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Cover photograph by Salem Chenafi. Pictured on the cover is Mike V, the beloved mascot of LSU. Mike not only represents the student body of LSU, he is also a part of the history of LSU football. This fall marks the centennial of LSU football.
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The Student Senate promises reform for the LSU students it represents.
e wanted change. We were tired of politics as usual, tired of our money going to waste, tired of gridlock keeping things from being done. We wanted someone to fix the government.

The candidates campaigned hard. They did just as they had been trained—DO WHATEVER IT TAKES TO WIN!

It arrived: Election Day 1993, Part II. You showed your anger. You voted and put your trust in the candidates that promised change—real change, who ran on a platform that was based on reforming the SGA.

The ticket of Stephen Moret and Amanda Bolz triumphed. Unlike most politicians, the new administration has lived up to their campaign promises. They have completely changed the structure of the SGA; in fact, it is no longer called the SGA. It is now the LSU Student Government, complete with a new constitution.

What will the new constitution do? According to Moret, it will be much more efficient and will provide much needed stability. “For the first time in the last 20 years, we have a foundation we can build upon. Finally, we have a system set up so it can work.”

Speaker of The Student Senate, Tracy Smith, feels that the new constitution will provide clearer guidelines for student governmental officers, and allow more students to participate in the student government. As for what it can do for the students in general, the answer is nothing at all. “It’s not going to make things happen,” Moret said. “It insures that we have a system in place with the right purpose.”

The new constitution is Moret’s “baby.” It started due to the Constitutional Convention Committee, which met last fall. “The idea to rewrite it (the new constitution) was totally Steven’s idea. Steven was frustrated, and saw that nothing was going to happen if it was left up to the committee,” Smith stated.

The key to the success of any organization is the people in it. This is where Smith feels the real strength of the student government lies. “Basically, we have real outstanding people involved. People like Craig Greene, Bridget Ashy, Ross Henry, Darren Gauthier, Derrick Angelloz, and Nathan Hartwig are the kind of people who have come together to serve as leaders in the student government.

Moret agrees with this. “We are attracting better people.”

What does Dean of Students, Thomas Risch, think we can expect from the Student Senate? “I don’t know,” he replied. “It can spend a $100,000 a year, and you can be sure it’s going to spend its $100,000,” Risch stated.

Risch compares student government to a lab. “From the educator’s standpoint, the $100,000 is essentially buying a lab where students going through the process are gaining some experience, gaining some understanding.”

Risch says one problem with LSU Student Government has been the lack of guidance through faculty advisors. “You don’t set up a chemistry lab and turn students loose in

Dean of Students, Thomas Risch, and Speaker of the Student Senate, Tracy Smith, sport their “Reform SGA” buttons, while debating a point of order at a Wednesday night meeting.
Moret has a different answer, "We probably do more good than most students think, but at the same time we should be doing more."

"One of the problems student government has gotten into in the past is that we judge ourselves on how much we do, rather than what we actually get done," Moret explained.

This results in government bureaucratization, he said. "Just to give you an example," Moret offered, "If you add up all the documents from the old system, there are over 150 pages. In this one, there are about 70." The old system meaning the old constitution as opposed to the new streamlined constitution.

Risch sees the bureaucracy as a major obstacle also, but says that it can be overcome. "They can have an organization that can accomplish more than simply a lab for themselves. It might also result in something significant coming out of their actions. Maybe the search being done in the chemistry lab just might produce a finding that somebody can use. They have great intentions, but they get in that lab, and they bog down on just trying to keep the beakers washed, then on who can accumulate the most beakers."

"If we pass 10 things a week, there is no way it will all get covered, there is no way it will get done," Moret explained.

"So what I want us to do is try to do less items that are more significant, and make sure they are carried through."

There are a lot of issues on campus, but we can't show up and fix them all," Moret said. "Obviously, parking is an issue...I think the dead week policy is a very important issue along with the repeat-delete issue. These issues we can probably have a good effect on, if we work hard."

The Student Government has a few problems in its way of accomplishing anything. They merely give suggestions to the university, in most cases, they do not hold any direct power.

"We can't actually say 'change this.' The most important part of our role is recommendation," Moret said. "I think our power lies in our credibility," he added. "This is a major problem for our student representatives. They currently do not have much credibility."

"A lot of people say we need to improve our image, and try to...raising questions, giving directions, and providing advice.

For the first time in the last twenty years, we have a foundation we can build upon.
get all this positive press, but I think it will be a natural occurrence," Moret said. "We start doing some significant things, do something about things people care about, and our image will improve."

The problem with the Student Government's past history being repeated, which have caused many to lose faith in it, is something Moret feels is not likely to happen. He attributes this to the new set-up of the Student Government.

"In the old system, one of the biggest problems was the special elections process," Moret said, which has been done away with under his administration. If there was an opening in the Assembly, the Assembly itself voted for a replacement. That's just not representative. I call it a political game-show. People would always get their way and manipulate it, and it wasn't really a one person, one vote. It was a one person, all the votes."

Through the old special elections process, certain factions were able to gain and control the power of the Assembly. These were much like political parties, but they were representative of their own interests, rather than the interests of the students.

In regard to the scandals that occurred with the election and the Organizational Relief Fund Board, Moret and Risch agree that due to the new constitution, this is less likely to occur again.

"I don't think political ethics can be changed within the constitution," said Risch. "I think the constitution has established procedures that minimize the chances for the cronyism; it minimizes the chances of the shenanigans."

"For example," he explained, "on the election process, all we really had was an election commissioner who set the rules, as opposed to election rules being set, while your job (the election commissioner) is to carry them out. This opportunity to invert the rules to suit your purposes was constantly there."

This has been changed, according to Risch. "It is going to be harder to manipulate the situation. It still doesn't mean anything will get done, or that people won't try to ignore the rules."

Moret expressed the same sentiments, emphasizing the effectiveness of the new constitution. "Very rarely do we have something really well-organized. We have done our homework. This constitution is a very impressive document. Eventu-
Dean of Students, Dean Risch, and Vice Chancellor of Student Services, Norman Moore, announce the election results last spring.

FALL 1993

I think student government will come to the point where it is a very respectable organization, and where people look to it as their voice. I think that’s what the constitution is going to eventually do.”

Another problem that plagues the Student Government is lack of time a person spends in office, and the absence of any leadership training for those who hold office. Those who win election have no guidelines for their position. There is a great amount of wasted time on learning how to do simple things.

“We don’t have a good orientation process. Under the new constitution, people won’t be sworn in immediately. They won’t be sworn in until two weeks before the end of the semester, so it really helps them get oriented with their job,” Moret said.

We probably do more good than most students think, but at the same time we should be doing more.

Spencer Tracy, the former Speaker of the SGA, was arrested last Spring on charges of writing bad checks for his 1992 campaign for SGA President.

Dean of Students, Dean Risch, and Vice-Chancellor of Student Services, Norman Moore, announce the election results last spring.
“The real challenge for a student government is getting enough stability and continuity of people in order to go after some of the more complex and difficult items that the students might have input in, but take some time to accomplish it,” Risch said. “Now they did it with the constitution, but that was a relatively opposition-free effort.”

“We have horrible records of management,” said Moret, who blames the problem on the high turnover rate in student government. “Even if everyone stays for their whole term, it is only a year. It takes time to get set up.”

“We came in, and I mean I had nothing from past administrations. It is real hard for student government to continually push for something on a consistent basis if there are no guidelines for the new people in office,” Moret said.

Moret explained that a report will now be put together to fill this void. It will consist of all the people involved and what was trying to be accomplished, so that when a new administration takes over, this problem can be avoided.

“At least if they want to take that on, they will have all the information they need to keep the ball rolling, rather than having to start over from scratch. This isn’t anything huge, but it’s a good start,” Moret said.

The new LSU Student Government seems to be on the road to success. But not enough has been done yet to see if all the changes will have the effect that the administration hopes it will. Moret says that even if nothing else is done this year, the student government will be at least 50 percent better in years to come. The problem is that most people feel the student government has only done zero percent so far, which would fail the future administrations to come.

The ground work for having a powerful student government has been laid. The question is whether or not anything will be built upon it. Will we have a student government that is a force for the students, or will it forget what has been done and fall back to its old ways? It is up to the students to vote for and to support their representatives, but it is up to the representatives to conduct themselves in an honorable manner, acting on behalf of their constituents, while in office.

LSU’s Student Senate is on the brink of success. What’s going to become of this opportunity? We’ll have to simply wait and see.
Do you feel confident that the Student Senate is moving in the right direction? Yes, I do think the Student Senate is moving in the right direction because it approaches the student interests in a better way. I feel that the new constitution will be beneficial for the majority of the students. Rhonda Washington, Jr, Accounting

I don’t know much about the new Student Senate, but from what I’ve heard, I think it’s moving in the right direction. At least I hope it will. Dawn Johnson, Sr, Speech Com.

No, there are too many conflicting views in the Student Senate. Until there are positive goals to strive for, nothing will benefit the students at LSU. Kieth Ross, Jr, Pre-Med. Tech.

No, the Student Senate acts, and more than likely will continue to act, as a subsidiary of the greek system, and they’re only interested in serving the interests of these organizations. David Cano, Jr, Math and Philosophy

The pending success of any reformed organization necessarily depends on its leaders and their capabilities. I am acquainted with some, not all, of the members of the Student Senate and know their sincere desire to serve their constituency honestly and with positive regard to all. Carolina Fornos, Sr, Poli Sci and French

Time will tell if the Student Senate is moving in the right direction; however, it will definitely take more than one semester to make significant reforms.
A Confederacy of Dunces shocked and thrilled its audience with its innovative story and its regional flair, putting another feather in Swine Palace Founder Barry Kyle's cap.

By Keri Moyeux
CONFEDERACY OF DUNCES: does this sound like thousands of LSU students making way to their 8:30 a.m. classes? Maybe so, but to the cast and crew of Swine Palace Production's first play of the season, this certainly means much more than a group of simpletons making their way to their early classes.

The large cast showcased some well-established actors and allowed some of the less experienced actors and students to prove their talents.

Barry Kyle, founder and director of Swine Palace Productions, had a vision of establishing a high quality repertory theater company. His company has been working in conjunction with LSU’s theater program since Spring, 1992. Swine Palace showcases the talent of both local Louisianans and LSU students. The main goal of the company is to gather Louisiana’s actors to perform in plays with a Louisiana flair. This goal has been accomplished so far in the company’s first three productions of All the King’s Men, The Hypocrite, and Good.

The LSU English Department recognized the opportunity to utilize the long-awaited production of Confederacy of Dunces by involving the community with campus events and helping boost membership for their new organization, Readers and Writers. Its purpose, as explained in its informational flier, “is to enhance the learning and teaching environment in LSU’s English Department and to encourage literary exchanges between the university and the community.” In keeping with its purpose, Readers and Writers hosted a forum debating whether or not John Kennedy Tool’s book, Confederacy of Dunces, should have ever been turned into a play. To debate this, the organization invited Lucy Maycock, author of the book’s adaptation for the play, to defend her work and John Lowe, an associate professor in the LSU English department, to question the book’s place in the literary world as a play. Aside from Maycock’s work on Confederacy of Dunces, she also wrote the adaptation for another Swine Palace play, All the King’s Men, which was a fictional account of Huey P. Long’s life.

She calls herself a “dramaturg,” but Maycock is also an accomplished actress, editor, and author. Lowe gave the opposing viewpoint. He has taught at both Columbia and Harvard University, and he has been a literature professor at LSU since 1986. Lowe has written a book entitled Jump at the Sun.

The audience viewed a thought-provoking commentary on both the book and the play. Lowe asked questions he had dealing with the transition from prose to drama, while Maycock answered his questions to Lowe’s apparent satisfaction. The main concern dealt with the omission of material in its transition to a play. Maycock said that she did have to cut dialogue and add a chorus, but by working within time constraints, she obviously had to do it.

John Kennedy Toole, a New Orleans native, completed the novel in 1963, but was not successful in getting it published. After his suicide in 1969, his mother, Thelma Toole, took it upon herself to make
certain her son's book would finally be published. After going through many rejections, she finally persuaded Walker Percy to read the novel. He, in turn, was able to get the LSU Press to publish Toole’s book in 1980. The book was an immediate success and Toole posthumously received the Pulitzer Prize in 1981. In Maycock's adaptation, Ignatius Reilly makes a comment about his papers and journals as he is about to take off for New York: “I must not let them (his papers) come into the hands of my mother. She'd make a fortune!” This is just one example of the inside humor that has been added to the story.

The play starts with a scene in a New Orleans bedroom, where Ignatius J. Reilly is introduced as an educated man. He cannot deal with modern times, instead Ignatius is happiest avoiding work and jotting down notes about the excess of modern society. His life and problems are revealed to us through his relationships with the other characters in the play. These interactions, along with the characterization of the supporting cast, lends to the humor that is revealed throughout the play.

Although the play does have a universal appeal, people local to this area should find it particularly fascinating because of its many accurate allusions to its crescent city setting.

The play was performed in the University Theatre and ran from September 17th through October 3rd. The sold-out performances were directed by Barry Kyle. Kyle, in addition to founding Swine Palace, also heads the LSU MFA acting program. The play's Associate Director, C.C. Courtney, is a graduate student at LSU and a member of the MFA acting program.

The large cast showcased some well-established actors and allowed some of the less experienced actors and students to prove their talents. John McConnell, a founding member of Swine Palace Productions, portrayed the main character Ignatius. McConnell is not new to the stage at LSU. He graduated from the LSU masters program in 1985 and gave another excellent performance in last year’s production of All the King’s Men. Marti Luke, a former student of John Kennedy Toole, played Ignatius’ mother, Irene Reilly, while Weslie Nixon, a graduate of LSU’s MFA acting program, portrayed Myrna Minkoff. Trellis Stepter, Jr., revealed the character of Burma Jones, a young black man who forced racial issues into the play with a sarcastic twist. Other talented ac-
tors featured in the production were Andre du Broc as Gonzales, Claire Eye as Lana Lee, Graham Frye as Mr. Levy, Larry Gray as Claude Robicheaux, Shedrick Nellon as an actor, Rhea C. Plakotos as Mrs. Levy, Jeannne Sanders as Darlene, allusions to its crescent city setting. In both the book and the play, Ignatius comments on New Orleans, “This city is famous for its gamblers, prostitutes, exhibitionist, anti-Christ, alcoholics, sodomites, drug addicts, fetishists, onanists, pornographers, frauds, jades, litter bugs, and lesbians, all of whom are too well protected by graft.”

Although the play does have a universal appeal, people local to this area should find it particularly fascinating because of its many accurate diets, fetishists, onanists, pornographers, frauds, jades, litter bugs, and lesbians, all of whom are too well protected by graft.”

A little philosophy was in order for George (Stephen Thomas) and Lana Lee (Claire Eye).

As the audience filled their seats, loud “rock” music broke up the formal theatre atmosphere, as some of the characters pranced on stage dressed in black cloaks and adorning white masks. It had an eerie feeling as the characters chanted and carried a cross on the stage. Ignatius is then forced onto the audience; sitting on his bed, he looked like a slovenly, lazy, grotesque man. Sitting in the theatre, I felt one with the entire performance. The actors and actresses constantly interacted with the audience. They ran through the aisles and approached the viewers, as if they were extras on a set. People even sat on the sides of the stage. One of the most outrageous elements of the play was the one dealing with Dorian Greene, a flaunt homosexual whom Ignatius meets...
and inspires with his plan for world peace. Ignatius decides that he can instigate world peace by persuading homosexuals to take over the US Army and then to take over other militaries of the world. Yet this dream is thrown out after Ignatius is not accepted at a party with his homosexual friends.

The play also had its share of serious themes. After an incident where Ignatius was on the cover of the Times Picayune newspaper for being in the Night of Joy Bar (which solicited pornography), Mrs. Reilly realized that her son had gone too far, thus she was ready to have him committed to a mental institution. There was a touching scene after she had told him her plans and he realized “The men in white coats are coming to take me away.” Ignatius called out for his mother as she left.

To look only at the surface, the play can still be enjoyed with its highly physical and exaggerated humor; However, that would be cheating the viewer of the internal issues which are buried amongst the hot dogs, Mardi Gras floats, and homosexuals throughout the play. This play had many deep issues not to be ignored.
Rabbi Barry Weinstein has always stood up for his beliefs and now brings his message of tolerance to LSU.

By Virgil LeJeune

The Rabbi and Mrs. Barry Weinstein

“I get my endurance...from the children at my synagogue. For their sake, and for all our children's sake, I can't let the brutal destruction of life go unremembered,” said Rabbi Weinstein.
In 1949, a seven year old boy travelled from his tiny village in Waverly, New York to a neighboring community. He walked into a Methodist church and began sharing with the congregation the culture, history, and traditions of his Jewish faith. Forty-five years later, Rabbi Barry L. Weinstein has brought his message of tolerance to the LSU campus.

"Even back then, sharing my faith with a larger community made an impression upon me. I knew it would be my life's work," said Weinstein, whose class on the Holocaust, now in its second year, has an enrollment of 243 students.

"Chancellor Davis and Assistant to the Chancellor, Dr. Perkins, have just been beautiful about supporting this class," he said.

Rabbi Weinstein felt challenged to create a course on the Holocaust Studies at the university level after being awarded with a membership in the Jewish Chataqua Society by his Nebraskan Congregation in 1988. The society, co-sponsor of the course, is an organization dedicated to overcoming ignorance and prejudice.

Changing the hearts of his students is Weinstein's ultimate goal. Wanting to show the impact that one act could have, his students organized a clean-up of Middleton Library last year, after Melanie Webre of Circle K International spotted Nazi graffiti on one of the desk tops. The group, made up of members of Circle K and Weinstein's class, met on a Saturday morning and went to work with buckets and sponges. An article in the local newspaper was eventually picked up by the wire service. "I have clippings of that article from papers across the country. The impact was unbelievable, and our message was 'We want to erase prejudice from our hearts.'"

The Holocaust class is already planning to clean up Lockett Hall, the building his course meets in, as this year's project. Racial graffiti has been found there also.

"These are really moving to me," said Weinstein, "because we didn't even know about them, until my brother did extensive research. Some of my cousins had been imprisoned but managed to escape. They had kept these photos in a box, and it was only years later, and after much pleading, that the boxes were opened and the pictures copied. Now, of course, we have the addresses and names of those pictured at Yad Vashem, a national memorial to victims of the Holocaust located in Jerusalem.

"The resemblance of those pictures to my cousins is striking, just striking," he said, his voice growing soft. "Our family was directly affected by the Holocaust. When these revisionists come along, I can simply show them my pictures."

"That's what gives me energy," Weinstein said, motioning towards the pictures. "It's something that comes from within. I don't mind sharing these personal items with the..."
Rabbi Weinstein takes a break to chat with a friend at the breakfast of Yom Kippur.

Our family was directly affected by the Holocaust. When these revisionists come along, I can simply show them my pictures.

The impact was unbelievable, and our message was: We want to erase prejudice from our hearts.

Rabbi Weinstein was recently awarded for his contribution to the elimination of racial discrimination by the Young Women's Christian Association. "This award means a great deal to me. Time is running out; a lifetime is not long enough to accomplish all that I need to."
They looked like the eyes of the devil, set out to torture me in the deepest pit of hades. Red and glowing, penetrating the darkness, calling out to me to get up.

I slowly came around, as I sat up staring in disbelief at the time on my alarm clock. The oversized digits told me it was now 7:22. How did I let mom convince me to schedule a class for 7:30 on MWF?

I remember wondering “What have I done? Why am I here? There must be a faster way to make a million dollars.” But I sadly realized that college is a necessary evil. That is unless you want some mindless job that simply requires arms, hands, and a strong back, which gives you as much money as the state politicians give LSU.

At the time, I was on the threshold of a career at LSU that would span half of a decade. (Hopefully only half a decade. Anticipated graduation date: December 1993) I would watch the glorious 80s turn into, well, the 90s. I’d be here in times before anyone knew what a budget cut was. It was the year of my Lord one thousand nine hundred eighty-nine, and I was a freshman.

fresh-man: n
1) Beginner, Newcomer
2) a first-year student

Merriam-Webster did a good job of defining that period, except for a few things. Freshman year is something that is almost indescribable. It’s a learning experience that will stick with you for the rest of your life. You do things that seem to be logical and full of sound reasoning, but will make you wince at the thought of ever doing them again. It is a time of exploring a new found freedom, without really having any of the responsibilities that come with being independent.

With this in mind, I devised a definition of my own, trying to give it a clearer meaning. Freshman year is the time when mom lets us take off our ‘floaties,’ but we still can’t swim in the deep-end without her or dad there to help us, in case we start to drown.

Power Hall Dormitory, also known as hell, is for the “men” at LSU. This is the shallow end, right next to the three-and-a-half foot marker. Mom and dad said I was too young to get an apartment, so I had to pick a dorm. I’m not sure why my roommate and I chose Power Dorm, but we were still excited about moving out of our parents’ homes. We could have been living in a tent on the Parade Grounds and still have been excited about getting out of the baby pool.

The dorms aren’t as bad as you might have heard. As soon as you get used to the ever present smell, going to bed around four in the morning, using the immaculately kept bathrooms, being woke up by your roommate’s alarm (which has an even more disgusting sound than your own), and never having a meal that hasn’t been fried or microwaved, you feel like you never left home.

I was fortunate enough to move into the dorm with my best friend from high school. It’s bad enough having to live so closely with someone you have never lived with before, but having to do that with someone you have never even met doesn’t sound fun.

The aroma, the fragrance, the stench of the dorm. It’s a potpourri of mildew, sweat, cologne, and beer, with an occasional whiff of industrial strength cleaner. This odor sticks to you and your clothes for as long as you reside in the dorm. There is no way to avoid this, so don’t bother trying. The smell will be to you what moth balls are to old people; together to the end.

The most useless thing in a dorm, at least in a dorm for freshmen at LSU, are fire alarms. These alarms somehow manage to go off right after you start dreaming. This happens at least three times a week, and always on Friday and Saturday nights. The RA’s used to wake us up, force us outside, and proceed to educate us on the proper use of fire detection equipment. I’m not sure, but I think I might have a potential lawsuit here somewhere.

We finally figured out that when the alarm went off, we could get in our respective closets, wait until the RA opened the door to get us up, and then get back into bed after he left. This worked well; however, if there was a real fire we would have
fried like bacon. There were many times I got so comfortable, that I just spent the night in that closet.

One of the great difficulties that freshmen face at LSU is locating classes for the first few weeks of school. I thought that the map I had would help me find all my classes without a hitch. I never took into account how big this campus actually is, and how difficult it is to figure out which building is which. I don't know what I was thinking. More than likely, I wasn't thinking at all.

It was 7:30 a.m., and the first day of that MWF class my mother helped me schedule. I was getting that panicky feeling in my stomach. The class was nowhere to be found. I must have walked around the quad ten times, looking for some building that I just knew had been moved, torn down, or renamed.

I finally found the building and the room, then proceeded to make my grand entrance. Fortunately, the professor didn't make an issue of my tardiness. He just stared at me with a concerned doctor-type look. As I walked in front of him, folding up my map, looking for a seat and saying hello to everyone I knew, I couldn't help but wonder why he kept looking at me in that way.

I just recently discovered the technical term for the illness that plagues us all in those huge afternoon classes. It is known as Pecking Corn. This happens when you have a class after lunch, usually in a room with over 50 people, and you keep falling asleep and waking up violently. We have all done this, especially in that room in Coates where one takes biology. It gets better as you get older, though it is not totally curable. Must be some type of virus.

After midterms, I started to figure it out. I dropped down to the bare minimum, walking the tightrope between my dad's anger and my pleasure. I got rid of that 7:30 class, allowing myself more time to sleep. I wish I would have known then that my freshman pleasure would cause me a tremendous amount of pain later on in school. I had to take six hours of intersession, 16 hours of summer school, and 17 hours in the fall, in order to graduate in four-and-a-half years.

The best thing that happened to me my freshman year was getting my first apartment in my second semester. It was great! No noise when I wanted to sleep, a clean bathroom, home-cooked meals, and no more smell — at least that's what I thought it would be like. I was right on all these assumptions, except for the part about noise, cleanliness, and those delicious home-cooked meals.

Another freshman myth down the drain. Granted, although an apartment is head and shoulders above any dorm room, it is still not what it's cracked up to be. For most of us, our first apartment is nothing more than a bigger dorm with our own bathroom and kitchen. You will not clean it, nor will you cook anything significant in it. You will definitely find it difficult to sleep. You will spend too much money, have your power turned off on a regular basis, and make a feeble attempt to dress the place up. This is often done with black velvet paintings of dogs playing poker.

This is the biggest step of the freshman. Forget about classes, those aren't hard. You have probably been to football games and had dates already... hopefully. The initial euphoria of being on your own has worn off, leaving you with the feeling that there is something missing. It must be an apartment. Yeah, life would be perfect if you had your own apartment.

So how does this dream become reality? It takes a good political campaign. Who is voting for this dream? Except for some, the vast majority of us must get our parents' support. We have to convince them that we can swim by the six foot mark, as long as we have the rope marking the deep end, in order to grab onto if we get in over our heads.

Here is how this can be accomplished:

1) BETTER GRADES- You will be on the Dean's list by the end of the semester.

2) MONEY- It all boils down to money. It will be cheaper than a dorm and meal plan. Never mention words like cable, phone and electricity. Let them think of these on their own.

These are just a couple of pointers. Just remember to be creative. You can do it!

Stately. That's how I liked to think of it. Those famous freshman pounds are very real, and they will attach themselves to you. There are many theories on how this happens, and how to keep it from happening to you. I had one friend who thought he might be weighing a tad too much, so he decided to go on a beer and doughnut diet only. It didn't work.

I have finally shed those freshman pounds. It took three years and a girlfriend who put me on a low-fat diet, but I am back to a healthy weight.

Being from Baton Rouge, I wished up and moved home. I am saving a lot of money, getting more sleep, and my grades have drastically improved. Dad had been right when he suggested this at the outset of my college career.
Most students experience that certain feeling of dread during the first week of school, as book lists are being handed out.

"How much will all this cost me?" is a familiar question that pounds through the minds of students buying their books for the semester.

The high cost of books, combined with the rise in tuition, has left many students feeling trapped by the price of a college education. However, it seems that other options are few and far between.

A general freshman schedule would include the following classes: English 1002, Math 1021, Geography 1001, Biology 1001, French 1001 (Foreign Language). Buying the books for these classes at the Union (sections vary but are averaged) would cost the student $325.30. Assuming that all these books could be sold back, the student could get around $145.22 at the end of the semester.

"Everyone thinks of it as quick cash. You're just happy because you're broke at the end of the semester," sophomore Sharon Groff said.

Whatever the reasons may be for the high cost of books, the fact remains that it is the students who inevitably end up paying the big price.

Buried behind a tower of textbooks, this student will have an even bigger strain when he sees his total cost for them all.
Groff described the situation as frustrating. “I’m so broke right now. I have $10 to my name. I was talking to my friend, and we said it’s too bad we just can’t boycott buying all these books.”

Neshia Lange, a junior in pre-med, said she spends about $300 a semester on books, and usually gets back, at the most, $200.

“If it gets too expensive, a lot of people won’t be able to stay and pay,” she said. “It seems like since I’ve been here, they’ve gone up every semester.”

Lange said she will call several people to find out if they have taken a class she has in order to borrow their books, and sometimes, she will find one book.

Keith Boeneke, a senior in Environmental Science, said he usually spends around $200 on books each semester.

“I try to keep the books because they give so little back, it’s not worth it,” he said.

Boeneke said he thinks LSU should do something, though he doesn’t know what they can do. “I guess they’re at the mercy of the publishers.”

Carolyn Becker, assistant manager of the Union Bookstore, said the way they try to combat high prices is to stock as many used books as possible.

Becker explained that the bookstore purchases books from either a list price publisher or a net price publisher. The list price publishers set the prices of the books and then give the bookstore a discount, generally between 20 to 40 percent. The net price publishers charge a certain amount and leave it up to the bookstore to set the price. The Union Bookstore gives itself a net margin mark-up of 25 percent.

“The best source (of textbooks) is our own customers,” Becker said. “We’ll always choose buy-backs over used book companies if possible, because you pay more with the used book company, since freight charges are not included in the price.”

Becker said she puts all the book orders from professors into the bookstore’s computer, and decides how many books she wants to stock by looking at past class sales and class enrollment. She then looks at how many were sold last semester and if they were used before, to have an idea of how many books can be bought back from students.

Next, a big list would be faxed to the used book company to see what they can supply, and her list would be reworked from there. The order to the publisher would then be made.

In regards to new editions, Becker noted that professors basically have to switch to them because when a publisher revises a book, they stop publishing the old edition. Eventually, the stock won’t be there, and the used book market will dry up, as well.

Becker said they buy back books from students at half price as long as...
Carla Griner, a graduate student in French Literature, scans her books for highlights and underlining before she buys them.

they have an order from the teachers. “If there is no order, all we can do is offer what a used book company would offer.”

There seemed to be a decrease in the number of books bought this semester. Becker said she ordered Biology books to cover two-thirds of the section and she still has half left.

“I think it’s because kids are going in together, seeing how long they can go without buying, or buying one at a time for classes that require more than one book,” Becker said.

One and a half percent of the bookstore gross goes to the general fund for the whole Union before any bookstore bills are paid. The excess income goes to support Student Services.

“We can’t operate at cost. We’re a business,” Becker said. “We don’t take money from student fees or the government.”

When questioned about the idea of implementing a rental service, Becker said she didn’t think it was a good idea because in order for it to work, they would have to require that professors use a book for a certain period of time.

“I have to be able to pay for these books for it to be effective. I can’t rent (a book) for retail price.”

Chris Willis, manager of College Supply Bookstore, said he has noticed overall, a sharp increase in the cost of books.

“I’d say it has risen in the 20 years since I was in school. I’ve seen the cost of some books more than triple,” Willis said.

“We really don’t make that much money on new books when you figure (in the cost of) freight and overhead,” he said.

Willis said his store, which has been open since 1963, attracts a lot of business from students, as do the other bookstores around campus that compete with the Union bookstore for students’ business.

Bob Prescott, president and book manager of Co-op Book Store, said book sellers aren’t going to be millionaires, but they make a good steady living. He agreed that books change quickly.

“Between the professors changing (their selections) and publishers bringing out new editions, books don’t last long these days. Some titles the professors like, and then they go through all the editions. Some editions barely make it a year,” he said.

Prescott said he felt the prices of books have probably risen along with inflation, and estimated that they increased 50 to 70 cents a year.

Barbara Matherne, textbook manager of the three-year-old Chimes Textbook Exchange, said her business is “great, wonderful.”

Matherne agreed that books are very costly and said they try to do everything they can to get used books.

“I would like to see (the cost of books) go down, so all students can afford the books they need. You find that a lot of students wait until they absolutely have to have the book because they have no funds,” she said.

The Chimes Textbook Exchange offers a 10 percent discount on all new books. “We don’t want to sell new ones because students can’t afford them,” Matherne said.

Textbook Rental Inc. opened at LSU last January. This is currently the only rental option available to students.

“We’re doing great,” Carl Montiville, owner and president, said. “Business has increased twofold since January.”

“We rent for half price (of the value of the book), no deposit required, and books are returned at the end of the semester,” Montiville explained. “Once you rent, you never lose money on old editions or discontinued books again. There’s an awful lot of money lost on those books.”

Although all these stores receive a publisher’s discount on certain books, their price adjustment for retail seems to vary.

The introductory math book, College Algebra and Trigonometry by Sullivan is sold at the following prices in these stores: Union Bookstore - $47.50 new, $39.21 used, solutions manual $21; College Supply - $52 new, $39.21 used, solutions manual $21; Co-op - $52 new, $39 used, solutions manual $21 new, $15.75 used; Chimes Textbook Exchange - $46.80 new, $39.90 used, solutions manual $18.90 new, $15.35 used. The book and the solutions manual rent for $26.81 and $10.83, respectively.
Joe Marcelle, director of sales and marketing for MacMillan Publishing, said the cost of producing books has gone up dramatically over the years because many are now two to four colors and also include ancillary packages for instructors, such as study guides and slides.

"It's a difficult business to be in. You don't make much money," Marcelle said. "(There are) royalties, and the book store must make some money...it's not a business where everybody is making tons of money."

"Once you sell a book, the number of copies sold goes down dramatically after the first year. The publisher realizes hardly any revenue after two years of an adoption," he said.

On the subject of new editions, Marcelle said that most faculty members want books with up to date material. For instance, an old biology book would not spend much time on AIDS.

"Professors want students to appreciate the subject matter in a modern context," Marcelle said. "There is constant pressure to keep material up to date in the field, such as in computer software. Some subjects go slower...they vary. In Western Civilization there is not a whole lot of new discovery."

The National Association of College Stores published a chart in 1992 on "where the textbook dollar is going." The following list shows how many cents of each dollar falls into the various categories:

- Publisher's paper, printing, editorial costs = 37.3 cents
- College store personnel costs = 13.9 cents
- Publisher's marketing costs = 12.9 cents
- Publisher and author taxes = 9.7 cents
- Publisher's income = 7.6 cents after taxes
- Author income = 7.5 cents
- College store operations = 5.5 cents
- College store income = 3.9 cents pre-tax
- College store freight expense = 1.7 cents

By Eimear O'Connell

Whatever the reasons may be for the high cost of books, the fact remains that it is the students who inevitably end up paying the big price, and it seems there is little they can do about it.

The SGA in the summer of 1990 tried to do something about it. They ran their own "consignment" for a year.

Laurie White-Adams, vice-president at the time, said "it was successful but terribly difficult to administer because the SGA did not have the financial structure to handle the money. It did work well. It made sense."

The procedure was that students would turn in books to the SGA with their asking price and the SGA would sell the books and give the money to the students, with a nominal fee (about 5 per cent) taken out for service. If a book didn't sell, the student had the option of leaving them for another semester.

"I think a system like that could work, but it would take a fairly detailed administration," White-Adams said.

White-Adams said close to 200 students turned in books and a lot more came to buy. Most books that were brought in were sold, especially in the freshmen classes.

"Students got back more than they could have gotten from the Union," White-Adams said.

Tracy Smith, current speaker of the Senate, said there is nothing pending in the SGA about the book problem. "We're in limbo right now...getting in new people who are just getting oriented."

Some teachers have also recognized the problems associated with the high cost of books and are trying to do their part.

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In the 20 years since I've been in school...I've seen the cost of some books more than triple
OPINION

Remembering

Freedom

By Delores Zrulchat
Print by Josh Reck
My great-uncle, Uncle Roscoe, is a little forgetful.
He has asked me each time I’ve seen him in the last four years how old I am and what college I attend. Each time I dutifully respond with my age and tell him that I go to LSU. He forgets where LSU is located. “That’s right there in Lafayette right?” he’ll ask me slightly confused. “No sir, it’s in Baton Rouge,” is my patient response.
Then his memory returns, “You know MeMe, we’ve come a long way. I remember when blacks weren’t even allowed on that cam-
pus. I was a delivery person and each time I had to deliver something over there I got trouble.” The story goes on, and for another 45 minutes or so we hear stories of how far our people have come.
I’m sure everyone has an Uncle Roscoe or an aunt who constantly tells them stories of days gone by. They talk about how far we have come, and how times have changed. Although we might sometimes get tired of hearing these stories, we need the history lesson. We might forget. Fortunately, I haven’t forgotten. I remember. I remember that this year, the Emancipation Proclamation is 130 years old.
One hundred and thirty years ago, a historical document that led to the end of slavery in the United States was approved by President Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln issued the proclamation on January 1, 1863, during the Civil War. It declared freedom for slaves in all areas of the Confederacy that were still in rebellion against the Union. In July 1862, with the war going badly for the North, Congress passed a law freeing all Confederate slaves who crossed into Union lines. About the same time, Lincoln decided to change his stand on slavery, but he waited for a Union military victory so that his decision would not ap-

In spite of their so-called “freedom,” Blacks suffered through these new laws that supported segregation.
people, in and out of the courtroom. One particular case had its roots in Louisiana. *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) was one of the most important cases to reach the Supreme Court, and it changed the lives of millions of Black, as well as white, Americans. *Plessy* permitted the segregation of blacks in public facilities throughout the land. In spite of their so-called “freedom,” Blacks suffered through these new laws that supported segregation.

Little legislation was passed to change conditions over the next 58 years, until the 1954 case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* overturned *Plessy*, unanimously ruling that segregated schools are inherently unequal. The court’s firm stand toppled segregation of many kinds.

In 1947, a few years prior to this decision, two blacks applied to the LSU Law and Medical Schools and were denied admission based on their race. As a result, the Southern University Law School was created. Later, in 1950, 12 Black applicants were denied admission to LSU by a unanimous resolution of the LSU Board of Supervisors. In that same year, LSU admitted its first black student in the school’s 90 year history. On October 10th, Roy S. Wilson was admitted to LSU’s Law School and set a precedent for years to come. The attorney representing Wilson was A. P. Tureaud, for whom the building on campus was named. A little more than 10 years later, the undergraduate program admitted its first African-American student, Fairfax Bell, on June 8, 1964. Doors were no longer being slammed in the faces of African Americans.

Blacks are no longer prohibited from setting foot on this campus. Students are now not only admitted to the university, but are receiving degrees. In 1992, 241 African-American students received diplomas from LSU. This is a far cry from the struggling 12 that were denied admission to the university in 1950, but unfortunately, the struggle is not over. Our aunts, uncles, grandfathers, and grandmothers are right about how far we’ve come and how much times have changed, but only we can see how far we still have to go. 

**Unfortunately, the struggle is not over**
The 1935 squad. The Tigers’ 1935 SEC Title and Sugar Bowl appearance were firsts in school history.

THE PAST 100 YEARS OF TIGER FOOTBALL

CENTENNIAL

BALL HAS HAD ITS SHARE OF COLORFUL MADNESS

TRADITIONS, PERSONALITIES, AND GAMES.

BY JENNIFER GREEN AND MIKE TOUCHET

"The Great Wall of China."

Abe Mickal was a First Team All-SEC selection by the AP poll in 1934.

Pinky Bahl, who played at LSU from 1935-37, is revered as one of the finest backs in Tiger football history.

The Rag was the traditional spoils of victory in the LSU-Tulane rivalry for many years.
It was on eerie, misty and humid Halloween night in 1959, and the Rebels of Mississippi took a 3-0 lead into the final quarter, threatening to end an 18-game LSU win streak. The Rebels punted 47 yards to the Tiger 11, where Billy Cannon hauled it on the bounce. Cannon careened off seven tacklers down the east sideline and darted 89 yards to immortality. His punt return is simply the most famous play in Tiger gridiron history, and one that sealed Cannon’s bid for the 1959 Heisman Trophy.

Dr. Charles E. Coates was a chemistry professor from Baltimore who came to LSU and founded this tradition, which became bigger than even he had envisioned it a century ago. So novel was this game of football when Coates set out to coach the team, he had to drive nails into the players’ shoes to create cleats to use on the playing field.

It is believed that the official school colors of royal purple and old gold were adopted that first season, although there is some discrepancy in their true origin. One version of the rumor believes coach Coates and some of his 1893 players went into New Orleans to buy colored ribbon for their grey jerseys in that first game against Tulane. Stores were stocking ribbons for the upcoming Mardi Gras season — green, purple and gold. None of the green ribbon had yet arrived at the store they went to, so Coates and quarterback Ruffin Pleasant bought up all the purple and gold stock to use on team badges.

In 1896, LSU adopted its nickname, Tigers during that year’s perfect 6-0 season under coach A.W. Jardeau. Most collegiate teams that year were using the names of fierce animals, but LSU’s choice of the Tiger has an underlying meaning, as well. A battalion of Confederate soldiers from south Louisiana distinguished themselves at the Battle of Shenandoah during the Civil War. These rebels had come to be known by their contemporaries as the fighting band of Louisiana Tigers. A quarter of a century later, LSU adopted the ferocious battalion’s nickname for themselves.

After years of building up a young program, the 1907 season saw LSU make history as the first collegiate team to play outside of the United States, when they travelled to Cuba to face Havana University.
The Havana squad had dominated every American service team it had encountered, but it was not prepared for American collegiate football. The Tigers took the Cuban team by surprise on Christmas Day in Almendares Park and established itself as a powerhouse, taking the game in a 56-0 rout.

In 1908, the Tigers were still riding high from their resounding victory in Cuba. The squad that came to be known as the first truly great Tiger team was dubbed as the "point-a-minute" team by fans and opponents alike. LSU scored a record 89 points in a shutout win over Baylor, allowed just one touchdown all season, and outscored its opponents 442-11 on the year. LSU won its first undisputed conference title, led by Doc Fenton, who set school records in points scored, field goals, and a long field goal distance record of 45 yards. The 1908 squad proved to be the largest Tiger team to date, averaging 180 pounds.

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The first night game in LSU history ended in a resounding Tiger victory over Springhill. Thomas "Skipper" Heard, then the graduate manager of athletics, led the charge to have lights installed in Tiger Stadium. Heard reasoned that LSU had scheduling conflicts with Tulane and Loyola games, which were held on Saturday afternoons. Other reasons cited for playing games at night were to avoid the heat and humidity of afternoon games in southern Louisiana, and to give some fans who were busy tending to plantations in the afternoon the opportunity to see the Tigers play. An immediate increase in attendance was noted and Night Football soon became ingrained in LSU football lore.

The Tigers enjoyed another undefeated season in 1933, with a 7-0-3 record. Their end-of-the-year standing earned the Tigers a 6th place national ranking and second place in the newly formed SEC.

Tommy Hodson skips around an Auburn defender to throw the touchdown pass to Eddie Fuller that put LSU on top, 7-6, with 1:41 left in the game. The crowd noise at the point of reception was so great, the vibrations from the stadium registered on a seismograph across campus.

One of the greatest plays in Tiger football history occurred during LSU's 7-7 tie with Tulane that season. Early in the second quarter, the great Abe Mickal lobed a prayer of a pass into a sea of Green Wave defenders in the endzone. Pete Burge leaped from out of nowhere to make a one-handed catch for the score and set the stage for six decades of Tiger success against the Wave.

A tough schedule in 1935 did not stop the Tigers, who went on to finish 9-1 on the season. The dominating presence of Louisiana governor Huey Long led the Tiger marching band, which he targeted as becoming the best band in the nation under new director Castro Carazo, through the streets of Baton Rouge before each game in Tiger Stadium. LSU's 1935 SEC title and Sugar Bowl appearance were both firsts in school history, and a sign of things to come for coach Bernie Moore, who posted a 83-39-6 record in his 13 seasons at LSU.

LSU made the decision to become a part of the new Southern Intercollegiate Conference, a new 22-team league that became the forerunner to the South Eastern Conference, in 1923.

With his miracle 89-yard punt return for a touchdown on Halloween night against the Ole Miss Rebels, Cannon sealed his bid for the coveted 1959 Heisman Trophy.
In 1937, a 9-1 LSU team held a Sugar Bowl rematch with an unbeaten Santa Clara squad in New Orleans. But the Broncos outplayed the Tigers in a 6-0 shutout. This loss sparked a string of disappointing seasons for the Tigers, not to be turned around until 1946.

Hopes ran high for a 1947 Sugar Bowl invitation, when the Tigers ended their 1946 season with a 9-1 record. Instead, LSU was invited to face the Arkansas Razorbacks in the Cotton Bowl. A storm bringing snow, sleet and ice into the Dallas area that New Year's Day gave way to the bowl's nickname, the "Ice Bowl." Fans built fires in the stands to keep warm, and watched LSU's failure to capitalize on a 271-54 total yardage advantage. The game ended in a scoreless deadlock.

LSU's coaching changes over the next few seasons caused strife in the Tiger camp, but in 1957 the program turned for the better with the help of young talent. The only light in these dark days at LSU was the Cinderella team of 1949. The clock struck midnight, however, for this 1950 Sugar Bowl team, LSU losing the contest to the Oklahoma Sooners, 35-0.

In 1958, coach Paul Dietzel brought his talented crew to light through the likes of Billy Cannon, Max Fugler, Johnny Robinson, Warren Rabb, Bo Strange and Billy Hendrix. The squad romped through their regular season with a 10-0 record and an invitation to face Clemson in the 25th annual Sugar Bowl. LSU's 7-0 shutout of the Clemson Tigers clinched the first and only national championship for the Bayou Bengals.

Billy Cannon returned for the fateful 1959 season, which carved another niche in LSU football history. With his miracle 89-yard punt return for a touchdown on Halloween night against the Ole Miss Rebels, Cannon sealed his bid for the coveted 1959 Heisman Trophy. After this, his last season as a Tiger, Cannon's number 20 became the first and only jersey number to be retired at LSU. Only a strong Tennessee defense held the Tigers from obtaining their second national championship in a row.

LSU struggled to rebuild its team for the next few years until 1962, when halfback Jerry Stovall exploded onto the scene. Stovall almost duplicated Cannon's Heisman exploits, finishing second in the 1962 Heisman balloting for his rushing and receiving feats.
The seventh-ranked Tigers were led to a solid victory over the fourth-ranked, undefeated Texas Longhorns in the 1963 Cotton Bowl.

After Stovall turned pro in 1963, the Tigers were left to once again rebuild their program. But the youthful Tigers surprised the disbelievers that year, posting a 7-3 record in the regular season. The Tiger squad fell 14-7 to Baylor in the Bluebonnet Bowl, ending an otherwise extraordinary season on a sour note.

The following year, the Tigers fought to an 8-2-1 record, which included a 13-10 victory over the Syracuse Orangemen in the Sugar Bowl. The Tigers stayed true in the 1965 season with a 14-7 Cotton Bowl victory over a previously unbeaten Arkansas team, thwarting the Razorbacks’ bid for a national championship.

Senior quarterback Nelson Stokley lead the Tigers to a 7-3-1 record in 1967, which included a 20-13 win over Wyoming in the Sugar Bowl. The very next year, the Tigers finished 8-3 after a 31-27 win over Florida State’s Seminoles in the Peach Bowl.

The 1969 season is one of much contention. The 9-1 Tigers’ only loss of the season was in a close match with rival Ole Miss. At the end of the season, however, the LSU team voted to turn down any bowl bids that would pit them against a non-top 10 team. The Tigers were hoping for a Cotton Bowl invitation to face top-ranked Texas — an invitation that never came. A higher-ranked Notre Dame team received the coveted invitation, and SEC Coach of the Year Charles McClendon stayed home with his Tiger team.

Tragedy struck the Tiger squad at the outset of the 1970 season when quarterback Butch Duhe died from a brain hemorrhage. LSU turned the tragedy into an inspiration and came back to take the SEC championship with a 9-2 record, with a 17-12 loss to Nebraska in the Orange Bowl.

After a two-year absence from a bowl game, the 1977 Tiger team celebrated the reign of “Alexander the Great,” when Charles Alexander led the team through an 8-3 season. The record 197 yards gained by Alexander against Stanford in the Sun Bowl was not enough for a Tiger victory, however, as LSU dropped the game, 24-14.

The Tigers battled a powerful USC team in 1979, a year when the Trojans were considered an elite squad in college football. In front of a capacity crowd in Tiger Stadium, LSU managed to stay on top, 12-10, until a last-minute touchdown for

Jamie Howard barely has time to get off his pass, with the A&M defense striving for a sack.
the win. Devoted Tiger fans nevertheless stayed after the loss to applaud the Tigers' valiant effort. The rest of the season proved inconsistent, and the Tigers ended a 7-5 season with a 34-10 victory over Wake Forest in the Tangerine Bowl.

Tragedy marked the outset of the 80s as new LSU Head Coach Bo Rein, on the job just two months, was killed in a bizarre plane crash. Rein's plane, on its way back from a recruiting trip in Shreveport, was instructed to head east to avoid bad weather. The plane was mysteriously intercepted by two Air Force fighter jets over North Carolina, then crashed into the Atlantic Ocean. Rein never got the opportunity to coach the Tigers. Jerry Stovall, an assistant coach under McClendon from 1974-78, was named Rein's successor. LSU's season under the former Tiger star had

Cover

Senior defensive end Corey White makes a move to deflect Tennessee's Heath Shuler's pass.

The game ball of the 1959 Sugar Bowl against Clemson, signed by each member of that national championship team, is on display in Hill Memorial Library as part of their Centennial Exhibition.

Jack Jaubert had no formal artistic training when he painted his work, now on display in Hill Memorial Library. Jaubert played for the Tiger team from 1969-1971. (Photo reprinted Courtesy of Franklin Press, copyright 1993)

Chinese Bandits was the nickname of a defensive unit utilized in Paul Dietzel's three-platoon system that sent the Tigers to the 1958 national championship. The name was taken from an old "Terry and the Pirates" comic strip, which referred to Chinese Bandits as the "most vicious people in the world." In 1980, the LSU band re-instituted the Bandit tune, played when the Tiger defense stalls any opponent's drive.

Gumbo Magazine
its moments, especially the 21-17 win over Auburn and the 23-20 win over Colorado. Stovall’s first season record stood at 7-4, but his second season ended in a disappointing 3-7-1 record.

In 1982, however, the Tigers fought their way to an 8-3-1 season, narrowly losing to Nebraska in the Orange Bowl, 21-20. Freshman running back Dalton Hilliard set a freshman record for the most touchdowns in one season, with 16 on the year. Stovall’s final season proved to be a less-than heartening send-off, with the Tigers’ record standing at 4-7 in 1983.

The defensive genius behind the Miami Dolphins’ 1970s “Killer B’s” defensive unit made his way into Tigertown in time for the 1984 season. New LSU Head Coach Bill Arnsparger arrived with his impressive credentials and did not disappoint the Tiger faithful. The Tigers went into the 1985 Sugar Bowl against Nebraska with a 8-2-1 record. The Cornhuskers came back from an LSU-dominated first half, and took the victory, 28-10. This did not keep Arnsparger from earning SEC Coach of the Year Honors. The 1984 squad continued
The 1988 Tiger team rocked the earth — literally. On October 8, LSU met the Auburn Tigers in a key SEC match-up in Tiger Stadium. LSU was down 6-0, when Tommy Hodson connected with Eddie Fuller for an 11-yard touchdown with 1:41 remaining on the game clock. The 6th largest crowd ever in Tiger Stadium — 79,431 — erupted into such a fervor, the vibrations created by the ruckus registered on the seismograph in the geology building across campus. The Tigers went on to finish the season at 8-3. The Syracuse option attack in the Hall of Fame Bowl proved to be more than the LSU defense could handle, and the Orangemen won, 23-10.

Senior quarterback Tommy Hodson broke 21 LSU records and eight SEC records in 1989, despite a disappointing 4-7 season. The iron-arm from Mathews, La., threw for 2,655 yards and 22 touchdowns on...
the year.

The following season proved to be Archer’s last as Tiger head coach, but the Tigers pulled out a 5-6 season and sent Archer out a winner with a 16-13 victory over the Wave. Archer’s overall record as Tiger head coach stood at 27-18-1.

New head coach Hudson “Curley” Hallman had high hopes to rejuvenate a young LSU program. In his first two years, the Tigers went 7-15 overall, but Hallman recruited some promising talent for LSU football’s first century encountered over 550 victories for its 28 different head coaches. Seven SEC titles and one national championship round out the century’s honors. Hallman and his new recruits hold the future of the LSU football program.

The tradition of Tiger football has grown by leaps and bounds with each and every player who has worn the Purple and Gold. From the early century years of Doc Fenton to the days of Billy Cannon, Jerry Stovall and Bert Jones, Dalton Hilliard and Tommy Hodson — LSU football has continued to grow and develop into one of the major college programs in the United States. LSU enjoys a heritage not shared by other schools. No stadium in America rivals that of Tiger Stadium — Death Valley — once described as “a combination of Mardi Gras, the Colosseum during Rome’s halcyon days, an early Fourth of July celebration, New Year’s Eve in Times Square and Saturn Three blasting off from its pad at Cape Kennedy.” (-1969 LSU Football Media Guide)

The memories created by Tiger football are never soon forgotten by LSU faithful... the Billy Cannon Run ... Jones-to-Davis ... Hodson-to-Fuller ... the Golden Band from Tigerland ... the cheerleaders ... the Golden Girls — this is LSU football.
On an increasing number of students expressing themselves through tattoo art.
Everyday, hordes of LSU students stroll through the quad strutting their own unique styles. As an observer, one could see a wide array of students dressed in anything from the clothes they slept in to a complete ensemble carefully planned the night before. Yet if you only glance at what they are wearing, you could be missing something. Take a closer look — you might find many of these students sporting tattoos.

Tattoos are becoming one of the biggest forms of self-expression all over the country. Now that they have broken away from their typical stereotypes, like being associated with “bikers” or “musicians,” tattoos have begun to cross socio-economic, race, and gender lines.

Many non-decorated people wonder what it is that would possess a person to willingly let someone inflict pain upon them, not to mention pay them money for doing it. Some say it is merely a fashion statement, but others like Gage Winterton, a third year Chemical Engineering major, argue that tattoos are a means of self-expression, a symbol of themselves as an individual. Gage commented on the reason he got his tattoo, “I got a tattoo of kangaroos as a personal symbol. I have a medallion of kangaroos that I never take off. I figured a tattoo was more permanent, so I had one done by English Craig.”

With tattoos back in vogue, there are even ways for less daring individuals to enhance their look in a less permanent fashion. Temporary tattoos can be found in many clothes stores, music stores, or at festivals. At Lollapalooza 1993, the all-day alternative music concert/village that visited New Orleans, people could be found in long lines waiting to get a tattoo for the day. The “here today, gone tomorrow” decorations encompass everything from cute cartoon characters to band logos but there are still those who insist on the real thing.

The price for such a permanent accessory is not cheap. Prices vary and are based on what you have done, where you have it done, and how detailed your body art is. Some simple tattoos, that only consist of an outline, can start around $40. More intricate ones with various colors and designs can run into hundreds of dollars.

Although tattoos are a permanent alteration, some people prefer to be spontaneous in their decision to get one. Troy Highfield, a freshman Marine Biology major, got his tattoo of a shark and a yin-yang formed with dolphins for his own personal reasons. “I like to try and act on impulse, he said. “I decided I wanted a tattoo, so I got one. I don’t have any regrets.”

Others opt to carefully think about their decisions. After contemplating about getting his tattoo of a skull, Brett Powers, a senior in English and Speech, decided it was the right decision for him. Any regrets? “No,” he said. “Tattoos are for people who can make a permanent decision.”

Whether acting on impulse or carefully weighing both sides of the issue, people still feel compelled to express themselves in their own unique way. How permanent that expression has to be is left up to each individual.

By Keri Mayeux
It is graced with mystery, intrigue, and beauty, found in the more remote regions of Louisiana. Although its association with discomfort and unpleasantness is due to the abundance of mosquitos and excessive humidity, the swamp is considered the heritage of Louisiana.

The swamplands of Louisiana not only provide the...
state with natural beauty, but natural resources as well.
It is graced with mystery, intrigue, and beauty, found in the more remote regions of Louisiana. Although its association with discomfort and unpleasantness is due to the abundance of mosquitoes and excessive humidity, the swamp is considered the heritage of Louisiana.

An individual who ventures into the swamp without first securing the protection of an insect repellant is an open target for the lovers of blood that have taken up residence there. Also, as if the heat doesn’t provide enough discomfort, the humidity might cause a newcomer to anxiously head homeward for a shower. If after facing these, and other odds, anyone dares to venture deeper into the swamp, the individual should be prepared to absorb one of the most beautiful sites nature has to offer.

The beauty of the swamp greatly surpasses the initial degree of displeasure experienced. The trek through thorns, sun and fallen bamboo will have been well worth the effort when one beholds the overall sight of the swamp.

Upon the first visual intake of the swamp, an adventurous person will forget about the hardships endured and begin to enjoy the breathtaking scenery. One of Louisiana’s trademarks is its semitropical climate, which allows for lush vegetation. The swamp is one place that is sure to be a home to numerous varieties of plant and animal life. Sitting amidst the trees, one feels as though he is a part of the vegetation. If he is truly observant, the adventurer will be able to see and feel things coming to life, being born, and growing all around him.

The water is where the majority of the growth occurs, where one might find some elements of mystery and intrigue. There is no way to know what exactly lies beneath the murky, muddy waters of the swamp. Maybe an extremely courageous person will endeavor to wade into the water among the Cypress trees. A less adventurous bystander will probably wonder if there is a snake circling someone’s boot.

Often times, one gets the feeling that ghosts inhabit the area, which enhances its mystery. Mist floating above the swamp causes one to wonder what forgotten secrets might
Looking through the mist, one might doubt the reality of the site and think it’s an illusion. This perception occasionally prompts thoughts of romance and brings to mind days when chivalry reigned. Romeo and Juliet may have sought solace in a Louisiana swamp had Shakespeare been a native Louisianian.

Often forgotten and constantly taken for granted, Louisiana’s wetlands are a unique part of Louisiana’s landscape. They are as much a part of our heritage as the white columned mansions, which were built before the Civil War to symbolize Louisiana’s glory as a leader of the Old South. Unfortunately, the wetlands are rapidly disappearing as a result of development decisions.

The decaying of the wetlands demands great concern. There are ecological functions that the wetlands serve; flood control by absorbing floodwater and minimizing damage to adjacent downstream properties, storm prevention, and groundwater recharge. Bayous, Swamps, and coastlands support economic activity and provide a home for most of Louisiana’s wildlife. Wetlands provide food and habitat for a great number of wildlife. Approximately one third of the endangered species, including 50 percent of the migratory birds, rely upon wetlands. Wetlands improve water quality by removing and retaining nutrients and wastes and removing sediment loads to receiving waters. Fuelwood can be found exclusively in the wetlands.

In addition to these functions, the wetlands are the sole source of livelihood for many Louisianians. Research continues to reveal important data on the wetland ecosystems. For example, a microorganism has been found in a New Jersey swamp system that has applications to the drug industry. From this microorganism, scientists have developed a new family of antibiotics to cure diseases that were unaffected by existing antibiotics.

The trek through thorns, humidity and fallen bamboo will have been worth the effort when one beholds the overall sight of the swamp.
They count on the waters for fishing, agriculture (the wetlands keep Louisiana’s soil fertile), trapping and hunting. Loss of the wetlands would mean the loss of livelihood.

Wetland losses from pre-settlement times have been enormous. From an estimated 221 million acres of wetlands in the United States, we have lost approximately 53 percent. The rate of wetland loss continues to be increasingly high. A draft survey stated by Randy Pomponio estimated the loss to be almost 300,000 acres per year, nationally. Between the mid 1950s and the late 1970s, the five state mid-Atlantic region lost 133,000 acres, which is seven percent of its inland vegetated wetlands and six percent of its coastal marshes.

For many reasons, the wetlands are disappearing. Common examples of what is happening are the conversion of mangrove swamps to fishpond; diverting water away from river floodplains; draining wetlands for agriculture and other land uses, including construction sites for subdivisions, highrises, and businesses; overloading with pollution, and diverting water away from wetlands. The wetlands of coastal Louisiana are being converted to open water at a rate of fifty square miles per year, largely as a result of maintaining shipping lanes, and the withdrawal of oil and gas. If current trends continue, an ecosystem that supports approximately one-third of the endangered species, including 50 percent of the migratory birds, rely upon wetlands.
the nation’s oldest bilingual culture, 25% of the nation’s fishing industry, and North America’s largest fur producing area will be lost within the next century. Too often, development decisions are made without considering the loss of wetland benefits arising from damages and conversion.

Louisiana wetlands have been damaged by legislation, which has reduced the wetlands to one tenth the size they once were. The policies of National Wetlands are changing, unfortunately not for the better. Wetland regulation is vested in the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and the Army Corps of Engineers. In 1989, the EPA prepared a stricter wetland manual than the Army Corps’ 1987 version. On January 19, 1993 the EPA and the Army Corps gave in to opposition for the stricter version and agreed to go back to using the lenient 1987 one. Also, the Supreme Court’s Hoffman Homes’ decision loosened protection for isolated wetlands.

Two agencies within the USDA have primary responsibility for wetland protection efforts on non-federal lands. They are the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) and the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). In 1985, the two agencies worked closely together to develop the Food Security Act, while dramatically changing the public approach to wetland conservation. This bill was amended in 1990, moving up the trigger for a provision called Swampbuster. This upgrading stated that the act of draining or manipulating a wetland for planting an agricultural commodity would be a violation. It was designed to ensure that USDA farm programs were not working at cross purposes with wetland conservation efforts.

Personal measures are being taken. In several communities where coastal wetlands are diminishing, communities have come up with makeshift solutions. Beach residents hope to salvage their land through beach nourishment — a popular method of stemming the ocean tide. The program requires a regular infusion of sand which is costly, and carries with it such problems as finding an environmentally acceptable source of appropriate sand. Also, in recent news, an area swamp was purchased for a large dump site, which would only add to an already growing pollution problem. Fortunately, a concerned citizen purchased the land surrounding the swamp, thus preventing the owner from proceeding with his dump-site plans. Although these are temporary solutions, they show that measures can be taken to preserve the wetlands — the heritage of Louisiana.
Baton Rouge Beach is quiet this evening. By standing near the water’s edge and scrunching up one’s eyes just so, the yellow lights of Dalrymple seem to rise up from the lake bed. With the sky to the left tie-dyed, and the steady drone of cars in motion behind, the scene is almost peaceful. Almost.

The LSU lakes inspire countless people with their beauty, but because of pollution, their power to impress has deteriorated over the years. To many who enjoy the lakes year-round, this ominous is unacceptable.

In April of this year, LSU students picked up over 2,000 pounds of litter from the University and City Park lakes. Swimming has been banned for over 40 years and everyone knows that the lakes are stocked — real fisherpersons don’t fish stocked lakes — so what is it that motivates such people to keep the lakes clean?

Some feel the Lakes satisfy some primal urge to feel a connection with the land. Perhaps something intangible lies beneath these waters gracing the LSU campus. Many students have chosen LSU over other universities, at least in part, because of its environment.

It is generally agreed that the LSU Lakes System (which consists of the University, City Park, College, Crest, and Erie Lakes) was created in the mid 1920s and early 1930s by logging and damming to appeal to students.

Long-range solutions are needed to clean up the historic LSU Lakes.

Photos by Jeremy Dunning

By Virgil LeJeune

Many students have chosen LSU over other universities, at least in part, because of its environment.

Many people like to just sit and enjoy the serenity of the lakes.

LSU’s plant life, along with the scenic lakes, has become a source of pride for many LSU and Baton Rouge residents.
Bayou Duplantier. At the time, this was a risky venture and many questioned whether the lakes would permanently hold water. In fact, they may have held their water too well: in 1957, the lakes were termed “grossly contaminated” after an official investigation into their pollution.

According to the City Park/University Lakes Management Plan, the first official ban on swimming and skiing came as a result of this 1957 investigation.

Urban lakes age faster than those in more rural areas. Natural lakes are filtered by collecting ponds or pools, where sediment can settle and water is allowed to enter the lake. On the other hand, lakes in urban areas are directly affected when road run-off, lawn-fertilizers, leaves, animal droppings, and various waste materials find their way into the lakes following a heavy rainfall.

Continued contamination, shallow lake depths, and high water temperatures led to several major fish kills in the mid-1970s. At this point, LSU activists and the Baton Rouge community joined forces to save their lakes. The Lakes Restoration Committee was formed by the City-Parish Council and a proposal was made to the Environmental Protection Agency to help fund a dredging project, designed to eliminate a majority of the fish kills. These trenches would add to the overall depth of the Lakes, helping to keep temperatures down. The material taken from these trenches was used to construct Baton Rouge Beach.

The dredging project required the cooperation of federal, state and local agencies, as well as private and public institutions. An example of this cooperation occurred when monitoring tests, conducted prior to the dredging, revealed contamination from sewer lines. The community voted to increase taxes and to implement the Upgrade Sewer Program, benefitting both the lakes and the Baton Rouge citizens.

One of the requirements to EPA assistance in the initial project was the development of a long-term management plan for the lakes. Dated June 1991, the “City Park/University Lakes Management Plan” is a concise, thorough and well-constructed document with many practical suggestions for maintaining and improving the condition of the lakes. Bryan McDaniel is chairman of the New Lakes Commission, which elected officers in the spring of this year. They are currently looking at proposals offered within the management plan.

“It’s not something we can just elect officers for, vote on, establish an account for, and then go for it,” said McDaniel. “The Lakes System is a dynamic, ever changing entity, and upkeep on the lakes will never end. Right now, one of the questions we are looking at is who’s responsible-LSU, BREC, or the City-Parish?”

“These jurisdictional questions have to be answered first,” said McDaniel. “Then we’ll have to investigate funding — will the work be done on a volunteer basis? We’re looking at the plan, seeing what parts, if any, the community wants to commit to.”
commit to.

McDaniels compared the lakes to a garden, which requires constant attention if it is to remain an asset. “We’ve come a long way (since the formation of the Lakes Restoration Committee), but we’re by no means done. We’ll never be done, and that’s not pessimistic. I’m very optimistic, but this plan is not the final word,” he stressed. “It’s still going to take a lot of time and organization to put a long range solution in place. How do we do that? It’s a question-answer, problem-solution.”

Work started at the grass roots level in the mid-1970s and is still very much alive. Those involved should be encouraged by the acknowledgement of their efforts by the EPA in its “Clean Lakes Program, 1992 report,” part of which states:

“... (the) beneficial projects stemming from the Clean Lakes initiatives have done more than improve the water quality. They have also advanced the aesthetic and functional value of the entire lakes area and improved the quality of life for both the terrestrial and aquatic residents of Baton Rouge. In fact, in May 1992, the state-record large-mouthed bass (15.38) was caught in one of the restored lakes...”

The report also mentioned the return of ducks, a testimony to the ecological improvements made so far.

The LSU Lakes are man-made and require vigilant maintenance if they are to continue to provide the campus and city with their beauty. It will be necessary for LSU, BREC, City-Parish Government, and private citizens to sustain their active involvement, on all levels, to insure the survival of the entire Lakes System.

Pollution along the shore only serves to mar the beauty of the lakes.

Ducks swim among garbage thoughtlessly tossed into the lakes.

The LSU and Baton Rouge communities have a lot to be proud of. Greg Jones, an engineer for the Public Works Department, has a very optimistic outlook for the future of the lakes. “The lakes’ continued improvement will depend upon the involvement of the citizens,” he said. “We have shown that government, public institutions, and private citizens can work together to benefit all. We just have to keep it up.”

Many people enjoy the tranquility of the lakes.
The protest may have died down, but LSU still feels the effects of last year's budget cuts.

After the Fall

Louisiana was attacked both physically and fiscally last fall, as not one but two hurricanes swept in with the new school year.
A lot of people I know are worried about their degrees — whether they'll be able to afford to finish them, or whether they'll be worth anything when they graduate.

In September, Hurricane Andrew demolished most of southern Florida and finished off several chunks of Louisiana. LSU students returned from their unplanned three-day vacation to find torn tree limbs and pieces of rooftops strewn around campus. Still, the damage was easily repaired and not nearly as bad as it could have been.

Also in September, Governor Edwin Edwards announced that a $45 million reduction in funding, to higher education, would be necessary to balance the state's budget — translating to $9.3 million to be cut from LSU's funds alone. The "Hurricane Budget Cut," when revealed to the community at large, resulted in a simultaneous howl of anguish and outrage that equaled some of the gale-force winds that had ripped across the parish during Andrew. The ensuing struggle to mitigate, or at the very least absorb, the financial damage lasted for months and ultimately resulted in a $200 "surcharge" (read: "tuition increase") for students, layoffs of instructors and reductions in section offerings, forced furloughs for staff, a hiring freeze and the proposed degree consolidation plan.

Despite such measures as rallies, protests, and a special session of the Louisiana legislature, the budget cuts came through. Predictions of doom and devastation were rampant. Faces were grim. Fiscal belts were tightened.

Now, one year after the "budget shortfall" was revealed, LSU students are going to class on a post-cut campus.

If you didn't already know the whole saga of the mid-year budget crunch and subsequent lack of funds, would you be able to tell the difference? In other words, have the cuts interfered at all in your daily education? The answer for most students — surprisingly or not — was a definite and resounding "No."

This was exactly the opinion given by Andrea Hebert, a junior in English, who lives on campus. "No," she said. "I haven't noticed any changes."

She has seen her classes increase by at least ten people this semester — which affects both her teaching style and the quality of education the students receive.

Broken windows are not an uncommon sight around the Old Engineering Shops Building, where the Sculpture and Metal labs are located.

Signs like this one, displayed in the Mass Communication Building, urge students, staff and faculty to turn out their lights when not in use to cut energy costs for the university.
"It doesn't affect me personally," explained Sarah Ruback, a fifth-year architecture student, who expects to graduate in May. "My scholarship pays for my tuition no matter how much it is, and I still have my campus job."

In fact, of all the students who responded to that question, fully two-thirds expressed either indifference to, or contentment with, their personal situations at the university — and said they themselves failed to see any difference after the cuts.

But that doesn't mean there are not students who have been adversely affected by the cuts. "I think that morale is really low right now," Ruback said. "A lot of people I know are worried about their degrees — whether they'll be able to afford to finish them, or whether they'll be worth anything when they graduate."

Personally affected or not, all LSU students seem concerned about the future of this university — indeed, the fate of higher education in Louisiana as a whole. But they expect — and hope — that they will have graduated before the full effects on the quality of education at LSU become visible.

But what of the one-third who felt the effects of Hurricane Budget Cut?

Chances are, if you are one of the unsatisfied who feels personally affected by the budget cuts, you're unhappy with one of two areas: the tuition increase or the lack of classes. In order to fit their limited budgets, departments were forced to quit offering classes with low enrollment and then to cut down on the number of sections offered for the larger ones. This move impacted students taking esoteric upper-level classes, such as German 4001 and general education courses, such as English 1002, Biology 1001, and Chemistry 1201.

"I had to take my music appreciation class at 7:30 a.m., because that was the only section I could get into," complains Jason Walker, a senior in botany. He laughs and adds, "Not much other than the budget
cut the budget cuts could make me do that!"

Others students seem worried rather than amused. Transfer students Jeremy Cloward and Stafford Wood both noticed that they had a hard time getting into classes — any classes — since they registered later than most. Cloward, a senior in politics here on an exchange program from his California university, had no problem in being admitted to LSU, but was taken back at how difficult it was to get enough hours to qualify as full-time. Wood, who transferred here from Boston College, had a similar experience trying to add a science class — any science class (thus far she has no science credits on her transcript). In addition, she is worried about finishing her minor in Russian studies. "I was so excited when I saw all the Russian courses listed in the catalog — even more than at B.C., but almost none are actually being offered," she said. If they continue to offer only one or two per semester, she said, it will take her much longer to graduate than she anticipated.

Molly Mayne, a junior in sociology, found it hard to come up with the extra $200 and dislikes that it was labeled as a "surchage" instead of a tuition increase. But even after paying tuition, she believes that the budget cuts are negatively affecting her education. "My English class is too crowded because of the decrease in section offerings. There weren't even enough desks for everyone — people were sitting on the floor or in chairs," she said.

Mayne's teacher, Dr. Susann Dorman, is one of the English faculty who teaches the introductory English classes (1002 and 2020), taken mostly by non-English majors who need it for the core curriculum requirements. She has seen her classes increase by at least ten people this semester — which, she says, affects both her teaching style and the quality of education the students receive.

"There have been two big effects of the budget cuts [on freshman English]. One is on class discussion," she said. "It is crucial for the students to be involved . . . the circle format [of desks] is important." The lack of furniture prevents that; in fact, for the first days of class, Dorman had to stand so that her students would have enough seats. The more students there are, the harder it is for everyone to participate.

But Dorman is more concerned about the second effect of the cuts: namely, that with the increased class load, she doesn't have as much time to devote to each student. It is distressing to Dorman to find her office hours filling up so quickly; she simply doesn't have time to see all the students who need her help. Worse, she cannot assign as many papers during the semester because she doesn't have time to grade them. And while her students are not likely to complain about less work, Dorman feels "very depressed" about it.

"It's very important for students to have that practice in composition," Dorman points out, adding that most of her students are not English majors and therefore probably won't take any more English classes. "It hit us the hardest at these lower levels . . . which is very ironic in a university that wants to push the quality of its undergraduate program," she said.

Susan Meiers, graduate student in botany who teaches a freshman biology lab section, has a dual perspective on the effects of the budget cuts. Broken or old equipment in her biology lab doesn't get replaced as easily, and the classes are more full. Meiers is not quick to pin the blame on last year's fiscal shortfall — cuts from earlier years account for many of today's insufficiencies, she said.

Meier sees a more difficult year ahead for many of LSU's graduate students, most of whom depend on teaching or research assistantships to pay tuition and living expenses. "They raised our tuition, but not every department could give a corresponding stipend increase," she said. "It hasn't affected me, but I
know that people in other departments — like the Museum of Natural Sciences — are having trouble funding their grad students.” Some departments, like Chemistry, had to eliminate some graduate student positions altogether.

Of course, not only graduate students have been affected by the tuition increases. In fact, for those who reported themselves dissatisfied and/or hurt by the budget cuts, the tuition increase was the major stumbling block. Reactions ranged from mild irritation to resignation, from lack of concern to downright worry (especially for those students who don’t get financial support from their families).

Those students with scholarships know it probably extends itself to cover the full amount of tuition despite any increase — unless you receive a cash award instead of an exemption. Many students receive financial aid in the form of federal grants and student loans — but these provide set amounts which do not automatically stretch to accommodate tuition increases. The Pell Grant, for example, has a ceiling of $1150, to be distributed among tuition, books, and living expenses as the student sees fit.

Sophomore Richard Zeigler, a student who left the work force to get a college degree, receives both loan and grant money — but still had to skimp on his car payments to cover the $200 surcharge. Since he has an on-campus job, he can only work 20 hours a week and is finding it difficult to keep abreast of his bills, much less save for next semester’s tuition.

Is his situation the norm for LSU students? Of course not. But some students have, like Zeigler, found tight situations exacerbated by having to absorb the increase in costs. When the surcharge was being discussed last year, many people argued that tuitions would have to be raised at some point to keep up with inflation.

In spite of popular opinion, last
These fliers are posted to promote awareness of the problems of energy costs on campus — the signs are even printed on recycled paper.

It hit us the hardest at these lower levels . . . which is very ironic in a university that wants to push the quality of its undergraduate program.

year's mid-year cuts were not solely responsible for the current problems faced by these students. What many people don’t realize is that higher education has undergone eight mid-year cuts in the past 10 or 11 years — ever since oil revenues plummeted and the Louisiana legislature began cutting higher education to keep up with state spending.

The fact that higher education has found itself on the chopping block so many times is due to a complex web of interlocking factors. Much of the state’s budget is untouchable; yet only last year, Louisiana voters rejected a proposal to open up formerly untouchable areas so that higher education would not take the brunt of the blow every time a cut was in sight. The proposal, however, to many voters, conceivably would have hurt more than it solved — a major concern with many voters was the fact that it called for hospital funding cuts.

But many voters felt that something else could have been cut. Or eliminated. Or streamlined.

Part of the problem is revealed by the student body. If the people who attend the campus can’t see the dam-
age caused by plummeting fiscal reserves, then how can our notoriously short-sighted politicians and legislators?

For, unlike the very visible damage caused by Hurricane Andrew, the scars of Hurricane Budget Cut are invisible to most of the campus. The scars are hidden in the papers of department heads and the Chancellor, in the faculty meetings and college offices, in the increased applications for financial aid and in the declining numbers of incoming freshmen. These are long-term cancers rather than quick-bleeding wounds. The effects of the budget cuts are hidden by time.

Have the students, currently enrolled in the University, been personally affected by the budget cuts? To some extent, the answer is no. But the majority are unhappy with the legislature’s solution to last year’s budget crisis — if not to the point of leaving the LSU system, then at least to the point of thinking twice about staying on for graduate school.

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**Budget Cut Cliff Notes**

August, 1992: Rumors of a $100 million dollar “revenue shortfall” for the state begin to circulate. LSU officials predict a $50 tuition increase should the shortfall materialize.

September 18, 1992: The axe falls: the “shortfall” is over $600 million dollars. $45 million is reduced from university funding — the largest cut of a decade of budget cuts. LSU officials tell students that a one-time $200 surcharge will be levied to help fill the gap. Faculty take a two percent pay cut, and employees go on unpaid vacation time to reduce salaries.

Early October, 1992: The SGA (now the Student Senate) sponsors a student rally at the Capital to protest.

Late October, 1992: Lawmakers reveal that yet another shortfall is predicted for NEXT fiscal year — this time over $700 million dollars.

November 17, 1992: Another rally at the Capital, this one organized by Chancellor William Davis. 2,000 students, faculty, and staff members attend.

Spring, 1993: The “one-time” surcharge becomes permanent. All departments must operate on a budget reduced by five percent. Vacant positions are lost, instructors are laid off, and some class sections are canceled.

September 17, 1993: A fall convocation/rally was called by Chancellor Davis to outline his plan for the university’s next two years. The rally, billed as “LSU ’95,” was held on Friday afternoon on the parade grounds. Classes were cancelled and offices closed by the Chancellor at 3:30 p.m., but only about 200 people showed up to the kick off of the plan, aimed at improving campus conditions and ultimately, campus morale.
I was locked into the hall

Sleeping in the Shadows

By Delores Druihet

I refused to let those pathetic people intrude on my world!
My world doesn’t have those hungry, starving homeless people in cities. People who are in the big cities. All cities have this problem, as well.

The problem of homelessness is not limited to the big cities.
A commercial interrupted my Saturday morning cartoons—you know, one of those commercials that easily brings tears to your eyes. The children were covered in filth, bugs flew around their swollen tummies. Oh, and their eyes! Their eyes were the biggest eyes you’ll ever see, bigger and sadder than any on the cartoons. You could see the misery and hunger staring at you from across the seas, over all the miles their eyes seemed to swallow you. It was amazing how I saw that same look of helplessness in the man’s eyes in New York.

Then, just as I was about to drown in those muddy brown eyes, the voice of some announcer started speaking. He told me, a ten year old child, that for the cost of a cup of coffee, I could feed this child, provide clothes, give him a home, and educate him. There was a number on the bottom of the screen for me to call and make my commitment.

Then it was over. Bugs Bunny was dancing across the screen, and I was laughing once again. My world was back to normal.

I don’t know how many of these commercials I have seen in my lifetime. They are all tear-jerkers, but somehow, they don’t seem real. I know they are, but the people are so far away, they couldn’t possibly matter to me. As I got older, the commercials disturbed me more. I could no longer sit through them, my remote was always in hand, thumb alert and ready to flip the channel the instant those haunting eyes stared out at me. I refused to let those pathetic people intrude or invade my world! My world doesn’t have those hungry, starving, homeless people in it. Hah! The last laugh was on the producers of those commercials. With the remote, I could

Regardless of the feelings that homeless

I was seventeen when I faced them for the first time.

High school was not far behind me, college was not far ahead of me; my future was bright. As a gift to ourselves, my cousin and I traveled to New York. The high point of our trip was a visit to the Statue of Liberty — the monument that represents the freedom citizens of the United States enjoy. The visit to the Statue was all I had hoped it would be. Lady Liberty was as impressive as I had imagined her to be.

In order to get to Liberty Island to see the statue, we had to ride a ferry from the harbor to the island. At the harbor, there were several street vendors selling shirts, watches, jewelry — anything you could possibly want to help remember your trip to New York. Beyond the vendors were hard cement benches. These benches weren’t occupied by camera snapping tourists, as one might have expected. The people on these benches were permanent residents. They were ragged, dirty and homeless. Just a few miles away from the Statue of Liberty, these were Americans who were not able to fully enjoy the liberty the monument represented. The irony of their situation was unexplainable. I was drawn to these people: I wanted to get a closer look. Not too close, mind you, but a little closer to make sure of what I was seeing. As I stepped closer, the man sitting on the bench nearest to me lifted his head and stared at me. I was locked into the haunting eyes of a homeless person. Then my cousin’s voice called out to me, “Delores, the ferry is here.” I was rescued. I struggled to the shore, climbed out of those eyes and returned to my merriment.

In the week I spent in New York, I had the time of my life. I forgot about those eyes, and headed home, back to my world.

The first time I had seen those eyes had been when I was younger, watching Bugs Bunny on television.
control not only the television, but I could control my world.

Last month, while sitting in the Side Pocket enjoying my customary orange juice and reading the Daily Reveille, my world was invaded once again. This time, a voice was the intruder. A melancholy voice asked, "Can you spare 35 cents so I can buy a hamburger?" Then I saw the eyes, those same eyes, only inches from my own. The same hungry, homeless eyes were drowning me all over again. I was having trouble breathing; there was water in my lungs — muddy brown water. Before I was completely engulfed by the water, I reached into my pocket and pulled out the change he had asked for. Suddenly my breath came back, but I wished it hadn't. I wished that I had drowned, because this was my world. I couldn't turn the channel and make this man go away, I couldn't take a ferry to an island and forget about this man. He was right here, only inches away from me. In his hands was the change from my glass of orange juice. Homelessness had invaded my world, and there was nothing I could do about it this time.

Maybe it wouldn't be so bad if it was only my world that had been invaded, after all I am only one person, what difference does my world make. But the problem is more than just mine; many students here at LSU are faced with these people on a daily basis. The feelings vary. Some are immediately sympathetic, extending feelings of pity, while giving as much money as possible. Other individuals are doubtful, questioning whether these people are really in need, or whether it's just a scam to take advantage of unsuspecting students. Many more feel angered when approached. They are students and don't have money to spare anyway.

Regardless of the feelings that homeless people evoke in students, the problem exists. Sure it's possible to rid our campus of homeless people, but as I have finally realized, it is far more difficult to eliminate the problem from our world.

Questions surrounding the homeless are unlimited. One question in the minds of many students is why are these people homeless? Is it because there are no jobs? Are the placement programs and vocational training programs failing? Are these programs available on a need basis? Are homeless people aware of these programs? Is the American welfare system sufficient? Is insufficient aid part of the reason for marginally housed and homeless people?

There has been much research in attempts to answer these questions. One study made some astounding discoveries. A sample population of homeless and marginally housed people indicated that alcoholism could be one of the factors that cause homelessness. There are, of course, two sides to the problem of alcohol. Some have evidently turned to alcoholism as an escape from the stress of being homeless. On the other hand, there are those who are homeless as a direct result of chronic alcohol abuse.

The plight of LSU homeless people is just as broad as that of the nation. The stories are endless. For each individual, there is a different story.

Morris, the man who approached me in the union, insists that he is not an alcoholic, and that drinking is not the cause of his condition. "Plain old bad luck," he said. "I got kicked out of my apartment, then I lost my car. Now I don't have nothing."

When asked what I could do to help, a hopeful look came into his eyes. I quickly let him know that I couldn't do much; I was asking out of curiosity. Then the disappointment returned to his face.
As the Wellness Education Program continues to grow, many LSU students find themselves seeking counseling by their peers and professionals.

By Andrew Wong

No more fresh food. No more bandages from Mommy. No more pills in the cabinet. You've gone and done it. Left home. You have to look after yourself now. You can't necessarily ask your Mommy and Daddy about health issues. So who can help? The Wellness Education Program, of course. You know, that organization that has pretty multicolored leaflets all over campus. So what is it?

Its intentions are to "provide health information to the students of LSU campus," according to the coordinator for the Wellness Program, Luo Luo Hong. They look at the obvious issues like sexual health and substance abuse, as well as the less obvious, such as nutrition information, weight disorders, stress and time management, and self-esteem problems. "Basically, it covers all the health topics that concern college students."

The way the Wellness Education Program operates is by workshops. One or two people from the staff sit down and provide the needed information. There is some role-playing and games. The emphasis is on interaction, while questions and discussion are encouraged.

If for some strange reason you don't feel like discussing your sexual life in front of 30 students, individual advising is available. "It's not counseling," says Hong. "It's really an educational consultation in a one-on-one situation."

Surprisingly, even though some students have expressed negative opinions towards the Wellness Education Program, 13,110 students went through the program last year—over half the students on campus. Staff and faculty may also use the program, but all the workshops are "created and presented with the college student in mind...We've been very good at reaching minority students but wish more international students would participate."

Most students go of their own free will, but some are "dragged" along by a fraternity or another organization. As part of the new LSU alcohol policy, any organization wanting alcohol to be part of their social event must send an executive officer to attend the Alcohol Awareness training. This has met with some resistance from the student community, but the Wellness Program is not to blame. "We're here just to provide information to the students by giving them as much information, statistics and skills as they need, in order to make their own decisions about lifestyles. We're not here to make anyone do anything or to convince anyone of anything."

In a field as diverse as the Wellness program, it is difficult to measure any success rate. They are...
unable to determine how much of the program has actually helped the students in making decisions. If we plant some sort of seed, if we get them thinking, then we’re pretty grateful for that. Sometimes a student comes back to you and says thank you, what you said really made a difference. That makes our day.”

Everything is completely confidential. They will ask students needing individual advising for their name, telephone number and social security number purely for records keeping.

The Division of Student Services recently won a $154,000 award for a new alcohol and drug prevention program. “The Wellness Education Program will be a key part in implementing some of the new programs and initiatives in that grant.”

The main aim of that program is to encourage the low-risk use of alcohol. “We’re not saying not to drink. We are saying that if you choose not to drink that’s good...If you choose to drink, there’s a way to do it without endangering your health. We’re educating to prevent all substance abuse.”

However, LSU is renown for its alcoholism (allegedly). It remains to be seen whether the program will be effective or not, although Hong is optimistic. “Recently, we had the kickoff ceremony for the LSU Alliance for the prevention of Substance Abuse. It had a good turnout, and many students turned out to sign up and ask questions.

The Wellness Program is short staffed. The entire staff consists of two staff members, four graduate assistants, and a volunteer group. So when I asked her if they were overworked, the answer was a resounding yes. “We are extremely busy and we’re happy with that...We’ve really infiltrated the campus and our levels have gone up significantly in the past year or so. We’re really getting ourselves known. Students and staff are referring to us and asking us to do things. The level has shot up and so it means a whole lot more work for everybody....There’s much more to do than there are people to go around. So, sometimes we end up juggling schedules and saying we can’t do it this week, how about next week? It’s definitely tight, and people are usually running around like chickens with their heads cut off.”

Despite all this, they still manage to fit everyone into individual counseling who needs it. Hong doubts that it will get to the point when people will not be able to get an appointment. “We’re fielding everything right now. It’s just tight. I’ve worked evenings every single night. If it means more late, extra hours then that’s what we’ll do. At the moment, we’re working till 8 or 9pm every night.”

I asked her if having to work so late annoyed her. “No, that’s kind of expected, and it’s in the nature of Student Service work...Our staff are committed individuals who want to provide this information. They really believe in what we are doing. We’re willing to put the extra hours and work in.”

Their chief complaint is that they are scrutinized because of the controversial nature of the work they sometimes do. “We deal with some very controversial issues that touch upon religion, morality, family values and personal decision making, such as sexual health and abortion. It gets people a little rattled. They’re concerned that we’re trying to teach people to have sex and so on...We’re under the gun a lot. People are watching to see what we say, and they’ll watch and wait. Being controversial is good PR for us, but it’s also bad for us because people misunderstand our mission.”

“We’re very objective and believe health is an objective thing. We believe that it’s our responsibility to give as much correct information as we can to all students. We’re NOT here to push one religion or value...We offer students knowledge and information in order for them to incorporate it and make their own decisions.”

“We’re very careful as to how we address the issue. We try to be sensitive to people’s personal views as much as we can, but we also believe in providing as much thorough and effective health information as we can to you.”

Despite all the pressures, they manage to offer some interesting workshops. “Love me, love me not” is a workshop on how to attain greater self-esteem. Obviously, since baring your soul is not something that is done every day, individual advising is available on the entire subject. “We won’t talk about how you feel about yourself, but how to make you feel better about yourself,” says Hong.

Also, if life is becoming far too hectic and you barely have time to stop and read this magazine, then try the stress and time management workshops.

If you’re eating hamburgers and pizzas all the time and wondering why you keep having nosebleeds and spots the size of Outer Mongolia, perhaps you should look into the nutrition workshop.

It takes a special kind of person to sit and advise or counsel a complete stranger, but Hong manages it. “What has always helped me when I provide counseling for others is to

continued page 85
The Gumbo Gallery was created in the Fall of 1992 to give students, faculty, staff and alumni the opportunity and a place to display their photographs.

Each semester, Gumbo Magazine accepts photographs from interested contributors, then selects the best ones to appear in the Gallery.

Anyone interested in submitting their work for consideration should stop by the Gumbo office in B-40 Hodges to speak with the photography editor.
GALLERY

Salem Chenafi

Miranda Kombert
AMELIA COX

Miranda Kombert
GALLER Y

Gumbo

Miranda Kombert
UNSUNG HEROES

LSU LACROSSE

Body Count
Has Begun

LSU Club sports teams practice hard for greater recognition and support

through athletic achievement

they're everywhere

strive

competition

through
Cycling

SPORTS

expect women's soccer to become a varsity sport at LSU, and she hinted that the women's soccer club may eventually have to follow the precedent set by Auburn's women's soccer club, which sued Auburn University for the right to become a varsity sport and won.

Eventually, soccer will be a varsity sport for men and women," said men's soccer club president, Jared Broussard. “Soccer is poised to become the next big SEC sport,” he added. He also noted that some SEC schools, such as Vanderbilt and Kentucky, already have varsity soccer programs.

Such is the case with the ever-growing sport of mountain biking. Although many may not realize that it is a competitive sport, mountain biking is one of an ever-expanding number of new SEC sports. LSU's mountain bike club, known as Team Mountain Bike, is hoping to join the SEC soon and is also currently putting together a racing team. “Right now, however, Team Mountain Bike is a great way to make new friends and enjoy the incredible sport of Mountain Biking,” says Team Mountain Bike secretary, Nolon Norman. Team Mountain Bike sponsors tailgate parties, midnight rides through downtown Baton Rouge, as well as talks on riding skills and nutrition. Those wanting to join Team Mountain Bike can expect to ride about once a week, as well as participate in four out-of-town rides a semester.

For those students who prefer riding a wave to riding a bike, the sailing club just might do the trick. "It's all about that moment when the wind catches the sails and you excel. It is also very relaxing being outdoors with the wind and the water," said senior sailing club members, Paul Stutes and Robert McMahon.

The sailing team has seven boats and practices once a week, on the university lake or Lake Ponchatrain. The sailing team also competes in several Regattas sponsored by the Southeastern Intercollegiate Sailing Association (SEISA). Secretary Paul

On some mornings, they can be seen sailing on the university lake. Often, they inhabit the Parade Grounds. They've even been spotted riding around Baton Rouge at midnight. Rest assured, wherever LSU students strive in pursuit of athletic achievement through competition, they are there. They are the Club Sports Teams, and despite the lack of publicity they receive, they abound at LSU.

They are the young men and women who challenge the myth that all college athletes must bench press 300 pounds or have a 36 inch vertical leap. They are the purest athletes, playing strictly for the love of the sport with little support, if any, from the university or student body. Sacrificing precious free time to follow their passions, club sport athletes survive literally by the "sweat of their brow."

Club Sports Teams are much more than just a group of friends having fun. Most clubs practice hard and play to win. Last year, the men's soccer club went 12-1-2 and finished sixth in the national tournament. If there is one thing that all the club teams have in common is dedication and hard work.

The men's soccer club practices on the field outside the Field House on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 5 to 8 p.m. They play their home games on Saturdays and Sundays on the parade grounds. Members of the men's soccer club estimate that they are probably one of the top five best men's soccer clubs in the nation, based on their record last year. They compete in a conference with other Louisiana soccer clubs, including Tulane and USL.

The women's soccer club also plays its games on the parade grounds on the weekends. Members say the club is open to all women with soccer experience. They practice three times a week on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. This is a lot of work for a team that is not even officially recognized by LSU. However, this may soon change.

Both the men's and women's soccer clubs are hoping to attain varsity status, sometime in the near future. "The SEC has to add two women's sports by 1995 and hopefully soccer will be one of them," explained women's soccer club president, Lisa Ollar. Ollar said that she expects women's soccer to become a varsity sport at LSU, and she hinted that the women's soccer club may eventually have to follow the precedent set by Auburn's women's soccer club, which sued Auburn University for the right to become a varsity sport and won.

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La Salle soccer goalie Ryan Wilson, a sophomore in advertising, thwarts an attempted score.
Stutes, characterized last year's sailing team as "successful because we brought many new people into racing." Stutes said any student can join the sailing club, regardless of their sailing experience. Stutes and McMahon characterized student body support for the sailing club as virtually nonexistent. They hope that this will change, as more students become involved in sailing.

Another club sport slowly gaining recognition is Lacrosse. Mainly a sport played in the northeast, Lacrosse is beginning to make a name for itself in the South. LSU's Lacrosse team mostly competes against other clubs from the South, especially teams from Texas. They also host a Mardi Gras tournament, which last year featured teams from the University of Texas, Texas A&M, and Michigan. The Lacrosse club practices Monday through Thursday at 4 p.m. on the Parade Grounds. They play games and tournaments on the weekends. "Lacrosse is the fastest game on two feet," asserts Lacrosse captain, Graham Bolton.

What else do they say about Lacrosse? Is it, "If you play it, they will come." Well, maybe not. Most Lacrosse games at LSU garner modest support, at best. Yet, this is representative of club sports, in general.

"It's harder for female sports because they don't draw large crowds," said women's soccer club member, Tammy Clark.

"Sailing is not much of a spectator sport. It's hard to enjoy unless you're out there," explained senior sailing club member, Robert McMahon.

Minimal fan support, however, is just one of the many hardships that club sports teams must face. The biggest problem is financial. While the Recreation Facilities' department contributes some money to sports clubs, most club expenses are paid by club dues. Dues range anywhere from 80 dollars a semester for the men's soccer club, to as little as 15 dollars for the sailing club. These dues are used to pay for essentials, such as equipment, uniforms, and game officials.

Evidently, there are hardships that come with being a member of a non-varsity team. Club team players feel, however, that the benefits outweigh the difficulties.

"Although soccer is not a varsity sport, we represent LSU in a highly competitive and winning spirit," said soccer club members Matthew Oelking and Jared Broussard. This could truthfully be said about all the club sports at LSU.

Unpublicized, unrecognized, but just as rewarding and fun as any varsity sport, club sports epitomize the essence and spirit of athletic competition and achievement on college campuses across the nation. Here at LSU, that spirit is alive and well.
Choice. That’s what college is all about. Where to go, how to live, what to major in. Here at LSU, students have always had a wide array of choices. Until now.

Students will have fewer options in the future now that the Louisiana Board of Regents approved the proposed degree consolidation program.

The consolidations narrow down the degree choices students have. The program, referred to by LSU's administration as a “housekeeping” measure, will consolidate 42 degrees into 11, and either terminate or change 13 others to an area of concentration under other degrees.

Carolyn Walker, an academic affairs coordinator, said the university didn’t have much choice.

"Every five years, the Board of Regents surveys our programs and makes us drop the low completer programs, unless we can justify their existence."

According to Walker, the Board of Regents is the top umbrella agency under which all universities in the state fall. The Louisiana Constitution gives them the authority to add, drop, or change any degree program in the state to save money and to avoid duplication.

Walker said LSU examined its low completer programs, that is, undergraduate degree programs averaging less than eight graduates per year,
master's programs averaging less than five per year, and doctorate programs averaging less than two per year. When the list was compiled, deans, department chairs, school directors and faculty from those departments made the decision to consolidate their programs.

And no, the proposal was not offered because of the budget cuts.

"Money was not a major reason," Walker said. "We wanted to clean our house before the Regents told us to do so."

Walker also said that this type of measure is not uncommon.

"There have been other programs that were eliminated in the past," she said. "And there will be others in the future."

Walker said the university's administration is currently discussing the possibility of identifying "areas of concentration" on transcripts. This would make it clearer as to what specific field of study a student majored in, even though the degree will be more general.

Robbie Schexnayder, account executive for the South Central Bell, believes that idea would be helpful to students and employers.

"In some specialized cases, a less specific degree might affect a student's employment, but I don't really see a problem with it," Schexnayder said. "But an area of concentration on a transcript would help. That is definitely what a company would look at."

One of the big changes is taking place in the School of Art. With the new consolidation, a Bachelor of Fine Arts in ceramics, graphic design, painting and drawing, sculpture, and printmaking will all become a B.F.A. in Studio Art.

"There is no need to have all those divisions," Crespo said. "This will tidy up a lot of catalog material that was superfluous. We welcome the change."

While this has upset some students in the art department, Michael Crespo, director of the school, considers it a very positive move.

"The School of Art philosophy has come together so much, there is no need to have all those divisions," Crespo said. "This will tidy up a lot of catalog material that was superfluous. We welcome the change."

Many students, however, find the change not only unwelcome, but also hard to swallow.

"I feel bad for the students in graphic design," said Lisa Ruiz, a senior in painting and drawing. "They have to go through selective admissions just to get into the program, and in the end, they have the same degree I do."

But Crespo said the change will actually benefit the students by keeping some smaller sections of the school from being cut.

"This really takes the pressure off the low completer programs like ceramics, which is very small," Crespo said. "The Regents look at the statistics on a major like that and see only a couple of students in the pro-
gram. This is great protection, politically, because now we’re not in danger of losing a curriculum like ceramics. Many students take the courses, they just don’t major in it.”

Crespo said the many options were needed back in the days when LSU had some 40,000 students, but he doesn’t think they are still necessary. He believes employers will look at a student’s transcript to see exactly what the student majored in. He also said nothing will change, except the terminology in describing degrees.

“She school will have a form that you can plug different courses into for a certain major,” he said. “Most other schools are set up like this. It’s not like we’re doing anything radical; it’s the norm.”

Another program that faces changes is the department of religious studies. The program will be eliminated as a major and will exist only as a concentration within the philosophy department. Director of religious studies, John Whittaker, is not as happy with the change as some of his colleagues.

“Personally, I don’t agree with it,” Whittaker said of the consolidation. “There are no cost savings and I think the decision was kind of premature. Religious studies was just growing. I think it would have been better to explain this to the Board of Regents rather than just make changes. It’s a result of over-reaction by the university.”

Karl Roider, Dean of the Arts and Sciences, disagrees.

“We didn’t do anything that will hurt students,” Roider said. “But we did respond to the Board’s request.

If the Board of Regents is worried about the number of people in different programs, even if we’re not, we’ll be glad to adjust some things for them.”

But the students, the ones paying and working for degrees, are not so willing to adjust for the Board.

“This used to be one of the top schools in the South,” said Erik Serio, a senior in Quantitative Business Analysis-Computer Science. “Now it seems like it’s steadily declining. The least they can do is keep our degrees specialized.”

Representatives from a major Louisiana oil company, who wish to remain anonymous, share this feeling.

They have to go through selective admissions just to get into the program, and in the end, they have the same degree I do.
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“A degree of specialization is required of the people we employ,” the representative said at LSU’s Career Day. “Without that, the student does not have the competitive edge. We hire expertise.”

Other departments involved in the consolidations are vocational education; animal, dairy, and poultry sciences; foreign languages; education, nuclear science and engineering; veterinary sciences; and music education.

Other degrees that will be terminated or made into areas of concentration within other majors include microbiology, biochemistry, zoology, system design, physiology, business administration, public administration, real estate, commercial banking, quantitative business analysis-management science, and musicology.

Big list. That means a lot of students will be affected. Donna Robertson, a senior in QBA-operations management, summed it up.

“When high school students are choosing which college to go to, and they see that LSU doesn’t offer specialized degrees, it will turn them away. Today’s world is too technical to have those degrees clumped together.”

Similar changes were also made prior to this proposal in two other majors. The Manship School of Journalism officially became the Manship School of Mass Communications this summer. And two years ago, the criminal justice department was eliminated. The program is now available only as a concentration in sociology.

The name change of the Manship School of Journalism caused a ripple among its students. However, some found the change inviting.

“I like the fact that they’re moving forward,” said Tonya Newman, a junior in mass communications. “It more accurately defines what we’re being trained to do.”

Journalism professor Jay Perkins believes the change doesn’t really matter.

“They changed the name because some people involved with the school don’t think broadcasting or advertising should fall under the term ‘journalism,’” he said.

“But the name doesn’t matter. Employers do not look to see what stupid name is on your diploma. They look at your transcripts to see what kind of classes you took,” Perkins said.

Perkins does not find fault in the changed name, but he doesn’t think the term they chose is appropriate.

“We finally caught up with the 20th century as it’s ending,” he said.
"The term 'mass communications' is dying. For the future, there will be a whole new kind of communication."

Dan Hatfield, city editor of The Advocate, agrees that terminology is unimportant.

"Majors are over-emphasized," Hatfield said. "When I hire a writer, I'm looking for somebody who learned something while they were in school, not just someone who jumped through some hoops to satisfy some bureaucrat."

Students interested in criminal justice have had time to get used to their department's new system. But here, sociology professor Dr. Andy Deseran thinks job prospects have actually improved for his students.

"Universities don't train people," Deseran said. "They provide a general education. All the employers for criminal justice students I've talked to say it really doesn't matter what you major in, as long as it's a well-rounded, good education."

Deseran spoke to representatives from the FBI, Customs Service, police departments, and law schools to make sure of this while the changes within the department were being decided upon.

The controversy continues over the degree consolidation program, with most students feeling they have worked too hard and paid too much to be lumped into a general category.

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When high school students are choosing which college to go to, and they see that LSU doesn't offer specialized degrees, it will turn them away. Today's world is too technical to have those degrees clumped together.
I don’t think it will make any difference for upper class students who have already chosen a major with a particular job or career in mind. It may become harder later on because students will have to make due with a generalized degree.

With the job market in the condition it is today, I believe the consolidations will provide a wider range of job opportunities by giving the students a more rounded education in their respective field.

I think that the recent degree consolidations could make it more difficult for me to find a job, due to the fact that my degree will now sound less specialized on paper. However, I think the consolidations may protect future funding for the department, not from a quality standpoint, but from a quota standpoint of sheer numbers per major.

I think it will make the job search harder in some areas because certain jobs require specific training. For example, consolidating the Ph.D in music education and musicology defeats the purpose of both. A Ph.D in music is too broad and changes the employer’s perception of what one’s degree encompasses.
The 100th year of Tiger football has proven to be a disappointment in the first seven games of the season.

Anthony Marshall stops Texas A&M running back Rodney Thomas

Texas A&M running back, Leeland McElroy outmaneuvers Lee Williams for the third quarter touchdown.
September 11
Scott Field
Starkville, MS
▲ Scott Holstein
punted for 45
yards and bur-
ied the Bull-
dogs deep in
their own terri-
tory
▼ The Bulldogs
gained 333 of-
fensive yards
from the
Tiger's defense
▲ Jamie Howard
completed 21
out of 39
passes for a
total of 248
yards
▲ Andre Lefleur
kicked the win-
ning field goal
with 10 sec-
onds remaining
in the game
▲ The Tigers
held the Bull-
dogs to only
11 first downs
in the game

Chris Hill makes a touchdown grab away from
Mississippi State corner back Walt Harris

LSU 18
MSU 16

September 18
Tiger Stadium
Baton Rouge, LA
▲ LSU jumped
on top with the
first score and
their only
touchdown of
the game, a
10-yard pass
from Jamie
Howard to Scott
Ray
▼ The LSU Tiger
defense allowed
21 points in
the second
quarter
▼ The Auburn
Tiger defense
held LSU to
only 11 first
downs the
whole game
▼ LSU completed
only nine of
their 21 passes
▼ The Auburn
defense held
LSU to a lone
field goal after
their initial
drive for a
touchdown

LSU 10
AUBURN 34

Ricardo Washington brings down an Auburn receiver
LSU 20
TENN 42

September 25
Neyland Stadium
Knoxville, TN

▲LSU jumped out on top in the first quarter, when Andre Lefleur kicked a 33-yard field goal.
▼Tennessee sacked LSU's quarterbacks twice for a total loss of 20 yards.
▲LSU returned six Volunteer kick-offs for 183 yards.
▲The Tigers dominated the clock, with a possession time of 34:36, compared to the Volunteers' 25:24.
▲Jamie Howard completed 16 out of 29 passes for 184 yards and two touchdowns.

Chad Loup retains his poise, even as Tennessee defensive end James Wilson powers towards him.

October 2
Tiger Stadium
Baton Rouge, LA

▲LSU rushed 11 times for a total of 175 yards.
▲The Tigers converted on six out of 12 third downs.
▲Tory James intercepted an Aggie pass and the Tigers returned it six plays later for a fourth quarter touchdown.
▼LSU completed 12 out of 23 passes for a total of 279 yards.
▲The Tiger defense held the Aggies to only 82 yards rushing.

Bret Bech makes a fourth quarter touchdown reception over Tennessee defensive end James Wilson powers towards him.

John Bell brings down Utah State running back James Dye.
LSU 17

KENTUCKY 35

October 16
Commonwealth Stadium
Lexington, KY

■ The Tiger offense turned the ball over to the Wildcats twice during the game
■ Andre Lafleur kicked a last-second 46-yard field goal to put the Tigers on the board before halftime
■ Jamie Howard completed a 20-yard pass to Kennison for a third quarter touchdown
■ Robert Toomer rushed for a two-yard touchdown with 5:31 left in the game
■ The Wildcats controlled the clock, with a 34:30 possession time, versus the Tiger's 25:30

 LSU 3

FLORIDA 58

October 9
Tiger Stadium
Baton Rouge, LA

▼ LSU's offensive line allowed three interceptions, all of which led to Florida touchdowns
▲ The Tigers kicked a field goal on their first drive of the game
▼ The Gators scored 58 consecutive points after the Tigers stopped their first drive
▲ Eddie Kennison led the Tigers with five receptions for 54 yards and had two kick-off returns for 38 yards
▼ The Gators' 58 points made for the worst defeat in Tiger football history

Florida running back Errict Rhett leaps over Anthony Marshall for another score.

Eddie Kennison follows the lead blocking of Ronnie Simnicht
The LSU basketball team faces a challenging year in its 93-94 season.

By Kristine Calongne

LSU head basketball coach Dale Brown points to a small statue on his desk. “That's David and Goliath,” Brown says of the little silver figurines. “I like to keep that here because it really symbolizes what many of our teams have done over the years.”

He’s not kidding. The LSU basketball teams of the past have accomplished some amazing feats, often as the underdog when nobody believed they could do it. They would hang in there, stick it out and stay in the game. Just when you were about to turn blue from holding your breath, they'd hit that last second shot, slam that winning dunk, or pull the game out in a brilliant rally. Yep, that’s the David and Goliath syndrome, all right.

But things weren't always that tough. LSU has been home to many basketball greats, like the legendary Pete Maravich, Chris Jackson and Shaquille O'Neal, to name a very few. And while these guys romped the floor of the Assembly Center, it was, simply put in the words of sportscaster Dick Vitale, “Basketball on the bayou, baby.”

During Coach Brown’s 21 years at LSU, he has spent his time racking up SEC titles, tournament bids, and a string of coaching awards.

A superb crop of young players will join the squad for this season, including high school sensations Randy Livingston and Ronnie Henderson.

Ronnie Henderson and Randy Livingston anticipate the 93-94 basketball season. "They are both talented, unselfish players," Coach Brown said. "Livingston and Henderson. "They are both very intelligent and know the game well."
The Tigers are one of only three colleges in the nation to have participated in ten straight NCAA tournaments (the others being Duke and North Carolina), and have been to the Final Four twice. LSU is the only SEC school with the past 17 non-losing seasons, and the Tigers hold the SEC record for tournament participation, with 15 straight national tournament appearances and 10 straight NCAA bids. In fact, only the legendary Adolph Rupp of Kentucky has won more games in SEC history than Dale Brown.

An impressive track record. But as the 1993-94 season looms ahead, it’s time to ask the fateful question. Just how far will we go this year?

“I always feel we’re going to be good,” Brown said. “But where do you draw the line between good and great?”

For Tiger fans who have been wondering the same thing for the past few years, Brown says the determination depends upon two factors: Whether the team gives their all, and whether or not there is chemistry among team members.

The chemistry issue brings up the question of this year’s recruits. A superb crop of young players will join the squad for this season, including high school sensations Randy Livingston and Ronnie Henderson. Brown feels the addition of these two players will help the group perform more as a team.

“They are both talented, unselfish players,” Brown said of Livingston and Henderson. “They are both very intelligent and know the game well.”

Brown said LSU always tries to recruit players who consider the team a family. “Most of our great teams were units,” he said. “Our philosophy is ‘the best potential of me is we.’”

A classic example of the Dale Brown School of Basketball; a system that seems to emphasize the mental aspects of the game as much as the physical. There’s only one fly in the ointment — the two star recruits are injured.

“I think their injuries can be a positive thing,” Brown said. “It made them appreciate their talent more, and it showed them that what God gives, He can take away.”

Henderson dislocated his shoul-
The Tigers are one of only three colleges in the nation to have participated in ten straight NCAA tournaments, and have been to the Final Four twice.

Mississippi State’s Marcus Grant rejects Jamie Brandon.

Livingston also has a positive attitude about his injury. While in a Detroit basketball camp a few months ago, he tore a ligament in his knee. The result was enough to sicken any athlete — surgery.

LSU alumnus Dr. Andrews, the surgeon who operated on Bo Jackson when it was uncertain if he’d ever play again, performed the surgery on Livingston. Now, Livingston is left with a rigorous rehabilitation schedule.

“I work with trainers every day from 6:30 until 9:00 in the morning, and again from 2:30 till 6:30 in the afternoon. It’s intense,” he said. The latest doctor report says that Livingston is a month ahead of schedule. But the student isn’t making any hasty decisions. “I’m not going to rush it,” he said. “Only I will be able to know if I’m ready, and only time will tell. Time will heal all wounds.”

With his tough schedule, Livingston said he hasn’t really been able to get into college life fully. But what he has experienced has been great.

“School is fine,” he said. “It’s not that hard. It’s like I expected. Newman (high school) helped me out a lot in getting prepared. LSU is also close to home in New Orleans, and my brother is here — that doesn’t hurt. Overall, the feeling I have gotten has been great.”

Livingston said he is working hard, trying to get back in shape, and wants the LSU community to “keep their heads up” and keep looking forward to a “great season.”

Coach Brown said Livingston may be ready for the season, but the decision to play will be Livingston’s alone. “It’s not up to me or the doctor,” Brown said. “He will decide for himself.”
Coach Brown dictates strategies for the 93-94 season

During Coach Brown's 21 years at LSU, he has spent his time racking up SEC titles, tournament bids, and a string of coaching awards.

They'd hit that last second shot, slam that winning dunk, or pull the game out in a brilliant rally.

Either way, it will be a long road to the Final Four this year. The Tigers will go up against what Brown called a "very difficult schedule." The highlight of the season, though, will be a game in the Louisiana Superdome against defending national champions, North Carolina. The game is scheduled for January 22, and LSU will try to break the record for highest attendance at a basketball game.

Along with this matchup, LSU will also face the usual montage of SEC games, including high-ranked Kentucky and Arkansas. Texas and Louisville are also etched into the schedule.

The team will be led by a crew of older players, including Caesar, Brandon, Burns, Owens, Gipson, Anason, and Titus, but a big concern is who will play center. Brown said Burns and Anason have a shot at the position, but the likely candidate is 6-10 recruit Glover Jackson.

It will be a tough season, and the addition of Livingston and Henderson could be crucial. If they play, fans will be expecting magic. If they don't, the Tigers may need a little magic. But it's happened before.

Coach Brown calls this year's team "the smallest in the last decade," and says they desperately need student participation to make the Deaf Dome come alive. But in spite of it all, he believes.

He believes in his team, as people and as players. He believes that if they want it badly enough, they will succeed. He believes in magic and he believes in miracles. As he looks at his statue of David and Goliath, he knows that this has, indeed, been a fantastic climb to the top. After all, he's Dale Brown, and this is LSU.
TRAPPED
continued from page 25

Thomas Moore teaches freshman biology and handed his class a syllabus that had the necessary readings marked for both the new textbook as well as the old textbook.

"Many had already purchased the old text and are now in the second semester. It's only logical," Moore said.

"Biology is changing fairly quickly...classifications change. We try to keep as up to date as possible," he said.

Moore explained that a committee reviewed the texts to be considered for the biology classes and eliminated the old book partly because they were planning to come out with a new edition every year.

"It's difficult for students to get an old text and then have to buy a new one," Moore said. He also explained that the use of both texts doesn't hinder what is being covered in this general overview class.

Rebecca Crump, coordinator of the English 2020-2022 courses experienced a similar problem when the Norton Anthology of English Literature published their new sixth edition.

"This summer I used the fifth edition to help students. The spring students could resell and the summer students could buy used books. But sooner or later someone has to buy a new copy because they quit printing the old one. Unfortunately, it fell to this fall," Crump said.

Crump said she thought it was a good idea for students to keep the book because it's good for many English courses and provides an excellent review.

She noted that it was cheaper to get the Norton Anthology than to get separate books, but realized that the $40 hits hard.

Crump also said that the editions do contain some differences. "The text of "Simon Lee" (Wordsworth), for instance, is radically different."

Gumbo talked to a few other Louisiana colleges and found that Nicholls, McNeese and LSU-Alexandria have Student Unions with basically the same book policy as LSU: selling new and used books, buying back what they can, and no rental policy.

Southeastern, on the other hand, has both a rental and resale policy. Students are allowed to rent only two books per course for $12 a course, up to a maximum of $60. If you have more than five courses, the rest is lagniappe, said the clerk at the rental office.

The way they can survive doing this is that once a book has been adopted, it has to be used for three years or four semesters, whichever is more, even if there is a new edition. This office is a state run agency.

Right now at LSU, however, students know what choices are available to them when it comes to buying books, and they know there just isn't a whole lot that can be done to alleviate these high prices. It seems a shame that those who are trying to get an education end up paying the most. ☐
HEALTH TIPS:

ALCOHOL:

A social drinker:
Drinks slowly
Does not drink to get drunk
Eats before or while drinking
Does not drive while intoxicated
Respects those who choose not to drink
Knows and obeys laws related to drinking

A problem drinker:
Drinks to get drunk
Tries to solve problems by drinking
His/her personality changes when drunk - becomes either loud, angry and violent OR silent, remote & reclusive
Drinks when he/she shouldn’t (like before driving)
Causes other problems while drinking — harms himself, family, friends etc.

Alcohol is involved in:
two-thirds of all violent behavior
half of all physical injuries
one-third of all emotional problems
just under 30 percent of all academic problems

Alcohol is involved in:
85-95 percent of college students consume alcohol regularly.
20-25 percent of these students have problems related to their drinking.
10 percent of those who drink will become addicted to alcohol.

85-95 percent of college students consume alcohol regularly.
20-25 percent of these students have problems related to their drinking.
10 percent of those who drink will become addicted to alcohol.

By their mid 20s, 80 percent of people today will have tried an illicit drug.
One in 18 high school seniors have tried crack.
By the time they’re 27, nearly 40 percent of young adults have tried cocaine.

CONTRACEPTION

A woman can become pregnant right after she stops taking the pill. She is NOT protected beyond the last completed pill cycle.
Withdrawal is NOT an effective method of birth control. Sperm can still enter the vagina if ejaculation occurs near the vagina lips.
Douching after sex is NOT a form of contraception.
A woman can become pregnant even when she doesn’t have an orgasm.
Breast-feeding cannot be relied on to stop ovulation — a woman can still get pregnant.
Sometimes, a woman can become pregnant while she is menstruating.

THE DOCTOR IS IN
continued from page 61

think of what I was going through in college and what was important to me. The main thing for me is to be non-judgmental, to provide as much information as I can and to refer them if I can’t help them. That’s what it is that I draw from the most.”

“I started college with a strong belief in health education and being an undergraduate reaffirmed my belief in that. All the things I went through makes me believe that what we’re doing is what we need for young adults.”

“I’m not easily embarrassed - I guess that’s the main thing about working here. I’m required to be honest, open and direct.”

So what are the aims of a counseling session?

“Well, it’s not really counseling; it’s more advising. For some students, we touch on so many values about self and the feeling of self, that the most important thing is to just listen, be supportive and be non-judgmental.”

If you think you need any help from the Wellness Education Program, phone 388-5718 or see them in Room 249 of the Student HealthCenter during the week.

CORRECTION:
The Gumbo would like to correct a mistake that appeared in the August issue of the magazine. In Dennis B. Nkop’s Editorial entitled “Out of Africa,” he said Stephanie Gauthreaux spoke at a symposium at Newcomb College and quoted Jessica B. Harris’ book, Iron Pots and Wooden Spoons. In fact, Jessica Harris was the Newcomb speaker in February, 1993, as well as the author of the book quoted in Nkop’s article. Stephanie Gauthreaux was the reporter who wrote the story on the symposium for The Advocate. Her article appeared in the Food Section on March 18, 1993.

TAKEN FROM “ALCOHOL: DECISIONS ON TAP” BY THE ACA

TAKEN FROM “ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS - RISKY BUSINESS” BY THE ACA

TAKEN FROM “CONTRACEPTION: CHOOSING A METHOD” BY THE ACA
Ann Lang is a 5th year senior majoring in English Lit. and German and minoring in painting. She plans to graduate in May and then plans to take a year off before starting grad school.

Andrew Wong is an exchange student from the United Kingdom studying journalism in the states for a year. Now only if he had a car...

Keri Mayeux is a sophomore in communication disorders. She wants to spend the rest of her life travelling to different states for concerts and camping out in her red Festiva.

Mike Touchet is a freshman journalism major from Lafayette. After graduation, he plans on becoming a sports editor of a major newspaper before ultimately becoming a media director for a professional sports organization.

Paul Poteet is currently enjoying his first year of college at LSU. He is undecided in his major and he hopes to complete his correspondence courses from the Limbaugh Institute for Advanced Conservative Studies.

Delores J. Druilhet is an English major specializing in creative writing with a minor in journalism. Much of which she writes is personal, and in every piece she submits, she gives a little part of herself. She plans to attend graduate school to obtain a master's degree in journalism. Baldwin, Louisiana is her home. “No one knows where it is, and I like it that way!”

Virgil Lejeune is a senior in General Studies. This is the second issue of the Gumbo Magazine he has worked on.

Kristine Calongne is a senior in news-editorial journalism (“Do I have to say ‘mass communications?’”) and a model for the LSU Union Fashion Committee. She has worked as a reporter for the Reveille, and hopes to write a novel that will become as famous as Gone With the Wind. But if you see her during the evening news a year from now and she's covering a hurricane — soaking wet, hair blowing, about to get struck by lightning, in some remote city that's already been evacuated — know that it's not what she had in mind for an ideal career.

Ty F. Harvison is a senior history major and is a Baton Rouge native. He is graduating in December, at which time he will be moving to Shreveport to pursue a job in sales. Ty is an alumnus of Sigma Chi fraternity, a member of Campus Crusade for Christ and of LSU College Republicans. On June 11, 1994, Ty will marry Claire Thornton, a fellow LSU December graduate.

Eimear O’Connell, upon graduating in May, will move to New York to work on her original production, “Tappin’ to the Oldies.”
CAMPUS EVENTS
PREVIOUS PAGE Buffy Miller and the Feld Ballet/NY, featuring Eliot Feld’s choreography, performed at the LSU Union Theater on October 29. The company, which has performed in more than 40 states and 13 countries since 1973, is celebrating its 25th anniversary with a tour of the United States. Although the group is heralded for its experimentation with contemporary ballet, Feld insists he is a classicist, only stretching the traditional conventions of ballet. The Feld Baton Rouge performance was sponsored by the LSU Union Lively Arts Committee and supported in part by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts through the Louisiana Arts Council. (Photo Courtesy of the Union Lively Arts Committee)

LSU Theatre’s ’93-'94 season moved forward with a new adaptation of Georg Buchner’s Woyzeck. Performances of the play, which ran from October 7 through the 16th, were held at the LSU Mini-Farm. Woyzeck was an historically based account of the life of a young soldier, Franz Woyzeck, whose intensity and fast-paced life had him walking a tightrope between normalcy and complete madness. (Photo Courtesy of the LSU Theatre Department)

Students got the official “welcome back” from the LSU Union Program Council August 25 with its annual Great Watermelon Giveaway. Staff members served as “guest slicers” during the noontime event in front of the Union.

“LSU ’95,” the September 17 combination fall convocation/rally, was an administrative attempt to boost morale on campus. Chancellor Bud Davis took the opportunity to feature his two-year plan for an upgraded LSU. Only about 200 people showed up at the Parade Grounds that Friday afternoon, even though the chancellor had dismissed classes and campus jobs especially for the ceremony.
Rodgers and Hammerstein's "Oklahoma!" came to the LSU Union Theater on October 23 on its 50th Anniversary National Tour. In 1943, "Oklahoma!" overcame seemingly insurmountable odds with a writer who had six consecutive flops, a director noted only for film work, a choreographer who had no Broadway success and a cast of unknowns. The LSU Union Lively Arts Committee sponsored the musical as part of its Great Performances Series.

Pulitzer Prize winning writer Robert Olen Butler gave a reading of his work on September 29 in Allen Hall. Butler read from "A Good Scent from a Strange Mountain," for which he won the 1993 Pulitzer Prize for fiction, and from his book due out in January, "They Whisper." The reading was open to members of Readers and Writers, the literary group that sponsored his visit. Readers and Writers was recently founded to serve as a liaison between academia and the Baton Rouge community and to help fund improvements to the LSU English Department. Butler is a creative writing teacher at McNeese State in Lake Charles.
INVASION

BRITISH and American fans get a little crazy when it comes to their sporting event similarities between their cultures.

by Andrew Wong

muses on
You have an image to live up to.
Yes, you.
You know how it is. Those of you who have wandered this little planet will have realized that the American culture has spread far and wide throughout the world, from London to Lima, from Bradford to Bangkok. Burger Kings and McDonalds mix side-by-side with Marlboro cigarettes and Levi jeans.
Of course, this means that some people want to know the truth of America, to see what lies behind the image projected on to large canvas screens and little cathode-ray-tubes throughout the world.
Besides, like it or not, America is the world's only surviving superpower. We Europeans helped to create this great nation of yours. So it's only fair that we should occasionally provide you with a status report so you can see if you are living up to the expectations we laid down for you 200 years ago!
Of course, some things will always remain the same. Some things that transcend international cultural barriers across the Atlantic are the initiation ceremonies. No, I don’t mean for the fraternities or the Masons. I mean the introduction programs for the university.
Always kicking things off is a speech from the guy who's head of the university, and whom we'll never hear from again (unless we are super geniuses or manage to create a nuclear explosion in a chemistry seminar). We already know why we came to college — none of us could find a job — so why is he telling us that we are very lucky to be here?
Of course, the main aim for the speech is to give all of us unsuspecting freshman a taste of what it's like to fall asleep in a theatre — the feeling of having your head swing around back and forth in a wild circle for about five minutes. The more practice we get, the more chances we'll get of not being noticed. Falling asleep in lectures is an honorable tradition that stretches back to the dawn of humanity, so why not carry on with that tradition?
Anyway, after the speech, there comes the street dance, or what is known in England as a Welcome
Week Disco. There are more earthy terms for this, but alas, they are unprintable.

Whatever you call it, the procedure is the same. It's just that the LSU version happens to be a street dance because the weather here is extraordinarily hot. I mean, you could fry eggs on the bonnet (hoods) of cars here. And people still walk around with jeans on! Black jeans at that. Are you mad or something?! Has the heat gone to your head?!

And why, oh why, are half the women wearing make-up in this heat? How on earth does it stay on? Is it plastered on with a shovel and spade?! Or is it an American innovation that has not yet found its way to Britain? I have seen some women wearing make-up whilst doing AEROBICS for goodness sake! What is the point of that? Unless any point in trying to look pretty. And why, oh why, are half the women wearing make-up whilst doing AEROBICS for goodness sake?

AEROBICS for goodness sake!

So many people have to “line up” that it all takes place somewhere called the Fieldhouse, aptly named because it looks nothing like a field. Snakes of people all patiently wait by student aid, the information desk and fee exemption before being told at the front of the line that your fee exemption has been cut this year, so you have to walk all the way back home to get some more money and come back to the Fieldhouse so you can line up again.... but you mustn’t look tired. Oh no. If you look tired, you won’t be able to play the game of Musical Lines. The rules of the game are very simple:

1. Line up at what you think is the fastest moving line.
2. Realize that the other line is moving faster than your line, so you jump lines.
3. Everyone else behind you thinks this is a darn good idea, so they jump to your line as well.
4. At this point, the person at the front of your original line has finally finished his sob story, and that line starts moving a lot faster, while you watch, defeated, from the sidelines.
5. Looking around, you surreptitiously switch back to the original line, just in time to hear the next person arrive with a horrendously complicated story.
6. Start screaming at everyone, even that member of the opposite sex you’ve taken to staring at just to have something to do.
7. Repeat for about two hours.... then give up and grab a beer.

After you’ve queued (lined) up for about two hours at the fee payment desk and finally paid for your adventurous year at the university, you...
The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has awarded $250,000 in startup funding to the Pennington Biomedical Research Center to study whether hormone supplements may protect astronauts from bone and muscle damage on extended space flights.

Bone and muscle damage is a problem for astronauts because of the lack of gravity in outer space, according to George Bray, executive director of the center.

"Gravity is pulling us down to the ground every moment of our lives," said Bray. "When you are weightless in space, these forces are gone. The bones and muscles that keep us upright and our legs straight begin to deteriorate, because they don't have any work to do."

This deterioration concerns NASA, as it plans longer missions including a possible space station and a flight to Mars. Pennington Center scientists believe selected hormones may be effective in preventing the breakdown in muscle and bone by strengthening these areas of the body.

The initial $250,000 pays for the first year of the study, which will analyze the effect of varying doses of hormones on 12 volunteers. Following the completion of the first phase of the program, Bray anticipates continued funding from NASA to examine volunteers in conditions of simulated weightlessness.

"We'll do this by keeping volunteers at rest in bed for approximately 30 days," he said. "This technique has been used by other space research laboratories to duplicate the effect of the lack of gravity on the body's metabolism. We'll then analyze the effectiveness of these hormones in counteraction to bone and muscle deterioration."

LSU botanist Terry Bricker has been awarded $420,000 by the federal government to continue his decade-long research into photosynthesis.

In photosynthesis, plants take sunlight and soil compounds to manufacture food and fiber. In the process, they "split water" and release oxygen into the atmosphere.

Bricker wants to unlock the secrets of that mysterious energy "powerhouse" that plants use for their unique water-splitting capability. Modern science can only artificially split water into its constituent parts of hydrogen and oxygen through the use of huge amounts of energy, he said.

"Plants do it with ease. We just don't understand much about how they can produce these high-energetic states and do what they do at normal temperatures."

All plants make oxygen, and some make hydrogen.
Announcing

the 1993/1994
“Keepsake Edition”
of Gumbo Magazine
Coming in May 1994

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- Overviews of the year in news, entertainment, sports, activities, and more
- Campus photos
- Top honors, In Memoriam, other items of record

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What You Do Next Will Make the Difference.

Your gift will make the difference—whether it provides critical HIV/AIDS education or urgently needed help to victims of disaster. Your gift enables the Red Cross to help people prevent and prepare for emergencies. And it puts Red Cross help at the scene when an emergency occurs. Which means your gift could really be a lifesaver.

You count on the Red Cross to be there. We count on you to be there for the Red Cross.
Make the difference.
Give to your chapter.

American Red Cross
RESEARCH NOTES
continued from page 93

They do it for free. If we could mimic these systems, you could take those two compounds and do a lot with them. You could burn them—it's a perfectly clean fuel source. You could take water into outer space and convert it into hydrogen for fuel, and oxygen to help produce a breathable, Earth-like atmosphere.

Understanding photosynthesis could tell scientists what biological buttons to push to increase the rate of photosynthesis and to make plants more efficient agricultural producers.

Bricker is especially interested in two specific proteins that are highly abundant in the cell. They seem to be a key to the process. Others may be important in setting up or triggering the process, he said.

“We are trying to understand how those proteins interact with other inorganic substances such as chloride, manganese and calcium, which are known to be absolutely required for oxygen evolution.”

In addition to this biochemical approach, Bricker is looking at a single-celled bacteria that carries out photosynthesis in a way that is identical to that in higher plants.

In this bacteria, a blue-green algae, mutations can be introduced into one of the proteins. Bricker is studying what effects these mutations have on the oxygen-producing process.

Cure for Cancer?

LSU Agricultural Center and Louisiana Tech researchers have formed a research group that wants to grow a cure for cancer in Louisiana.

The scientists are working to develop the technology to grow woody medicinal plants in Louisiana. Some results may yield substances that can be used for cancer treatment.

The focus is currently on the culture of a tree from southern China, Camphotheca acuminata. The tree produces compounds that are effective in the treatment of several types of cancer.

At the LSU Medical Center, levels of the cancer treatment compound from the tree, camphothecin, will be quantified from different plant organs and tissues. The Medical Center researchers will also compare camphothecin production in trees grown under different environmental conditions.

HOMELESS
continued from Page 59

“Nothing,” he said, “there’s nothing you can do, young lady.” When I left him, I felt as helpless as he looked. There was, as he said, nothing I could do.

Another person, Larry, gave a similar account of bad luck, but his bad luck was the result of gambling away everything he had. While insisting that his only addiction was with gambling, each whiff of his breath implied a different story. Nevertheless, I was sympathetic and gave him what change I could spare. Still, in the back of my mind, I wondered if he would be heading for the local liquor store.

The stories continue, and some are beyond imagination. I am sure that anyone who is confronted by a homeless person shares in my amazement. No matter what feelings of sympathy we have for these people, we are still left helpless. We all fear that soon, our world will be riled with countless muddy brown eyes—eyes pulling us beneath their waters, and that one day, we may not be able to fight our way back to the surface. The current in those hopeless eyes will finally drown us.

EDITOR S NOTE:
Special thanks to the LSU Sports Information Office for photographs and information used in this article.
University Baptist Church
203 Leeward Dr.
(1.5 miles south of LSU off Highland)
Student Worship at "9:30"
Family Worship at 10:45
Counseling Center–College Minister—766-9474

“9:30” m'n thir-ty
1: a unique student worship experience
2: provides creative worship,
contemporary music, drama, and relevant topics
3: begins at 9:30 am sharp each Sunday.

University United Methodist Church
"Your Church Home Away From Home"
Sundays
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(Beginning September 12)

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COMING

In Next Issue...

Recycling as a Student Concern

Homecoming Highlights

What Do You Do with Your Degree after Graduation?

Historical Aspects of the Quad
"David was distant and moody. He was fighting all the time—always angry."

We didn't know what to do, so we called the Lake.

This hasn't been easy, but we're finally becoming a family again."

Childhood to adulthood may become difficult for some young people. The Adolescent Center of Our Lady of the Lake Regional Medical Center is a distinctive inpatient treatment program for adolescents with the range of emotional, behavioral, substance abuse, and family problems. Our family of services includes:

- Adolescent Center
- Adult Psychiatric Care
- Eating Disorders Program
- Geriatric Behavioral Center
- COPE - 24-hour assistance line

1-800-864-9003
504-765-8900

Turn to us
24-hour Assistance
Information • Assessment • Referral

Our Lady of the Lake
Psychiatric Services
5000 Hennessy Blvd. Baton Rouge, LA 70808