his arm. They got into LeRoi’s car and pulled out on 6th street headed for the highway when the deformed women came around the corner behind them. Before LeRoi and Gina realized them the mutants were hitting the car. Quickly LeRoi stepped on the gas and sped away from the crowd but Mrs. Foster clung to the bumper. In the rearview mirror, Mrs. Foster looked like a nightmare pizza with all the toppings—her green flesh trailed off her skull like mozzarella, her milky eyes bulged, two anchovies on her face. Boils rose up like black olives. Her lips were burnt off her face, more green mozzarella and bloody tomato paste, and when she gnashed her teeth, they flew out all over the place. She was screaming “death to the hairdressers” but it came out more like “F’s are free fairffeffers.”

“But look! Her hair’s absolutely perfect!” Gina noticed. Without pausing to admire her beautiful curls, LeRoi made a wild turn at the corner, and Mrs. Foster list her grip on the bumper. She landed writhing in the street, where her whole scalp fell off her head, like a wig. the couple quickly drove off and they were never to be seen again in the town of Waterproof, Louisiana.

AIDS (Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome) is an equal opportunity disease. It affects men, women and children regardless of race, age, or sexual orientation. AIDS is caused by a virus called HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). To date, there is no conclusive data to explain how AIDS got started or where AIDS came from. People with AIDS—

These questions and many more are on the minds of the legislators of this state but in the mean time the burden of balancing the state budget and raising revenue has fallen on the shoulders of the state legislature and no one is happy about that.

The governor has presented his plan. The legislature and the people of the state have rejected it and now the Senate has taken it upon themselves to accept the challenge and develop a plan that would raise $500 million in taxes by suspending sales tax exemptions.

Whether or not either plan will succeed, whether or not the plan will help higher education, whether or not the budget options are legitimate or scare tactics . . . Only time will tell.

But for now, to quote John Maginnis, “Revolutions are messy and bloody and change is more often brought about by fear than by logic.”
Most Artists learn through the passage of
time and lack of funds that the buyer does not
come to the artist, the artist must go to the
buyer. Having worked steadily for six years
developing my skills as an artist, I felt ready to take my work out of the closet and become involved with art exhibits. My first bout with competition—an attempt to enter work into the LSU Student Art Show—resulted in failure. Determined to turn this failure into a success, I developed my own show, the Salon Des Refuses, which featured the work of artists who also were not accepted in the LSU Student Art Show. I was selected to organize more exhibits and now consider myself to be an old hand at the craft of putting a show together.

An important factor to consider when developing an art show is its location. Discuss your show with many different galleries. Some galleries will be most accommodating to a student show as they are enthusiastic about exhibiting up and coming artists. A theme is generally helpful in convincing the owner of the gallery that your presentation is worthwhile. Other information to have ready is how many artists are to be included in the show, the length of time it will run, and the commission the gallery will receive from any works which are sold.

After this preliminary work has been accomplished, start publicizing your show. Some examples of inexpensive ways to get the news out are putting an announcement in Occurrences section of The Daily Reveille, and getting a bulletin in the Gallery section of the State Times/Morning Advocate. Both of these methods are free and will be seen by many people. Fliers can also be an inexpensive way to advertise, and don’t forget to spread the news by word of mouth. These are just a
couple of suggestions which you can use. It is important to be creative in your ways of advertising and to try to reach as many people as possible.

The next step in this process is the actual hanging of the works. The importance of the artist having the work ready to be hung cannot be stressed enough. Getting the works organized and hung so the theme of the show pulls together is extremely arduous and physically demanding work. An artist who does not prepare his or her work for the show properly will be frustrated and upset when it is not hung.

As you place works on the walls and around the floor (that is if your show also contains sculpture) the main idea is to arrange the art so the pieces compliment each other. The works should be placed so the spectator can comfortably follow the show as he/she walks around. Arranging a show can be quite a challenge as each work will have an effect on those around it. The last thing to take care of is the reception. There really aren't too many suggestions that I can give at this juncture. The best thing to keep in mind is that the guests at an opening are there to enjoy themselves, and food and drink are a definite part of the occasion. This is your event, and the show will be an excellent place to get feedback on your art — both positive and negative. Now the only thing left to do is to cross one's fingers and hope some of the art (yours in particular) will sell. Perhaps a commission, or an offer to study with the greatest of the greats will come because the value of your work and your talent will shine its brightest. One thing I have learned through all of this is that with some effort, there is always another show.

"Golden Mean Revisited"
Joan E. Quilman
Oil on Canvas
38" x 42"
$600
"Judy and the Night Air"
Libby Johnson
Oil on Canvas
38" x 46"
$800
"Boiled Alive"
Carol Scott
Acrylic
48" x 36"
$800
"Old Wave TV"
Nancy Stapleton
Flat-glass
28" x 32"
$600
"I Don't Have All The Answers, I Can't Control My Dogs"
Patricia Kaschalk
Encaustic on Wool
12" x 20"
$700
"Kimono"
Beatrice Hill
Marble Sculpture
15" x 11" x 6 1/2"
$1100
"Mourners Near New Orleans"
Robert Hausey
Oil on Canvas
38" x 46"
$800
"Lockport from Rita"
Jill Laine Coury
Oil on Canvas
36" x 48"
$300
Hawkins Runs Amok with Editorial License

Mr. Hawkins was recently heard explaining to a young student, "If you don't see what we're trying to do here, then this magazine obviously isn't for you."

(Although hard work can be suffering if you are working hard at something with which you are not happy.) My father was an adamant subscriber to the Marquis' theory and insisted that my work at LSU was not real work and should be replaced with learning refrigerator repair. (After all, everyone needs refrigerators that work. No one needs a fancy-shmancy graphic design to keep their eggs from spoiling.)

The world is a hard, cruel place and you will not make it out there because you are never as good as you think you are. This cheery look to the future was shouted at me in a bar one evening. My reply was to burst into laughter at the absurdity of this remark and spill my red drink on the front of the white cotton disco-pants of my informant. If you've not worked very hard so far at what you are doing of course the world is going to be a hard place because you will be unprepared for it. Remember, time and tide wait for no man.

Special Thanks

We here at the first issue of Gumbo magazine would like to offer our most sincere thanks to Mr. Jon E. Fisher (King of Student Media) for helping to finally get this dream under way. We hope that all students will take advantage of this magazine for experience because you might not get another chance at it anywhere else.

David Hawkins

Unasked-for Personal Remarks

Editor Propogates Unbelievable Rumors, Leads Students Astray to the Gates of Hell

Well, actually not. But I did tell them that putting this magazine together in the short time period which we had to work within would be quite an adventure. Any of them who tell you that they didn't hear this warning were not present after the first meeting for the next 46 staff meetings which were held in random locations around Baton Rouge (or in the offices of Student Media for that matter.)

Eating apples makes your hair curly. This is horrible rumor #1. This is simply not true. If it were so then L'Oreal would not be making a fortune selling $7 worth of chemicals for $7 to women who wish to fry their hair at home for less than the $40 charged at salons. (Look in The Reveille for coupons.) Plug accomplished. If this was a fact then Granny Smith would be Queen of the Cosmetics Industry and not Cover Girl.

Suffering produces copious amounts of character. This lovely bit of wisdom was imbued upon the human race by the Marquis de Sade and went out of date quite some time ago. What produces character is hard work, and hard work is not necessarily the same thing as suffering.

This is my mom as a mere child in New Orleans.
Parting Shot

Photo by Bazuki Muhammad
EIGHT REASONS NOT TO USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO.

I'll stay home before I date a dip:

Major uncool.

It's like kissing a spitter:

Yuck. Gross!

Dips don't touch my lips.

The first thing I notice about a boy is his smile. Ever see a dip's smile?

Smells like something dead in his mouth.

DIPPING IS FOR DIPS.
DON'T USE SNUFF OR CHEWING TOBACCO.