Winter 1992

Gumbo Magazine, Winter 1992

Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College

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Sex
a wrap up

also inside

• Dale Brown – LSU's zaniest coach

• A murdered man in St. Charles Parish

• Russia – hot tea and friendly people
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We hear sometimes that people are put off a bit and confused a little by this modest publication many of you may be reading for the first time today. The magazine has printed its three issues a year, for about three years now and lots of people still don’t know anything about us.

What we try to do is bring you a product that characterizes life at LSU in a slightly more memorable form than the Reveille does and a slightly less imposing form than the yearbook does.

We’re essentially just another arm of Student Media, trying to put out a magazine you will want to read, keep and show to your friends.

And I think we have done just that this time around. From a story about sex itself to a profile of the strangest coach in LSU history, this magazine should have something for everyone; I hope you’ll find yours. If anywhere, it may be in our photoessay, "Life on the edge of campus."

In the past, when noticed at all, magazine staffs have been criticized for swinging a student body’s publication too far to the Left, and well, that’s too bad, because the contents of each of the Gumbo magazines I’ve read have been decidedly non-political, perhaps occasionally social, but never militant or preachy.

Lots of people make the assumption that if a publication even mentions AIDS, African-Americans and the environment, it turns automatically into a revolutionary journal that serves only the campus’ liberal whackos. That simply is not true. Many of us may be liberal, but we’re certainly not raving lunatics.

Regardless, putting this magazine together has been a lot of fun, and I hope that shows in the spirit of its layout, art and writing. There’s some funny stuff here, but also a serious side.

And that really is what LSU is about – we pass a great time. We know good food, loud music, solid athletics and fun people. But there’s also something here that is desperately wrong.

The athletic program has had a number of problems with violence within their department this year, that same athletic department takes a front seat to our University’s academic life, the state consistently underfunds this and every other institution of higher learning in this state and residential housing is slowly but surely dying.

And Student Media tries to bring all of it to you the best way we can. Sometimes we’re good, but we often miss the mark.

Luckily, I don’t think that is the case with this book. But if you think we’ve done a bad job, take me up on a challenge.

If you don’t like our magazine, steal it and get involved. A lot of people criticize the Reveille and the rest of Student Media for not representing campus properly and fail to realize they can do something about how things happen in the murky basement of Hodges Hall.

Lead a revolt. Take back your magazine or your newspaper or your radio station or your yearbook. We would all profit from the experience.

Martin Johnson, Winter 1992 editor

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Religious activity, like it or not, has always been an important part of life at LSU, and religious groups have always played an active role on campus.

Almost every student, believer or not, has at one time or another been accosted by a preacher in front of the Union, seen someone wear an ornate cross or Star of David or been invited to worship on or off campus.

In spite of this religious activity, John Whittaker, director of the Religious Studies program says, he thinks most students here are woefully undereducated about their own faiths.

"Ask the average Roman Catholic what Vatican II is," Whittaker challenged. "I think most people don't know the history of their church."

And Whittaker said that most students won't study the history and doctrines of their faiths because they don't think it is necessary.

"The great majority of LSU students don't think of religion as something to be learned about," Whittaker said. "It's surprising — you sometimes hear about students going into the seminary, but they have never had one religious studies class. There's a conception that professional ministry doesn't involve much learning."

Whittaker said enrollment for the more than 40 classes offered by religious studies has been low — but that may be changing. A recent religious studies newsletter suggested enrollment in these classes is increasing.

And that is good news for Whittaker, who said religious scholars are fighting years of theological ignorance.

"At one time, the church thought it was dangerous for lay people to become educated because they might doubt their faith," he said.

Whittaker said the religious studies program questions the idea that ordinary people don't need to know anything to be religious, that their job isn't to question but to agree with what ministers and priests tell them.

He also stressed the need for people to understand the long history of religions and the beliefs that have been developed for centuries. Whittaker said, however, that religious studies professors do not take a religious position and are careful to remain neutral.

"We're not teaching to spread the word about a religion," he said, "but to teach information about the religious tradition."

"Our first responsibility is not to make known our biases, but to enable students to learn about religion in a form in which they feel no pressure and can freely discuss ideas."

Winter 1992
Hittaker said students in a religious studies class need to be open to possibilities and ready to learn.

"We're trying to become educated at the University," Whittaker said. "I don't know why people think religion is a field they don't need to become educated in."

At the same time that religious studies enrollments are increasing, many students are turning to more conventional religious environments.

Campus ministries provide that community for students.

LSU has what it calls a "liaison relationship" with the various congregational organizations on campus.

When students mark a religious preference on their application to the University, student services sorts these names and provides them to student ministries.

Although students names are provided to these religious groups, the Vice Chancellor of Student Services, Norman Moore, said that LSU does not have an official stand on religion itself.

He said that giving the names to congregations is just a way the University tries to help students feel more at home.

Whittaker said the religious studies department itself has no connection with campus religious centers, but that the ministries contribute funds for printing of the religious studies newsletter and help distribute it.

"I am very grateful to all of them for their support," he said. He said his only criticism of the groups is the scope of their teaching.

"From my point of view as a professor, I sometimes wish that campus religious centers would pay more attention to intellectual issues," Whittaker said.

Gumbo magazine talked with a sampling of religious organizations on campus to see what most of them offer students.

- Hillel, the organization for Jewish students, is small but active, according to its adviser, Donald Kraft.

"Our purpose is to provide a Jewish atmosphere," Kraft said, "for students who want to take part in it."

Hillel is connected to several local synagogues. The organization has occasional Friday night sabbath services, weekly lunch meetings at the Union and hosts the Israel booth at the International Exposition each year.

The group also holds meetings with speakers and provides transportation to religious services.

Louis Goldman, executive director of the Jewish Federation of Greater Baton Rouge, said Hillel at LSU attempts to bridge students with the Jewish community in Baton Rouge.

"We are a social and intellectual organization," Goldman said. "We provide opportunities to meet and interact with new and/or existing friends."

- The Baptist Student Union's mission is to be a lighthouse for the campus where people can share God's love, said Jim Simon, outreach coordinator at the BSU.

The BSU is operated by Baptist churches in Baton Rouge and provides funds for this organization, with most local support coming from the Judson Baptist Association.

The BSU offers a free weekly lunch for students, as well as a weekly worship, "Tuesday Night Together," which often includes concerts, speakers and discussions. Simon calls it "creative worship."

Another weekly lunch, costing $1, incorporates a Bible study. "There is a scripture reading at this time, and we discuss what it means to us and how to make it come alive," Simon said.

Small "family groups" meet to discuss certain topics throughout the week. And the BSU organizes freshmen care groups, where upperclassmen lead a Bible study.

"People have to study, so sometimes it's hard to fit the BSU into their schedule. We try to provide encouragement because school is tough," he said. "We'd like to attract those that don't go to church or have no religious purpose. If they are interested in seeing our love, they might get interested in seeing what God has to offer."

Simon said the BSU stresses Christian living — reading the Bible and meditating on God's word — but doesn't make an issue, for instance, of knowing the Ten Commandments or memorizing every book of the Bible.

Richard Cross, a junior whose sophomore physics class prevents him from attending the BSU as much as he would like, said he was satisfied with it.
"The BSU is about dealing with the campus and personal growth," he said. "The history isn't as exciting as the Christian living aspect."

- The campus is currently home of two organized Catholic groups, which have clashed at times during the last year.

The Catholic Student Union is comprised mostly of Catholic students but also "open to anybody and everybody," said Sister Judy Couturie, one of the five campus ministers who organize the CSU's activities.

But there is also a group of fundamentalist Catholics, Catholicism on Campus, who split away from the CSU because of their differing views.

Couturie stressed that the CSU was the official Catholic presence on campus, not COC, which is not recognized by the bishop.

Students have the choice to participate in up to three clubs at the CSU. The Newman Club is a social organization. The group organizes participation in intramural sports and other campus activities.

Basic leadership training is the first step students go through to become part of another club, the Basic Leadership Team.

Couturie explained that the Basic Leadership Team does "outreach on campus," such as setting up tables at the Union, promoting activities for the center and sponsoring Bible groups.

"We're not teaching to spread the word about religion but to teach information about religious tradition." — John Whittaker

Fernando Figueroa, a graduate student in the BLT, agreed that the club stresses "lots of history, such as the significance of sacraments and symbols, why the mass is in a certain order and what makes Catholicism unique from other religions." He compared their meetings to a catechism class.

"(The CSU) reinforces my personal relationship with God but being with a lot of people who share that same spirituality helps me keep on track...it's somewhere I can go," Figueroa said.

Faith, Peace and Justice is another organization in charge of social works, collecting food for the poor, visiting nursing homes and hospitals, serving dinner at soup kitchens and sponsoring forums on justice issues.

Couturie said the three groups are in constant communication.

COC President John Zmirak said his organization is more conservative than the CSU, stressing that he was speaking for himself and not the entire group.

"We're more interested in traditional values and base things on papal doctrines," he said.

Zmirak said the COC is only a lay organization, not an alternate chapel — it holds no religious services — but he said they are interested in letting people know what's really going on in the church.

"We don't need the bishop's permission to have meetings," Zmirak said. "It's not like we're setting up a Catholic church."

- Living Waters is a non-denominational organization tied to Christian Life Church in Baton Rouge, said Vice President Phil Wooten.

The club, with 200-250 members, has weekly meetings at Christian Life and meets often in front of the Union to "praise, worship and preach."

The student group has several religious outreach programs, including a traveling mime team that recently performed on Chimes Street and got a good response because "people had never seen (the Gospel) presented that way before."

Living Waters also sponsors a dorm ministry and yearly summer mission trips to places like the Soviet Union, South America and Central America.

Wooten helped build an orphanage in Honduras, and he helped rebuild a church in Nicaragua.

The group has weekend Bible studies and a "street ministry team" that goes to the Tigerland bars to "preach and witness," Wooten said.

- The main objective of the Muslim Student Association is to "know new students and try to bring them to the Mosque to share in activities," said President Emad Abuelrub. The Mosque is located in a one-story house across from the side of the LSU Natatorium.

Abuelrub explained that people of Islamic faith pray five times a day and fast one month a year (from sunrise to sunset). These services are available in the Mosque on campus.

"Some don't come," he said. "They get involved in their study."

The MSA, part of the Baton Rouge Islamic Center, has sports and a picnic at Highland Park on Sundays, parties "once in a while" for special occasions and lectures varying from topics about Islam to scientific talks.

"We who came from the East know much more about religions because we have Christians, Jews and Muslims," he said.

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Five years ago, a murderer drove out of Houston with a victim in his car's trunk. The cold male body, wrapped in plastic, had already begun to smell of death in spite of the lime his killer had doused him with to cut the odor.

The driver headed east, crossed the Louisiana state line and eventually stopped near the Mississippi River in rural St. Charles Parish. He carried the corpse into the woods and dug a shallow grave, what he thought would be the body’s final resting place.

Recently, an informant no longer able to keep the secret divulged his knowledge of the murder to authorities. When he agreed to show them the grave site, police investigating the case took along Mary Manhein, a forensic anthropologist at LSU. Shane Fowler and Mary Trudell, graduate students in forensic anthropology, accompanied Manhein and the police.

“It took us two days to find the body,” Fowler said. “It was flood season on the Mississippi, and we were walking around in knee-deep water looking for an unmarked grave.”

Using a tractor and prison trusty labor, authorities found the body and cleared away the dirt, exposing the body, still wrapped in thin brown plastic.

Fowler said none of the investigating officers wanted to cut open the plastic, but Manhein wanted to see the body immediately.

“I borrowed a knife from a state trooper and split the plastic open,” Fowler said. “I peeled away the plastic, and we could see the back of a large man. This was my first case and I did not expect the horrible smell.”

Fowler said he almost gagged from the stench. “You learn to deal with the smell,” he added.

But even after several years in the acidic Louisiana soil, where a body can completely decompose in two weeks, much of the man’s tissue was preserved.
cases. He said he usually has to get the evidence accepted and then explain the process through which he arrived at his conclusion.

The LSU forensic lab gets about 25 cases a year with at least a 50 percent record of positive identification. The remains that are identified are typically returned to the authorities for evidence. The individuals not identified remain at the lab.

Each set of remains brought to the forensics lab is inventoried to catalog anything missing from the body. The remains are then x-rayed to find any metal fragments, such as bullets, that might be lodged in the bones. Manhein said the x-ray will also detect metal plates or pins used in surgery. She said this is important in proving identification if medical records are available.

Except for x-ray machines, forensic anthropologists use little high-tech equipment to find clues.

"We rely mainly on observations, measurements and common sense," said Trudell. "The skeleton is carefully measured and the numbers are plugged into a discriminant formula to get a probability of race or sex. The rest is subject to interpretation based on experience and previous knowledge."

Anthropologists look for several indicators to determine a body's identity.

- Bones help determine age. The older a person, the more brittle the bones become. Bones of younger people are more resilient and flexible.
- The hip bone is the best determinant of sex when the soft tissues of the body are gone, Fowler said. A woman's pelvis is wider than a man's. The difference in the shape of the pelvis is because the female carries and gives birth to a baby.
- The skull is the best indicator in determining the race of an individual.

"Each race has a slightly different head shape," said Manhein. "We measure many different angles of the skull and plug those numbers into a formula. The person's major ethnic origin can usually be determined from the measurements. We look for black, Caucasoid or mongoloid features."

In South Louisiana, identifying a victim's race can be a little more tricky. Louisiana's Creole and mulatto people can have the properties of both races.

"South Louisiana is full of mixed races," said Trudell. "This can really make our job complicated because an individual can have the physical properties of several races." Trudell said Louisiana has plenty of people who do not fit any one racial category.

The size and length of the skeleton gives some idea of the size of the person.

At the request of law enforcement agencies, the forensic anthropology lab will also do a facial reconstruction of a victim. These life-like reconstructions of a person's face are made by taking the skull and using clay to fill in the missing flesh. The idea is to reconstruct the person's face and find someone who would recognize them.

"We use erasers cut to certain lengths to chart the depth of a person's flesh on their face," said Fowler. "Then, according to clinical charts, we place the markers on the appropriate spot on the face. Usually someone with an art background fills in the clay."

Scientists rebuilding a person's head take into account that victims profile especially their race, age and sex. The facial reconstructions have no hair, eyebrows or eyelashes, which makes them fairly expressionless.

Manhein has one facial reconstruction done on a woman known as the "witch of Zachary." The woman, who was buried in an above-ground tomb on the edge of town in 1859, still has quite a reputation among the locals. She had been removed from her tomb so many times that the Zachary Cemetery board had to put iron bars on her grave to keep people from stealing her body. Although her grave robbers are kids with a morbid curiosity, the disturbance of her body has caused quite a stir.

"This woman was probably not a witch," said Manhein. "She was supposedly married to the nephew of Zachary Taylor, and her grave is the only one above ground on the edge of town. A lot of folklore has developed around this woman." Manhein said they did a facial reconstruction just to get an idea of what the woman may have looked like.

The reconstruction is so unsettling
that the graduate students in the lab keep it hidden in a cabinet.

After a basic profile of the person has been determined, the skeleton is examined for clues to the time of death. The condition of the bone is also a good indicator as to the time of death.

"The resiliency of the bone tissue gives us a good clue as to the length of time the bone has been exposed to the elements," said Manhein. "We look to see if the bone still has oil and fat deposits. If it does, it is rather recent. If the bones are dried out, they have been exposed for a longer time."

To determine the time since death, forensic entomologists examine insects on the victim’s body. Lamar Meek, an LSU forensic entomologist, often lends his expertise in solving crimes.

"A large number of insects shows up to break down the body shortly after a person dies," said Meek. "We collect the bugs present, identify them and backtrack to the time of death."

"There are successive waves of bugs that are attracted to the body shortly after death," said Meek. "While these waves overlap somewhat, they provide a good time line as to the time of death."

Meek said flies show up first, then certain types of beetles. They are followed by wasps, ants, then different flies and more beetles.

When only a skeleton is left, teeth can be some of the best clues to a person's identity. They last much longer than bone and their condition can reveal much about a person's lifestyle.

Vincent Lagatutta, a local dentist and a forensic odontologist, often consults with the LSU forensics lab to solve cases. Forensic odontology is the study of teeth after death.

"I do what's called a dental autopsy by looking at the teeth and charting what I have," said Lagatutta. "From the teeth I can tell a person’s age, race, socioeconomic status, and determine any trauma that may have resulted."

Lagatutta said the condition of a person's teeth, such as the amount of dental care they have received, indicates the person's socioeconomic level. He also said people of different races have slightly different teeth patterns.

"I also use old dental records to check the identity of a person," Lagatutta said.

"The police might have a hunch on who the body is and they will give me dental records to compare the teeth to."

After determining a general profile of the person, forensic anthropologists look for evidence of trauma to the body. Manhein said trauma to a body severe enough to kill a person often shows up somewhere on the bones. These are sometimes the best clues to the cause of a person's death.

Manhein explained that they look for three classes of trauma when examining a skeleton.

"Ante-mortem trauma is trauma that happened before death such as a broken arm that has healed," said Manhein.

"Post-mortem trauma is trauma that has happened to the body after death such as animal scavengers that may have chewed on the bones. The key to what we are looking for is perimortem trauma which is trauma that may be responsible for how the person died."

"If a person is stabbed deep enough to cause death, the knife will usually wind up clipping a bone or taking off a piece (of bone)," said Manhein. "Or if a person is beaten, he may try to block a blow with his arm, resulting in a fracture."

In developing a profile from such spartan remains, forensic anthropologists develop keen eyes.

"In some cases we can determine if a person was right-handed or left-handed," said Fowler. "Bone growth adjusts to the level of stress it receives so the dominant side is bigger."

The three-room LSU forensics lab, in the Howe-Russell Geology annex, is the most complete in the state. The first room is filled with boxes of remains removed from a massive Indian burial in Canada. The bones are being studied and cataloged. Once the studies are complete, the bones will be returned to Canada for reburial.

Several large tables sit in the middle of the second room and the walls are lined with cabinets and counters brimming with books, records and anthropological tools. Cabinets lining the walls contain bones from unsolved cases, many of which are still under investigation.

In the middle of the table sits aluminum trays of bones, some human, some animal. Manhein picks up two identical-looking bones to demonstrate the difficulties involved in her work.

"One of these bones belongs to the leg of a person and one of these bones belongs to the leg of a deer," she said. "At a first look, they look like the same bone. Only the trained eye can tell them apart."

Manhein said the lab gets several cases a year that are animal bones.

The third room is where some of the less glamorous work takes place. In this room, bones are cleaned and x-rayed.

Manhein said there is a very human side to her job. Once she investigated a case where a young woman's body was found under a pile of rocks on the banks of the Mississippi River in Port Allen. Manhein took the case personally.

"She was never identified, and I know someone, somewhere, loves her and is hoping she is still alive," Manhein said. "Thoughts of that young woman haunt me from time to time."

The forensic anthropology lab also works with historic and prehistoric cemeteries.

"The first burial I ever worked on was over 3,000 years old. It felt funny digging it up, but the burial was eroding away," Manhein said. "I look at it as preserving the past for the future."

Later, Manhein was instrumental in getting a law passed that preserved the sanctity of unmarked burial plots. The law made it a crime to excavate a burial site in Louisiana without a permit.

To the people who work in the lab, the challenge of identifying people keeps them motivated and in high spirits.

"What we do is like solving a puzzle or a mystery," said Manhein. "We put what pieces we have together and try to fill in the gaps."
In an otherwise normal state, Dale Brown, 56, might be a local wacky weatherman or a town lunatic. But in Louisiana, where Jimmy Swaggart and Edwin Edwards run free, Brown has been thriving for the past 20 years as a basketball coach.

With more catch phrases, slogans, hot air and prophecies than the L. Ron Hubbard library, Brown could capture the attention of a cypress stump and probably teach it to dribble a basketball. And then explain to that stump just exactly what the meaning of life is.

No matter what he says at the beginning of each basketball season, you get the feeling that Brown is still on a search. No matter how wacky, he is not one of those characters in a Walker Percy novel who is so bored with life that all they have to do is drink gin and make out with their secretary.

Thankfully, he also is not a member of the Cliche Coaches Clique—the scores of coaches whose speeches consist of “We have to win them one day at a time.”

Brown, from childhood to the Final Four, has never been at ease. And he’s spent his life wondering why—out loud.

Growing up in Minot, South Dakota, Brown wanted to be an FBI agent. His desperate upbringing in a single-parent home left him with an insatiable desire to escape.

“I’ve always wanted to right wrong. There was always this voice from within that wanted to solve a mystery, figure out why people were in the circumstances that they were in,” Brown said many years later.

Brown’s mother, who he describes as the most pathologically honest person he’s ever known, was constantly ill and suffered further tragedy time and time again. Three days after Brown’s birth, his father skipped town.

“I think I was inspired by my mother and the things that happened to her. We didn’t have money, and I saw her being whipped down by welfare workers and landladies. I was going to make sure that it didn’t happen to me,” Brown said.
Sometimes Brown got away from his own feelings of “anger, depression, rejection and self-worthlessness” by wadding up some socks and shooting them at the holes in between hot-water pipes in the basement. A gifted athlete, Brown’s self-determination began to have a vehicle as he grew older—sports.

He first played basketball in the fifth grade. By the time he was a senior in high school, Brown had developed into a solid rebounder who could pile up points in the paint. At 6’3”, he became South Dakota’s leading scorer, lettering in three sports at Minot State while driving a taxi to help support his mother.

“It (sports) was definitely a tool for me, a way to get back at the world,” Brown said. “Maybe I didn’t have a father, but there were other people who influenced my life. God sort of picks out orphans and gives them spirits to guide them.”

Brown has graduated from orphan to guardian angel—his orphans are the budding college basketball players that have come to him from every part of the world to play for “Daddy Dale.”

His zealous quest (Brown prefers to call it “spiritualism”) is a genuine attempt to bring something unique to his players. Team activities have ranged from a trip to the Louisiana State Penitentiary in Angola to the dreary one-stoplight towns that he himself stumped to spread the program’s gospel upon his arrival at a football-mad LSU.

How many teams get special instruction from former NBA legends Kareem Abdul-Jabaar and Bill Walton? This year, Brown plans to bring in Julius Erving and Magic Johnson—obviously to talk about more than basketball.

But while trying to teach lessons of life, Brown still must deliver wins. Sometimes, even winning isn’t enough.

There are many who doubt Brown’s coaching abilities even though he has compiled a 360-212 career record, making him the second-winningest coach in Southeastern Conference history—not to mention two trips to the Final Four and four SEC championships.

He was already called a pure motivating coach who could assemble and inspire a motley crew of players before 1989, when LSU gathered what might have been the most talented group of players in the nation. A stellar recruiting class expected to make numerous trips to the Final Four, the team flopped, exiting the NCAA Tournament two straight years.

“I really think that Dale is better off when he has a less-than-stellar team that he can mold,” former North Carolina State coach Jim Valvano said. “He is a master at motivating a lesser team. I think he’s a little uncomfortable with a great team.”

Brown argued that few teams have won 43 games in the last two seasons, adding that LSU is one of six teams in the nation that has reached the NCAA Tournament eight consecutive years.

“We have a gold-medal mentality in this country,” Brown said. “No one remembers who won the silver or the bronze.”

Before and after Pete Maravich momentarily sparked the basketball program, it wasn’t unusual for LSU to lose to the Washington Generals. Under Brown, LSU’s basketball program has outshined its gridiron neighbors in national ranking and television exposure in recent years.

Today, more people identify with Shaquille O’Neal’s vibrating dunks and Chris Jackson than LSU’s football program that has struggled through three losing seasons.

This year’s edition of the purple-and-gold roller coaster is set to receive more national attention than Louisiana’s other media export, David Duke. With consensus Player of the Year Shaquille O’Neal returning, pirogue prognosticators from Bunkie to Bossier City are asking themselves, “Can this guy really coach a team with talent?”

“Anybody who asks that question probably doesn’t know your first basic in bounds play,” Brown said. Many would challenge Brown on that one. The Tigers aren’t exactly known as an X’s and O’s squad, and he isn’t known as a master of the fundamentals of the game.

Brown’s one strategic legacy to the game may be the Freak Defense, a change-as-you-play defense that Brown used with some of his weaker teams to neutralize opponents and prevent them from doing what LSU never does—run an offense.

When the camera zooms in on Brown’s huddle during the time out, you will not see him diagramming the swinging gate. He is more likely to just reassure and say “We’re going to win,” or “I have a feeling he’s going to miss.”

But, so what?

What Dale Brown does every time his team wins a big game is make a mockery of the pretentious tags of “genius” that are given to coaches like North Carolina’s Dean Smith and Indi-
ana's Bobby Knight. Brown proves that it is the players on the court who win games, not coaches.

Two years ago, he announced that he would no longer discourse on the vast array of subjects other than roundball that the media was so often accustomed to. Even God scoffed at that promise. But Brown said that he has changed.

"I'll still be emotional, the emotional leader on the court, what I'm talking about is all the other stuff. I've started to look at things in more of a mature way, no longer feel the need to fight the windmills," he said.

Brown is past the oral rage that caused him to spend thirty minutes of a post-game press conference lambasting corruption in the Kentucky basketball program after the Wildcats had routed LSU in Lexington in 1977.

When a local reporter at the same press conference asked Brown if his program was without guilt, he retorted, "Do you masturbate?"

One of his favorite targets was the NCAA rules and investigations committee, a group he once referred to as "Gestapo bastards." Brown publicly blasted the organization and almost had to pay for it.

The NCAA spent nearly four years investigating Brown's program. They found a local restauranteur had spotted some players a few steak dinners. Brown was somewhat of a maverick, being one of the first coaches to call for reforms, especially for financially-troubled athletes.

His suggestion that athletes should be paid ("We need to get the pimps away from the players") proved especially poignant after Tulane's John "Hot Rod" Williams was accused of point-shaving in 1984. At the time, Brown's bashing seemed like rhetoric, but the NCAA has since leaned closer and closer to legitimate reform.

On the other hand, he has found himself caught between good intentions and constant pressures to win. He

continued on page 44

MORE CRAZY DAYS...
compiled by erik spanberg and andre maillo

Among Dale Brown's sidetrips during his two decades as LSU's basketball coach:

• swam naked in the Tigris-Euphrates River after milling about the Babylonian desert with traveling mate Jim Talbot, a local businessman

• coached the Iraqi national basketball team and left the country the day the Iran-Iraq war started

• called the NCAA investigative and rules committees "Gestapo bastards"

• climbed halfway up the Matterhorn in Switzerland

• recruited players from the Soviet Union, Netherlands, Israel, Yugoslavia, Argentina and Dominican Republic

• attempted to set a new land-speed record by boat, traveling the Mississippi from Minnesota to New Orleans

• met All-American Shaquille O'Neal at a U.S. military base in West Germany, asking the 13-year-old what unit he was in

• promised to win several national championships after landing O'Neal, Stanley Roberts, Chris Jackson and Maurice Williamson within two years; after being eliminated in the second round of the 1990 NCAA Tourney, said, "There's too much of an emphasis on the gold medal in this country"

• used LSU-Notre Dame Superdome game proceeds to aid homeless

• berated the media at former football coach Mike Archer's resignation press conference - "You know what you did," Brown told the media

• caught his first fish, a 5-pound rainbow trout, at the age of 55 in Great Falls, Montana

• in Metz, France, on a frigid evening, gave a poverty-stricken youth the shoes and socks off his feet
June, 1991 – The Soviet Union was still intact and the statues of Lenin still stood in every city’s central square. Gorbachev hadn’t yet been overthrown or reinstated when my sister and I went to Russia this summer as part of a student exchange program. We had no idea of the changes that were still to come.

I was an ignorant American— I didn’t know the language or the politics. All I knew about the Soviet Union came from a few classic Russian novels. I knew that things were changing, but I had no idea in what ways or to what degree. But I went, and I learned from the best possible source—the people themselves.

Historic St Basil’s Cathedral in Moscow’s Red Square.
t was raining when our flight landed at Moscow, and all we saw from the buses as we drove to the train station was cold concrete buildings and overgrown grass. We found our compartments and settled in; by morning, we would be in Kiev, the capital city of the Ukraine. The trains were noisy and rocked incessantly. Some of the older people traveling with us told us trains in America were like that in the '40s.

The next morning, train attendants brought us hot tea in glasses like Sean Connery drank out of in “The Hunt for Red October.” By the end of the trip, I had fallen in love with that tea. It followed every meal. The meals themselves, however, took some getting used to.

The meat and potatoes were greasy; cucumbers were served too often. There were few vegetables and few desserts, little variety and even less seasoning. We supplemented our meals with bread or fresh fruit we bought at the open-air markets in each city. That bread was homemade and wonderful.

When we returned to Moscow at the end of the trip, we were thankful to visit McDonald’s and see its murals of convertibles, beaches and '50s drive-ins. Two hamburgers, fries and two Cokes cost 25 rubles, less than one U.S. dollar.

This food, however, was expensive to the Soviets. We were told that the average monthly salary of a Soviet worker was only around 200 rubles. Still, they waited in incredibly long lines for American food. Militia men watched over the crowds, which stretched around three sides of a city block.

The Governor’s Drug Free Program and the Soviet Association, “Peace to the Children of the World,” sponsored our trip.

The Soviet Union, like the United States, is facing a massive drug and alcohol problem. For Soviets, alcohol is an accepted part of the culture. The whole nation is still in the denial stage - it is a new concept,

above
This is the Soviet Statue of Liberty—Motherland, with open arms and flowing robes. Many cities in the Soviet states have statues just like this one, dedicated to their homeland.

left
The travelers bought fresh fruit and bread at these open-air markets as they went from town to town. That bread was homemade and wonderful.
During his reign, Soviet leader Stalin executed many of his country people for their political beliefs. This museum at Dnepropetrovsk is devoted to these dissenters. The photos glow, lit from behind, and votive candles burn in front of each of their faces.
One day, the group stumbled upon this jazz band playing on a street corner in Moscow. Ironically enough, they were playing, "Do You Know What it Means to Miss New Orleans?"

The entire journey was an incredible experience. I do hope to return some day. I grew to admire aspects of their culture that before I wasn’t aware of. The fact that they name the main streets in their cities after their poets, novelists, composers, and artists impressed me.

Still, I was glad to get home; it was quite a 4th of July. We came back with a greater appreciation for the little things—air conditioning, ice, Coke, and fast-moving lines.

I was lucky to get to see changes that have occurred in the Soviet Union over the past few years. I’m less ignorant than I was. I hope the changes that have occurred in the weeks since I’ve returned mean that more people will be allowed to go to the USSR, speak to the people, and understand for themselves.
You may not know...

- The University conducted an economic impact study which showed that our Baton Rouge campus contributed $672.6 million to the local economy last year.
  The athletic department brought $65 million to the city's economy.

- LSU received $1 million to start a Civil War center.

- The average ACT score for students in the most recent class of freshmen was 23.1.

- LSU awarded 4,002 degrees last year.

- The Office of Accounting Services paid LSU's 11,829 full-time and 19,037 part-time employees more than $226, in fiscal 1990-1991.

- Residence Food Services served a million meals in Highland and Pentagon Dining halls last year.

- Campus Mail handled more than 10 million pieces of mail last year.

- Also in the last year, LSU Police issued 560 traffic tickets, investigated 480 traffic accidents, made 265 criminal arrests and 247 disciplinary referrals to the University.

- As of 1991, the LSU Library had 2,460,219 books.

- The Office of Parking, Traffic and Transportation issued 64,537 parking tickets and 29,626 parking permits last year.

- More than 1,100 students joined LSU’s 40 Greek organizations last year. And Greeks donated more than $50,000 and 40,000 hours to worthy causes.

- By 1990, the size of LSU’s faculty and staff had shrunken from its high in 1983 – 4,788 – to 4,403.

- KLSU 91.1FM has a 10-mile broadcast radius.

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Information comes from a report mostly compiled by LSU Public Relations.
Decades of Sex at LSU

By Ronlyn A. Domingue

Photographs by Christopher Carroll

Decades of Sex at LSU

This is the language of a decade that has experienced a new openness about sexuality. Sex is no longer the wedding night's dirty little secret. It's everywhere, from middle school locker rooms to prime-time TV.

Despite warnings from parents, churches and even friends, more young people are sexually active today than ever before, and they are having sex at an earlier age.

Most young adults have sex at least once during their teen-age years. By the time they are 19, 78 percent of American men have had sex, compared to 66 percent of women, according to statistics from the U.S. Census and the National Survey of Family Growth.

It has been argued that all of this sex is a sign that America's moral fiber is collapsing. Others would say it's an inevitable trend in people's attitudes. Regardless, young adults today have much to consider: to do it, or not to do it....
SU is watching you

The University's policies have changed considerably since the 1960s.

In 1963, LSU women students got a booklet called "Socially Speaking"—a how-to guide for social success. The booklet contained tips such as a clothing guide to appropriate dress for classes, dates and other events, clues on how to avoid social blunders such as using the wrong fork at dinner parties and hints on topics to talk about on dates.

The "L Book" of university regulations from 1967-69 gave women clear instructions about their behavior: "It is expected that the behavior and appearance of an LSU coed shall at all times reflect the gentility, refinement and decorum of a lady. In keeping with this standard, rudeness, public display of affection, vulgar and profane language, and other behavior which violates the proprieties of ladylike demeanor and socially acceptable standards of conduct are unbecoming to an LSU student."

The University adhered to an in loco parentis— in place of the parents—policy. While men were largely unregulated, women were given a strict set of rules. They had curfews, set according to their year in school, and rules for signing in and out of their dorms. They also had specific quiet hours and rules for having guests or spending the night or weekend outside of their dorms.

Marcia Willis, a first-year LSU student in 1971, said female dorm residents at that time had to sign in and out with their dorm mother and get permission to go home for the weekend.

"It was kind of ridiculous, because I was old enough to vote but I had to let them know where I was going," she said.

The double standard was already beginning to break down, however, Willis said. She said the catalyst for change was an incident in 1969 that had become legend by the time she entered LSU in 1971.

She said the University tried to punish a female student caught outside her dorm after curfew. The woman had tied sheets together to get out of her dorm window but had broken her ankle when she dropped to the ground. There, she was discovered by LSU police.

Willis said the woman found a section in the student code of conduct that said students would not be discriminated against on the basis of sex and challenged the University to give her the same punishment that would be given a man in the same situation.

To show support, Willis said, women students began staging mass "stay-outs"—they would stay out of their dorms until after curfew and then all sign in late.

But still, the University stood by its in loco parentis policy, Willis said. "They told us they had a responsibility to our parents to protect us."

Gradually, however, the in loco parentis policy crumbled, and today students have much different rules. Students are allowed to establish their own visiting hours in each dorm. Signing in and out of dorms is optional, although overnight guests are still supposed to be registered with the dorm.

Lisa Cowling, a resident in Graham Hall, said male visitors there are given passes to go to female residents' rooms, and dorm assistants check to make sure male guests leave by the end of visiting hours. She charged that a double standard still exists, however.

"A woman can go in or out of a guy's dorm from any entrance any time of day or night," Cowling said. "No one seems to care."

Freshman Kevin LeCount, who lives in West Laville Hall, an all-male dorm, said that if his residence hall has a female visitation policy, it isn't posted or enforced.

"I wouldn't be surprised if a female were living next door," LeCount said.

Societal expectations have also changed in the past decades. Willis said that in 1971, couples who wanted to use contraceptives often had an embarrassing time getting them. Condoms were coil-shaped devices that are placed into a woman's uterus to prevent pregnancy.

- **Contraceptive options**

  - **Condoms.** When used properly, condoms can prevent pregnancies and the spread of STDs, including AIDS. They are cheap and available almost anywhere.

  - **Intrauterine devices (IUDs).** Widely available since the early 1960s, IUDs are small, T- or V-shaped objects that are inserted into the uterus to prevent pregnancy.

  - **Spermicide capsules, jellies and foams.** These products kill sperm to prevent pregnancies. Some medical professionals suggest that nonoxynol-9, a sperm-killing agent, may also prevent STDs, but no concrete evidence backs this up.
sold under the counter, so a person had to ask for them. If a woman wanted to buy a diaphragm or to have birth control pills prescribed, Willis said, she would be asked many pointed questions about why she wanted such items.

“The idea was that if you were a ‘good girl,’ why would you ask for The Pill unless you were married?” Willis said.

Couples lived together in 1971, she said, but not as openly as today. “Living together sort of went along with the hippie lifestyle. But they were hippies as long as their parents didn’t know they were living together,” she said. “If mom and dad were coming to visit, the boyfriend and everything of his—his shoes, his clothes out of the closet—had to go.”

In 1990, by contrast, many students live together openly, and the U.S. census form had a “romantic partner” option under the marital status heading.

Sex in the media

In the 1950s, sex on TV was clean—so clean that actors portraying a married couple never slept in a double bed, only twin beds.

Today, television portrays sex between unmarried people more often than between married people, said Esther McGuire, graduate assistant in sociology.

McGuire also said that 2.81 references are made to sex each hour of prime-time network television.

“Young adults are getting mixed messages about sexuality,” McGuire said. “There isn’t much information about the risks and options, but there are many references to sex.”

She said women are confronted with sex as something that is forbidden yet encouraged, and that men are told they should always want sex and that they should be aggressive to get it. The media reflect change as well as causing it and

McGuire said the sexual portrayals in shows and movies these days are a recognition of society’s change in attitudes.

But in a decade in which safe sex is a matter of survival, responsible sexual behavior may not be stressed in the media enough.

Some shows do make an effort to address sexual issues facing young adults. ABC’s “Doogie Howser, M.D.,” for example, has stressed the importance of using condoms. But media people are uncertain about how to portray such methods to adults, McGuire said.

Craig Benoît, an LSU Wellness Program student health advocate, said he thinks the media should be more responsible in the messages they send.

The media have “a responsibility not necessarily to pass out information, but to at least convey information correctly and without ambiguity,” he said.

The AIDS epidemic has confronted the media world with the gay issue. Portrayals of gay men or lesbians have often been stereotypical representations, and positive portrayals of them have become an issue over the last few years. Some media officials, such as those at Fox, Inc., and MCA/Universal, Inc., have taken stands to be more sensitive to the gay and lesbian community.

Steve Ransome, president of the Gay and Lesbian Student Alliance at LSU, said he is pleased that there are more gay and lesbian characters in the media, and he thinks this leads to a greater awareness of diversity.

He thinks, however, that homosexuality is no more accepted today than it was 20 or even 10 years ago. He attributes this lack of acceptance to the rise in religious fundamentalism and the AIDS scare.

It is not only in television and movies that sexual attitudes have changed—music has changed as well. In the 1950s, Ed Sullivan banned Elvis’ pelvis. And the Beatles’ “I Want to Hold Your Hand” of the 1960s was only subtly sexual.

In the 1990s, rap and rock songs by groups from 2 Live Crew to Van Halen can be blatant in their sexual references, if not bordering on obscene. Critics often say these lyrics promote irresponsible sexual attitudes and are degrading to women.

Willis, who now has children of her own who are 14 and 18, said she thinks the music her children listen to is “obnoxious and disgusting,” but she doesn’t stop them from listening to it.

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- **Sponges.** This product is shaped like a circle that is placed in a woman’s vagina against her cervix. It contains a sperm-killing substance.

- **Diaphragms.** Developed in the 1880s, diaphragms are flattened, cup-like rubber devices that fit inside a woman’s vagina against her cervix. Since the 1950s, spermicides have been used with diaphragms.

- **The Pill.** Depending on the prescription, oral contraceptives can prevent implantation of a fertilized egg or stop ovulation completely.

- **Norplant.** Recently approved in the U.S., this device is a group of small, hormone-filled tubes surgically placed under the skin of a woman’s arm. Norplant can work up to five years, but it’s expensive—costing about $500.
"I don't think listening to that music will make my daughter want to go out and have sex because what I listened to didn't make me want to do it," she said.

Alternative messages in today's music world include those from two all-woman rap groups. Salt-N-Pepa released "Let's Talk About Sex," and "Do You Really Want Me?" which suggest discussing whether to have sex and waiting to have sex until both partners are ready. BWP (Bitches With Problems) released "No Means No," which addresses the myth that when a woman says no to sex, she really means yes.

Casanova popularized the condom in the late 1700s. Made of animal intestines, it was used to prevent diseases and pregnancy. Condoms were mass-produced in the 1840s after the invention of vulcanized rubber.

The contraceptive sponge we can buy over the counter today is an improved version of the natural sponges women used as contraception since the rise of ancient Egyptian civilization and perhaps before.

Contraceptives are widely available today, but not all sexually active people use them.

Only about half of young adults today use protection, said Dr. Phyllis C. Gilmore, a physician at the Student Health Center.

Many young adults have the "it can't happen to me" attitude about pregnancy or AIDS, she said.

Also, Gilmore said decisions about sex are affected by the degree of closeness in a relationship. People in monogamous relationships tend to use contraception more often, she said, while people who have multiple partners may not even address the issue.

In addition, some young adults don't use contraception because they can't afford it or don't think they have access to it, she said.

Jose Mendoza, LSU Wellness Program student health advocate, says young adults don't always do what they know they should do because they want to be "cool."

From sex to sickness—AIDS

Between 1982 and September 1991, almost 1,800 cases of full-blown AIDS have been reported in Louisiana, according to Sara Sims, the executive director of Capitol Area HIV/AIDS Services, also known as Friends for Life.

Of these reported cases, homosexual and bisexual men accounted for 71 percent. Heterosexual contact, blood transfusions and other transmission accounted for 11 percent. Drug users accounted for the remainder.

In the United States as a whole, almost 193,000 cases of full-blown AIDS were reported among adults and adolescents between June 1981 and September 1991. Men, including gay, heterosexual, and intravenous drug users, accounted for 90 percent of the cases, according to the National AIDS Hotline.

Women accounted for only 10 percent, but Sims said the number of heterosexual women getting AIDS has increased dramatically, especially among women of color, during the last 10 years. The number of gay men getting AIDS has decreased, she said.

Linda Rome, coordinator of the LSU Wellness Program, said the Student Health Center does not release statistics on the number of HIV-positive or AIDS cases on campus.

"We're a big university, so what holds true across the nation holds true here," she said. "National research indicates that for a campus our size, there would be 36 to 44 HIV-positive cases, and two or three people would actually have AIDS."

Two years ago, the medical community thought a person could have HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) and not show symptoms for five to seven years. Now, we knowa person can have latent HIV for as long as 12 years, Sims said.

Sims said that means a person could have had sex without a condom or used intravenous drugs in 1981, when AIDS

From sex to sickness—other STDs

College students need to worry about other STDs besides AIDS.

At LSU last fall, there were more than 300 new STD cases, including chlamydia, condyloma, syphilis, gonorrhea and hepatitis B, Rome said.

"The numbers (of STD cases) have been about the same for the last three or four years," Rome said. "They are just very high."

Chlamydia: If left untreated, a person may develop a discharge, pelvic pain in women, genital pain in men, and eventually sterility. Drugs can be prescribed to cure a chlamydia infection.

Condyloma, or genital warts: These are
was first identified in the United States, and be carrying the HIV virus today with no symptoms.

"Some experts say 45 to 50 percent of the people who have HIV will get full-blown AIDS. We simply don't know," she said. "For those people who are carriers, they could be HIV-positive and asymptomatic, HIV-positive with symptoms, or get AIDS which has several diseases associated with it."

Various forms of cancer, pneumonia and "wasting" (dehydration through diarrhea and vomiting) are associated with AIDS, Sims said.

Education, or Beyond where babies come from

Benoit said he thinks the most serious problem is that people think they know about these issues and they really don’t.

He said he has dealt with several students, male and female, who thought a woman couldn’t get pregnant the first time she had sex.

Mendoza agreed. "They (many college students) didn’t know some methods of safer sex; they didn’t know you could get an STD from pre-ejaculatory fluid or even how you get an STD," he said.

First-year students usually know least about sex, Rome said. As students spend more time in school and perhaps become sexually active, they learn more about contraception and STDs, she said.

But do these young adults know what they need to know in order to protect themselves from unwanted pregnancies and diseases?

McGuire said the studies she has read indicate that educating young people doesn’t prevent sex, but it does make them more likely to use contraception and it reduces the number of new STD cases.

She disagrees with the argument that sex education encourages young adults to have sex. Knowledge about sex doesn’t cause sexual activity, McGuire said.

Rome said sex education should be incorporated in some form, perhaps in health classes, throughout the time a child is in school.

"By the time students are old enough to have sex and know about diseases, they should know how to protect themselves," she said.

Although many students may be sexually active by the time they get to college, it’s not too late for them to be educated on sexual issues.

LSU’s Wellness Program is designed to help young adults learn more about sexual issues, from STDs to date rape, and about other health concerns.

Student health advocates are representatives for the program. They are all students. Benoit considers this an edge over other methods of getting information out to students because he thinks students are receptive to their peers.

The student health advocates get their messages out through tabling at the Union and giving special programs that include skits.

"We try to make the programs humorous and interesting. We don’t preach," Benoit said.

"People are getting information from a new angle."

In addition to giving out information, these programs are designed to get students to think about what they’re doing.

Rome said a portion of several programs involves getting people to consider their values.

"If I give a presentation on condom usage, I ask the question 'what do you have to know before you use a condom?’” she said. “I’ll get responses such as, you have to know how to put one on. That’s correct, but what it really comes down to is how you feel about having sex."

"Knowledge about sex doesn’t cause sexual activity"—Esther McGuire.

People must question if they want to have sex at this time, if it’s OK for them to have several partners, or if they want to stay virgins until they get married, she said.

These are hard choices, but ones that students make every day and night at LSU.

caused by the human papillomavirus, or HPV, Gilmore said. Although genital warts may seem a minor problem, HPV can be deadly, she said.

HPV is suspected of causing cervical cancer. A woman who starts having sex early in life and who has several partners runs a much greater risk of getting the virus, she said.

The risk is not limited to women. Men can get genital cancer from HPV, Gilmore said.

HPV detected early can be treated successfully, she said, but left untreated, it can be fatal.

Other STDs, such as syphilis or gonorrhea: These can be treated with various drugs. Medicines for STDs are available only through a doctor.

Gilmore said the Student Health Center provides many services to help students who have STDs.
Tommy and Beth’s names have been changed to protect their privacy.

Tommy hit Beth to help her become a better person. At least that’s what he told her.

For two years, they dated steadily. She never dared argue with him, for she knew Tommy would become violent. But what hurt more than Tommy’s blows was the emotional abuse he used to keep her tied to him.

“He would tell me that no one else would want me, that I wasn’t pretty and that he was the only person that would put up with me,” Beth said. Their relationship did not start out violent. But after he hit her to force her to go to the movies with him, physical and verbal abuse became a powerful tool for Tommy.

Statistics show that one-fifth of all college dating relationships are violent, according to Barbara Davidson, community trainer for the Battered Women’s Program of Baton Rouge.

Many cases go unreported, she said. And most abusers hide their violent tendencies from people outside the relationship. Many victims excuse or cover for them because they fear the abuser and what other people will say.

“There really aren’t a lot of statistics to support what we think is going on,” Nancy Mathews, associate director of Student Health at LSU, said about abuse on the campus. She said, however, that LSU staff members in counseling roles hear of the problem frequently.
The dean of students, the Wellness Program, LSU Mental Health and LSU police all hear of battering in dating relationships, Mathews said.

Mathews said violence is a learned behavior and is more common today than 10 years ago. She said an increase in violence on television and in the home may contribute to the high amount of dating violence today.

A person who grows up in an abusive home will not necessarily become an abuser, however, Davidson said.

"It's real typical that violence will escalate in a relationship," Davidson said. She explained that it could begin by simply throwing objects at the wall. Such actions are attempts to intimidate and control through fear. A display of violence when arguing, even though not directed toward the partner, is a warning that such behavior could eventually change into abuse.

Identifying a date as a potential abuser is not always easy. "Most batterers have good points, too," Davidson said. Many of the victims she counsels say they had no clues beforehand that their partner would be an abuser.

Many violent people, however, do exhibit certain characteristics, Mathews said. "The first hint, the strongest hint, is when anybody hits anybody," she said. "This is not love. It is control and domination."

Beth said the main reason she left Tommy was because another guy asked her out. The fact that someone else was interested in her showed Beth that Tommy had lied to her and that she could find another man.

In addition, Beth saw a friend also involved in an abusive dating relationship.

When a woman finds herself in an abusive situation, she needs to know it is not her fault and seek help, Davidson said. "Seeking help is not a weak thing to do," Mathews said. "It really takes strength."

The best thing a friend can do, she said, is "talk strongly to the victim," urging them to seek help.

Leaving is often presented as the best solution to an abusive relationship, but leaving is not always easy.

College students often cannot get away, Davidson said, because they must remain on campus where they may have the same classes as their abuser.

In cases of severe battering it may be even more dangerous for the victim to leave her abuser than to stay, Davidson said, because threats against the life of the victim or her family's life may be carried out.

For women students who fear their abusers, the dean of students' office can act as an intermediary. The staff there can help the victim by recommending counseling and discussing such options as issuing a restraining order against the abuser.

Another resource on campus is the Mental Health Service, which provides three types of counseling. Individual therapy is available for the victim and for the abuser also. There is also group therapy for survivors of sexual abuse and for children of dysfunctional families.

The third type of counseling is couple therapy, which attempts to "retrain" the relationship.

The Battered Women's Program provides a safe haven and counseling. The program emphasizes giving options instead of advice, Davidson said.

Women need to remember that battery is a crime, Mathewssaid. Ultimately it is up to the victim to have the strength to press charges against her abuser.

### Warning signs to look for

- Difficulty in discussing problems calmly and rationally
- A view of women as inferior or submissive
- Problems with alcohol or drugs
- Constant criticism of the female partner
- Isolation of the female from her family and friends
- Tendency to disregard the woman's feelings
- Expectations of perfectionism
- Extreme jealousy and possessiveness.

—compiled from a booklet on preventing sexual violations distributed by Bowling Green State University and from "The Battered Woman's Survival Guide," by Jan B. Statman.
LIFE ON THE
(above) In step. A Greek struts his stuff at a Black Greek Council Show in Nov. 1991.

(Left) Sex, Lies and a Camera? Just another night at the Bayou, a local hangout.

Photo by Christopher Carroll
Jeff Roberson (left) and Cody King examine a prop from their stage show, "Knocked Up." Roberson, an LSU student, performs in drag as Varla Merman, the "illegitimate daughter of Ethel Merman," at night clubs in Baton Rouge, New Orleans and sometimes New York. In this show, Roberson's character gets pregnant and gives birth on top of a bar.

*photo by dusti johnston*

Members of the Louisiana National Guard's Special Reaction Team storm a building to rescue hostages in a simulation involving local police, FBI and emergency units. The special team is made up mostly of college students from state universities.

*photo by robb williamson*

*above* A boy and his iguana.

*left* Johnny got his gun.
(right) **Raw meat.**
LSU students and employees regularly conduct slaughters in a building just up the road from A.P. Tureaud Hall. Workers bleed the steers, inspect the meat and store it.

*photo by todd houghton*
By the light of the moon I saw her. Her hair, flowing like the rivers of the world, rippled in the wind as the faint lights cast by the night encircled her head like a halo. She stopped for a moment, caught in the halls of her thoughts, barely aware that I watched.

The small wrought-iron gate creaked as she opened it to enter the courtyard. Our eyes met. She turned towards the table. My heart beat stronger. Was it the smell of her perfume or the wine that made me light-headed? I readied myself for the first words, not knowing exactly what to say.

My mind raced to the dreams I had of her. The nights filled with her sensitive kisses, her skin, her eyes. How many times had I dreamt of her?

Slowly I looked up from my glass. My heart pounding in my throat, I felt faint. As graceful as an apparition in the night, she weaved through the glass-covered tables and came closer to mine. My arm flinched to greet her.

She fell.

Her eyes flew wide as she tripped on the careless foot of an unseen patron. Her hands desperately reached for something to grab. From nowhere it appeared. An umbrella unwittingly positioned in the path of her plunging body. It pierced her eye and sliced into the depths of her brain. Her body flinched.

I glanced at the waiter, his face paralyzed in a state of shock. I reached for my glass, swallowed the last of the wine, and grabbed my hat.

As I left the restaurant, I heard the sirens, a faint noise growing louder as I walked down the street.
thoughts of her invaded my mind: her betrayal, her carelessness, the desire long gone in a relationship that was over before it began.

What was I thinking? How many times had I lied to myself, had she lied to me? I gave her everything I had: my car, my money, my heart. She wrecked my car, spent my money, broke my heart.

The sunlight glaring through the windshield bounced off the dash and momentarily blinded me. The flash of light triggered my memory. I had thought she might have been unfaithful, but how quickly my thoughts had become reality.

Without her knowing I had taken the day off. I waited in my car, just down the street; just far enough to see who comes and goes. Then I caught her.

It happened just as I wished it wouldn’t. An old model car. Who was it? He knocked once. She let him in. The time dragged. Their rendezvous seemed to last hours. The air trapped in the car became stagnant. I had nearly run out of cigarettes when he finally left the house.

She opened the door clad only in her bathrobe. She looked both ways. Stopping for a moment, she pointed her head directly at my car. I thought for a second that she saw me. Then he appeared. Still adjusting his tie, he turned to kiss her. She pushed him away and waved goodbye. Perhaps her last.

As he drove away, I started the engine. Turning into the driveway, my hand reached for the gun, the cold blue steel and the ivory handle sent contrasting sensations to my brain. The car coughed once, gasping again before it died.

The smell of fresh-cut grass filled my nostrils as I jumped out of the car. A three-bedroom, two-bath, two-car garage slice of suburbia. The topic of conversation in every grocery store magazine.

As I entered the house I could hear the water running in the bathroom, all the doors between us were open. I walked to the back.

Stopping at the bathroom door, I turned, putting my back against the wall. Beads of sweat formed on my brow. I slowly slid to the floor, glancing at my weapon. The sheer power of one skillfully fired bullet could end my problems, sever the ties that bind.

A click. The tub gurgled as the drain swallowed the water. As the splashes from the room signaled her exit from the tub, I rose to my feet. I pulled the hammer back slowly — the spring creaked slightly until it snapped into place. With both hands I raised the gun to chest-level and turned to enter the bathroom.

Crossing my arms on the edge of the bed, I moved my head forward and placed my chin on my hands. She looked so peaceful lying there, her hair spread over the pillow. Her perfume still lingered.

We had a good time last night. She spoke with my friends so easily. I thought that I had finally met the right one, the one you think you’re destined to be with, the one you could grow old with.

The day she started at the office I saw the boss showing her around. She moved so gracefully. She dressed with sheer elegance.

I couldn’t understand why a woman with so much class needed to work. Her beauty was distracting, and eventually I was consumed by my desires to be with her.

Months went by before I built up the courage to ask her out. Every day I told myself I would. I cursed myself in the bathroom mirror at work. Why can’t I bring myself to ask her?

I knew she didn’t have a boyfriend, others had asked her. She told them she just hadn’t found the right one. Maybe it would be me?

Then my neighbors had a party. They invited me, but told me I had to bring a date. This time I had to ask her. I couldn’t back down again. I would hate myself forever.

I checked my hair in the bathroom, brushed my teeth and straightened my clothes. As I walked to her desk I felt a lump rise in my throat, my mouth went dry. I said hello, stumbling over the few words I could get out of my mouth. I babbled incessantly for a minute or two about work and finally got to the point.

She said yes with no hesitation in her voice. I walked away in a daze. I never imagined it would be that easy.
My heart was stunned, my body a little numb. I felt as if I had just won the Superbowl, walked away with the heavy weight boxing title, or inherited a billion dollars. I was the happiest man alive.

The week went by quickly. My boss commented on my improved attitude. I knew my neighbors would be jealous. I was the king and nothing could bother me. Each day I rehearsed what I would say to her, plotted each minute of the night she would be mine.

I picked her up early. We went to a Chinese restaurant where I ate frequently. I tipped the maitre d’ handsomely and he brought us to a small booth in the back of the restaurant. She was gorgeous. The light from the candle between us flickered beams of light on her jet-black hair. It was straight out of a fantasy. We laughed and talked forever. I couldn’t imagine how I had lived without this woman.

We entered the party fashionably late. All of my friends turned their heads to see her. I was high with excitement. The night flew by. When we made our exit, I felt great, my head buzzing slightly from the champagne. The conversation dwindled during the drive to her apartment. I didn’t know what to say. I wanted to spend the night with her. I had fantasized a million times what it would be like to make love to her. I had to tell her how I felt. The blood rushing to my head and the lump in my throat made it difficult to talk. As the car slowed to a stop in front of her apartment, I turned to speak.

Then it came. She opened her mouth and in so many words cut away my flesh, exposing my heart to the cold air of the night. She thought it was nice that I was enchanted with her. She had seen the way I looked at her at the office. She thanked me for a wonderful evening, and then proceeded to tell me that I shouldn’t ask her out again. It just wasn’t right. Her life was different. It had no place for the relationship that I wanted. She said that she enjoyed herself at the party, thanked me again, and said that it wasn’t necessary to walk her in.

I didn’t know what to do. I sat in the car for what seemed like hours. I contemplated my actions and what had happened. My fantasy had exploded in my face. In a mild state of shock I turned the engine over and drove down the street.

Why had she led me on like that if she knew my intentions? I didn’t believe her. How could I have been so wrong, been so stupid to believe that she liked me, that there was a chance for love?

I had to see her, to watch her, to smell her perfumed body in the room. I braked slowly at the end of the street.

I had to see her again. I had to ask her why.

As I drove up I noticed that the lights were out in her apartment. Quietly I closed the door of my car and walked to her building. It was locked.

I looked at the window in her apartment. It appeared to be slightly open to let the cool breezes of the evening in. Ever so gently I raised the window and climbed in, careful not to make any noise.

She just looked so peaceful lying there with her hair spread over the pillow. I must have been sitting by the bed for half an hour when I decided it was too late to ask questions.

As I crossed the room to leave, I noticed a nightgown on her floor. Touching the material to my face, a shiver went through my body. A piece of her. A small reminder of the feelings I held deep inside.

Driving down the street, the shadows from the street lamps crawled slowly through my car. The cool air bit at my face through the open window. I pulled the car off the street, stopping under a light in the parking lot of a gas station.

I began to ponder that which I had done. What a fool I had been. There was no way out. I had tried and failed. The hopelessness swelled in my mind, desperate thoughts of an exit running tandem with the images of the woman I had fallen for. How would I face the next day at the office? I could not bear the thought.

I pulled a small pocket knife out of the glove compartment. The blade was difficult to open, the spring rigid from disuse. I pointed the tip at my arm, drawing a line from my hand. The flesh gave easily, a red line grew wider and brighter. Blood began to bubble from my arm. With each heartbeat the flow quickened.

Placing the knife on the passenger seat, I touched the blood as it ran down my arm. The warmth greeted my fingertips. I reached for her nightgown. Gently I brushed it against my face. The images of her face flooded my mind. Never shall we meet again. Goodbye my love.
"Humming Birds" by John Gould (1804-1881) is one of many ornately illustrated natural history plates in the E. A. Mellhenny Natural History Collection.

Written for people unfamiliar with Mardi Gras, this 1893 pamphlet includes information about the history of Mardi Gras, crewes and places to visit.
From politics to poker, Chaucer to chess, an eclectic hodgepodge of silent treasures lies virtually undiscovered on the LSU campus.

Hill Memorial Library is nothing like most university libraries, and it is nothing like any other LSU building.

Instead of crude cement steps, brute bricks and pale green shatterproof glass, the building is graced with two elegant marble staircases, glorious ceilings and high-arched windows.

There are no fluorescent lights, instead, small reading lamps are placed on each spacious reading table in Hill's main South Reading Room.

There is no graffiti on those wide tables, instead, they are polished and clean.

There are no dirty linoleum floors, instead, visitors find wall-to-wall mauve-colored carpeting.

Since 1985, Hill Library has housed the University's Special Collections, a vast wealth of rare and unusual materials the library has accumulated.

So precious are the treasures it holds, visitors to Hill are greeted by a guard who takes their name and the reason for their visit. And everyone using the library must wear numbered visitor badges.

The downstairs gallery is used to display many of the original designs of several Louisiana plantation homes and their elaborate floral arrangements.

Up the stairs, visitors find another gallery with artwork showing Louisiana's rich natural history.

This automobile sticker from Huey Long's campaign in 1932 is in the Seymour Weiss Collection.
To the left of these displays lies the South Reading Room where visitors can use materials from the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collection, just part of Hill’s broad Special Collections.

Assistant Dean Robert Martin said this special collection has been called the largest accumulation of history and culture of this region in existence.

The LLMVC contains Louisiana state documents, backfiles of almost every Louisiana newspaper on microfilm and historical photographs.

Martin’s favorite item, a map of Louisiana drawn in 1816 by William Darby, is available for viewing, along with a copy of the Louisiana Ordinance of Secession from 1861.

Huey, Harry and Andrei Codrescu.

Of course, the LLMVC contains volumes of material on Louisiana government.

The collection is home to such valuable documents as the coroner’s inquest from the assassination of Huey P. Long in 1936, as well as the watch Long bodyguard Murphy Rodin was wearing during the shootout.

It was struck by a bullet and the impact reportedly caused the watch to stop at the exact time of the murder.

The library also houses Huey Long’s papers from his early career, 38 years of Senate work from Russell Long as well as Buddy Roemer’s Congressional papers.

Material from governors as far back as the mid-19th century are also included in the collection.

Other items in the collection include the papers of many plantation owners, the book collection and writings of Pulitzer-prize winner T. Harry Williams, and the letters of regional authors such as Grace King and Andrei Codrescu.

Not just hot sauce.

Across the hall to the north stands the reading room where visitors can find the literature and materials of the Rare Books Collections.

The most prestigious part of this collection is the E.A. McIlhenny Natural History Collection.

In 1971, the LSU Libraries acquired Edward Avery McIlhenny’s natural history library.

McIlhenny, who served as president of the prominent Tabasco corporation of southwest Louisiana, was also an acclaimed naturalist and conservationist.

When the McIlhenny collection was brought to the University, other books in the Special Collections pertaining to natural history were added to this collection.

One of the most important works to be added was the elephant folio of “Audubon’s Birds of America,” a giant book of the naturalist’s prints.

During the 1820s and 1830s, ornithologist John James Audubon began composing this book of life-sized drawings of American birds. Audubon studied birds in their natural habitats across the United States.

This finished product, which took 15 years to complete, consists of 400 plates in four volumes.

The McIlhenny collection also features numerous works of art including porcelain sculptures and original oils and watercolors by natural history artists from the past and present.

One item of particular interest is original watercolors of the native flora of Louisiana by botanical artist Margaret Stones.

Chancellor Paul W. Murrill commissioned the artwork in 1976 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the university. The project spanned 14 years and includes 220 drawings.

Rare books and poker.

The Rare Books Collection embraces works ranging from a first edition of 19th-century author Jonathan Swift’s novel “Tale of a Tub” and a collection of books designed by noted typographer Bruce Rogers to a rare copy of the works of Geoffrey Chaucer printed at England’s Kelmscott Press.

Hill Memorial has over 1,300 items from the William T. Johnson family dating from 1793-1937. The collection includes personal papers, diaries, commercial records and music of a Natchez freed slave. In 1835, Johnson married Ann Battles, a former slave who was freed in 1822, and they had several children. The date of the picture is unknown.
The building was constructed in 1925 when the University moved to its new campus. It took its name from the library John Hill built on the old campus as a memorial to his son, who died in 1902. “The library was quite instrumental in helping LSU get going as a university,” George Hill, John Hill’s great-grandson, said. “It was a major addition to the facility.”

Besides being the main library for the campus, the new Hill Library also housed the department of arts and sciences. In 1958, Middleton Library was completed and Hill Library was remodeled to accommodate the architecture and psychology departments as well as LSU Press.

And in 1983, the University decided to turn Hill into the home for the rapidly growing Special Collections, which had been stored in Middleton.

The Purple Pel, published by Theta Sigma Sigma in the 1920’s, was LSU’s humorous magazine. Throughout the magazines, there are poems, jokes, short essays, cartoons and direct references to students and faculty. Many of the illustrations depict the flapper culture that was popular at this time.

The Louisiana Newspaper Microfilming Program for more than 40 years, a program responsible for preserving many state papers on microfilm.

The department also takes care of preserving the photographs housed in the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collection.

Volume one, number one of “Courrier de la Louisiane” appeared on Oct. 14, 1807. This weekly newspaper also had an English masthead. Hill Memorial has many copies on microfilm and some originals.

The Rare Books Collection also holds several smaller groups of books. The Oliver P. Carriere Collection of Poker and Hoyle contains most of the early works of Edmund P. Hoyle and a vast array of literature on poker. Carriere’s collection documents the history and development of the game as well as the social and legal questions associated with it.

The Judge Warren L. Jones Lincoln Collection contains a vast array of literature documenting the life of Abraham Lincoln.

The collection complements the other Civil War memorabilia housed in the library and contains books, journals and artifacts.

Wait, there’s more.

Hill Library also houses the Special Collections’ Preservation Department. The LSU Libraries has sponsored

Hill, take 3.
Martin calls this the “third incarnation” of Hill Library.
Hill Memorial Library has been the home of the University’s Special Collections since 1985.

These renovations were completed in 1985 and the collection moved to its current residence.

Contrary to LSU history books, the name of the library was never changed to Hill Memorial Building, Martin said. “When the library moved to Middleton in 1958 and Hill was turned over to non-library purposes, someone chipped the word ‘library’ off the facade of the building, but the name was never officially changed,” he said.

Between 1983 and 1985, when the library was renovated, staffers went through a lot of trouble to put the word “library” back on the portico, Martin said. The new bronze letters were purchased by Kappa Delta sorority.

The collection is mainly funded by donations from Friends of the LSU Libraries and others, Martin said. The money is used to purchase rare books and materials, but many of the items have been given to the library.

The library tries to avoid using state funds and tax money to purchase resources for the collection, he said.

Although this wealth of information is available for all LSU students, Martin said he feels that not enough students take advantage of the collections. “We are the laboratory for research in a wide range of disciplines,” Martin said. “Students and faculty should make use more of these rich resources.”

He said the library does offer orientations for student groups to help them get used to using Hill Library. Martin call the tours “orientations,” because the program offers more than a general overview of the library. “We try to put more substance into the program,” he explained. “We custom-tailor the orientations to graduate and undergraduate courses. The orientations are done with some frequency.”

The library tries as much as possible to drum up awareness of the library among students, especially undergraduates, Martin said. Until that interest is more widespread, however, most of Hill’s treasures will remain unseen, undiscovered and under appreciated.

Samuel Augustus Mitchell (1792-1868) drew this map of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, and it was copyrighted in 1834.
East Laville Hall and said she is proud to live in the dorm named after her aunt.

“She’s definitely a hero in my book,” Scharfenberg said. “Although I never met her, I know she would be proud of me living in the dorm, just like she would have been of her sister, my mother, who also lived here.”

Jeremy White, a residential assistant in the west wing, said he enjoyed reading about Laville. “All the residents should learn about the great person for which these dorms were named,” White said. “It would make them appreciate these buildings more.”

- by Brian Williams

**Nicholson Hall.**

Built in 1937 under Gov. Richard Leche and LSU president James Monroe Smith, the building was named for Col. J. W. Nicholson, a former president of LSU (1883-1884 and 1887-1896) and housed the physics, astronomy and mathematics departments.

In 1939, a refractor telescope was added to the building, and enclosed in a solid-brass, rotating dome, astronomy instructor Arlo Landolt said. Retired astronomy instructor Ray Grenchik said he remembers when that dome used to leak during the ‘70s.

“When we’d get a severe rain storm, that thing would really leak. Water would get in our offices,” Grenchik said. He said faculty made their own drainage system inside the building.

In 1959, LSU finished an annex to Nicholson. This new part of the building joins the old only on the third floor and in the basement.

- by Eric Parsons

**Howe-Russell Geoscience Complex.**

Henry Van Wagener Howe was already a famous geologist when he began his career at LSU in 1922. His job was to help rebuild the University’s geology department. By 1931, he had done just that, as well as restoring the Louisiana Geologic Survey and founding the Shreveport Geological Society.

Richard Russell came to LSU in 1928, at Howe’s request, to develop the geography program. Russell went on to help start the Coastal Studies Institute.

Now the Howe-Russell Geoscience Complex is the home of three different disciplines – geography, geology and anthropology. Its two main buildings are joined by a walkway.

The garden-like atrium at the center of the newest building in the complex was built in honor of former Chancellor James Wharton. It contains a variety of plants and shrubs in a temperature-controlled environment.

The complex also is the home of the Dinotrek exhibit – a collection of artifacts and models.

- by Nicole Batten
keeping the faith
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"We help Muslims practice their religion here because there's no other way to make it available," Abuelrub said. "People can learn from these sessions (in the Mosque). Some Muslims don't know how to pray, and many Americans come to see the Mosque — some convert."

The Islamic Center has a school on weekends for children to learn about Islam. During the summer it met every day.

"We let people know what Islam is and how to practice it," Abuelrub said.

Graduate student Jehad Naser said the MSA studies the history of other religions, as well as politics.

"The Koran discusses other religions in full detail and therefore all Muslims would know other religions' histories and their beliefs," Naser said.

daile brown: crazy days at lSU
continued from page 13

blasted the NCAA's Prop 48, a rule that forced entering freshmen to sit out a year if they did not meet certain standardized test scores.

Brown's own teams have received a lot of criticism for being riddled with players who didn't graduate or left the school early. USA Today and The Times-Picayune have reported the LSU basketball team's graduation rate at less than 20 percent.

Brown said that 52 of 87 lettermen have graduated at LSU or another college, totaling 60 percent.

"I've said it before and I'll say it again, I refuse to go over to that dormitory and wake players up to go to class. That's not my job," Brown said. He said there is no reason why a player who stays at LSU for four years shouldn't graduate.

But despite his efforts to call for reform, Sports Illustrated's Armen Keteyian and Alexander Wolff called Brown "part of the problem" in their 1989 book "Raw Recruits." The book said that Brown signed a $300,000 contract with L.A. Gear.

"I resent the implication in the book that because other colleges had offered (former LSU star) John Williams tons of money, that somehow he couldn't have come to LSU without getting a car and all this other stuff," Brown said.

Williams left LSU for the NBA draft after two seasons.

"The people who influenced him to go pro know who they are. It's a tragedy," Brown says. "Here was a guy who wasn't ready for the pros, and didn't want to go to the pros."

As he heads out of the L-Club up to the floor of the Assembly Center he gives one last thought on the new kinder, gentler Brown that is content without a national championship or the Holy Grail.

"Oh, I'm not saying I've lost my fighting spirit. I'm still going to stand up for things. They haven't invented an elephant gun big enough yet to put me down."
n most American cities, a prominent figure arrested for rape would be cause for a local media circus for days – unless that rape occurred on a college campus and the prominent figure was a basketball player.

Then, as was the case at Southwest Missouri State University in 1988, such information could be swept under the rug of the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act and never seen again.

Several universities have locked away crime reports under the auspices of the federal act designed to protect the privacy of student records. Some schools fear losing federal funds; others just want to protect their images.

But what started as a local problem – students versus their university – hit the national scene when Traci Bauer, then the editor of The Southwest Standard, filed a suit in January 1990 against Southwest Missouri State for access to police records.

Since then, student journalists nationwide have fought for better access to details of crimes committed on their campuses, including the names of students arrested for those crimes.

Under most state open records laws, this information should be available to the public.

Yet in several states, including Louisiana, a crime committed across the street from a college campus would be in the public record, but the same crime committed on campus could be covered up if a student is arrested.
Nine Louisiana college newspapers interviewed by Gumbo Magazine in October and November 1991 reported varying access to campus crime records. Southern Louisiana University could not get crime reports from their campus police at all. Four schools – University of New Orleans, Nicholls State University, Louisiana Tech and Tulane – had limited access, ranging from copies of police reports without identifying information to police selecting reports and reading the information over the phone to student reporters.

To add to the confusion, the U.S. Department of Education sent letters to LSU and 11 other universities in February 1991, warning them they could lose federal funding if they continued to release campus crime records without student consent. As of November, however, no university had lost funds for releasing those records.

LSU Police Chief Randy Watts said the University isn't worried about losing funds because of the outcome of the Bauer case in Missouri. In March 1991, a federal judge ruled that universities could release campus crime reports if they are kept separate from students' academic records.

"As long as we comply with the separation of reports, we're in compliance with federal law," he said.

No access

But Chief Paul Marek of Southeastern University Police said the ruling doesn't apply here.

"That's just one judge in one district," Marek said. "Who's to say a judge down here wouldn't (rule) differently?"

Marek said the university is worried that it could lose its federal funding if it disobeys the Department of Education.

"All you have to have is one person whose name is in the paper complain (to the Department of Education), and things happen," he said. "It hasn't happened yet, but that doesn't mean it won't happen tomorrow."

Michelle Morris, editor of The Lion's Roar, said her staff began having problems getting access last February when the newspaper printed the name of a crime victim.

"The victim called the police chief and bawled him out, so after that, the police just gave us information sheets," she said. When Morris pressed for more access, the police stopped all crime information except for crime statistics required by federal law.

Marek said he spoke to the Department of Education about how to interpret the Buckley Amendment last fall.

"They said 'the law is the law until it's changed,'" he said. "When they tell you that, where does that leave you?"

Morris wrote a letter to the state attorney general's office about the discrepancy between the federal law and the Louisiana open records law.

The attorney general's office said the open records law and several cases indicated campus police records should be available to the public, but referred Morris to the Department of Education for advice about its stance on the federal law.

After Morris received the letter, Dean of Students Leonard Garrett told her that police won't release detailed reports until they are required to by federal law.

...the Buckley Amendment not only gives guidelines for what information can be revealed but also threatens to take away federal funds if such guidelines are violated.

"I really don't think they're (the administration) going to do anything unless they're forced," Morris said. She
said she will sue for access if she can find a lawyer to represent her for free.  
In the meantime, Marek said the police will alert students of crime trends through electronic billboards, the campus radio station and the newspaper.  
"We're not dumb enough to just ignore it," he said.

limited access

At UNO, the newspaper staff has found its administration almost as cautious as Southeastern's.

Jane Amanda Hawxhurst, editor of The Driftwood, said the newspaper received its first crime reports in October after a semester of talks with the UNO administration. The administration agreed to give reports with descriptions of the crimes but the identifying information - names, addresses and ages of the arrested students would be deleted.

"I'd like to have the full reports, but I accept this as a place to start," Hawxhurst said.

Hawxhurst said the reports they received did not include assault reports, which was the primary reason she had wanted the reports.

The fight for access at UNO began last spring, when a basketball player allegedly beat up a student in a dorm, she said.

UNO administrators balked at releasing the information because of the letter sent to LSU and 11 other universities by the Department of Education.

"Honestly, because of that letter, we (UNO) chose to interpret the law more narrowly," said Julia Thornton, general counsel and director of governmental affairs for UNO.

"We have a certain amount of latitude in interpreting the law because there is no specific case in Louisiana that would apply to this (situation)," Thornton said.

Currently, state and federal law require Louisiana universities to gather and release crime statistics every year.

But Goodman said students need to know about crime as soon as possible in order to protect themselves.

"It's only of limited value to know that three rapes occurred on campus last year or last month," he said.

Hawxhurst said the UNO administration is trying to do its best in uncertain times.

"The administration hasn't been totally helpful or totally against it," she said. "They just want to cover their asses."

full access

At LSU, The Daily Reveille traditionally has had limited access to police reports. In 1988, the state open records law was amended to clarify what information should be released as part of the public record.

"There was temporary confusion (after the amendment was passed), but we were able to clarify what was required by the 1988 act, and to our knowledge, there have been no problems since," said Lloyd Lunceford, media lawyer for The Daily Reveille.

According to Chief Watts, LSU Police has supported publishing crime information since he's been chief.

Watts said he believes releasing crime information helps protect students.

"By putting the information out and making it public, people become aware of crime," he said.

Although the public has access to the police blotter, the Reveille receives a weekly press release containing descriptions of the major crimes.

Fall editor Matt Bordelon said the policy is a holdover from the spring semester. "I'd like to send a different reporter each day to examine the blotter, so we could have more current crime stories," Bordelon said.

But staff turnover has made that plan difficult to implement, he said.

hat's next

Last fall, the Department of Education reversed its course and sponsored several bills in Congress that would make campus crime reports public record. As this article went to press, four bills with amendments to eliminate the conflict between state public record laws and the Buckley Amendment were under consideration by Congress.

In the meantime, most universities are content to sit and wait until the matter has been decided once and for all.

But Traci Bauer, now news editor of The Southwest Standard, encourages students to pressure their administrations for access to crime records.

"If people don't have access, they're not able to function in a democracy as they should," she said. "They have a right to know if there are rapes on campus, if cars are being stolen or if someone has the master key to their dorms."
Tanya Albert
is a junior in graphic design, minoring in photography. Tanya hopes to write and illustrate a book one day.

Christopher Carroll
is a junior in graphic design and is minoring in photography. After graduation, Christopher would like to work for a small design group and visit the African Rift Lakes.

Nicole Duet
is majoring in graphic design and advertising. Nicole's plans include working for an advertising firm as an art director.

Todd Houghton
works for the Gumbo yearbook, as well as the magazine. He is a third-semester engineering student who plans to study in Africa next year.

Dusti Johnston
is a news/editorial senior. She is also features editor for the Daily Reveille.

Robb Williamson
is a sergeant in the National Guard. He plans to go to graduate school at Harvard, taking pictures on the side.

Richard Valadie
is a junior in graphic design. He says he's interested in finding gainful employment.

Mary Cummings
is a senior in news/editorial journalism. Last summer, she received a Dow Jones Newspaper Fund internship and worked at USA Today as a copy editor.

Ronlyn A. Domingue
is a senior in news/editorial journalism. Unwilling to abandon activism, she plans to freelance for political magazines and write fiction.

Brenda Murray,
a junior in news/editorial journalism, is a staff writer for the Daily Reveille and public relations chairperson for Circle K, a service club. She hopes to pursue a career in journalism.

Eimear O'Connell
is majoring in news/editorial journalism and history. She hopes to attend Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland, next year and would like to pursue a career in magazine writing.

Laura Pevehouse,
also a senior in news/editorial serves on the college advisory board of an upcoming Cosmopolitan magazine publication, Life after College.

Rebecca Powell,
a junior in English, plans to earn a Ph.D. in literature. She wants to publish fiction some day, perfect speaking Italian and return to Europe.

Mike Ritter,
23, wrote “Saturday Night’s All Right for Fighting” for our fall issue. A native of Luling, La., Ritter is a journalism major who plans to live in the Pelican Republic forever.

Robert Wolf
is a news/editorial senior and is minoring in history. From Covington, La., Wolf would like to get a master's degree in creative writing and work for National Geographic some day.

Nicole Batten, Eric Parsons & Brian Williams
were in Phil Ward’s media writing class together last fall.

Andre Mailho & Erik Spanberg
spent several semesters as sports co-conspirators at the Reveille. Erik graduated, but Andre is still here, covering Tiger athletics.

Wayne "Gonzo" Schexnayder
is a career student at LSU. Gonzo is back on campus, taking a few more classes and considering his options in the world.

and
Martin Johnson
graduated from LSU in December. He plans to continue studying politics and writing. He also plans to go to graduate school, but not right now.
Get involved at the UNION

The Union Program Council Committees coordinate concerts, lectures, films, talent shows and other lively arts events. They also sponsor trips, produce major art exhibits and provide outlets for talent in fashion modeling and for skills in sports.

The committee chairs, along with members selected by the LSU Governing Board, form the Program Council, which is funded by student fees.

Any student is eligible for membership on any committee.

Members of the Art Advisory Board learn about the management of galleries and museums, the installation of an art show and fundraising techniques.

The Black Culture Committee plans programs which explore the issues blacks face today as well as the rich heritage of blacks in America.

The Fashion Committee puts on several seasonal and holiday fashion shows, as well as programs like Bride’s World.

Members of the Films Committee select the films that show at the Union Colonnade Theater, usually picking recent box offices hits, classic movies and documentaries.

The Ideas and Issues Committee hosts the Perspectives Speakers Series, Coffee 2051 lectures, the Gathering of Poets and other programs each year.

Students involved with the International Committee explore cultures from around the world, broadening their horizons and working together.

The Lively Arts Committee was responsible for bringing the Phantom of the Opera, the Hubbard Street Dance Company and the Royal Lichtenstein Circus to LSU. Members advertise and help produce these events.

Pop Entertainment brings mimes, hypnotists, comedians, steel bands, as well as blues and jazz artists to campus.

The Recreation Committee organizes horseback riding, canoeing, hiking, whitewater rafting and skiing adventures. Members study first aid, outdoor living techniques and leadership skills.

Please stop by Room 304 in the Union or call 388-5118 for more details about any or all of the fun and exciting groups at LSU.