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EDITOR'S NOTE

Well, this is it.
The last
Gumbo Magazine
as we know it — bar the
upcoming Record Issue, which
will really be more of a yearbook.
Our main theme this issue is fun things
for you to do. Our cover story talks about
Baton Rouge — our town. It’s an attempt to prove
wrong all those people who say “there’s nothing
to do here.” The festival story provides you with enter-
taining options outside of Baton Rouge but still close to home,
and the story on adventure sports explores some different hobbies
you might be interested in picking up.

There are also many informative, interesting features dealing with topics
such as the amount of hazardous waste generated by LSU, the low spirit
on campus, and the history of our university.

I hope you enjoy reading this magazine as much as the staff enjoyed putting it
together for you.

Sián,

Aimear K. O'Connell
A MARCH WITH MLK
By Sharon McNab

It was easy to hear the sting of palm against palm once Dr. Maulana Karenga had spoken. The applause rang out almost painfully from the emotional crowd and expressed their gratitude for that glimpse of the “dream” which Martin Luther King Jr. had said existed.

Barely 10 p.m. on January 20, 1994, you couldn’t really call it auspicious; yet, gathering themselves to leave the LSU Union Theatre the audience felt moved, privy to a special event.

Indeed, Karenga’s address was the high point of the afternoon’s celebrations planned by LSU’s 1994 Martin Luther King Jr. Commemoration Committee. A solemn candlelight march through campus streets led the activities in honor of the life and legacy of King, the civil rights leader slain on April 4, 1968.

The 1994 LSU Commemorative Committee was operating under the banner “Social Activism as a Way of Life” and wanted to make the King holiday more meaningful than ever. The committee’s aim was to “bring to life the inspiring vision of freedom” of which King dreamed, “if only for a day.”

In Karenga LSU found a voice and an educator to deliver King’s message in ’90s parlance. Karenga, the creator of Kwanzaa, an African-American holiday, is professor and chair of the Department of Black Studies at California State University, Long Beach. Karenga is director of the Los Angeles-based Institute of Pan-African Studies and chair of the President’s Task Force on Multicultural Education and Campus Diversity at CSU, Long Beach.

It was 8:05 p.m. when Karenga approached the lectern. The audience waited, hushed as at worship. There was no let down. Karenga delivered his lecture with the zest and energy expected of militants. It was a stirring sermon and the church responded with quick nods, amens and “yes” choruses, again and again.

In a loud yet raspish voice, Karenga said they were all gathered “to raise and praise the name of Dr. Martin Luther King, to talk about his legacy and to make him living tradition.” He said King was a “monument in our history” and “we must use every opportunity to look at our history and ask what lessons we can extract from it.”

The stage set, the occasion agreed upon, Karenga said he had to place King in context to discuss him meaningfully. He said this man who “spoke his own special truth” was not a revolutionary but a reformer, not an organizer but a preacher, not a Muslim but a Christian. Karenga said he himself was not a Christian and had some difficulty with King’s doctrine of non-violent resistance. Yet, he recognized that was King’s ideal and that the best ideal was to completely eliminate violence from human relations.

An obvious admirer of Malcolm X, Karenga referred often to his teachings. He said Malcolm X taught that one of the most valuable lessons to be learnt from the study of history was the existence of “human possibilities.”

Karenga said social activism was a way of life for King. He said King spoke directly to African-Americans but was in reality speaking to all the oppressed of the world about human possibilities.

He took the audience back to the period between 1600 and 1800, a time he calls the “holocaust,” when 14 million African-Americans were wiped out. These are people, he said, “whose history we will never know, whose music we will never hear, whose narratives

The Martin Luther King Commemorative March on January 20, 1994, preceded Dr. Maulana Karenga’s speech at the Union.
we will never tell.”

Karenga said social activism meant not collaborating in one’s own oppression. He said this meant destroying myths about the black man (such as he has natural rhythm) and shunning practices that reaffirm “a racist conception of what it means to be black.” He decried vulgar rap which dehumanized African-American women and felt shame for the women who danced to their own denigration. Karenga said the oppressor’s tastes must be spurned. He said “a culture that teaches that a dog is a man’s best friend cannot teach love.”

The crowd roared with laughter ... a moment of mockery for the so-called oppressor. At such playful breaks Karenga would reward his congregation with his characteristic line “Rescue me, if I’m wrong.” More chuckles.

The colorful evening ended with myth-smashing, some white-bashing and strident calls to build a good and true society.

Karenga had spoken. He had done the committee proud, recreating King’s “black religious vision” in a “black church.” The crowd left the communion hall and spilled out into the night. The kente cloths and noisy costumes donned especially for the evening told their own sad tale.

Barely 10 p.m. ... The air trembled ...
The Chicago-based Second City National Touring Company, which produced Saturday Night Live greats John Belushi and Bill Murray, appeared at the Union February 5, 1994. The comedy troupe was originally named for A.J. Liebling's profile of Chicago published in 1959 in The New Yorker, entitled “Second City” (in contrast to New York as the first city). The group began in 1959 under the direction of Paul Stills, from the University of Chicago.

The Second City act is performed on an improvisational basis and includes much audience participation. In one skit the cast members asked the audience to name literary figures. The actors then participated in an improvisational story as these personae.

The material also included well-rehearsed skits and specialized, researched satires on Louisiana. The troupe definitely lived up to their billing and continued its strong tradition in comedy improv.

The production of Once in a Lifetime proved to be another winner for the LSU Theatre Department. Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman's satire on the early Hollywood film industry opened February 17, 1994, at the university theatre. The play was directed by John Dennis (former artistic director for the Resident Ensemble of the Mark Taper Forum in Los Angeles) and featured Jackie Cabe in the role of George Lewis.

The production focused on the plight of three former vaudeville performers in search of their slice of the glitz and glamour of the Hollywood lifestyle. The three out-of-work actors seek their fortune as voice trainers in the studios of Glogauer films. As the story builds, the trio realizes the idiocy of the moviemakers' lifestyle.

The cast gave an excellent performance and appeared to enjoy it as much as the audience did.
It could be said that critiques serve as the livelihood of the writer. If this is true, then the free public workshop held for poets in the Atchafalaya Room of the Union Feb. 17, 1994, probably gave birth to new ideas for some LSU students.

As part of the 22nd annual Gathering of Poets, the workshop, although steering toward evaluating the work of could-be poets, actually gave the writers more insight into the expanding world of the art of poetry’s presentation.

Oral poetry is the name of the game; delivery, honesty and emotion are among the most important ingredients, according to Patricia Smith, poet and staff writer for The Boston Globe.

“(This) is people getting value from poetry by listening to it. It is relegated to dusty bookshelves. People are now realizing what poetry is all about,” she said.

The session consisted of a live discussion between writers as to whether poetry should be presented openly or read in private, or both.

“What is happening in poetry today is a lot of poetry readings are becoming performances. It includes voice, gesture, singing lines of the poem, acting out, and even having music,” said Michael S. Weaver, poet, playwright, and professor at Rutgers University.

“The generation of poets who are now in their early or mid-20s have been doing this for about seven years,” Weaver said. “People wanted to recapture the political ideas of the 1960s.”

The assembly of about 120 people discussed their beliefs and concerns about the presentation of poetry.

When asked what the most important thing involved with poetry is, Weaver said, “poetry touches the human heart and the human soul.”
Sex is a skill that takes practice, and it is becoming an increasingly important issue in today's society. "Part of being able to practice safer sex is being able to feel comfortable with talking about the facts with other people," said Luoluo Hong, Wellness Education Coordinator who oversaw the organization and presentation of Sexuality Update Week.

Held in various areas of campus from Feb. 7 to 11, 1994, the week was all about opening up and expressing feelings about sex. On the first day of SUW, the Second Annual Condom Olympic brought about a different approach to sex education.

Kris Hutchinson, a junior majoring in psychology, participated in the Condom Olympics, which included an event which entailed blowing up a condom as much as possible without bursting it open. Four teams of students competed in this event which tested the limits of prophylactics.

Pi Gamma Epsilon, Women Organizing Women, The Gay and Lesbian Student Association, and Delta Sigma Phi were among the groups that played condom games that day.

The Student Health Advocates passed out approximately 2,000 condoms during the week to students who might not actually take the initiative to go buy the condom themselves.

While these educators feel the programs do work, a few showed concern about reaching all student groups. "Students who are already active always get involved with something like this. We are not getting to the student who works off campus," Hong said. She plans to incorporate other events next semester which will be geared toward including everyone on campus, including all types of students.

Hong expressed a very deep concern about verbal as well as published usage of the phrase "safe sex." Hong said the only way to have safe sex is through abstinence. Condoms, it can be said, make for safer sex. She hopes that people realize the difference and believes that with the incorporation of new and improved programming, this will be taught to everyone involved.

Rod Stewart came to the LSU Assembly Center on March 19, 1994. Another big act that played at the Assembly Center was The Moody Blues, on Feb. 26, 1994.
Ever have a craving to try something different? How about Greek, Lebanese or Turkish food? Well, the new Café Mediterranean at 3374 Highland Road #C offers a variety of delicious and exotic dishes from these cultures.

Upon entering the cafe you discover a simple setting of wooden tables and chairs, sparsely decorated walls, and hear strains of music from unseen speakers. You may seat yourself upstairs in the smoking area or downstairs in the non-smoking area. Unfortunately, there are no wonderful smells of food to tempt you, so you are left to decide from the limited yet intriguing selections of foods on the menu.

Whether you are the carnivorous type or a vegetarian, a health conscious type or just do not have any cares about it at all, you will definitely find something to enjoy. The menu begins with choices of appetizers and salads. Then a list of the main dishes of sandwiches, vegetarian plates, and Mediterranean specialties are yours to pick from. Nothing on the menu is priced over $6.95.

When I visited Café Mediterranean I had the chicken shawerma, a pita sandwich filled with roasted chicken and covered in a white tahini sauce. It was great. My friend had an authentic Greek gyro and said it was delicious. For dessert we enjoyed orders of baklava, a wonderful Greek pastry filled with cinnamon. It was one of the most fantastic desserts I have ever had. The service was terrific. Our waitress was friendly and attentive.

I would recommend Café Mediterranean to anyone looking for good food at reasonable prices and a relaxed atmosphere. So try it and discover the wonderful cuisine of the Mediterranean.

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**STARK**

By Andrew Wong

It is the near future. The Earth is slowly dying. The money-makers, and the true power brokers of the world have known this for years, but what have they done about it? To protect their profits, they’ve stopped any real environmental clean-up operations and the consequences are finally coming. Are they going to be responsible for those consequences, or try and squirm their way out of it?

This is the premise behind Ben Elton’s STARK one of the funniest, yet serious, novels I have ever read. A group of concerned individuals — a British “slacker”, a beautiful celibate woman, a sarcastic Aborigine, a hippy, a New York journalist and a Vietnam veteran who lost his sexual organs — stumble across the STARK conspiracy and its horrific aims.

Along the way, we get to laugh at the inanities of everyday life. Topics range from unrequited love to the green vegetables you get with your hamburger, from drug use to student life. At some points, the little asides in the book read like they’ve come straight out of Elton’s stand-up act, but it works equally well in novel format. The novel ends with the heroes attempting to save the world riding a camel through the Australian Outback.

Yet it is also dark and pessimistic. The laughs are there to illustrate the horrors. There may be no light at the end of the tunnel, no happy ending.

This was Elton’s first novel. He is co-author of the famous British television comedies *The Young Ones* and *Blackadder*, and he is also a stand-up comedian. Published in 1989, this book topped the bestseller charts in England and Australia, and a TV film of it was recently made. I strongly recommend this book if you want a funny, yet serious read at the same time. Since it can’t be found in your average bookstore, the ISBN number is 0 7474 0390 2.
We all watch television either on our own, or at best with the people we live with and pretend to like. But now, there is a social activity that combines watching television with meeting new people. The TV clubs. Together with other clubs such as role playing, these are slowly (in some cases, very slowly) losing their geek-like image and joining the echelons of mainstream society.

**TEAPOTT**

The TEAPOTT group specializes in showing British television programs, old and new. The group is actually called "There's A Penguin On The Tele," after a famous Monty Python sketch. The group shows more British television than Monty Python though, from *The Young Ones* through *Blackadder* to *Red Dwarf*, from *A Very Peculiar Practice* through *Yes Minister* to *Inspector Morse* and *Taggart*.

Kristin Sabo, the organizer, gets tapes of the shows through her British contacts, but then she has to run them through a converter so they can work on the American TV system. The converter is a unique piece of electronics which isn’t in your average student home.

But that’s a small price to pay for good quality British television, Sabo said.

"(The Brits) don’t have as many resources as American television does, but they do manage to produce a higher percentage of brilliant shows.

"For starters, British mystery shows are so much better. Most American mysteries will tell you who did it within the first scene, and I hate it when they assume the viewers are so stupid.

"American sitcoms are so cliched ... they usually tell you the entire plot within the first two minutes," Sabo said.

Another member of the group, Paul Fisher, said, "British humor’s a bit more bizarre. They have that dry humor. We tend to stick to the slapstick style. It’s basically a different view of the same thing."

Sabo has never been to England, but she gets about three-quarters of the cultural references. However, based on the British people she has met, British television is totally unlike the British people.

"British television is off-the-wall and outlandish precisely because most British people aren’t ... They can sit in their homes and chuckle at something they wished they had said or done."

So why show it in front of everyone? "It’s no fun watching this stuff alone," Sabo said. "Besides, if something’s good, why not share it with everyone?"

"We don’t charge any membership fees or monthly dues for those who attend," she said. "Sometimes we’ll have 14 people here, and at other times it’ll be more like 50."

All sorts of people turn up here. We’ve got students, engineers, accountants — people from anywhere and everywhere," Sabo said.

If you’re interested in TEAPOTT, the group meets around 7:00 pm every second, fourth, and fifth Wednesday of the month at Mr. Gatti’s, near the Student Health Center. Phone Kristin Sabo at 768-7815 for more details.

**STAR ONE DELTA**

Of course, when mentioning cult television, two words immediately spring to mind. *Star Trek* can be credited with helping to create the first TV clubs and conventions, where fans could get together and discuss the show. Baton Rouge has its own *Star Trek* club, called Star One Delta.

"We discuss the implications of the episodes, the production ... people involved and things like continued on page 14

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**Photo by Miranda Kombert**

**REVIEWS**

**TV Clubs Attract Fans**

By Andrew Wong

"I’m definitely a Trekkie,"

Ed Clayton, Edward Scroth, Glen Wagues, Parker Atlice and Katrina Loewe, members of TEAPOTT, watch British movies at Mr. Gatti’s.
It's late. Two in the morning to be precise, and as always you're up. With nothing else to do — this is Baton Rouge after all, not New Orleans — you turn on the television and wait for some cheerful infomercial with Cher or, better yet, that really annoying guy who tells you how to become a success just like him without ever having graduated from high school. Instead you find yourself in the middle of a double feature of Cannibalistic Children From the Planet Zoltan (fictional) and Incredible Strange Creatures Who Stopped Living and Became Mixed Up Zombies (non-fictional... scary isn't it?). Suddenly, as the last zombie is being decapitated, you realize the sun is coming up behind the blinds. Another night constructively spent.

So what exactly is the appeal of these cheap (and I mean really cheap) B-movies? Sure, the occasional insomniac will reply it's either that or the aforementioned infomercial, but what about those cheap-horror-movie fanatics? You know the ones I mean. They generally are able to not only recite memory every movie ever shown on the Captain USA show (which was replaced by the not so culturally enlightening Up All Night), but also know the name of Captain USA's trusty sidekick.

They're the same ones who not only stay up late to watch the movies, but actually go to the video store and rent them for $3.50 a piece. Sick, truly sick.

Most importantly they are true believers in the Big Box Theory. Simply put, this philosophy requires its followers to judge their movies solely by the Golden Rule: the bigger the box, the better the movie. Try it out sometime. You'll never go wrong. Those boxes without pictures of actual scenes from the movie on it are usually even better. Especially the ones with the crayon drawings.

I suppose a clarification should be made between a cult classic, a cheap B-movie, and a cheap B-movie which tried to be a real movie but failed miserably. Some people regard such decent cult classics as The Rocky Horror Picture Show, I Spit on Your Grave, Night of the Living Dead, The Hills Have Eyes, and Attack of the Killer Tomatoes (part one and two) as cheap trash worthy of the late night feature. This just ain't so. These movies actually have plots (as odd as some may be), develop characters (at least we believe they might be genuinely afraid of the slow and painful death which awaits them), and have some type of entertaining features (even if it can only be seen by a sick mind). Hence, they require at least some kind of actual thought.

The basic plot of all true cheap horror flicks is the stereotypical: girl meets boy, girl meets monster, boy meets monster, girl finds decapitated body of boy, girl screams, girl gets naked, girl gets killed. The End. The beauty of the true B-movie is the ability to drift in and out of it without losing any plot or character structure. In other words, you get to actually vegetate while still consciously thinking of all the better things you could be doing with your time. It's the closest you'll get to sleep without sleeping.

What's that I hear? How do you become involved in such an adventurous pastime? Well, I've taken the liberty to include a list of beginner B-movies to introduce you to the wonderful world of vegetation.

1. Pigs — Basically a movie of a teenage girl who just recently escaped from an insane asylum (who would've guessed?). She goes to an out-of-the-way country town and starts a job as a waitress for a small restaurant owned by an aging gentleman who just can't seem to keep away from that extremely large and well placed peephole between their bedrooms. Oh, by the way, he also owns killer pigs.

2. Fat Ethel Part Two — Due to budget cuts (sound familiar) the local insane asylum is being forced to release some of the less dangerous patients and Ethel is back out on the streets. She gets as far as the nearest halfway house where she begins another killing spree, the last one being when she murdered her family and friends 13 years ago. And why is she so angry toward society? Nothing comes between Ethel and her refrigerator.

3. Incredible Strange Creatures Who Stopped Living and Became Mixed Up Zombies — Repeated again simply because of the title which explains it all. Also a musical, an added bonus.

4. Barn of the Naked Dead — Three members of an all-girl rock band have their first big booking in San Francisco, but first they must get there. Of course their car breaks down on the way. The "good Samaritan" turns out to be the crazed killer all our mothers have warned us about since grade school who chains women to the floor of his barn.

The "good Samaritan" turns out to be the crazed killer all our mothers have warned us about since grade school who chains women to the floor of his barn.

By Natascha Gast
5. Slumber Party Massacre Part Two — The lone survivor of the last slumber party decides to go to another one. She begins to have flashbacks of the last party and when she tries to warn her friends, of course, not one of them believes her. Needless to say, they all die in fanciful ways.

6. The Rats Are Coming the Werewolves Are Here — The women wear antebellum style hoop skirts and talk with British accents while the men wear blue jeans and tennis shoes. To tell the truth, I'm still not sure what this movie is about.

7. Psychomania — A teenage motorcycle gang decides that the road to immortality is through death. A voodoo curse always helps though. The basic plot consists of the gang inventing new ways to off themselves without destroying too much body tissue.

8. Generally speaking, any movie with the phrases "Double Feature," "Godzilla Meets ..." or a picture of Elvira on the box will do.

9. Ganjasaurus Rex — The federal government decides to shut down the local marijuana ring. They run into trouble when the local junkie, a pre-historic, 400-foot monster who is searching for his favorite strain of marijuana cannabis sequoia, intervenes to save the crop.

10. Mountaintop Motel Massacre — Don’t disturb Evelyn. She already is. Is there anything more to say?

Please, I repeat, please do not confuse these movies with true trash. And when I say trash, I mean all those big-budget movies that actually tried to be real movies and failed pathetically. Some recent examples would be Innocent Blood, Sleepwalkers (a work which pains true Stephen King fans), and any movie with four or more sequels to it. It’s not entertaining to think that all the money wasted on such films could have gone to so many better causes, even if the better cause is to make 20 more Incredible Strange Creatures Who Stopped Living and Became Mixed Up Zombies (I just like saying the title).

Whatever the reason, B-movie mania is here. Aside from appealing to a certain taste, perhaps these cheap flicks are simply a good release — a change from movies which require intellect. But probably, it’s just because we miss Lefty, Captain USA’s trusty sidekick, so much. His sidekick was his left hand with lips, remember?

TV Clubs

continued from page 11

that,” said member Michael Scott. “Some of the people in the group have an engineering background and so they discuss the scientific possibilities of Star Trek. We also talk about books and other science-fiction genre items. We’re much like any other fan club - we basically talk the subject to death!”

Star One Delta started up after they organized a convention in Baton Rouge which featured DeForest Kelly (“Bones” McCoy) and Walter Koenig (Chekov). They’ve been around for eight years and the membership currently numbers around 30.

“When we first started the group, video recorders weren’t as widespread as they are now. The material wasn’t widely available, so groups were formed,” Scott said. “Now anyone can get their hands on the material, so the groups are basically more of a social function now.”

Scott readily admits that some of those who turn up are “science fiction geeks,” but most of them are just fans, ranging from students to professional engineers.

They also get women and couples. “That’s quite an interesting combination. Usually you’ll get one member of the couple who is a rabid science-fiction groupie, but then the other person will generally help to balance the couple out,” he said. Scott also draws a firm line between a Trekkie and a Trekker.

“I’m definitely a Trekker, not a Trekkie,” he said. “Trekkers have a serious attitude to Star Trek. We discuss the technical side, the characterizations, the story line. Trekkies just say ‘Ooooh, isn’t Data or Spock cute?’”

The Star One Delta club meets on the third Sunday of every month at 2:00 p.m. at the Mr. Gatti’s on the Essen and Perkins junction.
As citizens of the United States, a land sought initially as a haven of religious freedom, many Americans might correct you if you called their society a "Christian" society and remind you of the freedom of choice guaranteed to all citizens. But, recall if you will, the precise nature of the freedom for which the pilgrims hungered. Yes, it was "religious freedom," but it was, for their purposes, limited to a Christian spectrum. They did resist the political power of both the Roman Catholic Church and the Anglican Church, but not because they wanted to practice Buddhism or Islam. So, while the founders of this nation made the separation of church and state top priority, what they built was essentially a nation founded on Christian principles. And although the United States has no official religion, Christianity is still the most common among its people.

Because most Christian Americans have extensive Christian backgrounds, they probably do not notice the references and implications of Christian doctrine and belief that are imbedded in so many aspects of our country. A non-Christian individual, on the other hand, would be more likely to pick up on these references because such words and concepts are unfamiliar to their ears.

The majority of LSU students are Christians. This doesn't mean they are necessarily pious or devout, but that there is a tradition of Christianity in their families and they have chosen no alternate religion for themselves. It also means that they might not notice the countless references to the Christian God in their daily lives.

Starting in grade school, are we not taught to stand before the flag and pledge allegiance to "one nation under God"? And, every day, do we not earn and spend currency marked with the words "IN GOD WE TRUST"? But what effect do such things have on the non-Christian who is confronted with them? And how does the non-Christian LSU student feel when he passes in front of the Union and is bombarded with the cries of a fervent Christian preaching from atop a bench to passers by? How do they feel when they find themselves in the midst of Christmas or Easter festivities?

Judaism, Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism are four of the "other" religions practiced by a number of students at LSU. Still, even taking the number of students that practice these four religions combined, they are a minority.

JUDAISM
Lou Goldman, the director of the Jewish Federation of Greater Baton Rouge, estimates there are about 100 to 130 Jewish students now attending LSU. The federation is a non-profit agency that does fund raising mainly for Jewish causes. It also funds Hillel, a Jewish student organization at LSU of 60 or 70 members.

Beth Ozbourne, a former president of Hillel and a first year law student at LSU, said the problem she encounters most often among other students is ignorance. Simply put, many people don't know the first thing about Judaism.

She finds it frustrating that "the majority has become so lax that they have not taken any time to learn about others." Upon telling someone that she is Jewish, she has actually been asked on four or five occasions, "What's the difference between Christianity and Judaism?" The main difference is that Jewish people do not believe that Jesus Christ was the Son of God. They are still waiting for the first coming of the messiah. So, instead of studying the Bible, they have the five books of Moses, the Torah. Also, their sabbath is on Saturday rather than Sunday, and some Jews follow a Kosher diet, which, among other specifications, does not include ham, pork, or shellfish.

Yet, even those students who have a basic understanding of Judaism often rely on arbitrarily held stereotypes to form opinions of Jewish individuals. Goldman finds it disturbing and degrading that many people believe that "all Jews are rich ... that we have inordinate power ... that we control the government."

Matthew Silverman, a senior in English and member of Hillel, said...
many stereotypes are reinforced especially in a southern city such as Baton Rouge where there are probably no more than 500 Jewish families in residence.

“When I meet new people, they expect me to be so different because they’re not exposed to Judaism on a regular basis,” Silverman said.

But one of his most recent and irritating experiences involved a guy who did not know that Silverman was Jewish. Silverman, who works at Union West Mini Market, recently overheard a customer who had to write a check for a very small amount say, “I can’t believe I have to ‘Jew’ down and write a check for $1.50.” Silverman was angry, not so much at the individual himself but at the anti-Semitic jargon he had probably unwittingly inherited.

Ozbourne said she finds it especially difficult to be in the non-Christian minority during Christian holidays. At Christmas time, it is almost impossible to ignore the decorations, the music, the gifts, and the celebrations going on all around — and all to commemorate an event that has no meaning in her life. She realized she could not escape it when, while walking across campus, she heard Christmas hymns being played from the Memorial Tower.

ISLAM

To most Americans, Islam is even more of a mystery than Judaism. Mohammed, the founder of the Muslim religion was born 570 years after the birth of Christ. Muslims believe that though he was illiterate, he was inspired by the angel Gabriel to write the Koran, the holy book of Islam. Mohammed was the last and greatest of God’s prophets who also include Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses and Jesus. So, both Jewish and Christian elements come into play in Islam, but Muslims believe that the Koran existed in heaven since the beginning of time and awaited the coming of one who was most worthy to receive it — Mohammed, the prophet of Allah.

Most Muslim students at LSU are not only of a different religion but also of a different nationality. The significant overlap of these two factors in the lives of these students from Arab countries makes it difficult to distinguish the religious barriers from the cultural barriers they face as they try to adjust to life at LSU.

Said Bettayeb, computer science professor and faculty advisor for the LSU Muslim Student Association, helps many new Muslim students adjust to life in the States after they experience what he considers to be basically “culture shock.”

Marwan Marouf, president of the Muslim Student Association, said even though they have few people and little resources, they feel it is their responsibility to convey their message and to help the community. The word “religion” in Arabic is defined as a way of life.

Marouf believes that the social, political and economic aspects of an individual’s life should “all be governed by your religious beliefs.” Marouf said among Christian students there is a general lack of interest in religion, and that this contrast to the Muslim way is one of the reasons that interaction among Muslim and non-Muslim students is low.

“LSU is one of the top party schools ... Many students couldn’t care less about knowing another religion or philosophy, because they don’t even care enough to get to know their own,” he said. Bettayeb said that, from his perspective, there is not much of a problem (visibly) with prejudice against Muslim students, but during the Gulf War there seemed to be more tension.

According to Bettayeb, the biggest misconception about Islam has to do with the treatment of women.

“Islam never allowed the mis-

FEATURES

“Talaq” is the formula for divorce. (She is only allowed to have one.) Chris Jackson and Cat Stevens are two celebrities who have converted to Islam.

HINDUISM

To an outsider, Hinduism seems unbelievably exotic, with a wild array of colors and pageantry. Its multitude of gods and various cults are more than enough to overwhelm any person raised against a monotheistic background. The gods are there for you to choose; You can pray everyday, or not pray at all. It does not make you any more or less religious than the next Hindu.

The concept of reincarnation is fundamental to being a Hindu. But, you carry the consequences of all your past actions; and what you do in this life can seriously affect what will happen to you in your next.

So how do Hindus here fit into the Christian society and the American lifestyle?

“I don’t expect to walk into a McDonald’s and see an Indian munching on a Big Mac,” said Dr. Guy Beck, assistant professor of religion at LSU. Cows are sacred because they were listed in the holy scripts as one of the seven mother
figures. This concept is so ingrained in an Indian's consciousness that "even Indians who are thoroughly Americanized will probably hesitate to eat beef."

According to Beck, "The Indians who have already settled down and raised families (in Baton Rouge) are much more open about their religious practices. They have built a new Hindu-Vedic Society ... and the people who attend are, by material standard, quite American. But on the other hand, they are very pro-Hindu ... and they always make sure their children know something about Hinduism."

Aravind Somanchi, a Ph.D student in the Department of Botany, is the president of the Indian Student Association of LSU. However, he is not a fervent Hindu.

"People who are very religious tend to sit down and pray as soon as they come out of the shower," Somanchi said.

"There are many festivals in Hinduism, almost every month there is a festival. The pious Hindus try to obtain a Saka calendar, which is different from the Gregorian calendar, to determine exactly on which day a certain festival falls and celebrate it as much as possible in the way it is celebrated in India," he said.

"But even if some Hindus are relaxed, their upbringing dictates a certain lifestyle. There are things very few Indians would ever do, here or anywhere, such as premartial sex.

"Even dating is not accepted at home, not in the way it is accepted here. I have been here for two years, 26 months to be exact. I have never asked anybody out. I just don't see myself doing that. Nobody has asked me out and I wouldn't know what to do if anybody did," he said.

"Christianity is nothing new to me. I like Jesus Christ, his ideas and what he had done. I like it in a storybook sort of way. One thing that bothers me though is that Christians tend to think of others as heathens.

"There have been three attempts so far to convert me to Christianity and I can't say I appreciate them. The first time I was standing outside Cortana Mall waiting for a bus. A total stranger came up to me and asked if I were a Muslim. I said no, I was a Hindu. Then he asked if I knew Jesus Christ. Of course I knew. I've seen *Ben Hur*. I've been to church on Christmas Day. But he insisted on asking if I really knew Jesus," he said.

"I interpret Hinduism in its broadest sense. I believe we have duties here on Earth, and in the midst of doing our duties, it's nice and it's enough to just think about God, whatever or whoever it is, once in a while," Somanchi said.

Sachit Verma shares his apartment with an old schoolmate from New Delhi, Pankaj Nigam. Both are studying chemical engineering. Verma and Nigam call themselves Hindus, but more because of the Hindu traditions of their perspective families than any strong personal beliefs.

"My grandparents believed in about 20 or 30 gods. My own parents believed in about five to 10. I believe in one or two. Probably my kids won't believe in any at all," said Nigam, half-jokingly.

Holidays such as Christmas and Easter seem to hold little religious importance to them since they are indifferent to Christianity. They merely regard these occasions as a chance to kick back and have some fun. "Saying 'Merry Christmas' is like saying 'Happy New Year' to me. I am wishing people well, that's all," Nigam said.

**BUDDHISM**

Buddhism is not entirely unfamiliar to mainstream Americans today with high-profile Buddhist celebrities such as Richard Gere and Tina Turner, not to mention the Dalai Lama who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989.

"People on campus just don't realize there are Buddhists here. We could be walking all around them and they wouldn't know," said Huyen Van, a junior in education who came to America from Vietnam about 10 years ago. "One reason is that when you pass by some acquaintances on your way to class and chit-chat, you don't really talk about each other's religion."

"I try to keep an open mind about other religions," Van said. "But I don't like people trying to..."
Maturity Reaches

When returning to college, nontraditional students find out that older doesn’t necessarily mean easier.

By Les Lane

Bill speaks three languages. In the '60s he was a rock musician in Ivy Peoples Medicine Show, chartering planes to gigs in surrounding states. By the early '70s he was studying classical and flamenco guitar with the world-renowned Carlos Sanchez, and during the late '70s and '80s he made a good living playing Spanish guitar in New Orleans, San Antonio, Dallas, Chicago and Boston.

Though Bill went to school part time from 1969-70 and 1973-74, he didn’t return to LSU to get his bachelor’s degree in German until 1990.

"Just coming back after a 20-year absence was odd. In a way everybody looked so young ... really young. It looked like high school," Bill said of his first few weeks as a 39-year-old undergraduate.

Rachel, Ellen, Angel, Diane, Margaret and Keith are a group of "nontraditional," or older, students gathered around a table at the Union Cafeteria. They are all pursuing graduate degrees.

"We're going to save the world," Ellen, 36, quipped.

"... As soon as we get our lives put back together," 35-year-old Angel added.

These LSU students are representative of an increasingly widespread phenomenon. Across the nation older students are returning to school in record numbers, and
not just in graduate programs. Students older than 24 accounted for 44 percent of all undergraduates in 1990, and by the year 2000 they are expected to represent half of all undergraduates, according to the National Center for Education Statistics.

LSU may reflect the national trend. Out of 20,040 undergraduates for the 1993 fall semester, 3,818 (19 percent) were between the ages of 25 and 75 — up 4 percent from 1988, when 3,396 were in that age range. These figures, from the Office of Budget and Planning, are only an estimate since registration forms are often almost illegible and because some may lie about their age. But they serve to bring closer to home what has become a major demographic shift nationwide.

Continuing education is an idea whose time has come.

Diane, 36, is a wife and mother who does not live on campus. As a result she is pulled in many different directions.

She said she has more trouble with energy than she does with learning. This is not uncommon with older students, since having a family and returning to school can be very taxing mentally (Who goes where at what time, and what time are they to be picked up? Does it fit into my schedule? What if one car is down? What about the laundry, shopping and housecleaning?). physically (Haul the groceries around. Haul the books around. Haul the baby around. Haul the baby and books around together.), and emotionally (The children miss you. Your spouse misses you. The dog misses you. You miss you.).

"It's a lifestyle change," Angel said. "You sort of alienate yourself from the life that you had before. You change friends. You change your routine, and some of your friends will follow over with you and they'll be okay with it ... but some of them won't.

"Even though you are the same person that you were, you're torn between two worlds," she said.

Dr. Bernard Atkinson, director of Mental Health Services at the Student Health Center, explained this problem of trying to straddle two lifestyles. Older students are typically in the "intimacy vs. isolation" stage of psycho-social development. During this stage a person is looking to settle down into somewhat predictable circumstances and work on relationship depth instead of variety, he said. To be "torn between two worlds" at this stage can therefore be very difficult.

The most obvious difference between older and younger students is a physical one, and college can be physically demanding. There are books to carry and sometimes considerable distances to walk or run between classes. In addition, sleep is often a distant memory to a college student. For...
the nontraditional student, the physical strain coupled with real-world commitments requires extra motivation, ingenuity and academic drive.

Nicole, a 19-year-old liberal arts major, admired an older student in one of her classes who possessed these characteristics.

“There’s this one particular lady who looks like she’d be a grandmother. She has a little thing that’s used to carry suitcases that she uses to carry her books, and I think that’s neat,” she said.

Another 19-year-old, Melanie, was impressed with a physically challenged older student.

“I had an English class with this older man. He had gotten into an accident and he was paralyzed ... but he participated a lot. I think a lot had to do with the fact that his major was physical therapy, so he could help other victims of accidents,” she said. “I think that had to do with why he was so active in all the classes. He was the one who would always get us involved in the discussion. He was very outgoing.”

Okay. So older students can do it physically. What about mentally? Can they keep up with bright, young adults who have been attending school ever since they were knee-high to a working parent?

Kimberly, a 19-year-old environmental management systems major, said she noticed a difference between older and younger students in her trigonometry class last year.

“(Older students) are a lot more interested in study period and paying attention, yet a lot of them are a little more lost because they haven’t been to school in so long,” she said. “They weren’t in sync with what was going on as much as students my age because we’ve gone to school since we were in kindergarten, and school is all we’ve known.”

Dr. David England, associate dean of Teacher Education, agreed that older students may be out of practice.

“In a lot of ways they’re academically rusty, so they have to learn how to learn again. But older students are somewhat more serious of purpose. They are more clearly directed in what they want to do,” he said.

Because of this seriousness of purpose they can be both a joy and a pain to instructors. England said older students are less likely to play games with the instructor or take shortcuts. But, at the same time, they’re less likely to worry about what the instructor wants and less tolerant of poor instruction. He explained older students may be making a mid-life investment in their future by coming back to school, and it means a lot to them to have quality experiences and quality courses.

“(Older students) have been in more stressful situations (than younger students) and they understand their own coping skills and strategies better,” he said.

Dr. David Wetzel, a chemical engineering professor, said, “The real question here if they (older students) went to school sometime ago is ‘How are they performing now compared to how they performed then?’ not ‘How they are performing now on an absolute scale?’ My suspicion is that most of them are doing better.

Younger students are motivated to memorize anything you drop in front of them. In class they ask questions like, ‘Is this going to be on the test?’ not ‘Is this important for my career?’ or ‘Is this important to my understanding of the world?’ Older students won’t do that. They want to understand it, and won’t sit still for pure memorization,” Wetzel said.

Allen is a 35-year-old undergraduate in Industrial Engineering.

Seventeen years ago he attended college for one year, then quit school to work.
"I was working construction jobs. I'd bounce around from job to job — never could really get established in something I really wanted to do, and jobs were hard to find. So I decided to come back to school to try to make a specific goal for myself," he said. He explained almost shyly that he is meeting his language tutor. He is studying Japanese.

"It's a tough language," he said.

Dr. Gary Crow, associate professor of education, said that from a returning student's point of view college is an artificial environment where different rules apply.

"If you've been in the work force for a while the chances are pretty good that you've achieved some kind of mastery. Whereas if you're coming straight out of college, or are in college, mastery is not an issue. Mastery has to do with whether or not you pass a test."

"Mastery for nontraditional students has been achieved in terms of their work experience. They're walking into a situation where mastery is defined in a very different kind of way. It's defined by professors and students," Crow said.

But, nontraditional students may have an edge on most of their younger counterparts. Atkinson said people between the ages of 16 and 25 are working through the "identity vs. role confusion" stage of development, defining who they are and where they want to go in life. During this period they try on different identities and often experiment with sex, drugs, lifestyles, majors, social groups, etc.

According to England, older students are generally more settled and secure economically. They have made money, and they may have saved enough to finance their education. But they often have to be willing to sacrifice a great deal. Older students may have to quit work or at least decrease their hours in order to attend school, and when their income changes, their customary lifestyle changes, sometimes very noticeably. Financial support from parents is long forgotten for most older students.

Of the six students in the Union Cafeteria, Ellen and Diane are being supported solely by their spouses; Rachel has spousal support as well as a loan; Angel is using a trust fund; Keith, a 33-year-old single father, is working full time and has a loan; and 24-year-old Margaret is being supported by her parents.

Allen works full time.

"Sometimes I've worked 40 hours a week, and tried to take 15 hours of classes, and I've had to drop down to nine hours of classes. I have bills to pay you know," Allen said.

Bill is still in school, pursuing a master's in philosophy. His wife April, 32, is a mother, graduate student in comparative literature and a Russian instructor. In addition to being a husband, Bill takes the time to share the responsibility of raising their 2-year-old. He also manages to tutor German, teach guitar and occasionally perform, in addition to working as a teacher's assistant 20 hours a week in order to pay for his schooling and other expenses.
Every college student has to have a résumé. A good résumé is the first step into the job market and its construction is crucial. In most cases, a résumé will be the initial contact with a prospective employer. What is stated and how it is presented will have a tremendous effect on getting an interview, much less a job. It used to be that every student was told to do résumés one way: simply with center-spaced black type on white paper. But now a growing number of people are breaking away from tradition in hopes of making themselves stand out and getting every edge possible. With trends in art and design, some employment seekers have chosen to abandon the usual résumé format in favor of adding colors and creative style.

Some applicants take this approach a step further. Lea Wilson, a graduating senior in graphic design, has a 4-by-6-inch spiral-bound booklet as her résumé. The booklet has several grey pages which contain her history, experience and other information, with each being separated by a smaller, different-colored divider sheet. The most creative aspect of Wilson's résumé is that it folds neatly into a self-mailer package. "It's not the kind you would send to most businesses, but as a design major, they want to know you're creative capability, even on a résumé," she said.

A major difference in these new résumés is the lettering style, with possibly large, colored letters stating the applicant's name, or putting information in lower-case letters down one column. Also, some have illustrations. Others even include poems or abstract designs printed in the background or near the applicant's name. Another innovative example is the "pocket" résumé. This is simply a miniature résumé about twice the size of a business card, to be folded and placed in a wallet or coat pocket. These would be useful if a job seeker met personally with a potential employer before a formal interview. Some applicants take this approach a step further. Lea Wilson, a graduating senior in graphic design, has a 4-by-6-inch spiral-bound booklet as her résumé. The booklet has several grey pages which contain her history, experience and other information, with each being separated by a smaller, different-colored divider sheet. The most creative aspect of Wilson's résumé is that it folds neatly into a self-mailer package. "It's not the kind you would send to most businesses, but as a design major, they want to know you're creative capability, even on a résumé," she said.

Nanette Discherry, director of advertising for the Louisiana Lottery, strongly advises applicants to use color in the headings of their résumés, larger lettering for their headings, layouts different from the conventional center spacing, and anything else that may help to grab attention. "These kinds of résumés are uncommon as of now, but the ones I have seen certainly stand out. It's not that this type of résumé would make an applicant more favorable than another, but it does make them a bit more memorable," she said.

Jenny Peters, a marketing professor and owner of a local design shop, said a creative approach is essential in the job search. "Creativity is the raw material for most any job," she said, adding that creativity does not necessarily mean bizarre. Although the creative approach is potentially useful in any area, both Peters and Discherry agree it is most effective when used in the creative fields such as art, design or advertising.

According to the Louisiana Job Seekers Guide in Middleton Library, the imaginative approach to résumé writing should be restricted to "applicants seeking jobs that require originality of expression." The guide states the approach should never be used for executives or clerical work.

But regardless of this growing trend, some are still staunch supporters of the old guard. Judy Vargas, a director at LSU's Career Planning and Placement Center, said there is little space for creativity in résumé writing. Judging from the huge amount of résumés she sees each semester, Vargas said art tends to take away from the professional look of a résumé, like a "loud" tie might take away from a tuxedo. Oversized paper, in her opinion, looks "like someone ran out of good paper," and it would "clutter a stack of standard résumés."

"You don't want an interviewer to remember you by the color of your tie," Vargas said. Though she notes that creativ-
it can be excessive, she does agree that résumés should be tailored towards certain employers, particularly in the journalism, design and advertising fields.

Most large companies have personnel departments and unless an applicant intends to forward a résumé directly to the interviewer any risk of being inappropriate should be avoided, she said.

Vargas also said colored paper should be avoided, with white or eggshell being the only viable choices.

The CPPC, on the first floor of CEBA, helps students from start to finish in their job search, from tips on speech interaction and general dos and don'ts, to advice on proper dress for an interview. Their main feature, however, is advising the creation and distribution of students’ résumés. After proofreading and refining the information, a usable résumé results, and the job hunt begins.

The center conducts résumé workshops each semester to answer any questions or problems students may have getting started or finished.

Yvonne Williams, a supervisor in the personnel department at Premier Bank, sees many résumés from LSU graduates and said résumés with color or graphic design are rare in her files.

“I have not seen many that are different from the standard résumé but I honestly don’t think it would help a graduate seeking a job at the bank,” she said.

Whether style is incorporated or not, all résumés have the same objective: It is you in your absence. It is a professional introduction that should display student-to-employee progress.

The style of a résumé is a personal choice. All job seekers have the same objective just as all résumés do. The important thing is to create a résumé that is the most applicable towards the job at hand. The question is, can you work as well as your résumé?

GENERAL TIPS:
There are three distinct approaches to consider when creating a résumé: chronological approach — This format organizes qualifications by date — the latest dates coming first — and assumes the last job is most important. This is the best route for people with limited work experience. Education or work experience can be listed first, whichever is more important.

functional approach — This is best if the applicant has extensive job experience. It allows you to emphasize related activities while omitting temporary or unimportant jobs.

basic principles approach — This is when the names of employers and dates need not be included. The applicant can group featured skills and specialized knowledge. Also, if the applicant has changed jobs frequently or been unemployed for a length of time, this format can shroud these facts while showcasing skills. This approach is also effective when changing jobs in the same field because it enables the applicant to show background experience that would apply to a related job.

It is important to remember to include buzzwords in a résumé. These are more formally descriptive words than would be used in casual writing or speech. A fork lift driver, for instance, would be classified as an “industrial machinery operator.”

Employment on a résumé should not reach back further than eight years, nor should trivial jobs that have little relevance to the résumé be listed.

Companies with large personnel pools keep separate stacks of résumés that pass or fail after a quick review by an employer. Any negative element of the résumé such as grammatical errors or careless mistakes will probably make it a failure, according to Rod Parker, a graphic designer who teaches a senior level class which deals with résumé writing.

Other aspects regarding résumés, such as delivering one personally, or sending one through express mail, could give an added advantage, according to Peters.
The 1960s are referred to as The Good Ole Days...

"Where is it now the Glory and the Dream?"

By Missy Webster
photos by Salem Chenafi

Some still display their pride in LSU with bumper stickers.

"Ouch!" An LSU freshman male wakes up with a flick on the head by his roommate. It stings. It stings bad because there is no hair on his head to cushion the blow. No hair on his head, or on any other freshman male in 1965. All in the name of tradition.

"If you wouldn't shave it, someone else would shave it for you," said Randy Gurie, the 1994 assistant to the chancellor for special projects.

Meanwhile the females were busy studying the L Book. This was a book listing LSU traditions, events and rules of womanly conduct, such as no hair rollers worn outside of the rooms, no pants allowed unless one is attending gym and no smoking at social functions. Ladies must follow the strict 8-12 p.m. curfew depending on her year and grades. Failure to meet these requirements resulted in a minor. Too many minors resulted in a major, which meant the lady must remain in the dorm for the weekend.

These were considered The Glory Days, but 1965 probably sounds like hell to today's student.

In '65 students were required to live on campus and eat in the cafeteria until their junior year.

These things made the spirit strong in the dormitories and on campus in general. There was a definite sense of camaraderie, Gurie said.

In the name of spirit, freshman boys attended their first football game in pajamas. They had to stand for the first half and they weren't allowed to bring dates.

"They hated it, but they knew it was part of LSU tradition," Gurie said.

Gurie was a band member as well as SGA president who graduated in 1969. "I had Golden Girls carry lunch trays for boys and request a vote for me during my election. It was fun and I was made the first non-Greek president," Gurie said.

Gurie is now the director of the "Rekindle the Spirit" campaign, which works to improve LSU's diminished student morale. Whatever the reasons, be it the lack of organized events or the apathy of students, morale at LSU has reached a low point.

"The difference between students in '65 and now is that students then participated much more," Gurie said.

Out of the 18,000 students attending LSU in 1965, over 5,000 voted in the SGA elections, which is almost a third of the entire student body. This semester a couple thousand voted out of 26,000, exemplifying the decline in student participation, Gurie explained.

But, voting polls is not a completely accurate means of measuring student moral because laziness in government involvement is partly due to societal trends.

Then what is it folks? Why are people referring to LSU's past as The Glory Days and not today? How is it that some students come and go without forming any sentimental ties or knowing any school traditions?

In '65 students were required to live on campus and eat in the cafeteria until their junior year. Also participation in the Reserve Officer Training Core was required and the greek system was much stronger.

"The students of LSU developed a definite sense of unity through these requirements. You couldn't help but be involved and connected to the university," Gurie said.

In 1969, due to growing sentiment of students and faculty, the
ROTC requirement ended. Forcing students to take part was having a negative effect on the ROTC program, Gurie explained.

In the '70s, campus morale was still high, even though the requirement to live on campus ended around '75.

"Times were upbeat due to the Louisiana oil boom and the main student concerns were parties and football," said Wayne Parent, political science professor and alumni since 1976.

At that time, the average number of men who attended fraternity rush week was 1000-1200. This semester it was about 350.

"In the early '80s LSU kept booming by hiring the best professors, but in the past 10 years student morale and participation has steadily declined," Parent said.

Many attribute low morale to the football season.

"Football is the catchall or the lightning rod of morale because everyone feels better when we win," said assistant director of LSU public relations, Jim Crane.

Crane explained the game affects faculty as well as students whether they know it or not because the team’s success travels like a "circular electrical current."

"Athletic morale filters down and positively affects attitudes whether it is from the excitement or funds raised from the game," said associate director of public relations, Jackie Bartkiewicz.

"It was obvious to me spirit was low when I saw commercials with LSU team members requesting support," said Kristen Winne, a sophomore in journalism.

"Our student morale depends just on whether our team wins or loses unlike the past where our team was supported in defeat as well," said Scott Oakley, a junior in microbiology.

Gurie emphasized that though athletics strengthens university programs "you can’t make the tail wag the dog."

Plus, football is not the only athletic activity at LSU. There are other sports such as baseball and track where LSU has a reputation for good standings.

However, views as to the reason for low morale varied. Some found themselves viewing LSU negatively because of the great emphasis on athletics over academics.

"We had better learn to accept that the part of the university that is no fun (academics) is going to crumble, while the part of the university that is fun (athletics) will look like a shining city on the hill," Darren Gauthier, KLSU station manager, wrote in the fall registration edition of The Daily Reveille.

"Morale was low due to a number of factors such as faculty cuts, lack of pay raises, parking, a drop in campus maintenance, higher fees for students and the lack of money given by the state," Gurie said.

"(After the budget cuts) LSU participation and unity was the lowest I had ever seen," Parent explained.

"The budget mess was talk everywhere — on the radio, TV and newspapers," Bartkiewicz said.

"Even in such crisis, there were still glimmers of hope and we survived through it."

The end of 1993 has seen great strides with a “dynamite crop of students,” she said, referring to the Student Government.

I was glad to see the “Rekindle the Spirit” stickers being passed out on campus in the campaign for morale, Winne said.

Not only does morale need to be improved on campus, but off campus as well.

"There’s a myth that LSU’s large size makes it impersonal, but in actuality LSU is a community of communities," Crane said.

Students get to know each other in their departments and it is then they begin to get wrapped up, Crane explained.

With students being so engrossed in their department alone as well as living off campus, it is easy to see why the unity of the past has not been maintained. The only cure is involvement in many aspects.

In order to regain involvement, Chancellor Davis has developed the “Rekindle the Spirit” campaign, a three-year program, with Gurie as director, aimed at promoting unity through a series of projects.

Last semester, “Trash and Treasure” was organized in an effort to get students to clean up the campus. The event awarded prizes to the students who found the pieces of specially marked litter. Prizes included autographed baseballs, dinners for two and a grand prize of a $1,000 scholarship given by the Chancellor’s Office.

Also, campus oak trees could be adopted by an individual or an organization.
Research at race

A look at animal testing on campus.

The LSU Vet Lab, and the Kinesiology, Microbiology and Psychology departments use animals for different experiments concerning insulin, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, antibiotics, skin diseases, allergy treatment and cancer. The largest percent of research animals are rats, but rabbits, dogs and cats are also used.

A 12-member Animal Lab Medicine Committee reviews all departmental proposals, in which the researcher must describe the goals, procedures and techniques of the proposed project. The committee asks questions like: What anesthetic is the researcher using? Is it appropriate for that particular species? Is the housing adequate? How long will the procedure last and will there only be one procedure performed?

“We fine tooth comb through these questions. It’s a complicated process,” said Dr. Richard E. Smith, head of the committee. If the researcher’s proposal is appropriate, the committee sets him or her up in a laboratory with animals to do the research. Smith said out of the eight years he’s worked on the committee, he’s only had to turn down three proposals. These were turned down because the drugs in question were inappropriate for that species, the research period was too long, and there were to be multiple surgeries on the same animal.

The committee also visits each animal-holding facility on this campus to ensure that they are appropriate and that the specific requirements laid down for different breeds are met.

The Division of Animal Lab Medicine hires trained personnel to ensure compliance of Federal Regulations. The Animal Welfare Act regulates the transport, purchase, sale, housing, care, handling and treatment of animals used in teaching and research. The American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animals is a voluntary program that provides peer evaluation of animal care programs and facilities. The United States Department of Agriculture is responsible for enforcing regulations, and inspecting facilities periodically throughout the year on an unannounced basis.

Dr. Lynn Bourgeois, a USDA inspector, inspects LSU twice a year. He said LSU has been written up a couple of times but the reasons were not serious. Overall, he judged LSU to be adequate.

“LSU always corrects what is found wrong,” he said.

The USDA has lists of approved certified vendors. The LSU Vet School receives federal money, therefore they must comply with federal guidelines, which means purchasing animals from this list. For example, a beagle will cost $300.

“It gets more and more expensive each year,” Smith said.

LSU does have an agreement with the Baton Rouge Animal Control which allows them to buy animals that have been in their center for quite a long time. The Vet School feels that these cats and dogs would be more useful as re-
search animals, than simply being euthanized and thrown aside. The Vet School and other departments are not allowed to accept animal donations.

Close to 4,000 animals are bought each month by the LSU Vet School. This does not mean they are all used. Many of the animals will remain in the research units for an extended period of time. In the last 20 years, the number of animals used in research has dropped 10 to 15 percent.

Smith said it is necessary to use animals in experiments because “there must be the interaction of body fluids, circulation and muscle movement” to obtain accurate results. Many doctors believe, like Smith, it is rare that a test tube, tissue culture, computer, or model can duplicate the intact, functioning, physiological living animal system. Tissue cultures are used as an alternative whenever possible. These are essentially mucous membrane-type cells that can be extracted from animals and humans without harm. It is then grown.

In the early stages of discovering a new antibiotic, a virus is injected into the tissue culture. The antibiotic is then injected to see how it works against the virus and how long it takes.

When the animals go into the research division, they are sent through a conditioning stage to make sure they are healthy. This must be done before they are used in any project. The animals are cared for from the conditioning stage throughout the length of the experiment.

All animals are kept in sterile environments with the air changed every four hours. Ventilation, temperature and humidity are controlled. Animals are fed commercial diets that are laboratory certified. Sometimes, for extra Vitamin C, vegetables are given to the rabbits; alfalfa is also given to aid the digestion of hairballs.

There is also a requirement in the regulations for psychological well being. Aside from attention and room to run, the animals are given toys to play with. These toys, as with the cages and the rooms, have to be sanitized.

“We believe in proper, humane and appropriate treatment, care, housing, feeding and watering for all of the animals,” Smith said.

“If researchers had been concerned about their research animals 50 years ago, some of these things that give the research community a black eye would not have occurred,” Smith said. He believes that once a few unfortunate incidents are discovered by Animal Rights Advocates, these incidents are exploited. Then, everyone seems to think all research labs are that cruel or distasteful.

“I can’t guarantee there isn’t any pain felt by the animals, but we try our best to make it very minimal,” Smith said.

In a few cases, animals are not terminated right after the conditioning stage. Some animal technicians end up caring for the ones that have not been researched on.

“Some of the research animals have been in our facilities for years,” Bivin said. Some of the healthy animals that have not been experimented on are reassigned to another researcher. This prevents the researchers from going out and buying more animals, thus reducing the number of animals used in experimentation. No animal is subjected to more than one experiment or one surgical procedure.

An example of a type of surgical procedure performed on animals at LSU include hip replacements, and heart, lung and kidney transplants. Bivin said, “No Nobel Prizes have been won at LSU from experimenting on animals, but vaccines, treatments, implants and transplants have been found.”

In one area of specialized research, fox hounds are bred in a separate dog colony for nutrition study. A goal of this type of study is to develop better diets for female dogs during pregnancy and to increase weight gain and health.

Bivin emphasized that the human life span has expanded because of medical advancement on animals.

In February, the Legislation In Support of Animals, Inc. (LISA) sued LSU in New Orleans because they claimed the average person has no access to any information concerning the university’s research on animals.

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“If researchers had been concerned about their research animals 50 years ago, some of these things that give the research community a black eye would not have occurred.”
a different perspective

By Jennifer Stewart  Photos by Gang Lu
You are on campus probably five days a week. You traverse the same paths time and time again. Unfortunately, the day usually passes in a blur and the surroundings go unnoticed. But if you get lucky one day you may discover some of the beauty of LSU. Many of the buildings around campus are surrounded by wonderful landscaping, such as old oaks, and resplendent flowers and bushes. The lakes on our campus are beautiful. LSU is one of the few campuses that has the luxury
of surrounding waters. The plant life found in this area can be utterly breathtaking if you are not jogging or driving by at a frantic pace. The peace of the cypress and other trees at dusk is unimaginable without a first-hand experience.

If you take the time to explore this area you might discover a world usually missed because of its miniature proportions. There are also lots of animals like ducks, geese and, on occasion, pelicans to be seen swimming and sunning themselves in this area.
The egret here can be caught in a breathtaking stance of wings spread before flight across the waters. If you take the time to stop and examine you will discover small, single elements of beauty.

A lone flower or dandelion amongst the clutter of grass, or mushroom clusters can be found in various places. Take a look around the Greek Theater, the Assembly Center, or the Parade Ground to find some of these delicacies.

A good time to explore is after it rains or after the early morning dew has fallen. Leaves sprinkled gently with water can be found in a stance of unimaginable stillness. It is a shame LSU cannot offer a class in sitting outside and looking for natural beauty because the things we would discover would be amazing. Everyone sees things so differently and would finally be given the time to discover all of their surroundings.

This would definitely be one class with an excellent attendance record.
The Gumbo Magazine would like to thank all of our contributors. We couldn't have done it without you!

Muriel Placet is a Ph.D. student in the Department of French & Italian. She would like to thank Edouard Glissant and Sylvie Semavaine for their friendship and especially for having been there for her in July 1993. She also wants to dedicate this article to her father Jean-Louis Placet.

Jennifer Stewart is a freshman journalism major, minoring in Spanish, in Kappa Alpha Theta sorority who wants to get her doctorate in journalism and teach college.

Chris Granger, upon graduation, is going to fly sea planes for fishermen in Montana, while writing for Grey's Sporting Journal.

Les Lane is a baby-boomer graduate student in mass communication.

Cynthia Lott is a junior in creative writing. She hopes one day to travel to the Czech Republic and live in Prague "for at least a year." She hopes to one day become a writer and meet Daniel Day Lewis.

Marcie Fisher, for every line she unlearns, she learns something new.

Natasha Gast is a freshman majoring in English whose future goal is to be anywhere than where she is and with anyone than who she's with, but only for half an hour.

Troy "the exterminator" Blanchard, bastard son of Jack Kerouac, plans to finish his degree in sociology and take Hester to Pamplona.

Chris La Jaunie is an MFA student in English who won the John Hazard Wildman Award for fiction in 1993. He owns a sick number of guitars.

Sharon McNab, home these days is where she happens to be.

Sherry (Xiaowen) Ma is a sophomore in business administration and French. She speaks English with a thick accent and still lives under the rule of her mother. Someday she hopes to be the secretary general of the United Nations.

Andrew Smiley, a senior in political science, will graduate next semester. If anyone would like to offer him a job can 383-3060.

Kara Nelson is a senior in English who will graduate in May. But, having no idea what it's like to live as a non-student, she will probably "hopefully" end up in grad. school in about a year.

David Guillet is a speech communication major graduating in December. Upon graduation he plans to take work as a professional wrestling referee.

Jay Casey is still working on his graduate degree in journalism with a minor in history. He's interested in going into foreign correspondence.

Jennifer L. Goundas is a sophomore with a double major in English and news-editorial journalism. She wants to wipe out yellow journalism.

Pete Tattersall would rather be anywhere in the Caribbean (except Haiti) sipping on a cold beer.

Kristine Calongne is a senior in news-editorial mass communication. She is a member of the LSU Union Fashion Committee, this is the third edition of the Gumbo she's written for.

I'm Melissa Webster. I go to collidge. When I grow up, I wanna be an Astronot.

Melisse Campbell is working on her Master's of Mass Communication to graduate in December of 1994. She graduated with a Bachelor's of Art in Southern Studies and History from the University of Mississippi in August 1992. She works freelance with the T. Harry Williams Center for Oral History Collection.

Andrew Wong is on the final legs of his one year mission to explore LSU and Baton Rouge. And he still hasn't found a car. Fan mail can be sent to the Gumbo.

Paul Poteet is a second semester freshman who plans to major in economics and/or political science. In his spare time, Paul enjoys lifting weights and playing basketball at the Rec Center. Most days, he can be seen riding his mountain bike around campus or working at the College of Arts and Sciences.
When a city or town throws a large festival, they usually gauge how successful it is by comparing it to New Orleans' annual Mardi Gras. Unfortunately for them, the comparisons are usually poor, for few festivals anywhere can equal the intensity of Mardi Gras, or Fat Tuesday. With five days of feverish celebration before Ash Wednesday, it is one of the largest and most widely recognized festivals in the country, with hundreds of thousands of people from all over the US attending every year. This year, over 1 million people came to New Orleans, bringing close to $10 million into the state.

Perhaps what is most fascinating about Mardi Gras is the trance-like state of mind that seems to come over everyone attending. Like Christmas, people generally feel an urge of happiness and celebration. This cohesive-ness of the public is what makes Mardi Gras a relatively trouble-free festival considering its size. Watch a friend who has never been to a Mardi Gras before, and that person will pass through several transformations. First there is utter shock and disorientation. They cannot believe a party this huge is taking place. Second comes timid loosening up, then a feel for celebration as the person becomes familiar with the Carnival surroundings. By Tuesday that person is in harmony with everyone else, having the best time and treasuring shiny plastic beads for no particular reason at all, and that is what Mardi Gras is all about.

It is odd, however, that with as many people that come to celebrate Mardi Gras, few know its rich historic traditions. Most just like having a reason to drink heavily and catch the souvenir throws the krewes fling everywhere. But the few days of celebrating and parades before Ash Wednesday are only a small part of the fun. The elements that make up its tradition are an eclectic mix of Christian religion and pagan mythology from many cultures, oddly combined into what we know as the modern Mardi Gras.

Most people think Mardi Gras is simply the final carnival in self indulgence before the 40 days of Lent prior to Easter Sunday, when most Roman Catholics abstain from eating red meat on Fridays. Its roots date back to the Roman tradition of merrymaking before a period of fast, when feasts such as Saturnalian and Bachanalian (Bacchus) were held. When Rome accepted Christianity, the Christian...
church incorporated Rome’s familiar mythological celebrations into the church calender in order to continue its hold on the Roman people.

Louisiana, once part of France’s largest New Colony, combines elements of the Roman tradition with French heritage into its celebration. The pre­­lenten festival was greatly favored by the people in France after the Renaissance, much so the king himself at times would personally direct the carnival. The name mardi gras is French for fat Tuesday, so named for the tradition of parading a fat ox through the streets of Paris on Shrove Tuesday, or the Tuesday of shriving - confession.

It is a festival celebrated in many Roman Catholic countries all over the world. France’s festival is also named Mardi Gras, although the name is different for some other countries. In Germany it is called Fastnacht. In England it is called Pancake Day, so

The name mardi gras is French for fat Tuesday, so named for the tradition of parading a fat ox through the streets of Paris on Shrove Tuesday, or the Tuesday of shriving - confession.
named for the eating of pancakes (the English version of the King Cake) on that day. Mardi Gras is a legal holiday in Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida. Though cities in Louisiana such as Lafayette and Houma celebrate their own Mardi Gras, the one in New Orleans is the largest and most well known. It is also one of the oldest. Although the first recorded carnival was not until 1827, many believe that as soon as Bienville founded New Orleans in 1734, the men under his command had their first Mardi Gras.

Carnival. The entire celebration of Mardi Gras is known as Carnival, taken from the Latin carne vale, or “farewell to the flesh.” It was originally celebrated by exclusive secret societies. Carnival traditionally

Perhaps what is most fascinating about Mardi Gras is the trance-like state of mind that seems to come over everyone attending.
What is that buzz you hear? It is probably the sound of caffeine being pumped out of all the coffee houses around Baton Rouge and into LSU students. Coffee houses have become alternatives to the library for study sessions and have come to substitute bars and restaurants for socializing.

Yes, the neighborhood coffee house that became popular in Europe during the Impressionist Movement has become prevalent in Baton Rouge too. While there may not be one on every corner as in Paris, Milan or Madrid, we're certainly getting there.

These coffee houses provide excellent settings for studying, pleasure reading, or hanging out with friends under the sun while cars whiz by leaving a trail of exhaust that overpowers the rich aroma of freshly roasted beans. While spawning a new age of caffeine addicts, they could be turning out a new generation of artists and intellectuals.

Some people say the trend came about as a cultural exchange between the United States and Europe — we traded them Harley-Davidsons for cappuccino and espresso.

Oh yes, the breakfast of champions — a strong cup of gourmet coffee and a sugar-laden pastry for just the right blend of caffeine buzz and glucose high. But it's not just for breakfast anymore. LSU students can be seen bouncing off the walls at Highland Coffees, both locations of Perks and, most recently, the Bean Tree at any time of the day. One of the local bookstores also contains a coffee shop so you can read books and magazines without actually having to purchase them. And for those who wish to give their new couch a test drive before the next big coffee social there is a furniture gallery in town that serves gourmet coffee.

So if plain black coffee is not your cup of tea, you've got plenty of things to choose from now.

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... WIT THE COFFEE HOUSE THING?

LSU students can be seen bouncing off the walls at Highland Coffees, both locations of Perks and, most recently, the Bean Tree at any time of the day.

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... WIT MR. FATTY?

Mr. Fatty is a walking, talking, broadly smiling joint (as in marijuana).

If you are down with Mr. Fatty then you definitely know what's up. Although many students are sporting the T's, for those who may not have seen his paraphernalia being circulated around the LSU area here is a brief bio. Mr. Fatty is a walking, talking, broadly smiling joint (as in marijuana). He can be seen on a variety of T-shirts in many different caricatures.

The idea was developed a few years ago by a small group of friends who were wondering why there was no ganja to be found in this town. The question, "Where's Mr. Fatty?" was asked, and a friendly character was born.

The original design was created by Todd Whited. It was printed...
There is a dealer on every corner. Parents complain that they are taking all our children’s money. Can anything be done to stop them? Oh, why even try. While their products may vary, the ideas seem very similar. If you have ever noticed a “one-of-a-kind” hand bag or vest, an interesting piece of jewelry or a metal sculpture in the shape of an animal chances are that it was bought at one of the increasing number of nature and multicultural shops in Baton Rouge. The products featured in such stores are indicative of current shopping trends in the area and all over the country. Consumers are beginning to take note of non-mass-produced, nature-oriented items for gifts and personal use.

If you can tiptoe through the bean sprouts and wade through the mineral water then you will find stores such as Wikutha, Lezard Rouge, Coyote Moon, Nature’s Treasures and Mystic Gemcraft. They all offer the same alternative to mall shops and commercial gifts. The getting-back-to-nature approach has found an appeal in Baton Rouge for those looking for merchandise that transcends this modern, industrial era and has very little practical use. Sharon Goodwy of Wikutha Global Treasures has spent years traveling locally and around the world, collecting hand-crafted clothing, jewelry, chemical-free perfumes, and original works of art. Nature’s Treasures also offers incense, polished stones, bath salts and oils, and other all natural items. Lezard Rouge specializes in one-of-a-kind metal sculptures that highlight a blend of South and Southwest styles. Coyote Moon focusses on literature and gifts with a metaphysical or natural theme. And Mystic Gemcraft has a variety of custom-made jewelry and T-shirts among the usual assortment of incense and art work. Don’t bring too many friends to these tiny shops though, because five people probably presents a fire hazard.

Judging from the popularity of natural and global gift stores we do like what they have to offer, even if going into one of these shops is like stepping onto Noah’s Ark: wooden floors, a definite sense of nature and a lot of clutter. The respective owners of these stores attribute their popularity to a rising awareness of the earth and the fragility of nature.
A sarcastic look at clothing trends around campus — you’ve probably seen some of them yourself

Illustrations by Priscilla Duty

SGA MAN
- Respectably cropped hair
- Clean shaven
- Starched oxford button down
- Only jewelry allowed - class ring
- Gun shot belt
- Khaki duckheads (white shorts if hot day)
- Argyle socks
- Bass wingtips or Buck's

GRUNGER
- Hair greasy, beginning to dread, part down middle a plus
- Old T-shirt
- Plaid shirt must be present, can be worn around waist
- Faded baggy, usually torn jeans
- Heavy eyelids
- Goatee
- Body piercing may adorn nose, eyebrow, lip, nipple, or belly button
- Doc Martin Boots or Converse hightops
- If bothering to change socks, nearest pair found

GRANOLA CRUNCHER
- Pick your extreme: way-too-long mane or short crop
- Studious-looking glasses
- Moon, sun or star earrings
- Patchouli mingles with fruit scent lingering on fingertips
- No meat teaches this bod
- Cut-off jeans (old jeans bought that way from a second hand store)
- Birkenstock sandals, can be substituted for clogs, preferably earth tone (Teva's also seen here)
- Legs can be shaved or not
- A not-too-inconspicuous tattoo

- Lipstick only on face freshly washed with all-natural products
- Beaded necklace
- White, tye-died or advocating-a-cause 100% cotton T-shirt

Fashion Features
**DISCO CHIC**

- Gently cascading hair, straight or curly - never teased
- Make-up applied to give illusion not wearing any
- Silver hoop earrings a must
- Flowered scoop-necked dress
- Sparsley jeweled
- Perfume lingers for five minutes wherever she goes
- Manicured nails
- White face, extensive use of powder
- White ruffled poet shirt
- Hip-hugging, black bell bottoms
- Silver rings on every finger including thumb
- Serious platforms, preferably black suede

**GANGSTA**

- Power to the people
- Extremely baggy jeans, brass knuckles in back pocket
- Crazy shaved head hidden by knit hat
- Striped T-shirt
- Beeper optional
- Adidas shoes
- 50% chance she dyes her roots black
- Scrunches predominate, a trusty twist-up held by bow or clip will suffice
- Big smile, bright lipstick
- Pearl necklace
- She lives for wind shorts
- White socks only, scrunched down
- Running shoes

**SORORITY GIRL**

- Bus trip or any function T-shirt
- White ruffled poet shirt
- Fake-baked legs
- Gold rings a must
- She lives for wind shorts
- White socks only, scrunched down
- Woven mules - strapless preferred
- Silver hoop earrings a must
- Flowered scoop-necked dress
- Sparsley jeweled
- Perfume lingers for five minutes wherever she goes
- Manicured nails
- White face, extensive use of powder
- White ruffled poet shirt
- Hip-hugging, black bell bottoms
- Silver rings on every finger including thumb
- Serious platforms, preferably black suede
SPACEY TRI DELTS
Tri Delta took to space on the latest Columbia space shuttle mission.
A Tri Delta father who works with National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) arranged for an LSU Tri Delta badge to make the trip on the Columbia Shuttle.
Perhaps the idea was planted by astronaut Neil Armstrong in 1969. When Armstrong landed on the moon he pinned his fraternity pin and his wife's Tri Delta sorority pin on the American flag.
The badge is now prominently displayed in a framed collage in the Tri Delta house.
- Judy Nordgren

DEDICATION
Have you ever walked through the towering oak trees behind the Union and wondered what's their significance? Well, that area is Memorial Oak Grove, LSU's dedication to the veteran's of World War I.
Memorial Oak Grove was first dedicated in March 12, 1929 during a memorial for students that died in the war. On that Friday classes were canceled to allow interested students the opportunity to witness the dedication. The grove contains 31 big oak trees. The plaques at the bottom of each tree bear the names of 30 known soldiers that died. The one without a name represents LSU's unknown soldier who was lost in the war.
- Ken Meyers

UNDERGROUND TUNNELS
Careful, danger lurks on campus. On cold nights at LSU, the campus becomes alive as steam and smoke rise from the ground, and the sleeping giant awakens and exhales its mighty breath.
Actually, that smoke you may often see rising from the ground at night is the hot air rising from access tunnels which condenses as it hits the cold air outside.
Charlie Martin, vice president of LSU System, said the tunnels are used for electrical wiring, heat exchange and other campus needs.
Sonny DeVillier, assistant to the chancellor, said when he was a freshman at LSU he and his friends used to give campus police fits when they raided the girls' dorms by running through the access tunnels beneath the campus.
Martin said although these tunnels may have provided fun for DeVillier then, access to the tunnels is now closed because they are packed with high-voltage cables that could electrocute any visitors.
- David Mitchell
**FOR THE BIRDS**

LSU's Bird Refuge, at President's Point on University Lake, is a favorite spot for the White Pelican to spend its winter. Usually between 100 and 200 of these birds come each season, but this year only one or two could be found around the lakes. Terry Chesser, a graduate student in ornithology, said no one really knows why there was such an unusually small number this year. The one or two birds that did show up also came late in the season.

Chesser said the White Pelicans tend to breed on inferior lakes, therefore they are probably coming from somewhere in the interior of the North. Once the birds arrive they like to hang out on land around the point of the sanctuary. When they feed though, they stay on the surface of the water and try to push the fish inward to the bank.

By March, the pelicans are once again on their way.

- Yvette Hamilton

**BEATING THE BUDGET BURN**

Following the collapse of Wall Street in 1929 the country was spurred into the Great Depression. Colleges and universities, especially public institutions, were among the first to be affected. Enrollment dropped and operating dollars were almost impossible to come by. Many state universities were forced to cut back staff and faculty or at least reduce salaries.

However, in a time when educational institutions across the country were experiencing a massive enrollment decline, LSU experienced a 300 percent increase — one of its greatest growth periods.

Gov. Huey Long by some means influenced the state legislature to provide funds to not only maintain salaries but in some cases also give salary increases. Long even got the legislature to set up a large student-aid fund. This aid and federal funds made it possible for students to go to LSU. Faculty members also dedicated a percentage of their salaries to the student-aid fund.

- Judy Nordgren

**IT'S GOT NO BELLS**

If you have never noticed, the Memorial Tower is without its bells. How could such a symbolic tragedy be allowed to exist?

According to Charlie Martin, vice president of LSU System, under the tenure of Chancellor Paul Murrill the bells were removed and placed under the Business Affairs Building because students would get up to various types of mischief, such as climbing the tower at night, ringing the bells and cutting the ropes that rang the bells.

Now a recording of chiming bells is used to replace the lost bells, and the bell tower is locked.

- David Mitchell
ART FOR CRAFTS SAKE

An exhibit in The Museum of Art in the Memorial Tower this semester displayed works that were both beautiful and functional.

By Melisse Campbell

The Arts and Crafts Movement brought to the forefront the creation of handmade objects for widespread use and enjoyment.

When most people think of arts and crafts, images of weaving pot holders as a 10-year-old at summer camp come to mind. But the Arts and Crafts Movement in America and Europe is actually more sophisticated than spin art and potholders; it is a collection of work designed by trained artisans revolting against the Industrial Revolution.

The Museum of Art in the Memorial Tower held an exhibition of these works from January 16 to March 19, 1994, displaying works primarily on loan from local collectors and dealers.

The Arts and Crafts Movement began in England in the 1850s to address the dangers affecting the working class through industrialization. A revolt was born in response to the mass production of objects and poor working conditions within the factories.

Prior to the Industrial Revolution, England had been an agricultural society, dependant upon its individuals for products. But with industrialization came mass production, and many artisans found there was no longer a demand for their products. The Arts and Crafts Movement recognized these dangers and aggressively sought to bring the hand-made objects to the forefront.

William Morris, a textile designer during the Industrial Revolution, attacked the new technological wave in society by establishing guilds and cooperatives for the artists to work in. Through this avenue, the status of the craftsman and the quality of the object was elevated. In 1861, Morris, Marshall, Faulkner and Company was founded and works from the movement were sold in their London showroom.

The artisans intended to make beautiful things by hand which common folk could enjoy. The art works, such as a 19th century wool carpet from Russia and two Egyptian-inspired scarab paperweights that were on display, reflect Oriental, Eastern and Medieval influences but are not direct copies of these earlier traditions.

"The Arts and Crafts movement uses floral motifs as a characteristic," said Museum Curator H.
Parrott Bacot. "You cannot say it is unique to the movement, but it is a lavish use of the motif.

"Those rugs are all handmade and dyed with natural materials," Bacot said. "The use of Oriental carpets only became popular at the beginning of the Arts and Crafts Movement around the 1860s." The carpets influenced the movement, not as a product, but as a complement.

Working with Bacot on the exhibit was the guest curator Douglas Wink, a known collector of this movement for over 20 years.

"I like the use of floral motifs, whether it is stylized or realistic, whether it is used as the shape of the object or as the decoration," Wink said. The purpose of using floral motifs was to be useful, while at the same time beautiful.

"It was a point in history when people cared about what they produced," Wink said. "It is amazing to me how the Arts and Crafts movement spread between Europe and America so quickly without the advantage of modern day telephones or faxes."

Furniture and desk accessories were featured as prime examples of the utility of an Arts and Crafts product.

Stickley Furniture, based in Fayetteville, N.Y., built its reputation on mission-style oak furniture during the movement. For the exhibit, a private collector loaned a Stickley magazine stand, crafted by Leonard and George Stickley, c. 1910. Another individual loaned a rocking chair from the same factory. With the rise in printed materials in the early 20th century, the stand was functional as an accessory piece.

A shelf clock from the British United Clock Company in Birmingham, England was crafted of copper, brass and oak, c. 1890-1900. It is highly rectilinear as are many of the Arts and Crafts objects made in Britain.

The glasswork in the movement captivates the eye with colors, shape and even iridescence. On display were glass works from Louis Tiffany, a major producer within the movement, and Frederick Carter.

A southern example in the show was from Biloxi potter George Ohr. He crafted an iridescent brown bowl, c. 1895, with a metallic glaze on crimped red clay.

A sampler of the museum's extensive collection of New Orleans-made Newcomb pottery, which is known for soft blues and greens, is on permanent display. The Newcomb potters used floral themes, primarily those indigenous to the South in their works. Ellsworth Woodward, founder of the Art School at Newcomb College, sketched on paper with watercolor the St. Tammany Parish Pines in 1915.

Many of the artists were adept at using more than one medium.

Cecile Owen, an artist at Newcomb who was active in Louisiana from 1910 to 1920, painted a chinaberry tree in watercolor on paper c. 1915.

The Arts and Crafts Movement brought to the forefront the creation of handmade objects for widespread use and enjoyment. The exhibit highlights the objects' beauty, while also discerning its purpose.

The movement came to a close with the beginnings of the streamlined, modernistic Art Deco style around 1925. Art Deco basically predominated world style through the 1950s.

A longing for handmade objects sparked a revived interest in the Arts and Crafts movement during the 1980s, which is still continuing.

The museum's exhibits can be seen from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays; 10 a.m. to noon and 1 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekends. Admission is free to the public.

The museum will be presenting the exhibit, "Jim Blanchard's South Louisiana: Nineteenth Century Architecture" from March 27 through May 31, 1994. }

Furniture and desk accessories were featured as prime examples of the utility of an Arts and Crafts product.
New Orleans is a melting pot of musical styles. Any night of the week, those interested can find whatever type of live music they are in the mood for, from zydeco and blues to Tex-Mex, funk and Cajun. Bands come from far and wide to play in one of the dark, humid, shoulder-to-shoulder packed bars that cater to the live-music crowd in America's most laid-back city.

But when music lovers and players alike think of the most popular venue in New Orleans, inevitably Tipitina's comes to mind. Be it the location or the atmosphere, Tip's has established itself as the hot spot for live music.

Closer to home, however, The Varsity Theatre, at the North Gates of LSU, is doing a good job establishing itself as another choice bar in Louisiana that attracts quality music. Though many LSU students shrug off the drive to Tips to see their favorite artists, the increase of big-name bands stopping to play at The Varsity offers LSU students an influx of quality music at a local joint.

"For the most part, we look at the road-shows and try to find bands that have a name behind them and a record company behind them," said Glenn Prejean, who books bands for The Varsity. "The reason why most bands stop here and at Tipitina's is because they are on their way to Tipitina's," Prejean said.

Caroline Heymann, a senior general education major and bartender at The Varsity, said, "What's so nice about The Varsity is it brings in diverse bands for diverse crowds. It caters to a lot of different people's musical tastes, which is nice because it's more fun to go out and listen to live music than just to go out. Sometimes we get bands before they hit it big, like Blind Melon, and it gives people a chance to see them before they get too big," she said.

Heymann believes the widening popularity of The Varsity is at least partly due to word of mouth. "After people have played here, they give positive feedback about The Varsity and more people want to play here," she said.

Cary Bonnecaze, LSU graduate and drummer in the local band Better than Ezra, said The Varsity is one of the premier new music clubs in the South. "We've always told people about it. There's not many that compare to it... Tennessee, Mississippi, parts of Texas, Louisiana... it's the place to go as far as acoustics, professionalism, P.A. system and especially the local support. There's usually a large turnout for most bands that play there.

"The main thing about Tipitina's is the atmosphere and the reputation it has. Often bands will play at Tipitina's when they could play at bigger places like the New Orleans Music Hall but they still want to play at Tip's," said Bonnecaze, who has played at both Tipitina's and The Varsity.

Cynthia Murphy, a microbiology senior, has enjoyed bands at both The Varsity and Tip's. She thinks Tipitina's has a lot more diversity, but said The Varsity brings in good bands to the college town of Baton Rouge. But, "Tipitina's seems to bring a different flavor of people," Murphy said.
Heymann said she prefers to see bands at The Varsity, but she thinks Tip's has more character.

"Tipitina's is tradition, and we (The Varsity) have just established ourselves and we've got a ways to go," Heymann said. She thinks musicgoers are prejudiced towards Tipitina's.

"When you go to the Varsity you can see the stage. At Tipitina's, you can't see the stage unless you're halfway to the front or unless you're upstairs, and even then it's hard to see from the balcony. We've got a better set-up," she said.

John Hebert, production director at KLUS, said he likes The Varsity when they have good acts. "I particularly liked it when Danzig and The Sunday's came, and a long time ago they had the alternative band Alien Sex Fiend."

Hebert said The Varsity and Tipitina's are comparable, and even though he likes the atmosphere at Tipitina he prefers the Varsity because of its proximity to campus.

"I've also seen bands at The Tiger and The Bayou and it's been interesting, but they are mainly bars and The Varsity is strictly music. As far as big bands go, I like The Varsity," Hebert said.

Frankie Reed, who works at the Union Bookstore, enjoyed one of the disco-retro nights offered by The Varsity.

"It was fun, and the later it got the bigger the crowd was," Reed said. She was also impressed when The Bluerunners played at The Varsity.

Andy Wohlgenant, a basic sciences senior, enjoyed seeing the Cajun band BeauSoleil at The Varsity.

"They were really good," Wohlgenant said, adding that The Varsity could improve by bringing in more regional acts.

Trent Graves, an LSU student who works security and helps out behind the bar at The Varsity, said retro nights are not as popular as they once were, but they can consistently be relied on to bring in a fairly good crowd.

"I think Counting Crows and Hopper Grass both put on very good shows," Graves said.

During football season The Varsity broadcasts Monday Night Football games on their big screen. Graves said the turnout for their Superbowl party this year was impressive. "Fifteen dollars for all you can eat and drink, and a chance each quarter to win $125 brought out a good crowd," Graves said.

Prejean thinks it is only a matter of time before The Varsity fully establishes itself.

"The Varsity is one of the best set-ups for live music in the state if not the Southeast. I've been to clubs in New York, L.A., Austin... and the clubs where most of these bands are playing aren't anywhere near as nice, or compatible for the audience. From the bands standpoint and the audiences standpoint you can't get a better room than The Varsity," Prejean said.

Apparently there are three things needed to draw big bands. Money, a good place to play, and the fact that the band is passing through the region. The Varsity is fortunate enough to be on the same circuit as Tipitina's, so it has been successful in pulling in some solid acts. Already it attracted top bands including Spin Doctors, Toad the Wet Sprocket, Public Enemy and Ice-T, and old favorites such as Los Lobos, Abilous Thunderbirds and Yellowman.

This February the popular Boulder-based band, The Samples, played at Tipitina's on a Thursday night and then at The Varsity the following evening. The upstairs of Tipitina's was closed for a private party, but more than 700 people jammed in downstairs to see the show. Likewise about 725 people turned out at The Varsity. The crowds were similar, but as usual Tipitina's attracted a bit more diverse crowd whereas The Varsity is frequented almost exclusively by LSU students.

"It seems that in the past bands have bypassed Baton Rouge because of not having a place like The Varsity to go to," Bonsecure said. "I'm glad now that the people of Baton Rouge have a professional venue that bands can come to and play and enjoy themselves."

The general consensus seems to be that Tipitina's is still on top. The Varsity is taking strides toward catching up. This is illustrated by The Varsity's willingness to pay top dollar, as much as $10,000, for bands like Blues Traveler or Living Colour. For now The Varsity remains a bit more than a fledgling but not quite a tradition in the Southern music scene. It's got plenty of time to mature though.

After all, it only got started in 1991, and Tipitina's has been around since the early '70s.
Baton Rouge can be a weird place. In it is LSU, a major university that is known nationally as being a hard "party" school. Yet outside of campus, Baton Rouge has a notorious reputation with LSU students for having very few fun things to do. On holidays and full weekends the tumbleweeds blow through campus as everyone takes off to go home or to New Orleans, the city where things really happen.

LSU students are convinced there is nothing to visit in Baton Rouge except a bar. Well, there is some truth in that. Drinking socially in the local bars is a big part of student lifestyle, at least with most of us. Strange thing is, most people hire themselves out on the same bar, their security blanket, and then complain about how boring everything is.

So there's nothing to do. It's boring here. How many times have you heard one of your friends or even yourself grumble this? For the unadventurous thrillseekers out of ideas, we have taken the liberty to provide you with a list to prove you wrong, so to speak. Some are off the wall and may even seem silly, but judge not until you try.

Ten bars you should not be without. Because bars seem to be the most popular choice, we'll begin with several you should not miss in Baton Rouge. These places are deemed "cool" by most natives. So if you must give in to the security blanket, and then complain about how boring everything is.

1. The Chimes (3357 Highland). Located at the North Gates of LSU, it's an obvious choice to some, but there are people who still have never heard of this place. With excellent burgers, a divine house salad, and the widest selection of imported beer in the city, the Chimes can quickly become a habit. Ask for the Guinness on tap and drink a yard if you're superhuman enough.

2. Tabby's Blues Box Heritage Hall (1314 North Blvd.). Few a brave LSU student have ventured out to Tabby's. But for those who have, the musical treat is unsurpassed. They play 'em like Robert Johnson used to.

3. The Thirsty Tiger Tavern (140 Main St.). Not the one in Tigerland, but the one downtown built into the ground. A real bar for real bartenders. From the looks of it, you would never believe fraternities sometimes throw parties here. Cold beer and the occasional unprofessional live band. A little bit like New Orleans, sort of.

4. The Bayou (124 W. Chimes). Even if Sex, Lies, and Videotape had never filmed there, this place would still be the gathering ground for society's rogue gallery. Anyone can go here. Plenty of pool tables, good music, and ultracool bands such as FIREHOSE, Paw, and Billy Goat performing. It may change your life.

5. Pastime Lounge (252 South Blvd.). A true lounge with '70s wood paneling, it is one of the few places to prove you wrong, to speak. Some are off the wall and may even seem silly, but judge not until you try.

6. The Happy Note (2540 Florida). If there had orange shag carpet and glittery things hanging from the ceiling, but is still a true walk back in time. You find all types, from the sorority girls to bar flies. And their cocktails are quite simply the strongest around.

7. Thar's Sports Bar & Grill (2954 Perkins). A relatively new bar and a sports bar at that. But a great place to relax, munch on the popcorn, and play that stupid trivia game that's so addictive.

8. Phil Brady's Bar & Grill (4848 Government). Another bar for distance travelers but well worth it. Live closely, or you will definitely drive past it. Great live blues and a slightly different crowd. Women singing about being wronged by their husbands and things. Remember the bar scene in Thelma & Louise? Well, it's not like that.

9. The Gator Bar. Also known as Erlene's Alligator Hilton, it is a double-wide trailer on Bayou Manchac off Old Perkins Road. On Sundays they serve free jambalaya, gumbo, and etouffe at 11 p.m., allowing the Gator Bar to stay open until 2 a.m. Some of the best hole-in-the-wall atmosphere around. Surprise, you may see more of your friends than you imagine. Ask for Ms. Erlene to appear in person.

10. The Varsity (3353 Highland). Who cares about the national economy when there's Disco Retro? This venue is perhaps the only oasis for live music on a grand scale in Baton Rouge. Just about any live band that performs here will look slightly amazing.

Other points of interest. Having been around 30 years, The Bengal (2286 Highland) and Southdowns (4205 Perkins) are two of the oldest bars in Baton Rouge and still draw college students. You can laugh with your parents about your experiences there.

Aragon (2160 Highland), formerly Xanthus, is a unique gay establishment offering great dance music and atmosphere. Lately it's been attracting a lot of straight people as well. Chris' Bar & Cafe (1952 North Blvd.) is probably one of the city's best kept secrets and like the Happy Note, a bar for serious patrons.

With a reputation for drunks that will catch fire if too near an open flame is the Patio Lounge (8774 Jefferson). Jim, their bartender, has been there since sun down of time, frustrating conversation, and sometimes WAFB's reporter/cook Vernon Roger can be seen there. Consider as well AAA Bar & Grill, George's
(serving a very fine burger). Rick’s Café Americain (for live jazz), Gino’s Italian Restaurant (for expensive live jazz), Library Joe’s and Slinky’s on Chimes Street next to the Bayou, and Sammy’s Bar & Grill.

Of course, Baton Rouge doesn’t just offer bars. There are several alternatives, some a little bizarre — but then that’s what makes life fun.

Gentlemen’s Clubs. Poorly named, as most men in these places are hardly gentlemen. Strip club is the more appropriate term, and, casting aside all the sleazy joints on Airline Highway, two clubs stand out. The Gold Club is the first and only club of its kind in East Baton Rouge Parish. Women dancing in things you usually tie your shoe with. Go in the afternoon (they open at 3 p.m.) for a cheaper thrill. Just make sure you’re 21 and carrying a sufficient amount of dollar bills.

Out on Airline Highway by the city limits is the other strip club known as Southern Kumfort. Not as expensive, not as classy, but no one will care after the first hour.

Movies. While you’re waiting for Home Alone 3 to come out you may as well check out some quality films at the Essen Cinema 6 or the Union Theatre. Why these two? Because they are the closest things to “art houses” in Baton Rouge (like the Prytania in New Orleans) that offer some of the best cinema around.

Where else can you see old favorites like Night of the Living Dead and The Jerk? How about new favorites like LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE or Steven Soderbergh’s King of the Hill? A good place to get your dose of culture. Or, if you like, have a super cheap ($1.50) night with a movie at the University Cinema 4. That’s even less than renting a video from Blockbuster or Alfa.

Museums & Art. What better way to impress that first date than with some Impressionism? Baton Rouge offers a few museums that promise to kill an afternoon intelligently. Out on Essen and 1-10 near the Louisiana Archives is the Rural Life Museum (765-2437). The Louisiana Arts & Science Center (100 River Rd.) in Caffi Town holds a vast display of relics from southern culture and beyond and is worth spending a lazy afternoon on. If you feel like stargazing, give the A & S Center’s Planetarium a call (502 North Blvd., 344-0535). Not so educational but equally fun is the Cars of Yesterday (12139 Airline), which is filled with... guess what.

The Union Art Gallery on the second floor of the Union is small but usually contains beautiful exhibits. You can browse by between classes or while you’re checking the mail. In May you can see Paul DuFou’s A Legacy of Glass at LSU take place.

More Culture. A night of fulfillment might be found in dinner and a night at the Baton Rouge Symphony (One American Place), the Baton Rouge Little Theater (7115 Florida), or the Cabaret Theatre (3116 College). The Cabaret Theatre is a quaint performance house much like an old-style cabaret on College Drive with table and chair seating where guests can watch nifty live plays and spoofs. The Cabaret serves exotic coffees and non-alcoholic drinks while presenting comedies, musicals, and some drama on Wednesday through Saturday evenings. For the weirder tastes, try the Cabaret’s experimental night on Tuesdays. Or call the Union Box Office first (388-5128) to see if any grand performances are being given at the LSU Theatre.

If drama is your forte, the Baton Rouge Little Theater offers quality performances of plays such as Neil Simon’s California Suite (in May) and The King and I (this summer). For drinkers, bar is included.

Coffee houses. If you desire to sip a mocha latte and be pro found about life try Highland Coffees (1213 High­land). Their
Megan Resler, playing miniature golf at Celebration Station.

is actually fun.

Festivals. The city and LSU throw plenty of shindigs throughout the year. Look for the Earth Day Fest, KLSU’s Groovin’ on the Grounds, the famous St. Patrick’s Day Fest near Zee Zee Gardens, Cannabiloouza, and the Baton Rouge Blues Fest, usually during the spring and summer.

Downtown Baton Rouge. During the downtown Baton Rouge can be quite interesting. Try Café Presto, the Black Forest Café, or Souper Salad for lunch, then walk around the junky shops filled with things you may find nowhere else. The battleship U.S.S. Kidd is a floating museum of sorts for you to explore. And when was the last time you visited the State Capitol Building? Relive those fourth-grade memories and find out the Capitol is cooler than you think. When you get to the top, don’t forget to spit over the rail. If heights frighten you, there is the medieval-looking Old Governor’s Mansion nearby as well. You’ll find it pleasantly not as tourist-oriented as the regular Governor’s place.

Athletics. The LSU lakes are blessed with a safe, well-made bike path. A walk around the lakes can be just the thing in the afternoon. You can pretend you’re skiing in the summer with a pair of rented Rollerblades from Hudson Bay or the Backpacker. Or call up the Bike Shop near LSU and take on an invigorating mountain bike trail, like the levee, over the weekend.

For even more activity try Celebration Station. There you can tackle miniature putt-putt golf, ride go-carts, practice at the batting cages, or sneak in a game of Mortal Kombat while your date is in the restroom. Hot dogs and other junk food available.

If you ever get the urge to bowl a few games at 3 a.m. after eating a large portion of Louie’s hash browns, there is a place for you. Don Carter’s All Star Lanes stays open 24 hours on the weekends. Bowl cheaply (about $7) until you fall down. If the bowling fever strikes earlier, check out our very own Union. They have pool tables, video games, and ping-pong tables too.

If you enjoy simply watching athletic events, LSU Athletics is always in season with something to watch, whether it be football, basketball, baseball, track, or something else. Games are cheap for students and usually pretty exciting. At least, people cheer now and then.

Animal Farm. Did you know that there is a zoo right here in the Capitol City? If you thought Mike’s cage was impressive, well...in the northern parts near Baker is the Baton Rouge Zoo (3601 Thomas). Clean and well-kept, it is open 7 days a week from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Call 775-3877 and ask to speak to Babar.

Water parks. Now that summer is approaching Blue Bayou Water Park (18142 Perkins) will soon be in full swing. Although not open year round (which is too bad, since it doesn’t get deathly cold in Louisiana too often), the park offers those cool water slides (one of them looks like snakes) that you loved as a kid. Better than driving to Texas for Waterworld. Opens for the summer May 28.

Timekillers. If just getting some time to yourself or with a few good friends, there are safe places in Baton Rouge that can give you solitude. The LSU Indian Mounds have been a longtime favorite of students to study, take a quick tan, or just exist on an even plane with the spirits. The Mississippi River levee is virtually deserted at all times so be careful, especially after dark. If you’re with a friend, though, it’s a good place for a walk, a run, a bike ride or a picnic. Catch an occasional barge or tugboat docked nearby. You can get on board if you pretend you know where you’re going.

continued on page 80...
YOU SAID IT

BR'S NIGHT SCENE?

Luis Carlos Ewald — ELOP student.
Coming to Baton Rouge, I did not really expect to have as much fun as I used to in Brazil where I'm from. But I met good friends and other Brazilians with whom I go party and to bars. I really like Baton Rouge night scenes.

Shannon Gibson — freshman, marketing.
The Baton Rouge night scene is somewhat dull. Considering that there is only one major night club (Club Orleans) that African-Americans can go, attend and really have a fun time, the weekends are somewhat limited. There are not many functions that go on on campus and some people tend to go out of town to look for entertainment. If there were more activities for African-Americans, I think that the night scene here would be great.

Melissa M. Sanderson — sophomore, speech pathology.
It doesn't compare to New Orleans but it does its job to provide a get-away from schoolwork.

Lindsey Hancock — freshman, education.
Baton Rouge nightlife is really diverse. Although everyone seems to migrate out to the bars of Tigerland, I’ve found that the Texas Club is definitely home for me. No, those cowboys can’t do the Texas Two Step, but they’ve taught me a lot of new fun dances ... Cajun style.

Nguyen Mark Duong — senior, construction.
I’m having fun in Baton Rouge, but unfortunately parties don’t last all night and bars shut down at 2 a.m.
Louisiana has many festivals throughout the year for you to “come pass a good time.”

By Chris La Jaunie

Louisiana, in its good-time southern tradition, probably has more celebrations and festivals over the course of a year than any other state in the country. Every month somewhere in Louisiana there is a small town or a big city with something cultural going on. Festivals are a favorite of college students, who have a chance to “get away” from campus life and indulge in local delicacies, drink, music and fun.

With Mardi Gras past us, the upcoming New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival this April 22 to May 1 at the New Orleans Fairgrounds is of course one of the major events to look forward to, eclipsing most other festivals. But if you’re tired of braving the massive New Orleans crowds to celebrate, or don’t want to spend the large sums of money the Jazz Festival commands (admission to the festival grounds, plus about $10-30 for tickets to the main performances), there are alternatives.

One of the new festivals beginning to gain wide recognition is the Festival International de Louisiane, a huge celebration of French Louisiana and international music and art that takes place annually around the end of April in downtown Lafayette. A small city that sits in the heartland of Acadiana, a land rich in French heritage and Louisiana tradition, Lafayette is considered the perfect setting for this cultural event. Many people even prefer this to the Jazz Fest because it is less commercialized, less expensive and less crowded. The festival exposes the cultural connections between the French heritage of Louisiana and the Francophone, or French-speaking world. Its focus is much tighter on what is being celebrated: music, dance, art, theater, crafts and cuisine.

Artists and musicians from all over the world come to the festival to perform. People have the opportunity to see jazz from Belgium and France, Spanish flamenco, African tribal drums, Breton-Celtic music, Russian bluegrass, and traditional music from Vietnam among others as musicians of all types gather to perform for six days. Bagpipe players perform on the sidewalks. Dancers frolic in the streets, sometimes involving their audience. That doesn’t mean there are no down-home connections, however. Cajun dancing, Southern gospel, Creole zydeco, and even tastes of New Orleans funk, blues and jazz flavor the stages and the streets.

But the Festival Internationale de Louisiane is not just about music. There is an abundance of other cultural displays. Craftsmen sell authentic exotic crafts such as African war masks and jewelry. International chefs offer samples of interesting cuisine. Visitors can sample foreign theater, drama and film. In all it is one of the most fascinating festivals of the year. Just be sure to bring plenty of time and energy with you. This will be the festival’s 8th year, taking place this April 19 to 24. Admission to the festival and all performances are free to the public.
The local fairs and festivals such as the Crawfish Festival in Breaux Bridge or the Strawberry Festival in Ponchatoula allow small towns to celebrate their industry and heritage. Wildlife, Creole and Cajun food, music, and local harvests such as sugar-cane and rice are celebrated annually. These celebrations offer a look at Louisiana rural life, arts, food and just all around fun. Many of them have grown to be quite famous with tourists. Here are some of the ones in 1994 you might want to catch:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Festival Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French Quarter Festival, New Orleans</td>
<td>April 8-10</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
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<td>Catfish Festival, Winniboro</td>
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<td>Strawberry Festival, Ponchatoula</td>
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<td>American Legion Strawberry Fest, Gonzales</td>
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<td>Cajun Music Festival, Eunice</td>
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<td>Italian Festival, Independence</td>
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<td>Cajun Heartland State Fair, Lafayette</td>
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<td>Cochon de Lait Festival, Mansura</td>
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<td>Crawfish Festival, Breaux Bridge</td>
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<td>North LA Folklife Festival, Monroe</td>
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<td>Dairy Festival, Kentwood</td>
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<td>Corn Festival, Bunkie</td>
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<td>Peach Festival, Ruston</td>
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<td>Jambalaya Festival, Gonzales</td>
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<td>Blueberry Festival, Mansfield</td>
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<td>Crab Festival, Lacombe</td>
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<td>Festival Des Cadiens, New Orleans</td>
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<td>Freedom Festival, Houma</td>
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<td>Seafood Festival, Mandeville</td>
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<td>Catfish Festival, Des Allemands</td>
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<td>Oyster Festival, Galliano</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marshland Festival, Hackberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summer Music Festival, Lafayette</td>
<td>Aug. 12-14</td>
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Annual Alligator Day, Hammond                | Aug. 17    | Hammond               |
Shrimp Festival, Delcambre                    | Aug. 27-28 |                        |
Baton Rouge Blues Festival                    | Aug. 17-21 |                        |
Buffalo Festival, Baker                       | Aug. 17    |                        |
LA Shrimp & Petroleum Festival, Morgan City  | Sept. 1-5  |                        |
Duck Festival, Gueydan                       | September  |                        |
Cajun Heritage Festival, Cut Off              | Sept. 10-11|                        |
N. LA Cotton Festival & Fair, Bastrop        | Sept. 18-24|                        |
Frog Festival, Rayne                          | Sept. 23-25|                        |
Alligator Festival, Luling                    | September  |                        |
Potpouri Festival, Port Allen                | Oct. 9-10  |                        |
LA Art & Folk Festival, Columbia              | Oct. 12-13 |                        |
Rice Festival, Crowley                       | Oct. 14-15 |                        |
French Louisiana Heritage Festival, Metairie  | Oct. 21-23 |                        |
Louisiana Yambilee, Opelousas                | Oct. 26-30 |                        |
French Food Festival, Larose                  | Oct. 29-31 |                        |
Sunshine Festival, Donaldsonville            | November   |                        |
Cracklin Festival, Port Barre                | Nov. 11-13 |                        |
Pecan Festival, Harahan                      | November   |                        |
Christmas on the River, Baton Rouge          | December   |                        |
A Creole Christmas, New Orleans              | December   |                        |
Christmas in the Country, St. Francisville   | Dec. 2-4   |                        |
Christmas Festival, Nachitoches              | Dec. 3     |                        |

There are festivals throughout the year other than these listed for you to “come pass a good time.” For more information get a free 1994 Louisiana Fairs and Festivals Guide from the Louisiana Department of Tourism (504-342-8119). [Or contact the festival’s marketing office at (318-232-8086) for more information.]
Ever heard of Big Daddie and Boss Man? Well, if not, you are about to. All the way from New Orleans, sporting a clean look and a fresh sound, these two LSU students are the next rap sensation.

Their style of rap, called bounce music because of the quick tempo, originated in the Crescent City. Big Daddie and Boss Man’s first single has already sold 10,000 copies and their full-length album is due out in the spring. With influences like L.L. Cool J, Heavy D, and Tribe Called Quest, their album, which targets the college crowd, will undoubtedly be a hit.

The crowds at the shows have similar musical tastes to the performers themselves. And, when Big Daddie and Boss Man deliver their most popular song “Ya Heard Me!” everyone knows how to join in. It has become obvious that jazz ain’t all that comes bouncing out of New Orleans.

The first and most notable of the originators of bounce music is MC T. Tucker. His song “Where Dey At?” was the song that brought this style of music into the spotlight. According to the February 18, 1994, edition of The Times-Picayune, “The sound that Tucker was the first to record has mushroomed into a fast-selling derivative of rap that, in New Orleans, outsells the hottest of the national rap records. And it is gaining a foothold across the South and in parts of the Midwest.” This type of rap got its name because of its fast beat that is easy to dance to. Also called chant rap, it allows for audience participation with the performers.

Kevin Netters (Big Daddie) and Lenny Saizan (Boss Man) are both juniors at LSU. Lenny is the DJ for the duo. His mixes include tunes ranging from Al Green, Sly Stone, and Freddie Pendergrass with the beat from “Trigger Man” by The Showboys. That song provides the basic beat for most bounce rap.

Lenny has had plenty of experience in the music business. He began as a DJ in the hip-hop group Innocent and Guilty, also based in New Orleans. Lenny describes his music as fun for the crowd and easy to dance to.

Kevin delivers the lyrics. As the rapper for the group he speaks about his own experiences of being a college man and the world around him. He hopes to be able to apply the skills he learns as a business management major and produce works by other artists. Kevin and Lenny have started their own record label called Saphyre Records, under which they produced their first single and will produce their new album.

While some rap groups have “straight-out-of-the-gutter” looks or gangster-style clothing, Big Daddie and Boss Man sport a comfortable look including designer jeans, Polo shirts, and Nike high tops.

Lenny and Kevin are currently involved in another group, Death Squad. Their sound is a mix of hip-hop and bounce rap styles. There is an album in the works with this group, but schoolwork and bounce music come first.

Big Daddie and Boss Man usually perform with a few other groups and are on stage for about half an hour. During those 30 minutes, though, they really get the crowd pumped, since the music encourages the audience to chant along with the music.

“Ya Heard Me!” was originally arranged for a party with some friends, but it got them the publicity they needed to begin playing in local clubs in New Orleans. They do several shows a month in their home town, but have also started to play at Club Dreams in Baton Rouge and at Vibes and Visions across the river in West Baton Rouge. They own all the equipment needed to play, and use the sound systems provided at the...
Two LSU students pioneer a new style of rap music with their first hit.

Win Netters and Lenny Saizan, also known as the bounce rappers Big Daddie and Boss Man, are pumping up the crowds with their popular single, “Ya Heard Me!”

clubs. Lenny, an electrical engineering major, hopes his studies will give him the expertise necessary to set up a large sound system so they can play anywhere.

The tour which they recently finished took them all over Louisiana and parts of Mississippi. It is hard to retain a music career and go to school at the same time, but Kevin admits that the money is good enough to help with the expenses that college life involves.

Both guys in the group wanted to thank the students and others who bought the single and who go to the shows. If you listen to KLSU you might be able to catch one of their songs during the rap show or on Saturated Neighborhood, the local music show. Paradise Records also sells the single.

“This type of rap got its name because of its fast beat that is easy to dance to.”

“Ya Heard Me!” and will probably carry the album entitled Bouncin’ to the Bank. The album will be out around April and will include the single “Ya Heard Me!” plus eight to 10 other songs that will bounce you out of your head. Be looking and listening for Big Daddie and Boss Man in local record stores and clubs, and they will see you at the bank.

SPRING 1994
Here’s LSU professor William Pryor’s research To Your is helping others live longer, fitter lives.

Health

By Kara Nelson

Research grants awarded to Dr. William A. Pryor total approximately $22 million to date. He has been quoted in Time, Newsweek, The New York Times, USA Today, The Times of London, The Los Angeles Times, and Readers Digest. He is the author or editor of over 20 books that have been translated into many languages.

Now you’re wondering, “What does this famous researcher have to do with me?” Well, not only is he a professor here at LSU, but his ground-breaking research with antioxidant vitamins could help you live a longer, healthier life.

Research has shown that higher intakes of antioxidants, such as vitamins C and E and beta carotene, can reduce the risk of cancer and heart disease. Since cancer and heart disease kill 75 percent of all Americans, this research has received much attention from the medical community and the media. Many people are now taking special antioxidant vitamin supplements that seem to be the latest craze in the vitamin industry.

Pryor recommends that all adults take a vitamin-and-mineral tablet once a day that supplies the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA).

But Pryor’s view of vitamins goes beyond their ability to help prevent deficiency diseases. He thinks that, by recommending higher antioxidant intake, we will see their potential to “optimize health.” Recognizing the current scientific evidence that antioxidant nutrients taken at higher than RDA levels may “help prevent coronary artery disease, certain forms of cancer, cataracts and other diseases,” Pryor recommends that all adults take, in addition to a multi-vitamin, the following tablets daily: 200 to 400 International Units (IU) of vitamin E, 200 to 400 milligrams of vitamin C, and 15 to 25 milligrams of beta-carotene.

Many college students might disregard these recommendations, thinking that they are aimed toward people their parents’ age. But Pryor stresses all of this applies to college-age students. He said, when you’re in college, you think you’re invincible, but these health problems affect people of all ages.

Researchers recently found that, in the arteries of many seven- and eight-year-olds killed in accidents and therefore available for autopsy, there was a significant build-up of arteriosclerotic plaque. At a very early age, many children develop unhealthy eating habits. Their diets include too much fat and cholesterol and not enough antioxidant nutrients. So, it is never too early to take measures to reduce the risk of disease later in life.

Pryor’s research applies to college-age students, but perhaps even more so to LSU students.

“The Baton Rouge/New Orleans corridor along the Mississippi is a high-cancer area. I personally believe it is due to lifestyle factors more than to industrial pollution,” he said. “In Louisiana, we do three things more than the general population. We smoke more. We drink more. And we eat more fatty foods. Ideally all three of these things should be changed, but, in addition, we do need the antioxidant vitamins more than the average person.”

Still on the cutting edge of research in his field, Pryor is currently working on the develop
ment of an Oxidative Stress Status (OSS) test as a potential predictor of cancer risk in individuals. Some factors that increase oxidative stress include disease, aging, worry, radiation, water toxins and tobacco smoke.

There are different ways of measuring oxidative stress, but his current research focuses on measuring the amount of ethane in exhaled air. This is significant because higher oxidative stress makes more fat oxidation, and more fat oxidation releases more ethane.

This project, funded by Claude B. “Doc” Pennington, is being done in collaboration with Johns Hopkins in Maryland and involves the voluntary participation of cancer patients who are undergoing radiation therapy there. Pryor and his associates record the amount of ethane present in breath samples given by several cancer patients immediately after sessions of intensive radiation. The process seems to be more difficult than they had anticipated, but Pryor is encouraged by some recent patterns in the data that he finds “tantalizing.”

“Whenever you see fine structure in the data it’s more confusing but ultimately more revealing,” he said.

Pryor will continue to work on the development of the OSS in the months to come. He believes that, when successfully completed, the OSS will have a significant role in clinical medicine much like the test that measures a person’s cholesterol level.

“I envision OSS as an instantaneous snapshot of a person’s response to some of the oxidative stress that they’re under,” Pryor said.

And, apparently he is not alone in his optimism for the future of OSS. Since he published the theory of OSS (in four different journals), his office has received several calls from representatives of venture capital companies interested in getting involved in its development.

Pryor is especially concerned with improving the health and lifestyles of poverty-stricken individuals. They are less informed about current nutritional research and often have special medical problems for which they are not always able to get medical attention.

Pryor wants to see that the portion of the population that is the poorest nutritionally is able to get vitamin supplements. He hopes that eventually people will be allowed to purchase vitamins with food stamps.

Pryor entered college at the University of Chicago with the intent to go to medical school but got as far as his first freshman chemistry class and “fell in love”... with chemistry, that is. So, he traded his plans to be a physician continued on page 78

“In Louisiana, we do three things more than the general population. We smoke more. We drink more. And we eat more fatty foods.”

William Pryor paves the way for disease prevention. photo by Salem Chenafi
Some women of LSU are jumping, passing and diving their way into school, conference and national record books.

By Kristine Colongne

Everyone in Louisiana knows that sports are a big part of LSU. But what most people don't know is while they are standing in line for men's athletics, some women of LSU are jumping, passing and diving their way into school, conference and national record books.

The women's track team has been national champions for the past seven years. That's right, seven National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) titles in as many years. But it doesn't stop there. The team has won six indoor and seven outdoor Southeastern Conference championships, along with just about every other major title.

LSU was even represented in track and field events at the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona by five students and graduates. Ester Jones won a gold medal in the 4-by-100 relay.

LSU also had 11 women compete in the World Championships in Germany last year, and the Tigers finished the '93 season with a long string of records in all events.

Brad Messina, sports information director (SID) for track, said the team has won more titles than any other women's track program.

"They have just dominated for the past seven years," he said. "They've won everything."

In fact, Messina said they not only won the NCAA title last year, but they also won the outdoor competition so decisively, that the second and third place schools could have added their scores together and still not totaled the points that LSU had.

The indoor track season, which consists of smaller tracks and shorter races than outdoor, runs January 21 to March 11. Then the outdoor picks up and ends in June with the NCAA Championship meet in Boise, Idaho.

But can this team, after seven national titles, be expected to win again? Simply put, yes. They have been picked by College Track Magazine to finish number one.
again this year, and Messina said
the team looks even better than it
did in 1993.

This year's team is composed of
seven returning women and seven
newcomers. Among the new-comers
is freshman Karen Boone from
Texas.

According to Messina, Boone's
high school track team finished
fourth in the Texas State Champions-
ships last year. And when LSU
discovered she was the only mem-
ber of the team, they really became
interested.

"She'll probably take over the
reins of the former champions,"
Messina said.

Head Coach Pat Henry agrees.
Henry, who has been at LSU for
seven years, said, "We have a good
nucleus of returning NCAA talent,
along with very good younger tal-
ent too. With that combination, if
we can stay healthy and work very
hard, we can do well again."

If the Tigers can continue to
romp in the conference that Henry
refers to as "the premiere confer-
ence of track," there is little doubt
that they will achieve further suc-
cess in the NCAA.

Then, there's the swimming
team. The SEC is tough in this
sport, too, and LSU finished in
fifth place in the conference last
season. They were ranked 22nd in
the nation, and are hoping to
move further up this year.

According to Corey Walsh,
SID for swimming and diving,
there are 10 dual meets in a season.
At each meet, LSU competes
against one other school in 13 dif-
ferent events. But Walsh said the
regular season is not nearly as im-
portant as the SEC champions-
ships, which every school competes in.

"The top four winners in each
event are given a numerical value
for their place," Walsh said. "At
the end, the numbers for each
school are totaled up, and that's
how rank is determined."

Walsh said each competitor
must meet certain qualifying stan-
dards in order to be invited to the
NCAA championships. This keeps
the competition individual, then
when points are totaled, there is an
overall school winner.

Last year, both the swimming
and diving teams consisted of a
number of All-Americans, includ-
ing sophomore Lucy Findlay, who
won three SEC events and placed
in seven NCAA events.

Walsh calls her "one of the best
swimmers LSU has ever had" and
predicts this year's team to do well
at the NCAAs, in spite of the fact
that many of the members are new.

But don't forget about the gymnastics team. Head Coach D-D
Pollock's team was ranked fourth
in the country last year and is ex-
pected to move into second or
third place in 1994. Again, the
SEC is stiff competition, with five
conference teams ranked in the
top 10 in the nation.

The women compete in four
events — uneven bars, balance
beam, floor exercise and vault.
There are individual and overall
winners, with points given for
each to determine the team's rank.

Adam Young, SID for the
gymnastics and volleyball teams,
said there are 12 members, 10 of
whom can participate in all
events. At a typical meet, only
four women are required to take
part in all events, so the team ro-
tates.

continued on page 77
LSU generates approximately 40 tons of hazardous waste a year. That’s over 2 pounds of hazardous waste per student — enough for LSU to be classified as a large-quantity producer by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

But Mike Hooks, assistant safety officer of Campus Safety, the department which handles waste generated by the university, said any extremely hazardous materials on campus are in small quantities and their accessibility to the majority of the LSU community is low.

Labs and research areas on campus are the most common location of potentially dangerous materials. This is why the day-to-day work of Campus Safety generally consists of responding to complaints about strange odors lingering in places such as Choppin Hall, CEBA or the School of Veterinary Medicine. Peculiar smells are a common occurrence for buildings that have a large number of labs and chemicals.

“(These odors) are always going to be a part of that type of study,” said Eugene Earp, director of Campus Safety. “But the question is whether or not (the presence of airborne chemicals) gets above a certain level and if that level constitutes a problem.”

He said strange chemical smells, usually more of a nuisance than a threat, are just one small example of many problems inherent in the control and management of hazardous materials on a campus as large as LSU.

“We are a high-profile, science-oriented research institute coupled with an agricultural college, and when you put all that together you’re going to find that you do have large and varied amounts of hazardous materials that must be disposed of in a safe and timely manner,” Earp said.

The buildup of old chemicals in labs on campus is an ever-present problem posed by job turnover and graduation. Hooks said individuals will often leave a closet or storage room full of unidentified, aging or impure chemicals and the arrival of someone new in that area requires a cleanup.

“For the last year I’ve tried to proactively seek out these areas before they become an emergency,” Hooks said. “We plan to clean up little by little and, eventually, the university will be clear.”

“It’s not really a great environmental issue, but if a professor sends a freshman student worker over to the chemical closet to get something out and he has to move the substance or is just curious and opens it, it could be dangerous,” he said.

Hooks said ordering smaller quantities of needed chemicals and curtailing the storage of chemicals over long periods of time would help alleviate the problem.

The many different and potentially dangerous
substances handled by the program set LSU, and other universities with similar research bases, apart from many companies in the private sector.

“The great number of varying chemicals handled by and turned to spent waste product by LSU differs from the waste product of a single large refinery where amounts may be higher but only one or two products have to be controlled,” Hooks said.

“You name it, we handle it,” Hooks said, “From toner in the copiers to ‘polyethel death’ (polyethylene glycol).

“I’ve seen stuff in small bottles that would kill you as soon as you looked at it,” he laughed.

One substance Campus Safety was concerned with in the past is picric acid. While not particularly toxic, it took on widespread political implications because of its tendency to become unstable and explosive after a long period of storage.

Earp said when a secondary school student in Iowa was injured upon opening an old bottle of picric acid, a furor reverberated like a shock wave across the country. In short, no one wanted the stuff around anymore.

When large amounts of picric acid were found at LSU, Campus Safety was presented with the problem of disposal since the volatile substance cannot be transported. The answer was to neutralize the compound as it came to them in small amounts.

“Picric acid at LSU was used in a lot of procedures and areas, most likely in the biological sciences,” Hooks said. “It may have been used in the past as a stain because it will stain something permanently yellow.”

Other hazardous substances that have been the focus of Campus Safety in the last decade are the carcinogens benzene and carbon tetrachloride. Substituting less dangerous chemicals in student labs significantly reduced their presence on campus.

“But, such chemicals will probably never completely disappear from campus because they are essential to some types of upper-echelon research,” Earp warned.

Earp said the mission of Campus Safety is to protect the LSU community while meeting all EPA and Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality requirements for the handling of potentially dangerous materials.

“We are going to do everything that is reasonable and practical,” he said. “That is the attitude we have.”

Earp cautioned, however, that protection does not mean Campus Safety is staffed by what he categorizes as “environmental wackos” — a term he reserves for individuals who refuse to realistically appraise the problems of waste control on such a vast scale and in a modern industrial society.

Such attitudes can sometimes create a no-win situation for safety personnel who must walk a fine line between the expectations of those advocating environmental concerns at any cost and those who are charged with the maintenance of the waste products of industrial technology and research.

“A lot of them are running around and they simply froth at the mouth. Many of them just take off on tangents and they really don’t know where they’re coming from,” he said.

Awareness to the environmental impact of university-generated hazardous waste has only come to the forefront in the last decade. It was just in 1979, the year Earp came to LSU, that Louisiana lawmakers passed legislation to regulate the waste disposal methods of the state’s universities. These laws were designed to reverse the environmentally harmful side-effects resulting from such practices.

“Before that time,” Earp has cited in a recent report, “LSU, like other Louisiana universities, disposed of hazardous wastes/chemicals in the most expedient manner.” Expediency often included such unfortunate alternatives as placing hazardous substances in solid waste receptacles, where they would find their way into landfills, or simply pouring unwanted chemicals down the most convenient drain.

Earp reported that such actions were “representative of the cavalier attitude that seemed to exist at LSU and other state universities concerning the disposal of hazardous wastes as late as 1980.”

Perhaps nothing typifies this attitude better than the 1993 discovery of agricultural chemicals which were buried at a construction site in the sorority/fraternity area of campus sometime in the past.

Hooks said the assumption is that the chemicals were probably buried there in the ‘60s or early ‘70s when much of the present day sorority/fraternity area was still agricultural area.

The discovery necessitated the removal of a quantity of dirt from the contaminated area as well as the removal of any accumulated water. Encompassed in the expen-
water. Encompassed in the expensive cleanup operation was a battery of tests to make sure the site would not pose a problem in the future.

Though not excusing such actions, he stressed that disposal of such materials in a similar manner was going on in many places around the country.

"It was not understood how to properly handle these materials and that's what you did. You went out and dug a hole and you threw the chemicals in, you covered it up and it was forgotten about," Hooks said.

"I would not say that you are going to see that anywhere else on campus. It was never found anywhere on the main campus. That was a agricultural research area. That was why it was found there. "I doubt we'll ever turn one up," he said.

Earp said one should not indict previous treatment of hazardous wastes because it occurred in an era marked by low environmental concern and virtually no governmental regulations or subsidies.

"There was simply nothing available to them to get rid of the materials at the time," he said. "They did the best they could."

Before the turnabout at the beginning of the 1980s, Hooks said universities were consistently passed over when many environmental occupational safety regulations were created because of the misconception that little went on in terms of waste generation on university campuses. But this attitude was altered due to a growing environmental outlook. The issue of liability for producers is now an important incentive for proper disposal of hazardous materials.

"In the past 10 years, universities have come from nearly zero to almost being on the cutting edge of the field," Hooks said.

LSU, under the direction of Campus Safety, has been a part of this trend.

In the summer of 1993 LSU acquired a new, state-of-the-art storage facility with twice the capacity of its predecessor, which was little more than an old barn begged and cajoled from the Agricultural Department in 1983. It is designed to help the relatively small Campus Safety staff — five, including one secretary — better manage the job of waste retrieval and disposal.

The old structure, wryly referred to by Earp as "The Edifice," came complete with dirt floors and animal stalls when it was taken over by Campus Safety. During the decade of its operation, safety measures were taken to improve the structure's viability for the storage of hazardous materials. But time, weather, growth of the campus around what was initially a somewhat isolated location, and the final indignity of termites forced the university to provide better and safer accommodations.

The new facility, located in an open field off Nicholson near the LSU golf course, is equipped with features such as explosion-proof light fixtures and a rise heat detection system (as opposed to a vapor detection system) designed to detect fire immediately and send an alarm directly to the LSU police station. There is also a chemical identification station in the facility complete with a venthood, a glass enclosure designed to isolate a chemical being tested.

Hazardous waste is stored for up to 90 days until it is taken away to be properly destroyed by local private firms. But hazardous waste is broken down into regulated and non-regulated categories. Regulated wastes are more stringently controlled by EPA guidelines, while non-regulated wastes, such as agricultural chemicals, face less severe restrictions because the extra costs for such programs would fiscally damage the U.S. agricultural industry.

Hooks said that while some non-regulated material does not have to be disposed of within 90 days, they normally dispose of it with the other waste.

Rolf Williams, of the Hazardous Waste Emergency Response section of the Department of Environmental Quality, said he has seen a big improvement in Campus Safety during the last 13 years.

"There is adequate storage space and they clean up properly, according to our guidelines," he said.

Earp said the new facility is a positive move, a step in the right direction for dealing with the reality of hazardous waste production and disposal on campus. A reality that necessitates an ongoing mission to protect the LSU community from the by-products of its own research and quest for knowledge.
At LSU and around the world

Glissant

By Muriel Placet

One of the greatest writers and poets of the late 20th century has been among us on campus for the past few years. The Encyclopaedia Universalis, referring to his works as some of the most important written in French, asked over 20 years ago, "How could we not situate Edouard Glissant in the front rank of all intellectual and literary production of the late twentieth century?" In 1994, this question need no longer be asked as Glissant, director of the Center for French and Francophone Studies at LSU, has been recognized by a large number of authors, poets, scholars and readers as an eminent author and thinker.

Despite the fact he is in constant demand worldwide as a lecturer and special guest of colloquia, Glissant has been teaching French and Francophone Literatures as an LSU Foundation Distinguished Professor in the Department of French and Italian since September 1988, and he has been extremely active as director of the Center for French & Francophone Studies. The center, established in 1983, promotes research and teaching in language, literature and culture, and offers a new perspective on literary production from the Francophone, or French-speaking, world. The center, whose main goal is to contribute to a real and enriching diversification in the humanities, makes a point of recognizing the presence of all languages in the world.

Under the direction of Glissant, the center organized an international colloquium on “The Plantation System” in April 1989 to broaden knowledge and awareness of the diversity of cultures in the world. Among the guest lecturers was Patrick Chamoiseau who was the 1992 recipient of the renowned French literary prize, Prix Goncourt, for his last novel Texaco (Gallimard).

One of the highlights of the center’s activities took place in April 1990 when Glissant invited the poet Jayne Cortez, from New York, and the Caribbean poet Derek Walcott to LSU for two days of poetry readings. Walcott won the Nobel Prize of Literature two years later.

In November 1991, the center hosted the second Poetry Readings in cooperation with the program of Francophone Studies of the University of Southwestern Louisiana. It was the first time Cajun storytellers from Louisiana and Creole storytellers from Martinique had a chance to meet and to perform together at LSU and USL.

According to Sherylane Lloyd, Glissant’s assistant, the center is a great research tool for students and faculty since it provides them with a large library, located in Prescott Hall, which contains more than 3,500 books.

Glissant’s play Monsieur Toussaint, which was published in 1961, was produced by the LSU Theatre Department in April 1990 and directed by native-Nigerian Femi Euba, a guest artist-in-
He celebrates a new reality and conception of the world in which all intolerances and generalizations are overcome.

Last November, Glissant was the special guest of the Fifth Crossroad of European Literatures, held in Strasbourg, France. The speech he gave for the opening conference of this European literary event was published the same day in the French national newspaper Le Monde. In his opening speech, Glissant revealed his global vision of the world as a totality. He celebrates a new reality and conception of the world in which all intolerances and generalizations are overcome and there is no domination by any culture, language or conception of others. Glissant, arguing for a planetary consciousness, says, “We have one world made by many cultures. We cannot forget a single one. If we do, we have really lost something.” A culture has to preserve its own identity and specificities in order to survive. But, in order to share the global experience, it also needs to recognize that not only does it influence the world, it is also influenced by the world. Glissant said one culture does not have to understand another in order to live with it, and it does not have to reduce it to an ideal transparency in order to accept it.

Born in 1928 in Martinique (in the French West Indies), Glissant attended the Victor Schoelcher High School in Fort-de-France in his native land and studied philosophy at the Sorbonne University and anthropology at the Musée de l’Homme in Paris, France. He holds a Doctorate in Letters and Social Sciences from the Sorbonne. He was awarded a Doctorate Honoris Causa from York University in Toronto, Canada in 1989 and a Doctorate Honoris Causa from the University of West Indies in Trinidad in 1993.

The 1950s marked the beginning of an eminent literary career with collections of poems like Un champ d’îles (1953), La Terre inquiète (1954) and Les Indes (1956), which was followed in 1958 by Glissant’s first novel La Lézarde for which he won the Renaudot Prize, one of the most coveted literary prizes in France. This novel was translated into English as The Ripening in 1985.

Being associated with the Black African Renaissance, an international literary movement for the recognition of the African presence in the Arts, Glissant established himself as a writer and a poet of great importance on the intellectual scene of the 1950s. He was one of the organizers and speakers of the First International Congress of Black Writers and Artists in Paris in 1956 and of their Second Congress in Rome in 1959. He also contributed to the literary journal Présence Africaine and was appointed to the editorial board of Les Lettres Nouvelles. He returned to his native land in 1965 and founded the Martinican Institute of Studies, an institution devoted to research and teaching. He also founded Acoma, a review of humanities and social sciences.

From February 1982 to September 1988, he directed the renowned cultural magazine Le Courrier de l’Unesco (The Unesco Courier) which is published in 36 languages worldwide.

As a professor, Glissant has taught at the Martinican Institute of Studies (1967-79), at the Sorbonne University-Paris IV (1984-86) and at the University of Geneva, Switzerland (1986-87). His works have been translated in several foreign languages including German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Russian, Bulgarian, Swedish, Polish, Czech, Hebrew, Dutch, Yiddish, Slovak and English.

In 1989, Glissant was the first Francophone writer from outside France to be invited as the guest lecturer of the 12th Puterbaugh Conference on writers of the French-speaking and Hispanic world, at the University of Oklahoma for a two-week series of lectures and conferences exploring his works. This symposium led to the publication of a special issue of the review World Literature Today (vol.LXIII, Fall 1989), a literary quarterly of the University of Oklahoma.

Among the several colloquia on Glissant’s work, the most important is probably the one which took place in Portugal in October 1990. It was an international colloquium organized by the University of Porto, Portugal, and the University of Pau, France, which brought together 42 scholars from 12 different countries.

The year 1993 will certainly be remembered as the consecration of Glissant’s work. His latest novel, Tout-Monde, won enthusiastic reviews and a vast and eclectic readership. This book, which blurs the conventional distinctions between genres such as novel, essay, autobiography, poetry, etc., offers a new multi-dimensional vision of the world and seems to have reconciled its author with the general public who had always considered him a “difficult” writer. That is not to say that Glissant has suddenly become a popular writer as opposed to the “difficult” one he has been regarded as for a long time. But a vast readership finally recognized Glissant’s non-reductive and anti-essentialist vision of the world as an enriching way to relate to (and in) the world today. The large success of his last novel led Glissant to be invited as a par-continued on page 78
Interview With The Author
By Salem Chenafi

Edouard Glissant, the author of the recently published novel Tout-Monde (roughly translated as "Whole-World") keeps striving to free us "from the horrors of forced identities, from all the pretenders of race and ethnicity" (Le Nouvel Observateur).

SC: You often say that your work as a writer consists of evoking the relation between geographical places, cultures and imaginary aspects of the world. Would Tout-Monde have been different if you had not lived in Louisiana these past five years?

EG: Yes absolutely. Actually one part of my novel concerns Louisiana in the sense that the state is very close to the Caribbean. Both have the same system of plantation and a colonial architecture, the same population from African origin, the same background of French language, the presence of the Creole language and cuisine. Also living in Louisiana allowed me to discover the bayou, this sort of vastness of water with trees emerging from it. I was not acquainted with this kind of landscape and it had a real impact on me. As a consequence, Tout-Monde gained by my staying in Louisiana.

SC: You talk a lot about creolization in your works. Is it merely a metissage (a mixture of race, culture and language on a global scale)?

EG: Not really. Experience has shown me that there can be metissage without a clear awareness of creolization which, itself, is the awareness of the values produced by metissage. Metissage does not always go together with the awareness of creolization and vice-versa. For instance, it seems to me that there are a lot of metissages in the United States, not so much as racial ones but rather as cultural ones. This can be explained by the fact that here creolization is expressed through musics, films and plays and, therefore, there is no need to think about it in a more philosophical way. I think that philosophical and intellectual meditations would add something to this phenomenon of creolization.

SC: So, you are basically saying that all the peoples are undergoing a process of creolization?

EG: Absolutely. In today's world, all cultures are in direct and striking contact with one another as a result of today's communication means and techniques, the media and the possibilities of traveling which are more important than ever. For the first time in the history of humanity, all cultures are in constant and immediate relation to each other. Any event will have an impact on us whether we want it or not, whether we are aware of it or not. What we know about the world changes us. I think it is better if we become aware of these changes because the phenomenons of creolization are extremely important to us if we want to reflect on the relation between cultures and wish to build and accept the future of humanity.

SC: How can the whole world become aware of its on-going metissage?

EG: It is necessary for any culture or any community to stop being closed in upon itself and to cease considering its identity as the only valid and valuable one. We as cultures and people should not lose our identities or dilute ourselves in the whole world but we have to be more open, which had not really been the case in the history of humanity.

SC: For Tout-Monde you are receiving unanimous acclaim and widespread critical attention, but for almost four decades your thoughts, somehow revolutionary, have been constant and have expressed the same concern about our world. Do you consider yourself a pioneer?

EG: No. I think that everywhere in today's world there are people who have the same intuitions of the world situation but they don't know it. When I say or write something and then, later on, I find in a Peruvian or an Italian newspaper the same idea that I have expressed I'm amazed. I'm finding out that this idea I thought original and personal was expressed by others in a different way and in a different place.

SC: Are you teaching your own work to your students at LSU?

EG: Here at LSU, I teach Francophone literatures, but I teach them in relation to French literature. I do teach my own work, first as an example of francophone literature and secondly because my students often ask me to do so. But more than anything else I wish to share with them the idea that a new conception of literature is emerging. I think that literature has changed a lot since World War II and that the world has become the main object of literature today. There is a process of globalizing the concept of literature, and I try to teach it here as well as the passion for literature which should not only be an object of study. I believe literature to be one of the art forms that best allows us to accept, to envision and to imagine what I call the "chaos-world," this conflictual but marvelous encounter of cultures, peoples, languages, etc...
Features

This Old School
The campus of today's "Great University" was originally on a plantation site.

It is difficult to imagine LSU with wide open spaces of grass, trees and swamps. It is even harder to envision it without buildings, pavement or people. But over 75 years ago, that is what our campus looked like when the state bought it to build a "Greater University" in 1918.

"At first, they were only thinking of expanding for the agricultural school. They were thinking of keeping the university where it then was, which was an old Army post," said John W. "Jack" Fiser, a 1946 LSU graduate. Fiser worked for 12 years as editor of LSU Alumni Publications, retiring in 1984.

While Fiser was working with the alumni, he realized there was no modern history of LSU and he began researching it. The only available published history of the university dated to before the move to the new campus.

The history of the new campus is directly related to the old campus, which was in downtown Baton Rouge on Third Street. The campus had become crowded in the second decade of the 20th century. There was no room for expansion because the university was bordered on three sides by the city, the Mississippi River and the University Lake, which is now called Capitol Lake.

Land was sought near the old campus, but costs were prohibitive. However, the 1,200 acre Gartness plantation, three miles south of Baton Rouge, was for sale for $82,000. Fiser said.

Col. Thomas Duckets Boyd, president of LSU, thought this would be a good location for the university. On April 25, 1918, Boyd purchased a 60-day option with a $500 personal check on Dr. J. M. Williams' property.

One man remembers the land, before there was a university.

"I would follow the plows out here on the Parade Ground. They would plow up the ground and I would find Minie' balls and a lot of arrowheads," Lew W. Munson said to Pamela Dean, director of the T. Harry Williams Center for Oral History Collection.

Munson and his older brother, Brooke, lived five years with their grandfather, William Ruffin Munson, the overseer on the Gartness Plantation. Munson said the plantation property was used for farming and there was a swamp where the lakes are now located.

The Munson brothers lived in a wood frame house where the electrical engineering building is now standing. There was an eight-foot sugar kettle behind the house which caught water.

"When it would rain, the water would run down in it," Munson said. "We used to swim, or either take a bath, I don’t know which.

"The two Indian Mounds belonged to me and my brother. The one on the north, we named him Lew and the other one Brooke.

"We never did do any digging (in the Indian Mounds). Our grandfather wouldn’t let us dig in them.

"Where the Greek Theater is, well there was a little pond down there. We used to go down there and swim in that," he said.

He and his brother fished in the pond and caught crawfish in a ditch where the football stadium is located.

On May 22, 1918, the university held a barbecue on the Indian Mounds to rally support for its expansion project.

"The barbecue was served by uniformed cadets and coeds from Louisiana University. Water, buttermilk and sweet milk were the drinks. The only stimulant was black coffee. Significance may have been attached to the fact it was the first 'dry' barbecue in the history of Baton Rouge. This was the assertion of old timers," The New Orleans Times-Picayune reported in their May 23, 1918 edition.

Gov. Ruffin G. Pleasant, an
LSU alumnus and former football star, was in attendance. Pleasant said if they could get the money together, the legislature would pass a bill and he would find the money to purchase the land.

The following day, nine men from Baton Rouge signed a note for $50,000 from Louisiana National Bank. The property was purchased and the remaining balance was mortgaged.

The appropriations bill, in which the money for the university was “found,” passed with only token opposition. After it became law, the property was transferred to LSU on August 15, 1918.

A supporter of the university expansion was John M. Parker, who was elected governor in 1920. One of his campaign planks was to develop a “Greater Agricultural College.” He also advocated a 2 percent severance tax on the natural resources of the state to fund the building projects, as he knew the university would need financial support.

After Parker was elected, it became apparent that the university should stay intact as one unit, creating a “Greater University,” rather than splitting the two campuses.

“As a matter of fact, LSU had been very controversial through all its history, up till then,” Fiser said. “You can say that there was almost no permanence about it. A lot of people always wanted it closed or wanted it moved elsewhere.”

There was a master site plan for the new university. The buildings that were built prior to World War II were mapped out on the proposal, but it did not go quite as planned since there were a succession of architects.

The Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Mass., laid out the plan for the site. They were mainly a landscape firm and did not prescribe the building structures. They were considered “the outstanding architects of college campuses,” Fiser said. Stanford University, which is similar to LSU, had been designed by the team.

The second of four architects, Theodore C. Link, who built St. Louis City Hall and Union Station, chose the 14th century Italian Renaissance architectural motif.

“That’s what I always thought of when I was here,” Fiser said. Link had also planned a lake between the stadium and the levee with a boat dock and a roped off swimming area which was not dug.

Fiser said there was no real University Lake when the area was bought. The campus was primarily a swamp which had to be drained. He said a lot of the buildings are now standing where there was literally no dry ground.

Construction of the new campus began on March 29, 1922, with the first building, a concrete and brick dairy barn. The structure was 13,000 square feet.

In 1923, the focus was on agricultural buildings, such as the dairy barn, the hog barn, the stock exhibit building, the stock judging pavilion and the residence for the agriculture dean. New Pentagon Barracks were built for housing, and Foster Hall was the cafeteria.

“I went out there quite often when they were building, just to see what was going on,” Munson said.

By late 1924, Atkinson Hall, Hill Memorial Library, Coates Laboratory, the two Boyd halls, and “Agriculture Row” consisting of Prescott Hall, Stubbs Hall and the John M. Parker Auditorium had been built.

The first 12,000 seats of Tiger Stadium, which is only one side of what is standing today, were ready for the athletic contests in the fall of 1925. The Memorial Tower was also completed at this time.

State funds provided by the new tax contributed to most of the construction. During this era, contractor George Caldwell constructed many of the buildings.

“He was a great contractor,” Fiser said. “The buildings that he built at this place were built to stay. Actually, they’re hard to get down, when you’re trying to get them down.

“You never spent an hour on the campus in the daytime without hearing jackhammers and saws,” said Fiser, even though he started at LSU 10 years after construction began. “It was the most amazing building program you ever saw, three or four new buildings almost every year.

“There used to be room for a lot of touch football games,” Fiser said. “There was a lot of green places.”

The actual move to the new campus took place in the summer of 1925 and classes began that fall.

The university faced many difficulties when it began the process of moving three miles away. Foster Hall was not yet equipped to serve three meals a day. It limited itself to a cold lunch, and the cafeteria on the old campus served the hot meals. Therefore, the students still lived on the old campus and would ride the train south of town for classes. It was too far to walk, and since most students did not have cars, they paid 15 cents for a round trip on the three daily shuttle runs of the Y&MV Railroad.

The men moved to their new dormitories in April 1926, when the cafeteria began full meal service.

Women were still housed on the old campus and took most of their classes there until the beginning of the 1930s. The upper-class women were the first to begin commuting between the two campuses.

On April 30, 1926, LSU was officially dedicated with formal ceremonies extending through May 2, 1926. It was the 114th anniversary of Louisiana statehood on April 30 and the 123rd anniversary of the signing of the Louisiana Purchase on May 2.
Grover Joseph Rees is 102 years old. He graduated from LSU in the class of 1912 and is, as far as can be determined, the oldest living graduate of this university.

Rees, a native of Breaux Bridge, had to spend two days taking four trains and a ferry in order to attend LSU. He switched trains in Port Barre, Melville, Brusly, and Port Allen. The ferry across the Mississippi River was the final leg of Rees' arduous journey in 1908 to the old campus in Baton Rouge. Today, it would have only taken him an hour by car.

Rees was interviewed by Pamela Dean, director of the T. Harry Williams Center for Oral History Collection. During his interview, Rees shared his thoughts about LSU on the old campus when he was an undergraduate 85 years ago.

The "Ole War Skule," a nickname for the university, stems from a military tradition that dates back to its founding in 1860 as a military academy. For nearly a century, Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) was compulsory for the university's male students.

When Rees attended the "Ole War Skule," Captain Lewis S. Sorley, commandant of cadets, "tried to make a West Point out of LSU," Rees said.

"We country boys, including myself, didn't like to be called early in the morning to take exercise or to answer roll call. I didn't like it so I quit, or maybe they quit me. I don't know," Rees said.

Since Rees could not live in the Pentagon Barracks when he was out of the military, he lived on campus in what was known as the "Pest House" his senior year. It was a two story frame building occupied by students called "hoboes," who lived in the rooms above the entomology lab.

"We were out of the military," Rees said. "And I suppose we were called hoboes because we looked like hoboes, we didn't give a damn how we dressed."

For four years, Rees worked while he attended LSU. One summer he delivered the campus mail and became acquainted with Col. Thomas Duckett Boyd, president of LSU.

Later, when Rees was in Massachusetts registering for Harvard Law School, he discovered the stipulation that new students must be in the top 10 percent of their graduating class. He was not aware of this, however, until he arrived. Col. Boyd responded to Harvard in a telegram confirming that Rees was "in the top 10 percent."

"I really think he was stretching the record a bit, but I believe he figured, 'Here is this cotton-picking boy knocking at the doors of Harvard. He is way out there, why not let him in?,'" Rees said.

Rees graduated from Harvard Law School in 1915 and was married in 1924 to Consuelo Broussard, who attended LSU from 1918 to 1919. They have six children, 33 grandchildren and 21 grandchildren, 14 of whom are also LSU alumni.

"So you see, she is the matriarch and I am the patriarch of a large tribe," Rees said.

Rees worked at Gulf Oil Corporation for 38 years. During his last 10, he was the Counsel for Gulf Oil Corporation in South America and Europe with their law department.

Rees is presently living in Breaux Bridge with his wife.

By Melisse Campbell

Interview courtesy of the T. Harry Williams Center for Oral History Collection, Pamela Dean, director.
It's not too late to seek refuge from that race made for rats. Because those routines of daily life — work, school, exams, traffic, bills, relationships, and more exams — can quickly make one go insane.

Everyone needs to put these out of their mind now and then and just have fun.

But having fun doesn't necessarily mean going through the same weekly rituals of going to the bars to drink your troubles away. Nor does it mean getting out for a few games of football on the Parade Ground or swimming laps at the Rec Center, while dreaming of actually swimming outside, the way it was originally meant to be done.

Instead, having fun can mean jumping out of an airplane at 10,000 feet and free-falling for about 30 seconds. It can mean climbing the side of a rock that is nearly 3,000 feet high, something hard to imagine for those used to seeing the 30 feet Indian Mounds on campus. And it could also mean taking a canoe and just letting it drift to wherever the currents lead while listening to the soothing sounds of spring.

So here's a secret that a growing number of students have already discovered — there are numerous "adventure sports" clubs at LSU and around the Baton Rouge area. These groups are an avenue to getting out and seeking various adventures full of explorations, risks and personal growth, as well as some clean, old-fashioned, rather modern-fashioned, fun.

There are clubs and local organizations, for those just beginning to mix natural adventure with sports — LSU Sailing Club, LSU Team Mountainbike, LSU Union Leisure Classes, Red Stick Fly Fishers, and Ascension Skydiving, are just a few examples.

These groups are a great way to get out and meet people with similar interests. And they are a great way to receive group discounts.

For example, the fly fishing club has more than 100 members, all of whom share a common love of fishing mixed with traveling and making friends. This group offers group discounts to cabins and streams as far away as Montana.

"There's a correlation between the more active our daily lives have
“Rock climbing has gained much more respectability as a sport.”

become and the increased outdoor activity people seek,” said Mark Warner, a clinical psychologist whose specialty is sports psychology. “People get bored with just jogging or swimming, so they tend to look for higher stimulation.”

And much evidence supports Warner’s opinion.

Just watch segments on ESPN and the Discovery channel to see what people are doing these days other than baseball, football and basketball. MTV has even been on this new band wagon, with their own version of an adventure sports show hosted by Dave Cortez, the personality many may recognize from the Burger King commercials.

The new sports shows grow with every episode. More and more people on these shows like to jump from airplanes instead of just ride in them, wind surf across the desert instead of on a small lake, ride bicycles through rough, rocky terrain instead of on straight and narrow sidewalks. And more people are also starting to like the idea of climbing rocks.

It relates to all that back-to-basics stuff, a reflection of the people who are burned out from the non-stop achieving, buying, winning at all costs, suing, working till you die lifestyle.

“The new generation of kids today are less concerned with climbing the corporate ladder, so they put more of their energy somewhere else,” Warner said. “And these energies are being focused on doing more challenging outdoor-type activities.”

Warner explained that instead of just seeking a few seconds of fun, the new generation of outdoor sports requires more energy, increased skill and a strong desire to challenge the body like never before.

So instead of looking rugged, these sports actually encourage people to get out and be rugged.

A good way to become involved with some of these activities is by first calling Recreational Sports.

This organization, set up several years ago for students, offers trips and lessons in white-water canoeing, horseback riding, fishing, mountain biking, scuba diving and hiking trips, both in Louisiana and the surrounding states. They offer numerous outdoor classes and trips each semester.

“When I first got here we had very few trips,” said Mike Bush, a student worker with Recreational Sports. “Now if it’s not bad weather we go on trips all the time.”

These trips range from white-water canoeing in northern Alabama to simply canoeing in Alligator Bayou south of Baton Rouge.

The programs are designed for every experience level, from begin-

ners who’ve never stepped foot outside of a city to the experienced outdoorsman.

Bush said he understands most students get tied down with work and school, so there are day trips which travel within two to three hours of LSU.

“I’ve never had a bad time on any of the trips. I’ve also never known of any student having a bad time,” said Bush, who has been working with this division of LSU for nearly three years.

The costs for these trips are nominal — the biggest expense is helping to split the cost of gas.

“If students want to know where to go on their own for any outdoor type trip which involves any of the programs we offer, we give out information on it state by state,” he said. There’s no cost ... for this information. Additionally, the center has a variety of rental equipment such as two- and four-man tents ($5 to $7 per day), backpacks ($4 per day), sleeping bags ($2 per day), lanterns and stoves ($4 each per day), and canoes ($10 per day). And these costs can be even less thanks to package deals designed for lengthy trips and excursions which could require rental of all the supplies offered.

Bush said the closest place around Baton Rouge to go white-water canoeing is eight hours away in northern Alabama, and some of the better places to do any canoeing is a day’s drive away in the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas. Additionally, the best regional location to do any substantial hiking is at Tunica Hills, which lies on the state line of Mississippi and Louisiana.

The Backpacker on Jefferson Highway offers additional information on adventure sports and sells equipment for the serious or novice outdoor explorer. They also have a large selection of maps of state and national parks located throughout the country. These maps describe in detail what out-
door activities are permissible on their land.

One of the more risky and also more unusual adventure sports is parachuting, which is growing in popularity every year.

"It doesn't ever get old," said Aaron Dever, a senior majoring in Zoology. "I've known people who have over 2,000 jumps. I know one guy who is 80 years old and he's still jumping."

The closest place to Baton Rouge to skydive is 12 miles away in Gonzales, and the group that runs it is Ascension Skydiving.

The cost of the first jump is $160, which includes a lesson. Successive jumps are $50 each until a graduation level of 15 to 18 jumps have been reached. Once the student has graduated the cost goes to $25 per jump.

"On my first jump I couldn't believe what I was about to do," said Mike Meyers, a senior in history, who has just completed his 12th jump. "I jumped and let go and once my chute opened I wanted to do it again already, before I even hit the ground."

Ascension Skydiving, located off I-10 at the second Gonzales exit, schedules jumps every weekend depending on weather conditions.

Some of the jumps are from 10,500 feet and the free fall can last for nearly 45 seconds.

"If you're not scared on your first jump then something's wrong. So people can just come out to simply check it out and just see if they want to jump at all. I've only heard of one person going up in the air and decide then not to jump," Dever said.

Another risky sport which has grown dramatically, but which is less accessible to LSU students, is rock climbing.

Lyles Budden, a 45-year-old engineering major, is a frequent rock climber who said this sport requires a strong personal drive, desire to test one's inner self, and ability to travel long distances.

"Most young people are not necessarily into risk itself, but this type of sport offers a different emotional and physical challenge that is different compared to regular everyday sports," Budden said.

"You travel to some really beautiful locations, and meet a lot of friendly people," he said.

The only sport shop in the Baton Rouge area which has any substantial information on where and how to begin is The Backpacker. They also sell the equipment necessary to begin. The best way to begin is to call The Backpacker and ask for information on where and when classes are offered.

The costs for these classes vary from $25 to $75 and they usually include instructor, gear, and travel fees to the climbing areas. They typically last for one to two days.

The cost in actually buying all the gear, including ropes and shoes, is around $300.

Budden said the closest places to rock climb are in northern Alabama, which is eight hours away and Fredricksburg, Texas, located

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The Tiger baseball team’s formula for success is a combination of exceptional recruiting and coaching, dedicated players and loyal fans.

By Paul Poteet

Consistent success can’t be bought. It requires hard work, dedication, and sacrifice. It requires the intangibles that can’t be taught but that good teams always have. If any team at LSU has embodied these characteristics of success over the past few years, it has been the Tiger baseball team.

Perhaps one incident best characterizes the remarkable transformation that LSU baseball has undergone since the arrival of head coach Skip Bertman 10 seasons ago. It is a story of faith and support told by assistant coach DeWayne “Beetle” Bailey again and again.

“It was a Saturday in which we’re playing the South Regional Tournament here, we’re undefeated in the tournament and we get beat [after] having an enormous lead against Kent State,” Bailey said. “When we concluded our team meeting, our kids were shocked, they were floored. We turned around to walk back to the third base dugout to get our gear and our fans were still there. They stood to their feet and they gave that baseball team a standing ovation. I just turned to Coach [Bertman] and said, ‘Coach, we’ve arrived. I didn’t believe it would happen, but we’ve arrived!’ Our fans sent the message of confidence, not doubt. That more than anything may have been the turning point in this program, not only in 1993, but the turning point in this entire program.”

LSU baseball has indeed arrived. From an unknown band of southern hardballers to a nationally recognized powerhouse, baseball at LSU has evolved into the most consistently successful college baseball program in America. Under Bertman’s guidance, the baseball team has garnered two national championships (1991 and 1993), six College World Series appearances in the last eight seasons, four straight Southeastern Conference titles, and five consecutive 50-win seasons.

The Tigers’ success has been a result of exceptional recruiting and coaching. “There’s a certain belief system that we have here,” Bailey said. “From the moment a kid signs with us, he understands our goals.” Bailey credits the coaching staff, saying, “My boss is the best in the nation — bar none. We expect to be a good team every year, this year notwithstanding.”

The Tigers have reason to be confident of future success. They return 15 lettermen from last season’s national championship squad. Among the returning lettermen are the Tigers’ three leading hitters, Todd Walker, Russ Johnson, and Jason Williams, as well as the club’s top two pitchers, Brett Laxton and Scott Schultz.

“They guys that are returning are going to have to set the pace for everybody else,” Bailey said.

Junior second-baseman Todd Walker knows what it means to “set the pace.” Last season, he led the team in batting average (.400), runs (72), hits (100), RBIs (76), doubles (21), triples (3), home runs (12) and slugging percentage (.652). He went on to be named a consensus first team All-American and the College World Series Most Outstanding Player. Walker has also been named the 1994 Pre-Season Player of the Year by College Sports and a 1994 pre-season All-American by Collegiate Baseball and Baseball America. A mainstay at second base, Coach Bailey calls Walker “one of the premier college baseball players in the country and should be a first round draft choice.”

“Short-stop Russ Johnson will also be an integral part of the Tigers’ offense this season. Johnson, a junior, started all 71 of LSU’s games in 1993 and was the Tigers’
second-leading hitter, batting .355 with eight homers and 58 RBIs. He was also second on the team in hits, runs and steals. Johnson was a freshman All-American in 1992 and a second-team All-Louisiana selection last season. This season, Johnson has been named a pre-season All-American by Baseball America.

Jason Williams is another solid infield player for the Tigers. Last season, as a freshman, Williams took over the starting role at third base and finished the year as LSU's third-leading hitter. Williams also earned honorable mention Freshman All-American recognition from Collegiate Baseball after batting .329 with two home runs and 34 RBIs. Williams should continue to be a solid fielder and batter for the Tigers this season.

Assistant coach Rick Smith said this year's team appears to be solid defensively and offensively. He sees pitching as the major question mark.

"We need someone to step up and solidify the third and fourth positions," said Smith prior to the start of the season. He pointed out, however, that the top two pitchers for the Tigers, Laxton and Schultz, are perhaps the best 1-2 combination in the nation. Coach Bailey agreed, saying, "Our number one and number two on the mound are as good as anybody's in the country."

Laxton and Schultz have done a lot to garner such praise from their coaches. Laxton posted a 12-1 record in helping lead the Tigers to the national championship as a freshman. He also posted a Southeastern Conference best 1.98 ERA on the year, as he worked 109 innings with 98 strikeouts and 47 walks. He was named National Freshman of the Year by both Baseball America and Collegiate Baseball. This season, Laxton has been named by several magazines as a pre-season All-American. He looks for the Tigers' success to continue.

"This team has a real positive outlook on the season. We have a long road to the World Series again but I think we have a good chance of making it back," Laxton said.

As the number -two pitcher in the rotation, Scott Schultz is another young hurler that the Tigers are counting on this season. He appeared in 23 games last season, posting a 7-3 record while working 66 innings with 52 strikeouts, 33 walks, and 3 saves. Schultz hopes to regain the form that made him a freshman All-American in 1992.

"I think that overall we have more depth pitching-wise than we have [had] in the past," Bailey said. "It'll be interesting to see who steps up," he added.

Hoping to "step up" on the mound this season are pitchers Adrian Antonini, Matt Malejko, Antonio Leonard-Cattolica, Jay Chittam, Brian Daugherty, Damon Sims, Jeff Naquin, Jeremy Tyson, Sean Teague, Patrick Coogan, Eric Berthelot, Eddie Yarnall, Jeff Harris, Brian Winders, Bhrett McCabe and Jeff Hampton.

"This is a young staff. A lot of new freshman are going to have to fill in. It's going to be tough," said senior pitcher Sean Teague.

"The talent of the younger guys coming up is definitely outstanding. We've got some guys that throw hard and some guys that have great secondary and third pitches, change-ups and curveballs. It's a matter of whether they can step into a college game and get guys out," commented senior pitcher Matt Malejko.

The bullpen isn't the only place where the Tigers are inexperienced this season, as the outfield, first base, and catcher positions all feature new faces.

Vying for positions in the outfield will be Ryan Huffman, Chris Pearce, Chad Cooley, Kevin Ainsworth, Nathan Dunn, and Tom Bernhardt. Huffman and Cooley are the only two players with any experience from last season.

"I feel really good about this year's team. We have a lot of young players that are going to have to step up a little bit [in or-

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Research involving fetal tissue has

A Pro-Life

provided hope for millions who suffer

Choice

from debilitating diseases.

By Morcie Fisher

President Clinton's recent lift of the ban on federal funding for fetal tissue research has provoked more questioning of the moral and ethical implications of this line of study. The legislation, signed in June 1993, ended the Reagan-Bush ban that, while prohibiting federal funding for research on fetal brain tissue derived from abortions, also caused private research to significantly decrease. Research involving fetal tissue has provided hope for millions who suffer from debilitating diseases such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and diabetes. Despite the fact that this research has been going on for over 10 years by privately funded groups, its approval on a national level has again brought abortion under the spotlight.

With all the angry debate that has surrounded this topic, there is nothing more encouraging than the successful findings of fetal tissue transplants, particularly in the area of Parkinson's disease. Over 1.5 million American women and men suffer from this progressive disease in which brain cells slowly deteriorate. Researchers found that aborted fetal tissue transplanted into the brains of Parkinson's patients produces the hormone dopamine, which alleviates some of the symptoms of the illness such as frequent tremors and loss of motor control.

The Buffalo News of September 17, 1993, cited a case where a nurse "who could not previously care for herself, was able to dress, cook and use public transportation after the transplants."

Under private funding, medical research on Parkinson's disease has been conducted at Yale University and at the University of Colorado. Both colleges found fetal tissue transplantation successful. Although no one who has undergone the surgery has fully recovered from the illness, nearly all of the patients have shown slight improvement, while a great number have shown a dramatic increase in ability. In fact, of the 100 patients with Parkinson's worldwide who have had these transplants, nearly all have experienced considerable improvement.

New research is also providing encouragement in attacking Alzheimer's, Juvenile Diabetes, Leukemia, spinal cord problems, AIDS, and other diseases. The findings in all areas are growing daily. Embryonic tissue is being used in detecting and attempting to treat more than 4,000 defects that arise in fetuses before birth. So along with helping those individuals who are currently experiencing life-challenging illnesses, it is also aiding those unborn, correcting anatomical malformations before conception. And this is just the beginning. The accomplishments in this area are, with each new study, becoming more and more widespread. Scientists are
finding that human fetal cells can be used in the production and testing of vaccines, most notably the polio vaccine. Aborted fetal tissue studies have led to reformed prenatal care of the fetus, helped assess risk factors in medication given to the mother during pregnancy, and produced a strong basis for detecting abnormalities.

With that said, I would like to share a story, as I have found that in all of my searches for deeper understanding, the simpler ways work best ...

There once was an old man who lived in a city. One day this city experienced a great flood. As the old rain began to fall a family drove by with all of their belongings and yelled to the old man man, “Come with us! A flood is coming!” But the old man, unwilling to leave his house said, “No, God will provide.” Later, as the water covered the ground, surrounding all the land, a boat drifted by. The people shouted, “Come, we will bring you to safety,” Still unwilling to yield the man replied, “No, no. God will provide.” Hours later the water had risen to the rooftop where the man was now sitting. A helicopter flew by and hovered over the house. “Hey buddy, come with us, you’ll surely drown — let us throw a rope!” “Thank you, but no,” the old man adamantly replied. “God will provide.” Sadly the waters continued to rise and the old man, who held strongly to his faith, died. Later in heaven he asked God, “Why did you fail me?”

“What? Fail you?” God asked. “I sent you a car, a boat, and a helicopter ... What more did you want?”

So how does this story tie in with fetal tissue research? Well, many feel that studies involving fetal tissue, especially those that are linked with abortions, are highly immoral. “Pro-lifer’s” insist that the “baby fetus” is the only life that should be considered.

Like the man, they would rather drown with their ideals than accept the possible life-saving vehicles available. They are failing to see the many ways “God provides.” Even those that examine this issue on a spiritual basis can find that there is more than one way to uphold lives. So whether you are a strict conservative, a moderate liberal, or just a plain ole’ guy, there is a light, so to speak, at the end of this darkened controversy.

WHERE WE’VE BEEN

In 1988, a panel of 21 non-federal consultants ranging in fields from medicine to religion came together to assess the positive and negative aspects of fetal tissue research. Although most agreed that this testing did create “a set of morally relevant considerations,” they also confirmed its “significant medical goals” and voted 17 to 4 for the bill’s passage. Nevertheless, under the Reagan Administration, the bill was vetoed. In 1991, the U.S. Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources proposed the Research Freedom Act, which aimed at lifting the ban on federally funded research about fetal tissue in transplants. The legislation went on to outline necessary safeguards that would prevent any “exploitative” or “unethical” use of the tissue. Despite the obvious benefits, Bush vetoed the bill, deeming it “unacceptable” and “a practice inconsistent with our nation’s deeply held beliefs.”

Herein lies the debate. The neverending struggle between ideology and realism. If the “nation’s deeply held belief” or the “ideal” being upheld is the sanctity of life, how realistic is it then for us to totally abandon the extreme good that can come from fetal tissue research?

Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), U.S. House Energy and Commerce Health subcommittee chair, remarked before the lifting of the ban, “to withhold the gift of life from people who are suffering strikes me as a real moral problem.”

The bottom line is that there will always be abortions. Since 1988 there have been over 1.6 million reported annually. Twelve percent of these abortions occur because of birth defects in the embryo — birth defects that are now prevented by fetal tissue research. In actuality, this research could lead to a decrease in the amount of abortions because the problems that once spurred women to have abortions are no longer untreatable.

It is also important to realize that fetal tissue not sent to labs is either thrown away or incinerated. Whether the tissue is used as a part of research is basically a choice of either allowing available resources to be used or discarding them.

Waxman also said, “What we are talking about is a fetus that is dead, not a fetus that is alive. A fetus that is dead and has no opportunity for life. The abortion has already taken place.” As President Clinton stated while running for office, “This is a medical research issue, not an abortion issue.” There is no “life” being upheld by opposing scientific developments and research in this area. We do know though, that embryonic tissue can be used in positive ways. These ways include saving, nurturing and protecting human life.

WHY FETAL TISSUE?

Many opponents argue that the use of aborted tissue is unnecessary and that tissue retrieved from miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies would be just as valuable and less problematic. However, there are risk factors involved when grafting such material and, more importantly, miscarriages usually signal some defect in the embryo. So although retrieving tissue from spontaneous abortions causes less emotional strife, it does not produce a consistent amount of usable tissue and therefore blocks conclusive scientific results. Further, fetal
tissue is more beneficial than adult cell tissue because it reproduces at a faster rate and is less likely to be rejected.

WHERE TO NOW?

Regardless of the inclusive evidence that this research is beneficial, there are still the nagging "what ifs" posed by adversaries.

Some (mainly men) hold that women will run out and have abortions because they are encouraged by the idea of nurturing society through the use of this aborted tissue. Believe it or not, this is a central argument raised in opposition to the studies and was the main concern of both the Reagan and Bush administrations.

Although questions about medical research are a given, especially when the experimentation involves ethical questions, a resolution can be found in a closer scrutiny of the facts. "What could happen' speaks to the caution and fear around this issue," said Michelle Massé, director of the Women and Gender Studies Department at LSU.

Dr. Karen Holbrook, associate dean for scientific affairs at the University of Washington Medical School, expanded on this point in a speech delivered to the U.S Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

"These fears are speculative, and they should not govern Federal biomedical research, as long as certain guidelines are developed to safeguard the ethical use of human fetal tissue." The "what could happen' is the very thing that in the past kept the public from understanding and seeing the progression of fetal research and is still blockading social acceptance.

The aforesaid worries are extremely off base. Let's look at organ transplants. Do you see a mass outpouring of females rushing to hospitals throughout the country to help all who are sick and needy? There is an extreme need for blood throughout the nation and yet you don't see anyone, female or male, rushing to donate blood.

Opponents of this research insist that women's innate maternal instincts will compel them to "harvest" the tissue as a service to the country. Skeptics also believe that the lift of the ban will encourage those in the science and medical field to exploit women for their valuable embryo. On this subject Massé said, "Doctor's using tissue as a 'cash crop' to 'harvest tissue' seems to me implausible."

It's not only unlikely this research will lead to the manipulation of women, it's also illegal. So before I delve any further into the various predictions circling this biomedical research, I would like to point out that certain federal regulations have been made to tightly regulate fetal use, thus answering many of the ethical questions in a broad sweep. First of all, any type of payment in exchange for fetal tissue is prohibited. Secondly, a woman's decision to abort must be made prior to her decision to donate the fetus. Also, a woman who decides to donate her tissue cannot specify the donee.

In short, if a woman can't receive compensation, it's overwhelmingly ignorant to foresee a woman getting pregnant and having an abortion so she can donate her fetus to a total stranger. Because abortion is not illegal, there will be plenty of fetal tissue out there. No one would need to have an abortion simply to supply fetal tissue for medical research.

The bill also outlines that "the timing and method of abortion should not be influenced by the potential uses of fetal tissue." This provision reassures that doctors and scientists won't begin placing the extraction of the aborted tissue over the rights and safety of the woman involved. I must also note that the fetal tissue used comes from aborted fetuses usually 7 to 8 weeks old and is of no use after 12 weeks.

There is one more area of hypothesis that I would like to ad-
MARDI GRAS
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into the church calendar in order to continue its hold on the Roman people.

Louisiana, once part of France's largest New Colony, combines elements of the Roman tradition with French heritage into its celebration. The pre-lenten festival was greatly favored by the people in France after the Renaissance, much so the king himself at times would personally direct the carnival. The name mardi gras is French for fat Tuesday, so named for the tradition of parading a fat ox through the streets of Paris on Shrove Tuesday, or the Tuesday ofashing - confession.

It is a festival celebrated in many Roman Catholic countries all over the world. France's festival is also named Mardi Gras, although the name is different for some other countries. In Germany it is called Fastnacht. In England it is called Pancake Day, so named for the eating of pancakes (the English version of the King Cake) on that day. Mardi Gras is a legal holiday in Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida. Though cities in Louisiana such as Lafayette and Houma celebrate their own Mardi Gras, the one in New Orleans is the largest and most well known. It is also one of the oldest. Although the first recorded carnival was not until 1827, many believe that as soon as Bienville founded New Orleans in 1734, the men under his command had their first Mardi Gras.

Carnival. The entire celebration of Mardi Gras is known as Carnival, taken from the Latin carne vale, or "farewell to the flesh." It was originally celebrated by exclusive secret societies. Carnival traditionally begins on January 6 with the Feast of the Epiphany, 12 days after Christmas, or Twelfth Night (Shakespeare immortalized it with his play Twelfth Night) thrown by the Twelfth Night Revelers. Twelfth Night is the night the three kings visited the Christ child and understood him to be the Messiah. Between the Feast of the Epiphany and Mardi Gras, some 200 private balls are thrown in New Orleans. Mardi Gras balls dated back to as early as 1718, when they were called a Soiree du Roi, or King's Party. Parades and festivities were strangely hidden during the day, coming out to celebrate only at night lit by special torches called flambeaux.

King Cake, also known as the Twelfth-Cake, was originally made to honor the three kings. It was an old Roman custom to select a king by the chance drawings of beans. This carried over into the Middle Ages, where the English would hide a bean inside the cake on Twelfth Night and the person who received it would be crowned King of the Bean. He would then portray one of the kings. Later English celebrations (before the modern inclusion of pancakes) selected a Queen as well, chosen by drawing a pea in the cake. In Latin America people put a small figure inside representing the Christ Child. A year of good luck was said to accompany its finder.

In New Orleans on Twelfth Night of 1871, the Revelers led their escorts to a fancy King Cake in which a golden bean was hidden. A woman named Miss Emma Butler drew the bean, and became the first queen of a carnival ball. The King Cake is credited as being instrumental in establishing the custom of having a ruling queen, a tradition followed by all Carnival krewes in New Orleans. Although originally very plain, New Orleans King Cakes today are brightly decorated and flavored with everything from apples to chocolate and cinnamon. In Louisiana people like the idea of continuation by making the finder of the baby buy the next King Cake. This tradition of perpetuating King Cakes continues until Shrove Tuesday.

Masks and Costumes are long-time traditions in New Orleans. This started as an imitation of early French theater and opera, when wealthy Louisiana colonists would send their sons to France to be educated. It was then thought to be fashionable. The celebrations continued with regularity until about 1805, when, under Spanish control, the city banned Mardi Gras and masking in particular, fearing a revolt under the disguise of a celebration would take place. Yet by 1819, carnival was secretly in partial swing again, with people throwing plays, concerts, and balls. By 1827 the citizens of New Orleans successfully petitioned that masking be legalized again. It has continued to grow in popularity to the present day.

Throws. The colorful beads and doubloons tossed at Mardi Gras didn't always exist. The first throws were just to throw - not for anyone to catch. In the early 1800's the custom of throwing handfuls of flour, sometimes at each other, was common at Mardi Gras (unfortunately, small black children were common targets - an attempt to make them "white"). In the 1840's the throwing got out of control as people replaced the flour with lime and dirt. Violence erupted as the throwing of lime reached a climax in 1845: no parades could perform, for ruffians, under the guise of Mardi Gras masks, took over the streets fighting and throwing lime. Some even carried clubs to beat those who resisted having lime thrown on them. The result was another temporary ban on street masking.

The formation of day parades in 1872 eventually led to the custom of beads and trinkets. Dubloons, first introduced in 1884, are also a favorite of Mardi Gras. The beads of today, eye-catching and relatively harmless, contain no lime.

Everyone has their favorite parade, but three krewes in particular are worth noting.

Comus. While many unofficial krewes of both Creole and white members existed in the 1800's, the first "select" krewe of only white Saxon men formed in 1857 with much controversy. The Mistick Krewe of Comus performed their first night parade with the theme The Demon Actors in Milton's Paradise Lost. This started the tradition of annual Mardi Gras themes. The parade of Comus was then the largest and most grand parade of Mardi Gras, unrivaled until the creation of Rex in 1872. Comus continued to be a main attraction at Mardi Gras, despite its racial background, until recently. Councilwoman Dorothy Mae Taylor attempted to desegregate the Krewe of Comus, which led to its disbandment in 1992.

Zulu. The Zulu parade of today takes place the morning of Mardi Gras and is one of the most anticipated parades of the festival. Spectators seek the Zulu coconut, the most prized throw of the parade. The year 1918 saw an interesting and entertaining addition to Mardi Gras - the Zulu King. He was invented by the Zulu Aid and the Pleasure Club, an association of about 80 black men. With a ham bone for a scepter, the Zulu King was intended to be satirical. He traditionally sits on his float's blue cloud.

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DIFERENT SPORTS  
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12 hours away near Austin.

"Climbers used to be looked at as being a group of misfits, but now they have gained much more respectability and popularity as a sport," he said.

He also said the sport of rock climbing has split into two directions, basic rock climbing and sport climbing which involves climbing indoors on walls.

"A good way to begin is to look through Climbing Magazine, it has good articles on basics dealing with tying knots, climbing techniques, equipment, and the best places to go to," Budden said.

One adventure sport which probably has grown more than any of the others is mountain biking. Stores that sell these bikes report they have tripled their sales within the past two years. And this is the first year that mountain biking will be in the World Olympics.

Biking is more accessible, less costly and there is a club on the LSU campus which has helped make it more popular.

"The name of the club scares people off, but it's really just a laid back club that caters to beginners who really want to get into off-road biking," said the president of LSU Team Mountainbike, Anthony Nolan. The club has about 35-40 members. New people are always invited to attend their meetings which are held every other Wednesday at 4 p.m. in Dodson Auditorium.

Another mountain bike club in the area is the Baton Rouge Mountain Bike Association.

Besides riding around the campus area there are few places to ride off road on trails set aside for riders. The club helps bring people together to ride on trails within the Louisiana and Mississippi region.

"There are about seven places within a two hour radius of Baton Rouge where there are some trails set off for mountain biking," Nolan said. "And students can call most any bike shop in town to find where they are."

The cost for mountain bikes varies considerably. Decent beginner bikes can range anywhere between $130 to $400.

One of the more primitive and isolated trails to ride in the area is on the LSU volleyball team. Young is also proud of the diversity of the LSU volleyball team. He said Brazil, California and Texas are represented on that team, along with Louisiana.

The volleyball team won the Southwestern Conference in '89, '90 and '91, and went to the Final Four in '90 and '91. As of 1992, the Tigers were ranked 12th in the nation, and are hoping to move up and take a shot at the title in the coming years.

Over the past few seasons, the team has accumulated a number of All-Americans under Head Coach Scott Luster. Last year, the team won the National Invitational Volleyball Championship.

Volleyball season runs from September until December, and LSU has 12 scholarship players. Six women play at a time, with a rotation schedule determining who plays.

The Lady Tigers Basketball Team is one women's sport that gets a good bit of attention. But Sue Gunter, head coach for the past 12 years, has seen her team go from being in the national top 10 three years ago, to being 10th in the SEC.

It's just a slump, like we've seen in certain other LSU sports, but that hasn't stopped the Ladies from exhibiting some terrific talent — talent such as that of Junior Guard Cornelia Gayden, who holds the LSU and SEC records for three-point goals. Gayden is also the sec-

13.4 point in the SEC.

Mike Bonnette, SID for the basketball team, said there are 15 scholarship players and one walk-on on the team.

Bonnette admitted things were tough this year but said he has not lost faith in the players and coaches.

"We struggled most of the year, and it's hard to get top quality players for the future when the program is down. But our coaches are doing a good job," Bonnette said.

The women's tennis team is another team composed of players from other countries. SID Shelby Holmes said this year's team includes a senior from Venezuela, as well as two Brazilians.

The tennis team plays from February until late April, when the season comes to a close at the SEC Tournament. The nine women on the team coached by Tony Minnis. They play about 21 matches a season, and at the start of this year were ranked number 14 in the nation.

Finally, there is the golf team. SID Bess Catanese said the team is made up of five women who play under the coaching of Karen Bahnsen. The team plays four tournaments in the fall and five in the spring, each for an individual and a team score.

As always, the SEC Tournament provides tough competition, and the team also competes in the NCAA East Regional Tournament and the NCAA Championships.
PART II notes (novels, essays, collections of poems, articles, etc.) and Part I notes the research oriented toward humans that he cannot do now, except through collaboration.

Pryor got his Ph.D. at Berkeley in 1954 when, in chemistry, the "big thing was research involving even-number electron reactions." But since he is a self-described "up-the-down-staircase-kind-of-guy," he chose not to jump on the band wagon and, instead, looked for his own niche in other areas of chemical research. He finally found that niche in the field of free radical chemistry, which, at that time, was a new and relatively small area of research.

Free radicals are highly reactive chemical species that are produced in the body during normal metabolism. These chemical species may damage biopolymer molecules (DNA, proteins, lipids), causing cancer, heart disease and other diseases associated with aging. Free radicals can increase with exposure to sunlight, ozone, tobacco smoke, car exhaust and other environmental pollutants. To say that Pryor was one of the pioneers in free radical research is an understatement. In 1966 he wrote Free Radicals, the first textbook written in this field. And in 1967 he organized a conference with the American Chemical Society. He invited every well-known free radical chemist on the continent; there were only 16. Since then, however, interest in free radical chemistry has greatly increased.

"Now it's so vast that nobody knows all of the people involved anymore; it's gigantic," he said.

Pryor is a Boyd Professor in the Departments of Chemistry and Biochemistry at LSU and in the Institute for Environmental Studies. He holds appointments in the LSU Pennington Biomedical Research Center in Baton Rouge and the Biochemistry Department of the LSU Medical Center in New Orleans. He is also the Director of the Biodynamics Institute, a biomedical research unit at LSU.

He has been awarded over 14 national and international medals and honors for his research.

Pryor said he has had a great career at LSU.

"I have nothing but praise and gratitude for the way I've been treated," he said.

He enjoys teaching and has had "a wonderful group of students over the years."

But he has noticed some of the changes LSU has gone through since he has been here.

"LSU has been very supportive of the kind of research I do, but I'm concerned about the future for LSU. LSU is badly underfunded as compared to comparable universities such as the University of Tennessee. We receive about $1 for every $2 they get in state appropriations," Pryor said.

He said when a significant number of the visible researchers now on campus retire, LSU will, under present circumstances, have a hard time attracting professors seriously interested in research: "I'm wondering if LSU will be as good a place for the young people behind me as it was for me; a lot of the glamour is going to go."

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**PROFILE**

Participant in numerous literary and cultural programs on radio and television in France and the Caribbean in the fall of 1993. Numerous articles have been written on Tout-Monde, and on Glissant's entire œuvre — works — in the international literary and cultural press.

Also this year, Glissant's bibliography by Alain Baudot, a scholar from York University (Canada) who worked on this project for about 20 years, was published. Part I of this volume of bibliographical references lists 386 references of texts written by Edouard Glissant (novels, essays, collections of poems, articles, etc.) and part II notes 961 entries of texts, essays and articles on Glissant. This 755 page bibliography is a marvelous research tool for scholars and readers. Glissant's complete works of poetry will be published by Gallimard in May 1994 and he is writing a book on William Faulkner who is, as he puts it, "the greatest writer of our century."

Debra L. Anderson, one of Glissant's students, wrote her dissertation on his works, entitled "Decolonizing the text: Glissantian Readings in Caribbean and African-American Literatures." (LSU, fall 1992).

There is no question that he has had a great influence on his students.

"I discovered, thanks to Professor Glissant, the importance and the diversity of the Francophone literatures of the West Indies. He also made me realize the deep intertwinings of different literatures of the Americas," said Valérie Loichot, a Ph.D student in the French Department.

Frédéric Pallez, a Ph.D student, said, "Edouard Glissant introduced me to some very important authors like Ségale, Guattari and Deleuze. His ideas about his new conception of the world had a significant impact on my own research and writing of my dissertation."
BASEBALL
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def only for us to contend for the national championship," Cooley said.

Manning first base this season is Jeramie Moore, a transfer from Enterprise State J.C. in Alabama.

"I knew coming in that this was the premier baseball program in the nation. It's everything I expected it to be. It was a change coming to a big school like LSU. All the players and coaches have been willing to help me out and make me a better ball-player," Moore said.

Behind the plate, Adrian Antonini's move from catcher to pitcher has led to competition between Tim Lanier, Wade Bagley, Scott Berardi, Kevin Ward and Brian Hughes for the catcher position.

"We'll probably platoon it at first. Lanier will probably go against left-handed hitting and Berardi against righties. They're both consistent catchers and they'll do fine," said Smith before the season.

This year's team appears to be a mix of returning starters and inexperienced talent.

"We had so many new guys when we opened in the fall for our fall practice that we thought seriously about putting name tags on everybody," Bailey said.

"Hopefully we can have a nice mix of seasoned veterans and some youthful enthusiasm," Smith said.

The Tigers will be forced to find the right chemistry in short order because their schedule doesn't allow for many mistakes. "I'm looking for the guy that made our schedule. He did a number on us," joked Coach Bailey. "Our schedule this year is going to be ranked in the top five [in difficulty]. It's very tough. Coach Bertman doesn't back away from anybody."

If past success is any indication of the future, then 1994 should be a great year for the LSU Baseball Team. "We've really grown in the past 10 years. Our fans understand their role in supporting the team," Bailey said, adding, "we were third in fan attendance in the country last year."

Will this trend continue? Yes, according to Bailey.

"Our attendance is going to go through the roof this year. This place is going to rock every single game we play. You ain't seen nothing yet."

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organization for $1,500 to $5,000, depending on the trees location. A plaque was placed near the oak with the sponsor's name and proceeds went toward life-time maintenance of the oak.

In 1994, "Adopt a building and grounds" is under way. Memos have been sent to each building coordinator asking for student, faculty and staff participation in developing a maintenance plan for the facilities and their surrounding grounds.

Students can also declare pride in their university every time they drive their car by purchasing an LSU license plate. The cost of the plates is $26 in addition to regular car license tag fees. Part of the proceeds go toward scholarship funds.

Next semester, a 30- to 40-foot Christmas tree will be placed on either the parade ground or the promenade in front of the tower, marking the birth of a new tradition. There will be a tree lighting by the Chancellor with the LSU choir and Santa.

"It is important for students to know about the tradition of LSU in order to feel like a part of the university," Gurie said. Therefore the Steering Committee, which is the faculty involvement with "Rekindle the Spirit," has formed the LSU Trivia Quiz. Periodically, the questions will be placed in LSU Today and the first student to answer all four correctly will receive a prize. At the end of the semester, there will be a grand prize winner.

Also, efforts are being made to breed a rose in LSU colors. Obstacles such as buying rights and a lengthy breeding process have slowed down the blooming of the new hybrid. But the committee will do everything it can to form another symbol of LSU pride.

In The Glory Days, knowledge of the LSU alma mater and fight songs were required. The university served as parents away from home which made the rules strict but tradition thick. What it all comes down to is that times have changed. Now there aren't as many rules so students are more independent. Fewer rules do not mean the university doesn't care, it just means that the university no longer serves as a parent. Therefore, if you're a student who feels like an ID number, you're going to have to accept that it is your responsibility to meet people, learn tradition and become part of LSU. We don't have to start enforcing old traditions again, but, according to Crane, we need to keep in mind that LSU would be a different school if we could just get people to be responsive.

MARDI GRAS
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Rex. The year 1872 was an important year for Mardi Gras. This year the Russian Grand Duke Alexis Romanoff visited New Orleans for the celebration. His visit prompted local New Orleans businessmen to create the King of Carnival, or Rex, and adopt the official carnival colors: emerald for love, purple for sincerity, and gold for loyalty. An obscure song that happened to be a favorite of the Duke's, If Ever I Cease to Love, became the official song of Mardi Gras. Supposedly the Grand Duke had been entranced by actress Lydia Thompson's singing of the song in a production of Bluebeard. King Rex of that year became the first day parade, an answer to the growing demand from Mardi Gras celebrators unable to attend krewel balls. He rules Shrove Tuesday for the day, riding down St. Charles Avenue. Rex is the only king who does not wear a mask. Mardi Gras comes to a close at midnight.
convert me. Once I was sitting near the Free Speech Alley, relaxing after class. A man came up to me and tried to convert me. Well, if I wanted to change, I would have changed. I realize there's freedom of religion in this country. There is also freedom of religion within Buddhism. Buddha said, 'if you don't understand me, you shouldn't follow me.' If you don't understand anything the Buddha taught and still call yourself a Buddhist, it would be a dishonor to the Buddha.

"I have friends who are American Christians or Vietnamese Catholics. We get along fine. Perhaps now in this society, religion no longer matters so much when it comes to making friends," she said.

While Van proudly calls herself a Buddhist, Varuna de Silva, a third-year Architecture student from Sri Lanka who served as president of International Cultural Center and International Student Association in 1992-1993, no longer does so.

"I used to call myself a Buddhist, but now I call myself a student of Buddhism because right now I don't follow all the rules for Buddhist laymen in my daily life and I don't want people to take me as an example of a Buddhist," said de Silva.

"Here it is easy to get away from Buddhist religious practices. You don't see temples, you don't see statues of the Buddha. Unless you make a very conscientious effort, it is easy to drift away.

"In Sri Lanka, I used to be very critical of Christianity because of my very strong Buddhist beliefs. Now even if I don't agree with other religions, I am much more tolerant and respectful of them. I've learned that it doesn't matter what religion you belong to as long as your life doesn't harm yourself or society. In fact, I think this new tolerance has made me a better Buddhist," she said.

William Fields is a counselor in Junior Division and is very popular with students. Perhaps because most students who have sought his professional advice and sympathetic ear, Fields is a Buddhist.

"One of the reasons I decided to explore Buddhism was my disillusion with the Catholic Church. I question the strict dogma and I tend to look at what the Church is saying rather than its intentions," Fields said.

"I studied Buddhism for a month at a local Buddhist Center. I found the atmosphere there friendly and relaxing compared to the Catholic Church where there has always been too much pressure to be good and make sacrifices in this life to gain the kingdom of Heaven in the next. In Buddhism, you have lots of lives to improve yourself and to eventually attain enlightenment," he said.

"The main adjustment for me has been experiencing a different faith in a very like-minded community — like-minded being Christian. My family is very Roman Catholic. They look on Buddhism as a passing fancy and they hope that I will ultimately return to Catholicism. That is unlikely, though," he said.

"I do get invited to Christmas parties and I do go. I never infringe on other people's enjoyment of Christmas, as some of them truly do enjoy the holidays. Besides, I have wonderful memories of Christmas. A memory book, that's what Christmas is to me now.

"Well, ultimately all is one. Christ is Buddha, Buddha is Christ. So it's everybody's birthday."

Perhaps it is nice to realize that people of different religions are so alike in so many ways. Everyone has to walk, breathe, go to class and sweat over exams. Everyone has fun. Everyone laughs at jokes. There are good days and bad days whichever G(g)od one follows. But everyone is pursuing a dream of a good life through good education, while having fun in the process. Perhaps this is the link that unites all the believers, no matter what they hold in their heart.

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**RECOMMENDED ATTRACTIONS IN BATON ROUGE**

The workers won’t even notice.

Perhaps more interesting is Catfish Town out by downtown Baton Rouge. The city has put a considerable amount of work into this area, with nice results. There is a modern-math looking dock with colorful steel structures that goes out a little into the Mississippi River. There are also walkways and fountains to check out, as well as the Louisiana A & S Center and the Mississippi River Museum.

You may even go to the shopping mall to kill some time (come on, you did it in high school). There are several in Baton Rouge, Cortana Mall being the largest — though not for long. Watch for the gigantic mall being built on Siegen across the interstate from the Siegen Village Cinema 10. Or cheat a little and drive down I-10 to nearby Gonzales for the huge Tanger Outlet Mall.

All right, are you feeling any better about Baton Rouge? In your quest for entertainment, remember that the answer may be right under your nose. You’ve actually got it quite good, you just have to look a little. So venture forth, try something different, and don’t dare complain about “boring Baton Rouge” until you’ve given it a half a chance.
AIESEC is an international student organization that attempts to find internships for international commerce or business students. Their main focus is to find places for foreign students in Louisiana. They will also send a local student abroad to intern overseas.

- Darren Cooper

THE AGRICULTURE STUDENT COUNCIL builds leadership and character and promotes unity among students in the College of Agriculture, said Barrett Lyons, former president.

ASC represents the Agriculture Student Association which consists of every ag student. Every club within the College of Agriculture has a representative in the council.

The council is in charge of student projects and fund raisers, such as the Block and Bridle rodeo, at which they worked concessions.

During the spring, the council cleaned the quad once a month and worked concessions at the Livestock Show to raise funds.

In March, two to three people represented LSU at the Western Agriculture Association Conference.

President Aaron Foret said, “I wanted to be president because I wanted to give back to the school.”

- Kappi Buller

ALPHA GAMMA RHO is an agricultural fraternity that aims to shape young minds. “Our goal is to simply make better men,” President Ryan Perry said.

AGR was active in the community this spring helping the College of Agriculture stage its rodeo, picking up trash on campus in litter cleanups, and in social functions such as South Seas.

AGR is a small fraternity and Vice president Perry Talley said, “We all stick together.”

- Cole Schober

ALPHA LAMBDA DELTA, an honor society, sent two officers and the club advisor, Mrs. Elva Bourgeois, to the ALD Programming workshop last fall.

In mid-March the chapter held meetings with potential members and they will hold their annual spring induction of new members on April 17, 1994.

Each year the chapter gives scholarships to Sophomores and seniors based on academic achievements. According to Bourgeois, the Student Government Association has approved the chapter using $250 from the SGA Scholarship program for a Sophomore scholarship.

- Chance Victoriano

ALPHA PI MU, an honorary industrial engineering organization, is the only nationally accepted one of its kind. President Pam Delvaux said the club functions “to promote the betterment of the field of industrial engineers.” She said the clubs goals are to provide inspiration for young students and to provide a common ground to exchange ideas.

This past year marked the organization’s 4th annual Professor of the Year Award. The award was presented to Dr. Gerald Knapp at a special banquet. The club actively participated with the engineering counsel and with career day. APM prides itself in their big buddy program which is designed to help freshman and sophomore students with studies and to get them to CEBA to see the different engineering departments.

Last year, the National APM organization voted the LSU’s chapter #1 in the region and #4 in the nation. This spring 14 new members were initiated.

- Yvette Hamilton

ALPHA TAU OMEGA fraternity was founded locally in 1919 as Theta Kappa Beta and in 1940 became known as ATO. According to President Kevin Smith, ATO participates annually in philanthropic fund raisers such as Tri-Delta’s Frats at Bat, Delta Gamma’s Anchor Splash, and Greek Week, as well as collecting clothes to donate to the poor.

Members of ATO also enjoyed Viking Party in October, and will travel to Florida in April for formal.

ATO offers its members a broad range of opportunities to be involved both on campus and in the community.

- Rebecca Maher

AMERICAN ADVERTISING FEDERATION OF LSU is here to help students learn and define the different areas of advertising said President Bryan Jameson. Meetings are held twice a month in which guest speakers give tips on how to network and get jobs in advertising.

Last fall the Ad Club traveled to the Advertising Women of New York Career Conference for three days in New York. They attended seminar sessions on copywriting and media planning. They also toured McCann-Erickson New York which specializes in worldwide advertising.

From March 17 to 19, 1994, the Ad Club went to the 47th Annual Alfonso Johnson Memorial Student Tour in Dallas. On April 15, they plan to attend Career Day in Atlanta sponsored by the Atlanta Ad Club. During the tours, they will participate in workshops. The Ad Club also hosted a panel discussion on Opportunities for Minorities in Advertising.

- Afiya Jones

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOO VETERINARIANS was formed approximately 15 years ago to expose veterinarian students to zoo medicine and future opportunities available to them as graduates. Each year the members tour either the Baton Rouge Zoo or the Audubon Zoo and host one guest lecturer.

Members also volunteer in the LSU Raptor and Wild-
In January they had a workshop on graphics that was open to the public. They also attend national conferences put on by the professional chapter of ASLA.

Advisor Van Cox explained before this conference the members have a contest in which the students design a T-shirt with the conferences’s logo on them and the best one gets printed for all the members to wear at the conference. The members pay their way to such conferences and events by having fund raisers such as their annual plant sale.

-Katey Collura

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERIOR DESIGNERS, a student chapter of the professional ASID, educates interior design majors on the aspects of interior design and job opportunities in this field.

The club brought in numerous speakers to talk to members about the interior design business and what owners expect from entry-level interior designers.

The club also had many fund raisers, such as pastry sales and T-shirt design contests to earn money for next year’s president to attend a national conference of the ASID in Austin.

This April, the club is planning to help the professional chapters with Design Days which educates people on what benefits interior designers can provide.

President Melissa Centanni said the club also has its share of fun, such as a crawfish boil in March.

-Katey Collura

THE AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, LA typically holds one meeting each month at which professionals in veterinary medicine speak about opportunities within the field.

In April, the association will hold a fun run as a fund raiser which includes a 5K race and an additional mile race for runners and their pets. The association also plans to host a softball tournament for members and faculty.

The AMVA National Symposium was held March 17 to 20, 1994, and 45 members attended the symposium.

-Chance Victoriano

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL OF LSU is a human rights organization that welcomes all interested students. The organization follows the 1948 United Nation’s Declaration of Human Rights.

The main focus of AI is to improve conditions for prisoners, monitor government’s role in human rights, and work to free “prisoners of consciousness,” people
who have been imprisoned based on their political position, race, religion, gender or ethnicity. Coordinator Nummedal said the prisoner must not have advocated violence for AI to become involved in their case.

Membership meetings are held monthly at the LSU Union. In addition, the AI attempts to inform the student body of international human rights issues, such as cleansing in Bosnia, each month in front of the Union.

-Judy Nordgren

ARTS AND SCIENCES SGA works closely with the LSU High School Recruitment Program and talks to students about attending LSU.

The organization also works with the Alumni Advisory Council which sets up an Alumni Career Panel Discussion to help students decide what to do with an Arts and Science degree. In April they plan to have a panel discussion, “Banking as an Arts and Science Student,” in which bankers with Arts and Science backgrounds will talk to the students.

A Peer Counseling Program Hotline was implemented to help students with scheduling and degree audits for registration. They set up a Graduate School Library for Arts and Science majors preparing for the LSAT, GRE and other achievement tests.

The club’s biggest project is the Honors Convocation held every spring at Hill Memorial Library to award honorary teachers and students.

-Afiya Jones

THE ASSOCIATION OF SCULPTURE STUDENTS was designed for sculpture majors or students enrolled in a sculpting class.

President Bryan Watts said “the purpose of the AOSS is to establish a core group of people interested in the same subject — sculpture. It is ... generally aimed at generating funds for activities outside and inside of LSU.”

AOSS, with 15 to 20 members, meets twice a semester. It holds one meeting in early fall to plan its annual Beaux Arts Ball, and one every spring to plan its annual trip, which is usually to Houston or New Orleans.

The association’s most anticipated affair, the Beaux Arts Ball, is an annual costume ball hosted at the Baton Rouge Gallery during the Halloween season for the Art Department in general and AOSS members.

The ball awards prizes for the best costumes and aids members of the association in fund raising for its annual trip, purchased needed equipment for the department, maintaining the facility, and financing next year’s ball.

-Anjanette Blunt

BASIC SCIENCES STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION is planning to hold its April “Basic Sciences Blowout,” complete with a crawfish boil and activities designed for faculty and students to interact.

The association tries to extend a helping hand to students entering the curriculum. They hosted “Big Brother” help session last semester to provide an opportunity for new students to speak to upperclassmen.

President Brett Whitfield said the association is working on a faculty-student forum where both groups will be able to offer comments and suggestions.

-Chance Victoriano

BETA BETA BETA is a biological honor society that strives to expose undergraduates to research. “Desires to cultivate intellectual interest in natural sciences and to promote a better appreciation of the value of biological study is our goal,” said President John Young.

Professors from the Department of Life Sciences offer club members the chance to research in their labs. The Dean of Basic Sciences also informed members about research grants for undergraduates for this summer.

They held their annual initiation banquet for new members this year. The club also visited behind the scenes of the Aquarium of the Americas and had a social with the Basic Sciences Student Government Association called T.G.I.F. BBB went on a canoeing trip last fall.

-Afiya Jones

BETA GAMMA SIGMA is an honorary business fraternity which has been on the LSU campus for 50 years. Carline Joseph, president, said the club functions to support and share information with others in the field of business.

In the past, initiation has taken place in April. But, Advisor Nate Bennett said, “in order to give new members more time spent in the club we held initiation in January this year,” and 31 new members were inducted.

-Yvette Hamilton

BIOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING STUDENT UNION is the new name of the organization for biological and agricultural engineering students. It used to be under the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. Some of its members hold membership in The American Society of Agricultural Engineers and Engineering organizations.

The club held its annual Jambalaya Dinner to get acquainted with new members last fall. The week before Thanksgiving they held their annual Sweet Potato Sale and sold almost 5,000 pounds of sweet potatoes in four days. They also hold a crawfish boil to relieve anxiety from finals every semester.

The BAESC set up tables at the LA State Science Fair. “Six students in the club attended an ASAFA conference in Chicago where they played an active role in ASAFA’s integration of Biological Engineering,” said President Jonathon Scott. DEQ Environmental Education. Their biggest project of the year was a Potential Employer Education Program to educate engineering employers about the club’s unique biological and engineering curriculum.

-Afiya Jones
THE BRAZILIAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION recently became an organization independent of the university. Last semester, the group participated in the International Expo.

The club held Mardi Gras socials and are planning a World Cup Soccer celebration in June. Lou Nunez said a Festa Junina, to be held in early June at the ICC, will include food, square dancing and games.

"It is a family-oriented celebrations with plenty of activities for the children," Lou Nunez said.

- Angie McManus

CAMPUS CRUSADE FOR CHRIST members were among the 2,000 students brought together for the Dallas Christmas Conference in early January. The five day conference which featured guest speakers also helped to unify the club.

CCC extends an open invitation to all LSU students. The club will be participating in charity fund-raisers such as car washes and bake sales throughout the spring semester.

- Scott Berardi

THE CARRIBEAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION has a theme of "great friends and lots of fun."

President Randye Peters said "although the group is small, with 15 active members, we find plenty of ways to enjoy our culture and share it with others."

Member Maria Smith said the groups' involvement in the International Expo last fall was such a success that the club has planned an exclusive mini-Carribean expo for March. The expo featured native food, artifacts, and poetry and dialect readings.

- Angie McManus

CHI EPSILON is a national civil engineering society. Members met frequently throughout the year to discuss who is eligible to enter the organization. Last November, CE celebrated the LSU charter's 25th anniversary with a reception for both alumni and actives.

CE member Rebecca Roberts enjoyed the reception and said, "It's neat to see people who have already made it in the engineering field."

- Cole Schober

CHI SIGMA IOTA is an honorary professional organization for people in the field of counseling.

The members of CSI were recognized in October for their leadership capabilities at the Louisiana Counseling Association convention in Baton Rouge. "Our goal is to develop leadership, as well as a commitment to excellence," President Murphy Toerner said.

While serious about their role as leaders, they managed to have a few laughs at their "Kiss the Pig Contest" this February.

- Cole Schober

CIRCLE K's theme for 1993-94 is youth. Local youth organizations will be the beneficiaries of their service projects.

The club helped prepare and serve over 10,000 pancakes at "Pancake Day" held in the fall at the Assembly Center. The money raised was donated to the Boy's Club of Baton Rouge.

CK will be sponsoring the annual La., Miss., Tenn. District Convention, which is made up of CK groups from 10 colleges in these states.

The Kiwanis Club, a national business organization, sponsors CK on the collegiate level and several KeyClubs in American high schools.

- Wayne St. Pierre

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING COUNCIL held its annual Engineering Olympics this February. The Olympics is supported by local industry and consists of a variety of fun and competitive games, including a volleyball tournament. It aims at promoting cooperation among members of the different branches of engineering.

Mrs. Shea Dunigan, advisor, said the council is currently working on establishing a scholarship program.

President Jason Conley said they are also working on establishing a semester break internship program for engineering students to allow them an opportunity to make their break more productive.

- Chance Victoriano

THE COLLEGIUM is a social organization for honors students. Its primary purpose is to help honors students of different colleges get to know each other. The club is involved with campus cleanup activities such as classroom painting. They have also adopted their building, the Honors Center, and made a pledge to keep it clean.

This spring, the group will be helping with Spring Testing and will begin recruiting honors high school students for LSU. They will also be starting a newsletter this semester.

- Jackie Maloney

CONSTRUCTION STUDENTS ASSOCIATION is composed of four different associations: AGA- Association of General Contractors ABC- Association of Builders and Contractors HBA- Home Builders Association AIC- Association of Industrial Contractors

Each association meets once a semester. Students are welcome to join one or all of the associations.

"We hold several fund raisers each year, normally to raise money for the Baton Rouge 4-H club," said Fritz Inglade, president. The associations keep students up to date by having trade representatives at each of their meetings. Guests are often contractors from the industrial or commercial contracting industry in Baton Rouge.

- Lisa Beth

THE DAIRY SCIENCE CLUB OF LSU strives to promote the dairy business, as well as to recruit people into the Agricultural College. The club participates in various competitions, such as the Outstanding Chapter Award and the UG Paper Contest in Dairy Production, and are ranked in the top five almost every year.

Joey Register, president, is also the national officer of
the National Dairy Science Association. He said the club participates in the 4-H Jr. Dairy Exhibit, a social event at local high schools in which the club members host judging contest for grooming animals. In addition, it also participates in a Future Farmers of America contest, which is similar to the 4-H show.

Other special events hosted by the DC include its annual Foreign day to show elementary school students how to milk cows and to familiarize them with other farm animals; Spring Livestock Show and Rodeo; Junior Dairy Show and Junior Dairy Exhibitor’s Social; Agriculture Week; LSU Farm Day, Black and White Show; and the Dairy Science Club/Dairy Alumni Spring Banquet.

-Anjanette Blunt

DATA PROCESSING AND MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION is for students interested in the field of computers and data processing. “The club members meet with data processing faculty in which they help the students recognize the importance of computers,” said advisor Darlene Lanier.

Electronic Data Systems, Exxon, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New Orleans are a few of the organizations that sent guest speakers to the club’s meetings.

DMMA helped Boy Scouts earn their Computer Merit Badges. They had several socials such as a pizza party, golf tournament and a crawfish boil and they also participate in intramural sports. The club gives an annual scholarship and also attended one of the local professional chapter meetings of DPMA.

-Afiya Jones

DELTA DELTA DELTA sorority was founded on Thanksgiving Eve at Boston University in 1888. The Delta Omega chapter of Tri-Delt was founded at LSU in 1934. Tri-Delt has the #2 GPA among sororities and has won numerous contests on campus, including first place on Homecoming decorations and second place overall Homecoming. The Tri-Delts won second place overall intramural sports and first place in co-rec football with Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, as well as first place in softball.

Tri-Delts active member Amanda Bolz is SGA Vice president and serves on Leadership LSU. Ryn Rutledge was a member of the Homecoming Court and Karen Breaux is the Captain of LSU’s Golden Girls. Nicole Ayo, Shannon Walker, and Amy Russo are all members of LSU’s cheerleading team. Other organizations where Tri-Delts can be found include LSU Ambassadors, Scotch Guard, Greek Steering, Mortar Board and ODK.

-Ashley Cowling

DELTA GAMMA sorority’s national philanthropy, Sight Conservation and Aid to the Blind, has received a helping hand from the sorority over the past year.

Last fall an “Art of the Eye” fund raiser was held at the Louisiana archives building to benefit the philanthropy.

This semester DG hosted Anchor Splash, a swimming competition among fraternities, and a Spring Picnic with a jambalaya dinner. Both fund raisers were for the Louisiana School for the Visually Impaired.

-Chance Victoriano

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON - the Zeta Zeta Chapter of DKE fraternity - has been on LSU’s campus for about 70 years and was the first fraternity house on campus. DKE was founded at Yale University on June 22, 1844.

DKE members feel that the small numbers of actives in the chapter, about 40, enables them to become very
close brothers. The DKE’s participate in a campus blood drive every semester.

George Bush, Dan Quayle, Dick Clark, and Gerald Ford were members of other DKE Chapters.

Ashley Cowling

DELTA SIGMA RHO is an honorary debate club which actively participates in contests around the nation. Last fall, DSR members participated in debate tournaments at Southern University and at St. Mary’s University in San Antonio, placing third in both contests.

Heidi Brough, advisor, said, “We have exceptional students who are gifted in debate.”

Cole Schober

DELTA TAU DELTA sponsored the “Delt Speaker Series” with Robin Sawyer, an expert on date rape, as part of LSU’s Substance Abuse Awareness Week last October.

“We had a great turnout, over 300 students attended,” said John Ragsdale, former vice president.

DTD and the Deke fraternity are cosponsoring “Softball Slugfest,” along with various sororities, to benefit the Big Buddy program and the Parker House on April 23.

Angie McManus

THE ENGLISH GRADUATE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION of LSU are a liaison with the English graduate faculty and sit in on their meetings. They welcome new students and bring their problems to the graduate faculty. “The EGSA helps graduate students and continuing grad students with procedures to complete their respective programs,” said President Nancy Dixon.

The organization is run under co-presidents Nancy Dixon and Rob Hale. They had a bake sale to raise money for travel and social funds. They also hosted a barn dance, crawfish boil and garage sale. EGSA helps host the Readers and Writers Awards Banquet for outstanding graduate students and faculty. They publish a monthly newsletter, Bon Temps.

Afifa Jones

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CLUB of LSU is planning to take a field trip to a dumping. The EMC will be visiting the superfund site just off of Route 61 during the spring semester.

President Donald Hull, a senior in environmental management, said the group will also be taking educational trips to industries such as the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Environmental Quality.

“The main reason we take these trips is to push our curriculum on them [the industries] so that jobs will be a lot easier to come by,” he said.

The club will be attending rodeos where they will sell programs to raise money for the organization and will continue helping the Baton Rouge Green, which is responsible for the roadside work on I-10 and I-12, throughout the semester.

Scott Berardi

ETA KAPPA NU is an electrical engineering society that holds periodic informational meetings for engineering majors.

The organization meets twice a semester so electrical engineering majors can gather and help each other. The members can assist each other with courses and professor selection. The club initiates new members every semester and also recognizes and awards members for outstanding academic achievement.

Members of the club must be electrical engineering majors and maintain a 3.0 GPA.

Ken Meyers

ETA SIGMA PHI is an organization for students who are exceptional in the fields of Greek or Latin. Last fall they attended a lecture by Associate Professor of Classics Stephen Schierling. In March some members judged high school students in their knowledge of classical studies at Junior Classical Week.

Cole Schober

THE FAITH AND CULTURE SOCIETY provides an academic voice to traditional European and Western Christianity,” said President Linda Robinson. The club gets together occasionally to discuss Judeo-Christian subjects and have Christian poetry readings.

The Faith and Culture Society had many speakers visit this year. In November, Eric Von Kuheim-Leddihn, a well-known Austrian scholar, spoke on the role of women in Christian tradition.

Dr. William May of the Pontifical Institute of Family Studies in Washington D.C. gave a speech called “Splendor Versitatis,” which was a summary of the new papal encyclical.

Dr. William Campbell, an economics professor at LSU, spoke at a celebration in November in honor of St. Cecilia, the patron saint of music. He discussed the relationship between music and economics to a crowd of 40 faculty and students.

In February, there were two speakers, Father Joseph Howard of Loyola College and Prep, and Dr. Joseph Graham of the University of St. Thomas in Houston, who spoke on abortion and euthanasia.

Katey Collura

THE FILIPINO STUDENT ASSOCIATION consists of mostly graduate students and was organized primarily for social and academic interaction among Filipino students.

The association, with no more than 20 students, helps Filipino citizens back home get registered in LSU and settled into living arrangements. Though the association does no fund raising, it participates in the LSU International Expo and other organized meetings. They also hold an annual gathering for the Filipino community in Baton Rouge.

Anjanette Blunt

FOOD SCIENCE CLUB of LSU will be sponsoring a crawfish boil during the spring semester. The boil will be in conjunction with a meeting held by the Gulf Coast
Section of International Food Technologies in New Orleans.

Members of the group will also be participating in various fund-raising activities in order to raise money for scholarships awarded in the Food Science Department at LSU.

The club promotes the Food Science Department by serving as judges at career science fairs for high school and elementary students.

-Scott Berardi

GAMMA BETA PHI's LSU chapter and Chancellor Bud Davis co-sponsored the 1993-94 “Rekindle the Spirit” program in an attempt to get students more involved on campus. The honor organization helped to paint rundown classrooms on campus and also held several campus and city cleanups.

The group plants trees at different elementary and high schools as part of Baton Rouge Green, an urban reforestation program. Members also continue to work with the Parker House, a shelter for neglected children, and will be volunteering for the Special Olympics this spring.

-Jackie Maloney

GAMMA SIGMA DELTA is the honorary society of the Agriculture College. “Our purpose is to promote scholarship and productivity in all aspects of agriculture,” said Dr. Donald Robinson, president. Along with recognizing outstanding students, teachers, and research, they participate in Science and Engineering Fairs for high school in the area.

Once a year they plan an afternoon lecture spotlighting a world-renowned speaker in the agriculture field.

-Lisa Beth

GAMMA THETA UPSILON, an international honor society for geography, was formed in the 1920s to promote scholarship and geographic awareness in communities throughout the world, said Anne Moshner, advisor. National Geographic has sponsored the institution of this organization on college campuses throughout the nation.

This March the members will be helping in the Louisiana run off for the National Geographic-sponsored National Geography Bee, which will be in Washington D.C. and be hosted by Alex Trebek. The bee is run much like the National Spelling Bee except the contestants must answer geography questions.

JUKO KAI, an LSU club sport, teaches this ancient martial art to both novices and experienced artists, said President Riyanto Rahardjo. With 40 members, the club teaches the four disciplines of Juko Kai: Juko/Ryu Jujutsu, shorin/Ryu Karate, Aia Jutsu, and self defense. Except for Aia Jutsu, which is quick-draw sword play, the discipline teaches the punches, kicks, blocks, throws, joint blocks, and pressure points of a samurai art as old as Karate.

The secretary said because the art is designed to in-
conflict damage, competition is not possible. However, he also said the art's combativeness does not exclude the uplifting effects the art has on personal attitude.

On the second floor of the Gym Armory, Shihan, master, Donal Shove and others teach the art for all levels of experience.

- David Mitchell

KAPPA ALPHA THETA sorority was the first Greek letter fraternity known among women. President Jennifer Stromeyer said, "Theta stands for sisterhood, scholarship and service."

A new six-week program was introduced for initiates in October. The chapter also had a Halloween party as a service project and helped hearing-impaired children carve pumpkins.

Other activities in the fall included volunteer working at the Baton Rouge Food Bank and painting class rooms.

During the spring, KAT had a spring date party and participated in Song Fest and Crawfish on the Clover, which was to raise money for the group Court Appointed Special Advocates.

- Kappi Buller

KAPPA DELTA was awarded a "Chapter Achievement Award" and was recognized for its "Shamrock Project" at the national convention held last summer.

The "Shamrock Project" is KD's annual sale of jambalaya during the St. Patrick's Day parade that raises money for the Louisiana Council for the Prevention of Child Abuse.

KD also donated over $1,000 to the Baton Rouge Rape Crisis Center during Charity Marathon.

During December, KD collected toys and donations from local businesses and held a silent auction at the Governor's mansion in order to raise money for the LCPCA.

- Misty Elliott

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA sorority participated in fall rush, Greek Charity Marathon, and an annual Keep Safe Program last fall. The women also hosted Big Buddy Day, a mini-olympics for children that live in the projects.

During the spring, KKG, with approximately 30 members, held the annual Spring Formal and the annual fund raiser, Kappa Classic Golf Tournament. Another fun tradition was a dinner for professors which are held once every semester.

- Kappi Buller

KAPPAOMICRON NU is an honor society for students studying home economics. The organization, with 31 active members, meets on the third Thursday of each month.

In February, guest speaker Rhonda Atkinson motivated members about making their goals a reality.

KON held a fund-raiser pancake breakfast last fall.

- Angie McManus

KAPPA TAU ALPHA, the mass communication honor society, had its induction ceremony in conjunction with the school’s Hall of Fame banquet. Sixteen new members were added.

Membership requires full-time enrollment in the Mass Communication School and a top 10 percent rank in their junior or senior class.

The national group of about 20,000 members has 94 chapters in various universities. A convention of members is held each year.

"A benefit is the recognition of abilities, it provides contacts and looks good on resumes," said advisor Whitney Mundt.

- Darren W. Cooper

KAPPA SIGMA hosted the Chancellor's Leadership Breakfast during the 1993 fall semester. This event brought together representatives from each fraternity and sorority, along with Chancellor Davis and his staff.

Every year, KS participates in various activities including Baton Rouge Food Bank, Earl K. Long hospital blood drive, Baton Rouge Big Buddy program and the University Lake Clean-up.

"A chapter who can boast of the contributions of its individual members is a chapter that has built a strong foundation of leadership," said Mike Johnson, public relations officer.

- Sharie Richard

KAPPA ZETA sorority was founded October 4, 1990. It is the only integrated sorority on LSU's campus, and received the MLK award in January 1991.

- Rebecca Maher

THE KOREAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION's primary objectives are to help Korean students in their transition to an American way of life and to inform others of the Korean culture.

The organization usually participates in the International Expo and provides facts and food from Korea. In addition, the organization, with about 20 members, helps new students find housing, transportation, and also provides academic services. Throughout the semester, the association has various parties and sporting events such as tennis, soccer and softball games.

President Young Oh said the goal of the club is "to know each other, to help each other."

- Ken Meyers

LAMBDA ALPHA, a national honor society that promotes scholarship and the science of anthropology, educates the public about the four disciplines of anthropology, linguistics, cultural anthropology, physical anthropology, and archaeology.

Vice president Lori Buck said the society not only exposed members to scholarship opportunities through publishing but also gave budding anthropologists a chance to show the community what anthropology is about.

Member Heidi Jane Beall said anthropology is not just digging in the ground for artifacts but is "a quest for an understanding of mankind, which no other field ex-
plores to such an extent as this."

Buck said the society staged an artificial dig for school children of Howell Park Elementary last October. LA plans to have similar activities with other schools and groups.

- **David Mitchell**

**LAMBDA CHI ALPHA** fraternity has had the top grades of all fraternities for the past two-and-a-half years. LCA’s three-on-three intermural basketball team was the champion, and played against North Carolina’s intermural champion team.

LCA is also planning a golf tournament to raise money for a local charity, and they had a Big Buddy fishing trip last fall.

There were 18 new initiates this semester.

- **Suzette Morrill**

**THE LOUISIANA HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION**, soon to be renamed Louisiana Pre-professional/Graduate Student Member Section of the Louisiana Home Economics Association, has been elected Best in the State for the last two years and has scored the highest in quality points for the Standard of Excellence competition. Also, they have been winners in competitions approximately five times within the last 15 years.

Advisor Elva Bourgeois said, "The Home Economics Association is open to all, but was founded for human ecology students. We lead scholarly achievement. This chapter represents excellence in fulfilling the ultimate goals of the Home Economics Association."

**LHEA**, with 25 members, hold one fund raiser every fall, and one service project every fall and spring. They attend a State Leadership Workshop in the fall and a State Convention in the spring. They plan to sell wrapping paper as a fund raiser this year, and donate care packages to adopted members of the Parker House, a home for abused women.

Last fall the organization assisted prisoners from St. Gabriel's Women's Prison with selling stuffed animals, and seniors in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, and Basic Sciences possessing at least a 3.5 GPA. Presidents Jheri Blazier said MSR was originally set up to gain a Phi Beta Kappa chapter at LSU. The chapter was set up, but MSR still exists and is the only one across the United States.

- **Angie McManus**

**THE MOSLEM STUDENT ASSOCIATION** is composed of six executive members, both students and staff. They meet about once a month for the organizational meeting and also gather every Friday at 1:30 for weekly prayer in the Islamic Center. At their meetings members engage in debates on topics that concern Moslems. The association also occasionally hosts guest lecturers who speak on controversial matters pertaining to Moslem people.

Last spring the Moslem Student Association hosted Bosnian official Abdullah Thabit to speak on his country's political situation. The event helped the Moslems raise a much needed $25,000 for those people that were injured in Bosnia.

- **Ken Meyers**

**MU SIGMA RHO** is an honor society for juniors and seniors in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, and Basic Sciences possessing at least a 3.5 GPA.

President Jheri Blazier said MSR was originally set up to gain a Phi Beta Kappa chapter at LSU. The chapter was set up, but MSR still exists and is the only one across the United States.

MSR’s annual banquet will be held in late April.

- **Angie McManus**

**THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PERSHING RIFLES** is LSU's military flag corp organization. The society is a local chapter of the National Organization of Pershing Rifles, which celebrated its 100th Anniversary last March 12th.

The organization opened the Disney Extravaganza held last fall at the Centroplex where it performed a 25-member salute to retired servicemen that attended the event. It also participated in the annual LSU Livestock and Rodeo program where it was part of the opening Perspective Speaker Series, Coffee 2051. The National Committee hosts its annual International Expo which showcases food, dance, music and customs around the world. "Live music, comedians, and game shows are provided by the Pop Entertainment Committee," said Advisor Jo Ann Doolos.

Lively Arts Committee provides the performing arts, and the Recreational Committee provide horseback riding, canoeing, hiking and other outdoor activities. Committee membership is open to all full-time students.

- **Afiya Jones**

**THE MEXICAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION** participated in the International Expo last November with a ceremony equivalent to Halloween. President Joaquín Atoche said the group set up an altar at Carribean Colors complete with crosses and mexican handcrafts.

During the spring, MSA combined with the Latin Student Association for a presentation in the Union. Educational videos were shown and Mexican food made by authentic mexican recipes was served in the Plantation Room.

- **Angie McManus**
The PANAMANIAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION is primarily a social support group for LSU Panamanian students, according to President Pilar Arosenmena.

The association, with a membership of 20 to 25 students, meets monthly for social gatherings such as barbecues and parties. Arosenmena said, "these gatherings are part of our support system."

As participants in the LSU International Expo last fall, the PSA showed an educational video on Panama; offered samples of cultural foods; displayed Panamanian products, arts and crafts; and gave away souvenirs.

Judy Nordgren

PHI BETA LAMBDA is a professional business association open to all majors at LSU. One very important aspect of PBL is the organization's emphasis on community service.

Members worked with the Baton Rouge Food Bank in March, helping sort and package food.

Members also attended the state fall conference in October and the state spring conference in March. Plans for the rest of the semester include helping to repaint some classrooms.

Angie McManus

PHI DELTA KAPPA meets on a monthly basis to discuss topics of interest concerning education. Members are part of a select professional teaching organization. Dr. James Wandersee was the keynote speaker at the initiation ceremonies.

President Sheila Pirkle considers initiation to be an important event in which people are provided access to an organization which shows community leadership.

Cole Schober

PHI DELTA THETA is a "fraternal organization based on the principles of friendship, sound learning, and moral rectitude," President Scott Niolet said.

Last fall, PDT worked at a Sand Sculpture charity event for the Baton Rouge Food Bank. All alumni of 50 years or more were honored at the "Golden Legion" awards this March. Also in March, Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority joined PDT in Song Fest.

Cole Schober

PHI ETA SIGMA is the oldest freshmen honorary society in the country. It was established on the LSU campus on May 22, 1932. The advisor, Archie Lejuene, said the club honors and gives extended recognition to scholarly freshmen students with a 3.5 GPA or above.

The organization holds an induction ceremony each semester. The members are encouraged to help with tutoring and also help with spring testing. This year the club distributed pamphlets across campus on ways to improve study habits.

Yvette Hamilton

PHI GAMMA DELTA, also known as FIGI, participated in several philanthropic events last fall.

The fraternity hosted a blood drive at their house and collected 40 units of blood. They also volunteer at the Baton Rouge Food Bank, as well as donate food. With many other fraternities and sororities, FIGI took part in the Charity Marathon to benefit Children’s Hospital and the United Way.

Out of the 110 members, many are also part of Student Government and LSU Ambassadors.

This spring FIGI will also be hosting the annual South Seas party and donating funds to various charities.

Jackie Maloney

PHI KAPPA PHI is one of the oldest honor societies in the United States. The LSU chapter is the 43rd out of 267 chapters worldwide. Students holding a 3.7 GPA their senior year, and a 3.8 their junior year are eligible to join. PKP accepts students from all disciplines.

They hold several meetings a year, as well as an award banquet to recognize outstanding students and faculty. Each year one student is nominated to the National Boards for an opportunity to receive a scholarship for graduate school.

Lisa Beth

PHI KAPPA PSI, a social fraternity, emphasizes leadership and responsibility to the community.

Last October, PKP sponsored "Jazzercise," a fundraiser for cancer research in the Baton Rouge area. They also participated with other Greek organizations in Song Fest this March.

President Mark Miller said PKP looks forward to participating in the LSU Greek system and strives to improve the system in the process.

Cole Schober

PHI LAMBDA UPSILON is an organization of about 35 students majoring in chemistry, biochemistry and chemical engineering.

They often take field trips to chemical plants and have speakers from the faculty and from large corporations. Faculty members discuss their research, and industry speakers discuss future jobs and different alternatives for those interested in chemistry.

They do many of their fund raisers by selling model kits to chemistry students.

Michael Paine

PHI MU ALPHA SINFONIA is a fraternity of about 30 members that focuses primarily on singing.

One activity that the group enjoys doing every semester is singing to all the sororities at a given time.

In April, PMAS will sponsor the American Musical Festival, and an Aids benefit in which they will provide most of the entertainment. They also plan to attend the National Assembly of Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia.

John Archer, president, said they were working on recording about 10 songs. Each song is an original work, either by a member of their chapter or from a neighboring chapter. Archer was not sure when it would be pro-
ORGANIZATIONS

The club normally has about 10 members and meets every few weeks to give math students a chance to talk to and get to know each other. Members are able to help each other with tutoring and also professor selection.

Last spring the organization hosted a guest lecturer by a notable math professor selection.

Last spring the organization hosted a guest lecturer by a notable math professor from Columbia University, also it participated in the annual LSU Spring Rally for high school students.

- Ken Meyers

PI SIGMA EPSILON’s Beta Xi chapter compiled and sold the “Girls of LSU” calendar in mid November. The Beta Xi chapter also coordinated the Corporate Olympics that will benefit the Special Olympics of Louisiana.

- Robert Fogleman

PI TAU SIGMA, the honorary mechanical engineering society, is a service organization for the department. They accept undergraduate students with a 3.0 or better, or students in the top 25 percent of their class.

During the year they plan to hold several fundraisers, and their future plans are to build a display case in CEBEA.

- Lisa Beth

POLITICAL SCIENCE GRADUATE ASSOCIATION is a professional one which serves as a liason between the student members and the political science department, said President Mark Johnson. Membership meetings are issue oriented and called according to demand.

The association has two representative positions on the department faculty committee which address such topics as graduate curriculum and admission policies.

Some 40 students, earning either master’s or Ph.D degrees, are currently enrolled in PSGSA.

- Judy Nordgren

PRE-DENTAL SOCIETY is composed of students interested in going into the field of dentistry, but is open to students of all majors. They hold meetings every three weeks and often have guest speakers from different fields of dentistry.

“Once a year we take a trip to the Dental School in New Orleans. It’s a great opportunity for students interested in going to dental school to take a look around,” President Scott Johnson said.

- Lisa Beth

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION STUDENT ASSOCIATION functions as a liason between faculty and public administration graduate students. The organization also helps students network with alumni in the field and sponsors workshops to show members what can be done with their degree. PASO held a Christmas social last December and will be having a crawfish boil this spring.

- Angela Wingate
THE ROLEPLAYING AND WARGAMING SOCIETY of LSU is an organization where students and nonstudents gather together to play the mind game Dungeons and Dragons.

The society, which meets once a week, has been playing the game since 1975 and has about five or six groups. The members of the group gather together around a table and each person assumes a role and participates in an adventure. The group ventures off into "many different worlds" in hopes of not being eliminated.

It's said that some matches can last over eight hours.

-Ken Meyers

SIGMA ALPHA is a professional and social sorority for students either majoring in agriculture or interested in the subject.

Each semester the organization cleans a two mile stretch of Jefferson Highway and helps clean the Quad.

This fall, the sorority hosted a Halloween party at the Louisiana School for the Deaf. For Christmas the group donated presents to area churches.

This spring they will be giving an Easter party at the LSD.

Sigma Alpha also recruits incoming freshman and helps them with their schedules.

- Jackie Maloney

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON fraternity participated in LSU's 1993 Greek Homecoming celebrations and competitions, one of which was decorating the fraternity house.

During the spring, some members helped paint a classroom. President Sean Preau said, "As president, I am in charge of liaisons between the chapter, alumni and the university, internal finances, and maintaining a sense of brotherhood." Preau felt that painting a classroom was one way to help out.

SAE also hosted an Annual Founders' Day this spring, in which an alumni dinner was given and pledges were initiated.

-Kappi Buller

SIGMA CHI fraternity is one of the largest fraternities on campus. Their charter at LSU began on November 5, 1925. Besides building a Haunted House every year as a fundraiser for the Red Cross, they hold two blood drives.

New initiate, Paul McClung, said, "We have a very strong National Charter. Being initiated into the Sigma Chi brotherhood has been an opportunity to meet great friends."

-Lisa Beth

SIGMA GAMMA EPSILON is a national organization which recognizes outstanding students in the field of earth sciences.

The Delta Iota chapter at LSU consists of graduate and undergraduate students majoring in both physical geology and petroleum engineering. Requirements for membership include fifteen hours of earth science, with a 2.7 overall GPA, and a 3.0 in science classes.

SGE offers free tutoring during midterm and final exams, in addition to sponsoring informal lecture series for all sciences.

-Rebecca Maher

SIGMA LAMBDA ALPHA is a national organization which recognizes outstanding students in the field of landscape architecture. This honor society inducts students with the highest GPA usually the top ten percent of any one class. This usually includes three or four students per semester. Awards and scholarships are given at the department banquet. According to Dennis Abby, advisor, members include, "future leaders in the field of landscape architecture."

-Rebecca Maher

SIGMA LAMBDA CHI is a national organization for both construction management students and professionals. This honorary society accepts members with high cumulative GPAs as well as those who excel in classes in their major. The Epsilon chapter at LSU initiates approximately ten members both in the spring and in the fall.

-Rebecca Maher

SIGMA NU participated in Alcohol Awareness Week this past fall. They hosted a "dry" mixer and set up an information table outside of the Union.

The fraternity also took part in the Charity Marathon, where sorority and fraternity members paid entry fees to participate in activities. The proceeds went to various charities.

Sigma Nu also hosted a "Bingo with the Boys" night, with proceeds going to the Louisiana School for the Deaf.

-Jackie Maloney

THE SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, LSU chapter, has won the National Superior Merit Award five years in a row. Along with their recruiting drive in the spring they will conduct another professional conference on the proposed topic "Status of Affirmative Action."

This chapter also has social functions such as crawfish boils and dinner meetings. Their primary goal is to spur individual excellence. According to President Mark Goodson, "In our organization there is no second place, our chapter is striving to be number one."

-George Spaulding

THE SOCIETY OF WOMEN ENGINEERS works closely with Zonta, the battered Women's Clinic in Baton Rouge. The society raised money for the clinic by co-hosting a Halloween party last fall with the Society of Mechanical Engineers.

SWE sent members to the regional student conference in Houston last semester to learn about the latest technological advances in engineering.

SWE hosted the regional conference at LSU this March.

-Jackie Maloney
THE SOCIOLoGY CLUB, with around 35 members, usually meets once a month. Occasionally guest speakers, such as sociology professors and social workers, talk to the club about job opportunities.

The club sponsors many social gatherings and fundraisers. They will also hold their annual crawfish boil in May, during which different awards will be given. The Fred Frey award, in memory of the founder of sociology at LSU, is a cash prize given by the sociology faculty to the best three papers written by sociology majors.

There is also the College Supply Book Store award given to the top student in each year.

-Katey Collura

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION consists of 24 graduate students interested in libraries. They meet every third Friday with two other similar groups.

The SLA often has recent graduates come in to discuss interviewing and what Baton Rouge companies are looking for. Last fall they also had an information broker come speak to them about information research.

Last spring they attended a one day workshop in New Orleans, "Navigating the Internet." Members listened to speakers, worked with computers, and learned how to use Internet.

-Michael Paine

STUDENT AFFILIATES OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY is the “most involved organization in the College of Basic Sciences,” said President Ronald Coats. They have 45 members and meet every other Monday.

Speakers often talk to members about jobs in the chemical industry. The society often does school demonstrations, trying to get students from 10- to 18-year-olds interested in chemistry. In fact, last fall they did demonstrations for 318 students in one week.

In the spring, the SAACS went to the Southeast Regional Meeting met other organizations much like theirs. At this meeting students had the opportunity to orally present some of their undergraduate research to fellow students. SAACS of LSU is one of the few chapters in the United States that has won Outstanding Student Affiliates Chapter for the past two years.

-Michael Paine

THE STUDENT FINANCE ASSOCIATION conducted a recruitment function earlier this spring. In addition to social functions, SFA plans to bring in several guest speakers this spring to talk on different professional fields that involve finance.

-George Spaulding

THE STUDENT ALUMNI ASSOCIATION is a service organization that forms a bridge for campus and alumni activities,” said Laurie Adams, advisor.

The association, with 40 to 50 members, is directed at recent graduates and alumni; however, a majority of the members are undergraduates.

SAA decorated its building for homecoming, which is something done every year. The association also made Freshman Survival Kits as a fund raiser. The kits were delivered to dorms and off campus.

In December, the association held a Senior Gift Program for the Middleton Library Endowment Fund.

Also, a jeep raffle will be drawn on graduation day. SAA plans to have a dedication ceremony for LSU’s graduates on May 20, 1994.

-Kappi Buller

TAE KWON DO CLUB OF LSU is affiliated with the Charles Dingman School, a local heart and fitness center. The literal translation of the Korean, Tae Kwon Do, is "the way of the hand and of the foot." According to Dave Koenig, three-year member, "(TKD) is a Korean martial arts that’s a few thousand years old and is primarily a fighting style based on a lot of kicks.”

The club is instructed by Pat LeBlanc, a second-degree black belt, and it is one of the few clubs on campus that still practices in the Gym Armory. Every semester they participate in tournaments on a statewide level.

“We offer it as practical knowledge of the art itself as well as for self defense,” Koenig said, adding that the club, with 30-35 members, is open to everyone, no matter what level of experience.

-Anjanette Blunt

TAU BETA PI is one of the university’s oldest honor societies for engineers. It prides itself in being the only honor society open to all disciplines of engineering. TBP was founded in 1889 at Lee High University. TBP is run completely by students.

Somewhat inactive the past two semesters, TBP hopes to revive in the fall.

-Suzette Morrill

TAU KAPPA EPSILON - The Beta Phi chapter of Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity - was founded at LSU in 1949. The very first TKE chapter was founded at Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington.

LSU’s TKE chapter has 26 members and many are active on campus as well as off. Some TKE actives are members of SGA and College Republicans. Twice a year the chapter visits the Louisiana School for the Deaf and plays basketball with the children. Former President Ronald Reagan is a TKE alumni, but not from the Beta Phi chapter.

-Ashley Cowling

THE UNITING CAMPUS MINISTRY is open to students who are interested in sharing ideas, discussing their views, getting involved with religious matters, and participating in philosophical and psychological studies on social issues.

Randy Nichols, a Methodist preacher, said, “I am always here to help students and to have one-to-one talks.” Every Sunday evening the ministry holds a program and meal, often with a speaker and a film. Also, a communion and breakfast service is held every Thursday morning.

Among the fall activities were camping, canoeing, a Halloween party, and a retreat, “The Real Jesus.”
"At the retreat we viewed different social and spiritual perspectives, and different denominations," said Jim Combes, a UCM committee member.

This spring the organization worked in a soup kitchen in New Orleans and also went to Mexico, a work and cultural trip which is an annual event.

- Kappi Buller

ZETA PHI BETA sorority is based on the principles of scholarship, service and sisterhood.

The LSU chapter, Rho Epsilon, has been busy with community affairs, fundraisers, social events, and campus projects such as annual auctions, dances, car washes, canned-food and clothes drives, elementary school scholarship competitions, and other functions relevant to the welfare of the citizens of the community as well as to the successful continuance of the chapter itself.

ZPB also participates in services on a national level such as Foster Home Care, Youth Conferences, Vocational Guidance Clinics, The Welfare, Education and Health Services, and Stork's Nest.

"Zeta is a fine organization although we may not always be in the limelight. Our members are few, but we work hard to improve the community and to be recognized here at LSU," said Vice President Danyel Mitchell.

ZETA TAU ALPHA began this year by pledging 48 new girls- the largest pledge class on the row. Fall activities included service projects such as a Halloween party for the Association for Retarded Citizens, and social activities such as Mystery Date, bus trip and Semi-Formal.

This spring, Zetas were busy with Pancake Breakfast in March with donations going to the national philanthropy The Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation. The chapter also distributed "Don't be a fool" self-examination cards to educate women about early detection of breast cancer. Zetas also enjoyed crush party in February, Formal in March, and are planning a crawfish boil in April.

According to Vice President Margaret Boyle, Zeta placed first in Runaround, third place in Homecoming decorations, and first place three years in a row in Airband - a Charity Marathon lip sync contest.

President Melissa Miller said ZTA is "the greatest leadership experience of my life, opening my eyes to the concerns of both women and the community."

- Rebecca Maher

ZOOGOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY GRADUATE STUDENT ORGANIZATION primarily functions to help collect money for their members to attend national conventions to present research. The group raises money by renting lab kits to first year biology students and selling t-shirts. This semester they also supplied class notes for undergraduates taking Zoology 1202. Last semester, ZPGSO sponsored a jamalaya dinner to acquaint the new members with the faculty. This spring, they will be having a crawfish boil.

- Angela Wingate

Master Shih-Min Hsu leads the Tae Kwon Do club's practice.
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