



Newman Lake provides mirror for campus

Photo by Mike Clower

Grads relive college

By SHELLY JAMES

Campus during the summer session is different in many ways, though the biggest change is that less than half of the 2,276 people enrolled in courses at James Madison University are undergraduates.

This is a vast change, as in the fall and spring semesters

to return to school frequently to keep their certificates up to date.

According to Finlayson, "The ones who are re-entering school after 15 or 20 years worry about whether they can do college-level work. Usually they are intelligent anyway or they would not be coming back to learn. Even if one got

sity, JMU has fewer of these older students. "We just do not have the urban surroundings" which house the kind of people who want to return to school, she said.

Special programs to help re-aquaint these people with university life and campus facilities are non-existent here. The returning students "get absorbed" into the mainstream of undergraduates. While they constitute a larger proportion of the scholars here during the summer, these students know less about the opportunities of college life.

With final exams terminating the end of summer school this week, most of the older students will not be seen by JMU "regulars" again.

Before the chance is gone, get to know an older student. It might be a refreshing change to study with someone who realizes how necessary all education can be, instead of a roommate who complains about missing the "action" at the Elbow Room.

D's in high school, he usually will do better in college."

Another change for these adults is the watchfulness of their families. "They cannot drop a class like they did when they were 18," Finlayson said. The whole household knows the situation and expects a lot.

Compared with other universities, such as Virginia Commonwealth University and George Mason Univer-

at least 75 percent of all students here are full-time undergraduates.

By just walking into almost any classroom, one can see that the other 50 percent of the summer school students are older people. Either as graduate or post baccalaureate students, these people takeover JMU's campus during the summer. Why do these "oldsters" want to come back to school?

"The bulk of older students are teachers returning for certification," according to Dr. Elizabeth Finlayson, dean of Summer School. In graduate study, the most popular field is business, she continued.

The students' course loads are usually light, Dr. William Jackameit, director of Institutional Research, said, adding that there is only one "special" student (one not in a degree or graduate program at JMU) carrying 12 hours or more.

These older students do not have any significant problems since most, as teachers, have

ID system slower, though efficient; bookkeeping easy

By CINDY RUSSELL

After overcoming both aggravated cashiers and contract holders and working out the initial bugs, the new Dining Hall identification machines are ready for use this fall.

The new machines were installed in May so D-Hall workers could get used to their operation before this Fall semester begins. Installed for increased accountability and flexibility in services, the only complaints so far have been functional breakdowns and a longer wait between the time the machine receives the card and when it either permits or denies validity.

"Sure, it takes longer to 'beep' which may at first be an aggravation to the cashiers. But the new machines still let people into D-Hall faster than they can be

are rented, are replacing the previous two-year-old system. One of the new system's main advantages over last year's system is its bookkeeping of information. The new system can tell not only how many meals students are eating, but also which meals they are eating. It keeps this information on long term records, whereas the old system only kept information for a week.

The control computer will also allow students to use their ID's for special activities such as a "sit-down steak dinner." The machines themselves are suited for activities outside Gibbons since they are operable by plugging them into any electrical outlet.

The only obstacle that is blocking the use for activities the lack of space, Moody said. "We barely have enough

'It takes longer to beep which may at first be an aggravation'

served," according to Hank Moody, director of contract dining.

Charlie Starrs, a student D-Hall manager said his concerns were length of lines and ease of operation. From this perspective, he said "There is no significant difference over last year's system." Starrs actually sees the split-second longer wait as beneficial for security purposes since it allows the checker to really look at the proper identification.

As for mechanical problems, there have been a few functional breakdowns resulting in the machine needing to be repaired a couple times, Moody said, adding that this is normal the first time you use a computer.

The new machines, which

space to do our job now, much less space to do special activities," he added.

Another added benefit over last year's system is a message signal. Under the previous system, when a student needed to report to the Food Services office, their ID would be invalidated and they would be denied entrance for meals until they reported to the office.

With this system, when the message light appears, the checker will tell the student to stop by the Food Services office later.

Both Moody and Starrs agree that there will probably be a little confusion in the beginning this fall as both students and checkers get used to the new machines.

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JMU professor improves billing with computers

By SHELLY JAMES

The world is rapidly changing, due mainly to computers, and at least one professor at James Madison University is aiding this trend.

Most people have seen a mobile telephone, if only in a James Bond movie or an episode of Charlie's Angels. If one watches carefully, it is obvious that an operator must first be contacted before the call is put through on one of these car telephones.

This is no longer true. Reality has overtaken fiction, as science has come up with something even James Bond does not have.

Timothy Taylor, assistant professor of mathematics at JMU, has developed a computer program that eliminates the need for mobile operators.

While working full-time as a teacher, Taylor wrote the program in five months for In Touch, part of a Virginia-based company. At the same time he had to learn the computer language needed to program the machines.

Before Taylor's computer program was released, an operator had to take down all the information about long distance mobile telephone calls. Then the telephone company sent a bill to the carrier, the mobile telephone company to which the person subscribed. Only then could the carrier send out the final bill. The whole process took 60 to 90 days, a "no-no" in today's computerized world.

Now, a computer can immediately tell the carrier the price of any long distance mobile phone call, thus decreasing the billing time to 30 days.

Taylor said he has heard of no other similar program, and Virginia is the only state to use it so far. "The automatic process is not profitable everywhere," Taylor said, adding that "only where there are a lot of mobile phones" is the advantage accrued.

"An agreement is still pending" regarding the money Taylor will receive in royalties for his innovation.

Taylor's automatic computer program is used only for dial-direct, long distance, mobile calls now.

But try to imagine an extended program. A true societal change could be accomplished by machines when one can pick up a telephone, dial zero, and not get that nasal, nasty voice saying, "Operator. May I help you?" It's just one more step in the evolution of technology.

Typing room moved

Sachs attempts takeover

By JOE SCHNECKEN-BURGER

Administration members located in the Warren University Union played "musical chairs" last week.

Several WUU offices have been relocated to make more efficient use of space.

Initial plans had included converting the first-floor television lounge into an office for Chris Sachs, student activities director, according to Chuck Cunningham, Student Government Association president.

However, the proposal was "successfully challenged," Cunningham said.

The proposal would have moved the TV lounge into the study lounge which would have been eliminated.

Cunningham labeled the proposed action, "a disregard of student interests," because

the administration had failed to consult with a student representative. He found out about the proposal accidentally and then acted to block the move.

While the TV lounge and the study lounge will not be affected, six office changes are being conducted.

The outing center is being moved to the typing room, which will be relocated upstairs in the student advocate office. The relocation will provide easier access to the outside door for those renting equipment. Excess outing equipment will be placed in a separate storage room.

The typing room is moving

upstairs so the SGA can oversee its use. Cunningham sees this move as a deterrent to vandalism.

Service Co-op and Greek affairs are switching offices since the latter has a much larger constituency and requires more office.

The student advocate office will be moved downstairs to the outing office to what Cunningham considers a more private office "with a solid door."

Minority affairs is moving to the outing center for additional space. The office will be partitioned and also include space for the Black Student Alliance.

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Short Takes

A brief look at what's happening
around the nation, around the world

Federal technocrats

WASHINGTON (AP) — The federal workforce has undergone major changes in recent years, evolving into a specialized, well-educated and expensive group of technocrats, the Washington Post said Monday.

The newspaper's analysis disclosed that several major changes in the federal civil service have taken place in the last two decades, including:

— The number of social scientists, psychologists and welfare workers has jumped 230 percent to 58,166.

— Engineers have increased 50 percent to 98,931.

— There are now 15,532 lawyers, nearly double their number 20 years ago.

— There has been a 600-percent jump in computer specialists, to 46,361.

According to the Post, the nearly 3 million federal workers have become less and less an army of paper-pushers and clerks and more a well-credentialed and highly-paid group of professionals.

This reflects a change from a government of operations, such as building dams, to more of a think tank function, in which the bureaucrats plan and design while others do the actual work, according to the report.

Italians protest

BOLOGNA, ITALY (AP) — Tens of thousands of violence-weary Italians took to city piazzas and staged strikes Monday in outrage over the suspected terrorist bombing that killed 84 people at Bologna's railroad station.

Investigators had no firm leads, but Bologna police spokesman Lucio D'Acunto said they were checking reports that two men dropped off a suitcase in the station waiting room minutes before the devastating explosion Saturday.

After finding metal fragments in the rubble of the station, investigators said they were almost certain the blast was caused by a bomb, and they suspected right-wing terrorists because of similar attacks claimed by the right in the past.

Cash—flow system available in Sept.

By MARK WILLIAMS

Tired of waiting in line at the bank when you have a class in 10 minutes? Or maybe it's Friday afternoon and the bank windows close while you are in class.

Those lines as well as other difficulties students experience in obtaining their money should disappear after the installation of a cash—flow system at James Madison University, according to Woody McGill, Virginia National Bank regional marketing officer.

The cash—flow machine is part of a system which allows the patron around—the—clock access to his or her account. The machine is like a computer terminal, with the VNB machine linked to the main computer system in Norfolk, Va.

The computer keeps track of withdrawals, deposits, transfers of funds between accounts, loan payments,

utility bill payments as well as additional functions yet to be added to the cash—flow repertoire. Withdrawals are allowed in ten dollar increments, with a maximum withdrawal of 200 dollars a day.

In order to use the cash flow system one must have a checking or savings account with VNB. A cash—flow card can be obtained at no charge. It is not a credit card; it simply allows access to one's accounts.

"We find students more willing to take advantage of the cash—flow system," McGill said. "They are more apt to try something new than others. The system has been very successful at Virginia Commonwealth University, Old Dominion University, and University of Virginia."

The cash—flow system is expected to significantly reduce lines at the bank. "At present people are limited to certain times in their dealings with us," according to McGill. "The cash—flow service will be available whenever the student center is open, spreading our business out over the course of the day, thus reducing lines," he said, adding that "another advantage with the system is that the card can be used at any of the more than fifty VNB cash—flow locations throughout the state."

There will be demonstrations of the system in the Warren University Union from September 1—12, at which a premium will be given out good for free ice cream at Duke's Bar and Grill.

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'The Shining' — masterpiece or tacky terror?

By KEVIN CROWLEY

Stanley Kubrick may or may not be the Orson Wells of the '70's and '80's, but in his latest picture, "The Shining," Kubrick offers some scenes so spectacular that they alone are worth the price of admission.

It's a shame, however, that this film is so crammed with subplots and implicit messages that any coherent structure is lost by mid-movie.

"The Shining," as most movie buffs know, is adapted from Stephen King's novel of the same title. I have never read King's book, so I am not among those who complain of Kubrick's failure to accurately reproduce the same story.

But, from what I understand, parts of King's book would be impossible to recreate on the screen, and

sometimes a movie which varies from its inspiration can be a creative success in its own rite (such as "Jaws").

As for Kubrick's version of "The Shining," which stars Jack Nicholson and Shelly Duval, the cinematography, from the opening helicopter shot, floating through a Colorado canyon, to the climactic chase scene through a maze of hedges in the swirling snow, remains Kubrick's forte.

Other unique and varying camera angles used throughout the movie provide a rest from the often slow dialogue.

There is one marvelous camera setting behind Danny Lloyd's, Nicholson's son, Bigwheel (a plastic tricycle), which follows Lloyd as he cruises through the late 19th-century hotel which Nicholson and family are

"caretaking" during the harsh winter.

Young Lloyd, incidentally, could very well be the film's best performer, had it not been for an equally impressive performance by Scatman Crothers. The two, when together briefly, sparkle.

Kubrick creates special effects with his camera, and in this age of \$28 — million — dollar — special — effects — projects (notice I did not call them movies), for this he earned my lasting admiration.

Nicholson begins "The Shining" as a loving husband and father who is slowly transformed into a maniacal murderer, presumably because of the demonic powers in the hotel.

Nicholson's transformation occurs rather quickly, but his magnetism as an actor allows



Jack Nicholson as Jack Torrance



A terrified Shelly Duval

him to pull off this Dr. Jekyll — Mr. Hyde change with a sense of tongue-in-cheek humor. On occasion, though, Nicholson's one-liners were deemed more for the Johnny Carson Show than "a masterpiece of modern horror."

Shelly Duval, Nicholson's wife, plays the innocent third party. While her husband and son are haunted by visions, or "shinings," of the past and future, she remains bewildered by the violent changes in her husband and the withdrawal of her son.

Until the end, this technique works nicely. But as the climax approaches, Duval races madly through the hotel searching for her son, only to encounter cheap scare tactics, such as skeletons and bloody skulls, and scenarios which

add nothing to the content of the story.

The "powers" which possess the hotel are never explained fully, while a number of supernatural abilities and forces are hinted at. "Lloyd," the satanic bartender with pointed Spock-like ears, crops up at one point; time warps occur consistently; the boy is a born clairvoyant, and half-a-dozen other occult events appear, unrelated, and only clutter an already crowded film.

In retrospect, my feelings for "The Shining" are ambivalent. The incongruity of the story removes any flow, but the direction, at times is brilliant, and considering the movies available this summer, "The Shining," despite its flaws, is a standout.

Campus operators are center of information

By SUE CLAYTON

When a student wishes to call a friend who lives off campus, at 3:00 a.m., he naturally dials the James Madison University general information number because he knows someone will be there to assist him. But, how many students think about those anonymous voices on the other end of the line?

Just finding those people is somewhat of an adventure. While most offices on campus have at least one window, the James Madison switchboard and its operators are located in the basement of Wilson Hall in an atmosphere that most people would find not only confining but depressing as well.

However, Mona Ageon, has been answering phones at James Madison University for 15 years. Ageon, who has worked on a switchboard for 22 years, came to JMU in 1965. Before working here she was a switchboard operator for the Harrisonburg Telephone Co., now the Continental Telephone Co. of Virginia.

Her job at JMU is somewhat different from her previous experience. At her job with the telephone company she was involved with placing calls, but here she handles only incoming calls and dispensing general information.

"Summer is really a slow time for us," Ageon says as a light flashes "info" on the

switchboard.

"Campus Operator". A short silence follows. "The number is 6122," she says.

The light that flashes "info" is for campus calls, said Ageon. The light that flashes "listed number" is for any incoming calls. Usually these incoming calls are transferred to another number, she said. The switchboard handles incoming calls for the school, but does not place calls for campus callers.

"When school starts in the fall, it's a mad house. The campus telephone directories haven't come out then and students want to call their friends. We are busy all the time."

The light flashes "listed

number." Bzzz...

"Good morning, JMU". Another pause follows. "One moment please." She pushes four numbers and replaces the receiver.

The switchboard operators not only maintain the switchboard and give out information, but also handle the police radio at night, according to Ageon.

The operators keep files on current telephone numbers and where the telephones are. They are surrounded by verticle files. The file on the left contains students' last names listed alphabetically A through M with their numbers. The file on the right completes the students' numbers and finishes with

faculty and staff numbers.

"It would be helpful," Ageon said, "if students would write down the number they are given rather than calling the switchboard every time they want to call the same person. Generally the students are very pleasant to us."

Ageon also feels it would be helpful if commuter students would make certain the proper office gets their number. "Notify the Records Office as soon as your phone is connected so that your number can be put on the computer and sent to us. Often we get calls late at night for student numbers that are not

(Continued on Page 6)

'Black Comedy' fails to rise above mediocrity

Peter Shaffer's amusing farce could have used a better cast

By MICHAEL DUBUS

With its clever twist of allowing the audience to "see" in the dark while the characters grope blindly, James Madison University Theatre's *Black Comedy* could have been a worthwhile and exciting effort. However the play is plagued by miscasting and lack of strong direction, thus failing to rise above mediocrity.

Peter Shaffer's 13-year-old play is set in the 1960's and remains an amusing farce which a better cast could have done wonders with it. However, at last Thursday's opening performance the cast assembled by director Roger Hall gave a thoroughly lackluster performance which caused little laughter.

Opening night jitters could have been the cause for the problem, but the whole cast could have used more rehearsal together. The actors' timing was usually off, and many punch lines were lost amidst the confusion. No one seemed to exhibit the concentration necessary to pull off a physical comedy such as this.

Robert Hickman, playing the lead as Brindsley Miller, knew no subtlety as he shouted his way through a role which could have provided the much needed comic element. Instead of casually playing the conniving young man whose evening steadily deteriorates to an absurd low, he seemed hysterical and overblown from start to finish.

The rest of the cast rarely rose above average. Richard Chapman, as Colonel Melvett, and Gail Weatherholtz, as Clea, were the few bright spots. Chapman was about the



'Oh, you poor little darling. I'll take care of everything.'

Photos by Joe Schneckenburger

play Harold, Brindsley's temperamental neighbor. Assistant director, T. P. Hern was forced to learn the role in one day after Long was dismissed from the final dress

The technical aspects of the show were of the usual high quality. Both stage design and lighting were excellent, but the play might have been better suited as a smaller



Richard Chapman and Lise Deslattes

only actor to retain his concentration during the long scenes, and Weatherholtz was suitably mischievous and sexy enough to succeed as the sultry mistress she portrayed.

The play could have been a big success with its clever device and interesting plot. The plot concerns Brindsley, a struggling artist in his first meeting with his fiancée's tyrannical father and a deaf millionaire who could add a spark to the young man's future. Attempting to impress his guests, Brindsley borrows his neighbor, Harold Gorringer's expensive furniture while he's out of town. Of course, he returns early but doesn't realize his furniture is gone due to the blackout.

The lighting technique gives the play its unique twist. When the stage lights are on the characters are stumbling blindly in the dark, but when the stage is black they can see.

The plot is further complicated by the appearance of Brindsley's old girlfriend who wreaks havoc throughout the darkened apartment. The considerable physical gags are handled adequately by all the characters, but each keeps to himself mentally and is unable to play off the others.

Another aspect which detracts from the play was the last minute replacement of Jer Long who was slated to

'The lighting technique gives the play its unique twist'

rehearsal.

Hern was able to turn in a decent performance even though he had to read most lines right from the script.

production in Wampler.

With its many problems and hindrances, *Black Comedy* just wasn't up to JMU Theatre standards.



★ Operators

(Continued from Page 4)
listed with us, and then we can't help the caller," she said.

The operators must also know the activities that are occurring on campus. Ageon pointed out several references she keeps on hand. A faculty cross-reference index is conveniently located near her left side. A book of home addresses of students lies on a shelf to her right.

"The callers will often ask you anything," she said. Zip codes, weather information are just some of the information requested.

"I've even had students call and ask how to spell a word," she said. "Students also often want to know what time it is, but we can't give them the time, or they would be calling all the time," she said.

Since someone is always on duty, students call sometimes just because they are lonely. "They know we are here and will call and tell us their problems," she said.

The switchboard has three shifts, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. and 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. Just one operator works a shift. "One part-time and four full-time operators maintain the switchboard," Ageon said, and "each shift brings different calls."

During the 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. shift, they mainly handle business calls along with student calls. "During the evening shift we handle more calls for information, for example information on movies and such events," she said. The 11 p.m. to 7 p.m. shift has the trouble calls. "When an operator gets an emergency call, he must try to keep the caller calm enough so that he can get the necessary information. Excited callers often hang up before giving us the essential information. Then we can't help them," Ageon said.

Ageon said she enjoys her job and that it suits her because she "loves working with people. I am in contact not only with students, but with everything here on campus. When you answer for the switchboard, you answer for the whole place. You are speaking for the university."

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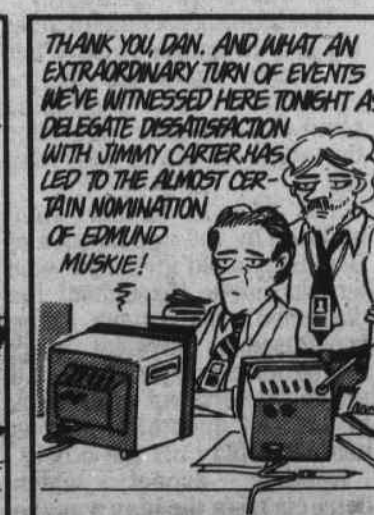
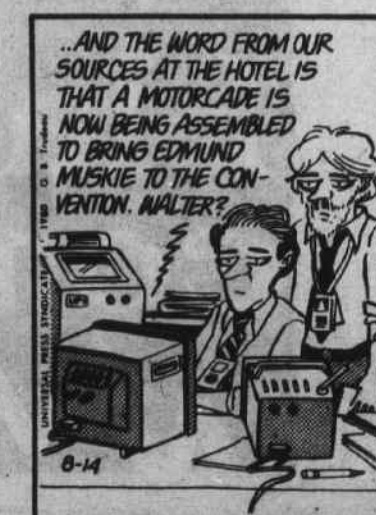
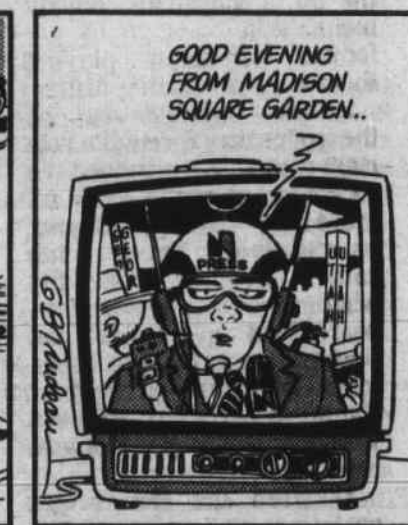
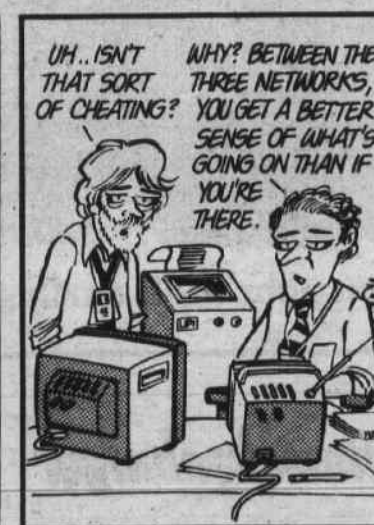
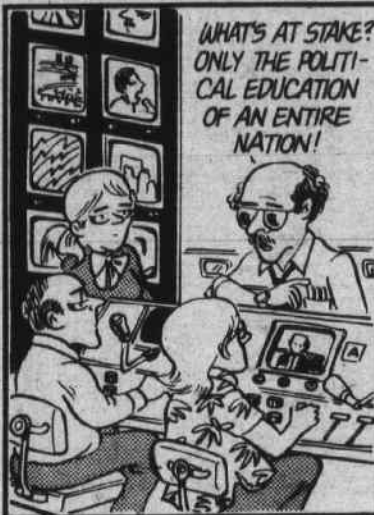
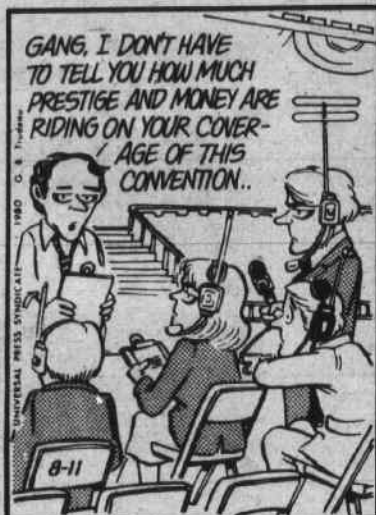
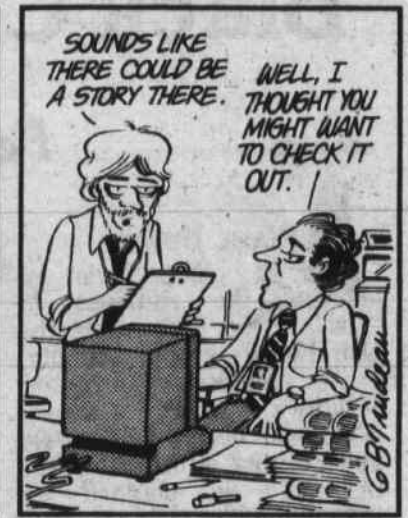
Personals

Thanks to everyone in Chappellear for the good times this summer. Memories last forever. Love, MARY

G., H. and K. Thinking of you. We thought we'd send you a personal. Be ready for Busch Gardens this fall. Tell Germaine to pack a weeks worth of food — it might do her until lunchtime. How about some more wrestling during the pit stops on the way home?! PEEPIG TOM and DOOZIE

DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau



Viewpoint

Military capabilities in question

By JACKIE MOLLENAUER

The extent of United States military capability is currently one of this country's most up-in-the-air issues. From one side, authorities are complaining about how poorly educated a good portion of the armed services is; on the other side, authorities insist that the U.S. could not be better prepared as far as military superiority. Americans are wondering if anyone really knows the truth.

There is considerable opposition to registration for the draft, which some view as an incompetent attempt to warn the Soviet Union that we won't stand for the aggression it has shown toward Afghanistan.

Even before reinstitution of the draft became a reality, Richard Cohen of the Washington Post criticized such a choice, saying, "Maybe in the long run, the draft tends to discourage war, but at the outset, it gives the government a blank check. It loads the gun, hands the government the lives of young men for two years and says do with them as you want."

However, what exactly is it the government has in mind right now for those who recently registered? Is this move supposed to compensate for reports like the one which came out last Thursday, where the Pentagon said that nearly one-third of the new recruits taken into the armed forces last year (excluding, of course, the newly registered) were in the lowest acceptable mental category.

The Pentagon report went on to say that in the Army, Marines, Navy, and Air Force, the low mentality figures were significantly higher than those branches initially thought. For example, the Army's figures

were 46 percent rather than the publicly reported figure of only nine percent. These figures do not even include any estimates for previous years, so the percentage could be even higher when overall service totals are considered.

But getting back to the question of how helpful reinstatement of the draft will be if the military is called upon in an emergency, we begin to look at a gloomy situation.

In another Washington Post commentary in February, Martin Anderson supplied us with an alternative to draft registration whereby he believes that time and energy could be much better spent on building up the reserves of the armed forces and the National Guard. Anderson is skeptical of registration's usefulness in a time of military threat: "Taking down the names and addresses of the young people of America under threat of five years in jail or a \$10,000 fine is a weak and possibly dangerous response (to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan)."

Anderson asserts that it would take at least three or four months to contact these registrants, induct them, and quickly train them, and that's if the training facilities are ready to take them on! Then this would be followed by "hundreds of thousands of teenage soldiers, some serving reluctantly, most with no experience and little training, flooding into the ranks of the armed forces many months too late." That is a fairly scary notion!

To back up this assertion, Anderson draws on a report to the president in 1976 by the Defense Manpower Commission, that stated, "The changing nature of war and its technology will not allow for

any lengthy period of time for national mobilization for a major conflict. Thus, the national security relies on the ability to mobilize our reserve forces from a peacetime 'citizen soldiers' status to a combat — ready status in a relatively short time."

Moving toward a plausible

— urge the President of the United States to address the nation "and explain clearly and comprehensively why he feels that Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is such a threat to world peace." After all, our history shows that "Americans have always turned out in overwhelming

will act accordingly."

So far there have been no signs that the Soviet Union is ready to take immediate advantage of this possible flaw in U.S. military capability. Although Anderson's proposals are sensible, he has come across with



"YOU ONLY SEE THE OBVIOUS — IN THIS MAN'S ARMY, THAT'S OFFICER MATERIAL."

solution, Anderson urges that the U.S. ensure that it has a large, well-trained reserve force, "one that is really ready, one that can be called into service in a matter of days in case of an emergency."

Anderson proposes that we: — "immediately bring our active forces up to full combat capability" — updating the quality of weapons and other equipment,

— encourage more people to join the reserves through more competitive levels of pay, re-enlistment bonuses, and improved management of our current reserve forces,

numbers when they felt their country was threatened and they believed that our cause was just."

Perhaps Anderson's most convincing point concerned the attitude of the Soviets, whom he feels we will be giving a false signal to. Certainly, they can distinguish between "the military capability of computer lists as potential additions of young, inexperienced draftees and that of significantly strengthened reserve forces. They will view registration more as a stamping of our feet than as a shouldering of arms. And they

an attitude of near-panic that is unacceptable.

Too many authorities — Secretary of Defense Harold Brown; Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Cyrus Vance, former secretary of state; and retired admiral Gene LaRocque, director of Washington's Center for Defense Information — insist that this country's military capability is at least as good as the Soviet Union's, if not better. It is inconceivable that all these men would deliberately mislead the public, no matter how sound Anderson's arguments may seem.

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This is the last issue of THE BREEZE this summer. Publication will resume Sept. 5 for the Fall semester.

To the press alone, chequered as it is with abuses, the world is indebted for all the triumphs which have gained by reason and humanity over error and oppression." — James Madison.

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SPECTRUM

Comments on world issues

Billy bumbles, Watergate parallel

By TERESA CAVINESS

With the Democratic Convention only days away, Jimmy Carter may be flailing for his life in New York, due not only to nationwide criticism of his policies, but also to recent disclosures about First Brother Billy.

Billy's "antics" are no longer a laughing matter for the President, as ties with the terrorist country of Libya have been uncovered, and the situation is approaching scandal proportion.

Senate investigations into what Republicans are terming "Billygate" have begun. However, not only Billy's

be drawn.

The whole situation was sparked by Billy's admission that he had accepted \$220,000 from the Libyan government. However, he called the money a "loan," part of \$500,000 which would be lent to him.

In addition, Billy had never registered with the Justice department as an agent of a foreign government. Since then he has registered, but this has not deterred the establishment of a Senate panel to look into the whole affair. The panel consists of Senate Judiciary Committee members: Birch Bayh (D — Ind.), Dennis DeConcini

\$20 million a year for Billy.

The friendship between Libyan officials and the President's "black sheep" brother still remained strong.

Libyan President Muammar Kaddafi urged Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to release the U.S. hostages, but in vain. It is uncertain at this point to

what extent the White House used the ties between Kaddafi and the First Brother to achieve the Libyan response.

The President has admitted that he knew about the ties between Libyan leaders and Billy. Just how much Jimmy Carter knew and to what

extent he was personally involved with the partnership is yet to be determined. However, that link could prove to be another step toward Carter's demise, whether it be at the Democratic Convention or before the voting public in November.

News Analysis

Libyan connection is being looked into, but also the possibility that the White House used the First Brother as a diplomatic middleman.

All of these disclosures are coming at a time when the president is very vulnerable, and the situation has many Democrats clamoring for an open convention where delegates would not be bound by primary results.

Initially, Carter and his aides had refused to give out any information on the situation, preferring at times to ignore questions. The White House, however, has now said they will talk about the situation fearing that a parallel to Watergate would

(D — Ariz.), Max Baucus (D — Mont.), Patrick Leahy (D — Vt.), Strom Thurmond (R — S.C.), Charles Mathias (R — Md.) and Robert Dole (R — Kan.). In addition, two members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will make up the panel.

Billy's connection with Libya began in the summer of 1978 and has since spiraled into a public relations campaign for the Arab country.

The younger brother's ties include arranging a deal between the oil-rich country and a U.S. company, Charter Crude, for several hundred thousands of barrels of crude oil. The deal, had it not fallen apart, could have resulted in



DEATH VALLEY DAYS

Policy change debated among Democrats

By SHELLY JAMES

Next week New York will host what could be a very interesting Democratic convention.

At the Republican convention, if one remembers that journalistic Waterloo, few thought any startling decisions would be made. And few were, much to the distress of many hopeful reporters.

The Democrats have the possibility of providing a real surprise — an open convention.

Most people think the Carter supporters will not allow the convention delegates to cast ballots disregarding state primary results. It is seen as a last attempt by Sen. Edward Kennedy to take the presidential nomination away from Jimmy Carter.

There are people, however, who see an open convention as a positive step by the Democratic party. They believe that by allowing the delegates to vote their own consciences, an alternate nominee for the presidency could emerge. Some observers think an open convention is the only way the

Democrats can win the election this year. Others see it as the only way to put an intelligent man on the ballot.

The polls are said to "prove" that Carter's people stand behind him and will not allow convention policy to be changed. However, this is not true.

All poll results show that a significant number of people are undecided regarding an

Carter: Open convention will destroy 'party unity'

open convention; most research shows that it is possible for convention policy to be changed this year. The proposition could easily pass if those uncommitted people decide to vote for an open convention.

Some Carter supporters will vote for the freedom to cast their nominations as they please. Those delegates believe such action

will show the American people exactly how much support Carter has. Expecting the convention vote to be overwhelmingly for the President anyway, they believe an open convention will only increase his chances of re-election.

Carter is against the idea, however. He gives no concrete reason, except to say an open convention will decrease "party unity." Actually, arguments about the voting procedure are causing more division among Democrats than Kennedy could ever have hoped to accomplish.

Perhaps Carter is not as sure of his followers as he claims. His mishandling of the hostage situation, the Afghan predicament and the U.S. economy, give him reason to feel wary.

The Democrats want their convention to outshine the Republicans'. To do this, the Democrats must put on a spectacular show. The only viable solution to their predicament is an open convention with the nomination of a "dark horse" candidate.