

The Breeze

Madison College Library
Harrisonburg, Virginia

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Photo by WALT MORGAN

THE GREENING OF MADISON involves residents. High temperatures makes a cool breeze a pleasant change.

Mary Hartman bigger than life:

WCC acquires giant TV

By JERRY SPLENDORE

Students returning to Madison College for the fall term will find a new attraction in the Warren Campus Center. That attraction being a \$3600 Advent Cine-Tel television unit and screen.

The device, which comes equipped with a four by six foot screen, has been located in the "quiet study" area on the main floor of the Warren Campus Center.

Like its predecessor, the new television will be on a cable line, receiving the various channels that come with the local cable service.

The motivation force behind the purchase of the Advent television was the realization that the existing television lounge was getting "smaller and smaller," or, unable to accommodate the volume of students using the limited space, according to Jim Logan, director of student activities.

The former television room has been converted into a study lounge because it provides students with suitable studying atmosphere in the Campus Center, Logan said. Moving the study area into the former television room, he said, provided space for the new television in the main portion of second-floor lobby.

The only other alternative was to install more small televisions around the campus center, but "we just don't have the space," Logan said.

The Department of Communication Arts was asked to

assist the Campus Program Board in the selection of a television system. Persons in that department advised Logan to purchase the Advent Cine-Tel television because it reportedly has a better projector than the Sony model, which was also considered.

The Advent system, which retails for \$3995, was purchased with student activity fees at a discount of \$395 off the retail price.

One problem, which has now been solved, was the inaccessibility of the channel dial and volume adjustment controls. For two weeks after its installation, the controls were covered by a locked panel, and consequently, students had to request channel changes at the nearby information desk.

"They ran us ragged for a while there," Logan said. However, openings were cut through the panel so the students could adjust the set themselves.

The window wall behind the

screen is another problem for the viewers. Sunlight coming through the windows has been a problem, especially during the afternoon hours. Heavier draperies to replace the ones there now are being considered to lower the degree of sunlight, coming through the windows, Logan said.

Logan is planning to sponsor a beer and chips night Monday evenings. The

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1975-76 aid figures released:

Student aid totals \$3 million

By SHEILA LAM

During the 1975-76 academic year, one-third of Madison's student body received a total of three million dollars in financial assistance, according to Bob McDonald, director of admissions.

This financial assistance, made in the form of grants, loans, and scholarships to students "with the greatest needs," was completely administered through the college, McDonald said. He said the sources of Madison's financial aid include federal and state funds in addition to private donations.

After the "contribution level" of the student toward his education has been determined, all college expenses are calculated. On a percentage basis of total expenses, financial aid is then

awarded to selected students, McDonald said.

"Most students have more than one source of financial aid," McDonald said, but "very few students" at Madison receive complete compensation for the entire cost of their education. He said under federal law, a student cannot exceed his educational need by more than \$100 if he receives more than one source of assistance.

Although nearly 50 percent of all students at Madison apply for some type of financial help, there is "no guarantee that you will receive aid from one year to the next," the admissions director said.

The college's budget, which differs annually, determines the amount of funds to be distributed among students

selected to receive assistance, he said.

Student loans are the highest source of financial aid available at Madison, followed by campus employment, according to McDonald.

He said all state teachers' scholarships were being "phased out;" they will be available for the last time during the 1976-77 term only to those seniors who previously received them.

Financial assistance is a "continual operation," McDonald said, since this program requires year-round attention by the college's admission office.

The responsibilities of distributing funds, making sure students who work for the college get paid, and receiving and processing applications for aid are the primary duties of this office, the director said.

Students to file voter-rights suit

By FRANK H. RATHBUN

Three Madison College students will be among the participants in a class-action voter registration suit soon to be filed against the Commonwealth of Virginia, according to one of the students, Darryl Keys.

The suit will charge that college students are being discriminated against when they attempt to register to vote in their college districts, Keys said.

To attain the right to vote in a college district, of which the student isn't a legal resident, he must declare an intention to become a permanent resident of that district, according to Harrisonburg city registrar, Emily Long.

The suit, which is being sponsored by the American Voter Registration Fund, will charge the alleged discrimination on grounds that it places a "time and financial burden" on the college student who is forced to vote by absentee ballot or drive to his home town if he wants to vote.

However, if a college student is not registered in another district, he is eligible to receive a "temporary registration" which allows him to vote in the college district, but only in Presidential elections, Long said.

Joining Keys in the class-action suit will be a "good cross section of Virginia college students," including Madison Student Government Association President Mike

Anestos and Jim Boyles, Keys said.

Keys indicated his expectation of a favorable decision when the case goes to the District Court in Richmond. If the decision is unfavorable, the group will probably appeal to a higher court, Keys said.

Rebuilding of GSA underway

By TERRY J. LOONEY

An attempt this week to "rejuvenate" the Graduate Students' Association (GSA) met with only limited success when few students attended a reorganization meeting.

"It is hard to have a strong GSA," said Dr. Charles G. Caldwell, dean of the graduate school, because most graduate students are here only two years at the most, have other obligations, and live off campus."

Several reasons given for the small turnout include the absence of coffee and donuts, and summer graduate students being more temporary and less interested than fall students.

Caldwell said the GSA is necessary because "student input is very important in graduate programs" as is "the evaluation of graduate programs by students."

"I don't think it will be a (Continued on page 3)

Campaign Notes:

Ho hum...

By FRANK H. RATHBUN

Nobody is going to have trouble forgetting the 1976 presidential campaign.

The reason for this bleak forecast is twofold. As a matter of fact, it can be summed up in four words: Jimmy Carter and Jerry Ford.

Carter, Ford and their primary opponents provided numerous surprises during the primary process, and the Republicans are sure to entertain us through their convention in August.

But after the bitter struggle which is expected at the Republican convention, and with Ford emerges the nominee, what do we have to look forward to?

From the beginning, the 1976 presidential campaign will comprise of little more than one candidate (Ford) attempting to close the gap on the other candidate (Carter).

And what a gap it is. The latest Harris poll shows Carter leading Ford by an unheard of 39 per cent. Ford can take heart though; the same poll has his challenger, Ronald Reagan losing to Carter by an ever larger 42 per cent margin.

With this sort of early lead held by the Georgian how can we expect the candidates to run their respective campaigns?

If the past primaries are any indication, we can expect Carter to stick like glue to his love and kisses campaign.

Carter didn't gain the Democratic nomination because of his stance on the issues. Rather, he won it going away because he avoided being specific on the politically dangerous issues, relying instead on his image as a Washington "outsider," who is just bubbling with love, compassion and spiritual wisdom.

Why should he deviate from that winning formula now? That image took him from a political unknown a year ago to the Democratic nomination, and against more formidable opponents than the sure-footed Ford could ever wish to be.

For his part, President Ford will be trying to portray himself as the hard-working President, far too busy to scamper around the country collecting votes.

Though being the most logical approach for an incumbent to take, this hasn't worked very well in Ford's battle against challenger Reagan. But, what other reasonable option has Ford got?

To say that Ford isn't the most charismatic politician around, is indeed an understatement. As a congressman from Michigan, his conservative beliefs managed to get him re-elected for more terms than the local Democrats like to remember. One is forced to wonder what the caliber of his opponents was?

However, we do know the caliber of Jimmy Carter, and it will take some doing to keep him out of the White House. Ford knows this too, and he will be sure to use every legal means at his disposal to retain the office he so haphazardly fell into.

The traditional advantages available to an incumbent in an election will be invaluable to Ford if he uses them in an expeditious manner. Like Nixon in 1972, Ford will have a number of administration surrogates beating the bushes for him in November.

If the polls continue to show Carter leading by a landslide, Ford may opt for a more active role in the latter stages of his re-election campaign.

This option, if used, could add some interest to what looks to be a rather dull and uneventful campaign. We can only hope so.

Another possibility looms as a potential election highlight. That being a series of nationally televised debates between the two candidates.

Two obstacles will probably preclude this event, however. First, Carter will probably refuse to participate if the polls continue to show him with a commanding lead. Debating Ford in front of millions would put Carter in a no-win situation, something his political advisors would surely argue against.

Second, unless Ford viewed a series of debates as a last-ditch hope to catch Carter, he would most likely turn down any such offer, if it was proposed. And so he should. For he would have little chance of coming out of such a debate in any better shape than before.

If indeed this campaign does go as expected, it will only serve to demonstrate why less than 50 per cent of the registered voters are expected to cast their ballots.



Second Thoughts

"America loves you, Harry Truman"

By Roger Wells

Second in a three-part series.

Jimmy Carter smiles a lot, though the smiles dissolve quickly when the expected applause is long in coming.

Jimmy Carter seems to be a "good man." But as Hamlet says "I know not seems."

George McGovern supports Jimmy Carter.

George Wallace supports Jimmy Carter.

Liberals love Jimmy Carter.

Most Americans think Jimmy Carter is a conservative.

Is this country crazy?

Carter is as quizzical as he is quixotic. That combination should be scary. If things do not change, the Republican party will lose disastrously to him in November.

Many factors have contributed to the demise of the Grand Old Party. Nixon's "Watergate" helped. So did the fact that he decided to take over Lyndon Johnson's Vietnam war and make it his own.

as numerous as

the sins of Sodom

But that was only icing on the cake. The Republicans have been in serious trouble since the Great Depression.

The major accomplishment of Franklin Roosevelt's administration was not the social reforms which he supposedly spawned. Much "New Deal" legislation was opposed by Roosevelt; his recalcitrance and capriciousness were frequently covered-up by an embarrassed Democratic congress.

Roosevelt's legacy was the rhetoric of collectivism—a new way of viewing the American polity. Terms such as "liberty" which once found meaning in the Lockean formula of property rights were now defined as "freedom from hunger," "freedom from lack-of-work."

Roosevelt made socialism acceptable by garnishing it with traditional American values such as "hard work," "responsibility" and "neighborliness."

The Republican party following reconstruction became increasingly identified with the business interests. That is not to say that the Republicans were identified with free-market economics. As government regulation continued to foster a pro-big-business attitude, the United States approached a state-capitalism which in Italy would be called "fascism."

Herbert Hoover did more than any president at that time to increase government control over the economy. And what is forgotten is that Roosevelt's 1932 campaign called for a decrease in government power, and a reduction of federal expenditures.

What FDR did during the "New Deal" and what historians tend to neglect, is that he created a hodgepodge of spur-of-the-moment decisions and contradictory programs. He

would frequently surprise members of his celebrated "Brain Trust" by endorsing policies they opposed. In short, he loved to play with power.

But the myth of Roosevelt has altered the language of politics, and the language has altered the way we think of politics.

The ethos of the Republican party was severely damaged, much to FDR's delight. He deliberately ignored a plea of lame-duck Hoover to come to Washington and restore confidence in the banking system. What was at stake in the country was the destruction of the banks; what was at stake for Roosevelt was the destruction of the Republican party.

That tainted Republican image remains today. The Democrats are seen as the party of the people; the GOP is the party of big-business. And there are more people than there are big-businesses.

The Republicans have done little to improve that image. The party has suffered from in-breeding. Today you can count well-known Republicans on one hand; Democrats are as numerous as the sins of Sodom.

America liked Ike as a needed rest after the wars. But Eisenhower wasn't really a Republican.

Richard Nixon was a Republican. The history of the GOP since FDR is the history of Nixon. He helped identify the party with the anti-communist movement of the '50s. Nixon made his the party of diplomacy in the '70s and then the party of corruption.

The Republican Party has been more issue-oriented than the Democrats. Hard-core republicans are consistently conservative.

By contrast, the Democratic party has rarely been concerned with anything other than electing Democrats. The disenchantment with McGovern probably had less to do with his "extremist" plans than the way he dumped party regulars in obtaining the nomination.

That the Republicans still survive as a major party is a surprise.

If they lose massively in November, as many are predicting, they may not survive.

The problem with Gerald Ford as the Republican leader is that he plays president like he played football—from the lineman's view, constantly muddling ahead or being shoved back for a couple of yards.

Jimmy Carter is running as a quarterback. Better still, Carter is running as a baseball (softball) pitcher. He won't even play the same game as Ford.

If this seems confusing, the point is that Gerald Ford promises status-quo and most Americans don't like the status-quo.

Ronald Reagan has been the spoiler in Ford's plans for re-election. Reagan recognized early two facts which Ford ignored.

First, was that the power wielders of the Republican party were the same arch-conservatives who nominated Goldwater in 1964. Though obscure, the power structure has changed little.

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The Breeze

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James Madison

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Max Baer's film is an appeal to the emotions

by PAULA MERGENHAGEN
Why did Billy Joe McAllister jump off the Tallahatchie Bridge?

Bobby Gentry's 1967 ballad never told us.

Max Baer's 1976 rendition fills the void. Only this time,

been introduced into the isolated farmhouses. Life is slow; preachers, vindictive; and reputations, easily destroyed.

Enter Bobbie Lee Hartley, 15, product of this lifestyle. Papa says no gentlemen

parentage and family life are never disclosed. Yet, we see that he too remains hemmed in by the invisible barriers used by the town to eradicate rebellion.

Billy is two years older than Bobbie and more desperate. Uncertain of his sexuality, he must find a stronghold.

Thus, each finds a harbor in the other.

But, the law of the land ruthlessly opposes them. In spite of this, they come close enough to touch when a sad incident sends Billy off the Tallahatchie Bridge.

The contrast between innocence and immorality is well sustained throughout the film. A jamboree scene particularly depicts this.

The community sponsors a barn-busting affair complete with home-made goodies, foot-stomping music and gossip aplenty. On the surface, it's just good country folk releasing tension after a month of plowing the field. But, underlying this good intent is a scene of true corruption.

Beer-drinking results in brawling; affection turns to lust in a parked car. Prostitutes are recruited from a near-by city. Things get out of hand, and young Billy falls prey.

Effective use of symbolism adds to the movie's intent.

For instance, during a rendezvous on the bridge between the would-be lovers, Bobbie carries a beloved doll. Billy, in a fit of passion, twists and bends it. Then, in a scuffle with Bobbie, he accidentally

receives top honors. I have never before seen his work, nor that of the others. In fact, no one in the cast is a "name," which I find somewhat refreshing.

But, Benson's emotions run the gamut. He proceeds from youthful rebellion to sexual confusion, and finally to self-abhorrence for his socially-inflicted transgression. Towards the end, the agony may be overdone, however.

As for the rest of the cast, I have three complaints. Sandy McPeak, as Bobbie's stalwart papa, appears too young and just not rugged enough. Joan Hotchkis, as the golden-hearted farm mama is merely a stereotype—too sweet and perfect for belief.

And Terence Goodman as Bobbie's brother often appears too tense. For instance, in one scene he chides her for bringing shame on the family. Bobbie, herself, remains silent. But her face tells the story—she is no longer just a 15-year-old kid.

As a whole, the movie works. That is, its intent comes through. Emotions are touched.

I don't think it is meant to be a love story; I hope not. Adolescent inclinations do not necessitate love. Rather, they cause two kids to reach for maturity.

In this movie, one gains it and one dies trying.



sends it flying off the bridge.

Later, when Billy himself is found floating in the river, the doll is seen drifting by.

Foreshadowing is likewise used to certain advantage.

Bobbie unwittingly predicts the future: "You'll ruin my reputation long before you ruin me." She is indeed ruined, if not in truth, at least in the town's mind. People are convinced that she is carrying the dead boy's child.

At this point, Glynnis O'Connor's performance must be commended. In her role as Bobbie, she exemplifies youthful innocence—but only at the beginning. By the film's end, one truly perceives the experience she has acquired via adolescent longing, near-fulfillment, and tragic death.

As far as acting goes, Robby Benson as Billy

Ode To Billy Joe

it's in movie form. "Ode to Billy Joe" is a bitter-sweet story of growing up, searching for an answer, and losing it in the face of reality.

Sentimental—very. Trite—to a degree. But, triteness by no means defeats the purpose, that being an appeal to the emotions.

Rural Tallahatchie Co., Mississippi—1953. No electricity or plumbing has yet

callers for one so young; "the Bible chastises all erotic feeling." But, how does an adolescent girl feel?

Bobbie, naturally, is subjected to the yearnings that such restrictions produce. However, the time is not yet right for her to break free.

Billy Joe McAllister, likewise, has been foundered in this environment. His

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GSA planning now underway

(Continued from Page 1)
really strong organization," Dr. Caldwell said, "because Madison is a predominately undergraduate school." However, he added that it has the potential for being a viable, influential organization which he says is "badly needed."

The next meeting will be held September 1, 7 p.m. in the Warren Campus Center the day after registration, and a much larger turnout is expected.

At this time officers will be elected and committees established to study the constitution and bylaws, to delineate purposes and goals and to explore the possibilities of a graduate student lounge.



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Bonnie Paul explains local legislative issues

Jury bill 'major change'

By AVRA KASLOW

BREEZE: I understand that you have taught at Madison in the art department.

Paul: Yes, I taught in the art department part-time for about three years and some time before that. I had the Art 200 classes which meant art appreciation, and I taught maybe two sections with a total of about 140 students.

BREEZE: How long ago did you teach?

Paul: It must have been about a year and a half ago, the last time. I think it may have been the fall of 1975.

BREEZE: As a freshman delegate, did you have to undergo any induction process—for example, learning the procedure for introducing bills?

Paul: Well, they were very kind, as a matter of fact. They did give us an orientation and it started in December. There was one day that we went down to learn how the computer system works, the printout of bills, and the system of which you were given your patronage reports, and how you were able to discover what the status of the bill is.

Then we were given a lecture by the legislative services, the ones that prepare your bills for you. If you want to amend a section of the code, you write in exactly how you want to amend it.

Sometimes you may have a problem that you're not sure of—which section or how to

change it or what the wording should be—so you'll have lawyers in criminal sections, lawyers in tax sections, lawyers in domestic relations sections in this division called legislative services. And they are there to support and help the legislators.

BREEZE: What were some of the bills you presented before the General Assembly that you felt were most important?

Paul: Well, I think the jury bill was the most important, and that will be carried over to next year. I'm working on

it now. And so is the crime commission, and so is passports of justice commission because we want to come to some understanding about the proper direction to go in a criminal justice system—in terms of jury sentencing or judge sentencing. Several years ago the league of women voters had done a study on judge versus jury sentencing.

Because of this big study, I felt that the solution was to give the jury more information.

So, I introduced a bill that said the jury could even have a two-stage trial. The jury would hear evidence to determine guilt or innocence,

and immediately upon the verdict of guilt the jury is then able to hear an argument over the sentence.

The Commonwealth Attorney would obviously argue for the maximum sentence; the defendant's lawyer would argue for the minimum sentence and would be able to introduce the past of this person, his character, and what we might need to know in order to give him an appropriate sentence.

I think the two-stage trial is better because it leaves the sentencing with the jury, gives them enough information to make a proper sentence, and strengthens the system of trial by jury and the community's participation in the system of justice.

We don't want to just leave it all to lawyers and judges. The people have to be a part of it.

We want to be able to know enough to sentence a person who is a habitual criminal, to differentiate from the person who is a first offender who may have gotten into it by accident—who has just done something that perhaps he doesn't deserve being incarcerated by law.

So the jury bill has been carried over in committee. The committee on the crime commission and I just went to Richmond the other day and got a whole bunch of reports so that I can keep up with the progress that's been made and try to find out what I can best use to promote the system. And I think it's right.

Now, it would be a major change in Virginia and I think it may be some years before this would be put into effect.

BREEZE: In view of the S-1 Bill that is now before Congress, are there any reforms being made by the General Assembly in the criminal code?

great deal of money was put into that.

We attempted to appropriate enough money to build more space for criminals—expenditures for the correctional system, for example.

The General Assembly is also considering a number of bills that will increase or give mandatory sentences for crime.

One factor in this criminal justice system that is giving people a great deal of trouble now is the death penalty and what has resulted from the Supreme Court decision. That said that we cannot have a discretionary death penalty, and that we cannot have in the law a penalty that says you can get twenty years to life or to the death—you cannot have the "or".

If someone commits a certain crime and is guilty of it in three cases in Virginia, it is mandatory that he dies. And this creates a problem because you see that a jury may think that the man is guilty. But the jury is not willing to send him to the death. Therefore, there may be enough problem with that mandatory penalty that he may get off altogether.

That's the problem we get into, you see, when you pass laws like this. Since the Supreme Court made its decision, each state went back to revise their laws. All of those laws are being tested in the courts now. (Editor's note: Since Delegate Paul's remark, the Supreme Court has ruled that mandatory death sentencing in certain crimes is unconstitutional. However, the death penalty has been ruled constitutional in certain crimes.)

BREEZE: On local level, what do you feel are the educational priorities, for an example, in Harrisonburg?



DELEGATE PAUL WATCHES the tally board in the General Assembly as a vote is recorded.

Paul on taxes — education

By AVRA KASLOW

My constituents are opposed to paying more taxes, especially a general tax increase necessary to fund construction at institutions of higher education, State Delegate Bonnie Paul said of proposed construction of an education building at Madison College.

Voters see that a college education does not guarantee better jobs, or any job at all, said the Seventh District representative to the General Assembly during a recent Breeze interview.

Paul is not opposed to a School of Education building at Madison, but she feels that the only way to build it is by raising taxes. It is inappropriate to do so in a time of inflation and unemployment, she explained.

Paul said she would have voted for a coal tax to finance school construction, rather than a general tax increase, but the coal tax bill was defeated in committee.

There are also education priorities, Delegate Paul pointed out. And those priorities constitutionally reside with public school education; i.e., elementary and secondary schools. "There is nothing in the constitution about providing higher education," said Paul.

Prior to making a decision on the budget for Madison's education building, Paul said that she spoke to President Carrier stating her position on issues affecting Madison and elsewhere in the district.

She said that no one ever explained to her why the school of education building should be built.

"The case wasn't made," she said.

While discussing priorities, Paul said that Rockingham County cannot afford kindergartens. "It's a great drain on their resources. And I feel that we should have done more to help build them," Paul explained.

However, an urgency did not exist for the school of education building.

Delegate Paul noted that provision for the education building at Madison was outside the regular budget. The prison corrections and mental health facilities were a vital need for Virginia, and funding for these were included in the regular budget, she said.

"If it was such a dire need, that the Council of Higher Education and everybody else dealing with higher education thought that that was the most critical need, then it would have been in the regular budget," said Paul.

But the education building is only part of the picture. Paul said that there is "about 3.5 million dollars' worth of construction going on at Madison this year." And the college will receive another 9 million dollars to be used for dorm construction, building and ground maintenance, and remodeling.

Delegate Paul does not believe education at Madison will suffer. Madison has "good teachers, a good library, and good textbooks." With these primary ingredients, students have what is essential for an "educational climate."

"I don't believe that in the next year your education will suffer because you don't have your building right there," Paul said.

Paul: I don't believe that we did a great deal to reform the criminal justice system. We intended to improve the quality and numbers of the law enforcement officers. A

Paul: Paying the bills. What the state has done over recent years, is establish the standards of quality which demand certain programs in

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Delegate expresses priorities for education

Continued from page 4
the local elementary and secondary schools. And the state has not funded these programs entirely. It has put the financial burden on localities because of it.

So I think the priorities should be that you need to emphasize the basics which is what the General Assembly established here—it has increased the amount of basic school funding. We are not going to be as concerned with what is taught as with what is learned—and with trying to establish some method by which we can gauge, particularly in the lower grades, where the troubles first start.

And the other emphasis is going to be the teacher—

emphasizing the fact that that's where education happens, between that teacher and the child, and making sure that we get good quality teachers.

In school, I think the emphasis is going back to the early grades—such as kindergarten. And this comes from years of studying. The children between the ages of two and six establish their learning patterns and are very wide awake and ready to learn at this stage.

The other thing would be maintaining a small group of children in the classroom. If you have thirty to teach, some of them are going to miss out. It's just a matter of saying you have to keep it below a certain

number in order for one professional to really get through to all children.

The priorities are: what's been and getting back to the basic of education; and the other part of the responsibility to the state, I believe, is to not demand more than we're willing to have done.

BREEZE: Why were you opposed to funding Madison's proposed School of Education building?

Paul: First of all, I'm not opposed to a School of Education building. I was opposed to a general tax increase, opposed to a tax on tactile goods, and any other

tax that was going to take money out of the pockets of our citizens in a time of inflation and unemployment.

This is not the right time to raise taxes. The only way to build the education building at Madison College is to raise taxes.

The second thing is that the General Assembly has increased expenditures—27 percent for institutions of higher education and 17 percent for elementary and secondary schools.

The other thing is that you need to keep your practical systems in your schools of education going. My constituents are upset because they send their kids to college and they can't get jobs. The

whole attitude that you go to college to get out and get a better job. You know it's not working.

So, the general public is looking very carefully at any cost, any more building, expansion of institutions of higher education, simply because that isn't productive anymore.

In addition, the School of Education was outside of the regular budget. If it was such a dire need, that the Council of Higher Education and everybody else dealing with higher education thought that that was the most critical need, then it would have been in the regular budget. But only the corrections and the mental health facilities were.

BREEZE: Had you been asked to visit Madison College prior to making a decision on the budget for the School of Education building?

Paul: No, I spoke with the President saying what would occur, not only here but at Western State and elsewhere in the area.

No one has ever explained to me why the School of Education should be built. The case wasn't made.

BREEZE: The General Assembly has just mandated a five-year program for teacher education. How do you feel about that?

Paul: That is a problem that I've never understood. You know I ought to go back a little. Remember when I said that the constitution sanctified public education and not higher education? The second thing is that the state has mandated so many programs in the elementary and secondary schools that they haven't money enough to provide for each.

And this happened before I got to the legislature. The state doesn't, in a sense, mandate so many students that should be prepared for education.

I think that the five-year program is an idea. I think that it was just based on the fact that teachers are very important. The whole thing is the education in the classroom, the teacher and those children.

It's worth the investment in that person, that teacher, in order to teach children. It provides a priority for saying that the children in the classroom need a qualified teacher.

BREEZE: In general, what were the most pressing concerns of your constituents during your past term?

Paul: Taxes and crime, I think, and improvements in our criminal system.

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Theatre IV portrays colonial life in Virginia

By DWAYNE YANCEY

What could bring together nearly a hundred children and nursing home patients in a park on a hot July afternoon? Nothing other than Theatre IV.

The touring theatrical group from Richmond came to Harrisonburg's Hillandale Park Tuesday to perform "Jubilee," a musical review of songs, dances and stories from the Revolutionary War period.

Residents of Camelot Nursing Home were joined by scores of young children at one of the park's shelters in anticipation of the performance.

As the two-man, two-woman group began the show, the restless children suddenly turned quiet and attentive while Theatre IV traced colonial life from the first American dissent over high taxes to General Washington's victory at Yorktown.

"Jubilee's" informal, easy-going atmosphere was established early when actor Bruce Miller asked one of the children what happened 200 years ago. The lad promptly replied, "World War II."

The nineteen songs from "Jubilee" ranged from a

Shaker hymn to a British drinking round, which caused a few snickers among the youngsters, and a mixture of love songs and patriotic numbers in between.

Using only four stools, a cupboard and some muskets for props, the actors concentrated on "the simple and rustic early American life."

Throughout the performance, the actors ventured into the audience, the children's hair, and causing a few red faces by singing to them.

The forty-minute show climaxed with the audience joining the cast in singing "Yankee Doodle."

"We have a couple of patriots here this evening who brought their muskets and they have a way of convincing people to sing," chuckled Miller. The children shouted back, "I want to sing! I want to sing!"

"This is the kind of audience that's easy to play for," remarked actress Lynn Rothent.

Miller and fellow "Jubilee" actor Phil Whiteway started Theatre IV fifteen months ago.

At that time, Miller was Cultural Director for the

Southampton County public school system and charged with bringing educational entertainment to the county's fourteen schools.

Whiteway, Miller's former roommate at the University of Richmond, had just completed a stint as a Navy pilot, and the two got together to form the touring theatrical group.

"We started with no money and a lot of work," said Miller.

"We started out with ratty costumes and now we can hire our own costume designer. We're getting bigger and more active day by day."

Theatre IV, which has recently received a grant from the Virginia Commission on the Arts and Humanities, has several other shows

besides "Jubilee" which they perform "extensively" throughout Virginia.

In addition to puppet and magic shows, they also present B're Rabbit," and every Sunday they re-enact Patrick Henry's "give me liberty or give me death" speech at St. John's Church in Richmond. The group hopes to expand their offerings in the fall.

"Bruce (Miller) and I are the only full-time employees," explained Whiteway. "We're also the only two who don't get paid."

For additional roles, Theatre IV hires other actors, who are paid by the performance. Joining them in "Jubilee" are Jan Tormaini and Lynn Rothent.

All four members of "Jubilee" have worked at the Swift Creek Mill Playhouse in Richmond. Whiteway and Miller have degrees in theatre from the University of Richmond, Rothent from Virginia Commonwealth University.

"In the winter we go into schools, clubs and business conventions," said Miller. "We play to an audience of about 70,000 statewide each year."

Following the performance in Hillandale Park, Theatre IV was slated to return to Richmond for a different show that night.

Phil Whiteway, soaked with sweat and busy loading the group's van for the trip home, commented, "It keeps us busy."



"JUBILEE" SINGERS ENJOY their musical review of history.

SideShow

Arts, People

'The Rainmaker'—generally an actor's show

By PAULA MERGENHAGEN and MARK MILLER

Reality versus dreams? Is that the choice Lizzie Curry must make in order to fill the void in her life?

We think she has found a pleasant compromise in N. Richard Nash's "The Rainmaker," directed by Thomas Arthur.

Lizzie Curry, in reality, is a plain woman on her way to spinsterhood. Her family knows this, but they'd rather not face up to it. Brother Noah, played by Tim White, represents the pragmatic side of the family. In fact, toward the end, even as Lizzie sees her potential more clearly, Noah shoots her down.

Starbuck, played by Roger

Hall, brings out the "woman" in Lizzie. He, in fact, represents the dream element that has been missing. He is diametrically opposed to the practical Noah.

Eventually, she finds a compromise between the two.

This is a little trite because once again we are told that women should fill a definite role. Why should a woman

fear spinsterhood? Again, perhaps this is because it is a 1954 play. We are not citing this as a fault of the production. Rather, one must merely accept the playwright's premise.

As to the acting, best things first. The play belongs to Roger Hall. His Starbuck shows ingenuity and vivacity. From the moment he enters, he projects the panache so essential to the character. His use of props is both creative and extensive. He retains his mystery-man quality, yet almost returns to earth in his love scene with Lizzie.

Karen Marcus, as Lizzie, does a competent job. However, at times she appears too stiff and exacting as in her extensive use of large movements and folded arms. She is a tall girl, and sometimes this interferes in her interaction with male characters. Although she's been quite comfortable in past performances (Hot L. Baltimore), she now seems a bit uneasy.

On alternate nights, Lizzie is played by Gail Purvis.

Larry Bennett, as H.C., is well cast. His voice, gestures, and physical presence adequately convey the well-meaning papa.

Tim White, as Noah, does well enough physically and his strong voice is an asset.

However, he tends to shout and his accent hardly seems midwestern.

John Wells, as brother Jim, is quite appealing as the play's main source of comedy.

He attracts attention, particularly in the sheriff's office, and handles this with flair. John comes off big, goofy and likeable.

Bob Shaver, as Deputy File, is strong and silent as both lawman and suitor. But, he tends to be a bit dry in his dealings with Lizzie, where more life and feeling are in order.

Costumes fortify period and locale. Of particular note are choice and use of color. Colors harmonize with the surroundings and bring out characterizations.

The set is solid and seems free of technical flaws, except at points where Starbuck and Lizzie must lean against the tackroom wall—it wiggles.

Arthur's blocking deserves credit because it's unobtrusive. With so many characters onstage at the same time, this must have been a task.

To conclude, this can only be called a partial revue. The play was seen, not during actual performance, but during a dress rehearsal with interruptions. Therefore, much remains to be seen on opening night. See you there.



ACTOR JOHN WELLS attempts to conjure-up rain in the summer theatre production.

Photo by JERRY CALDWELL.

Summer tennis titles decided

By PAULA MERGENHAGEN

George Toliver emerged as a double winner in Madison's summer intramural tennis tournament held this week.

The team of Toliver and Erica Wisler defeated Dave Petersen and Sharon Meadows in mixed doubles 6-1, 6-3.

Bev Brown and Toliver downed Dave Petersen and Steve Miller in men's doubles 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Toliver, an avid tennis player, has also been directing the intramural program since last August. Following a summer 1975 tournament, fall and spring tournaments were also held.

Students and faculty, along with their spouses, are invited to enter the matches—fall and spring tournaments are scheduled for the coming school year.

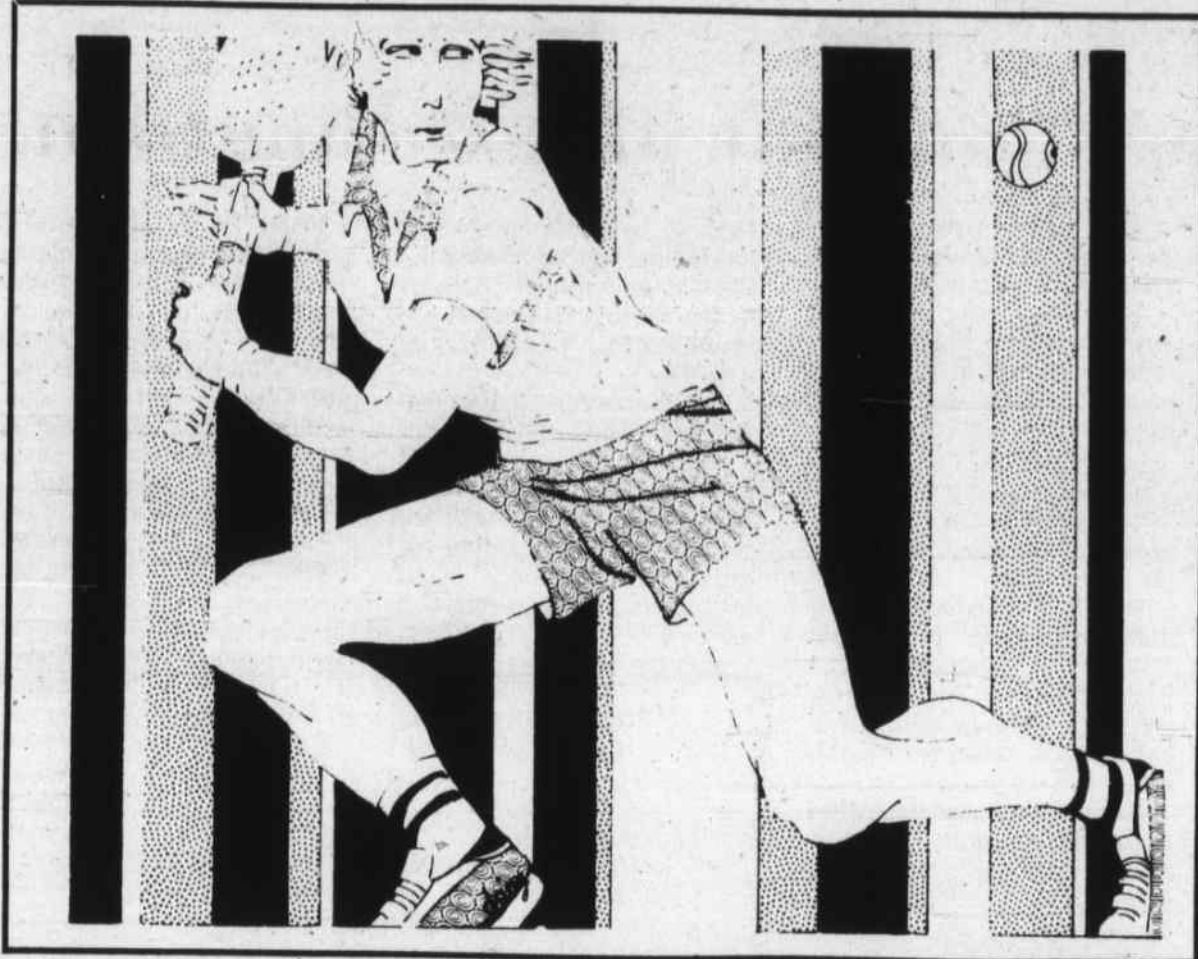
Students comprise the bulk of the turnout, according to Toliver, and participation this summer exceeded expectation.

There were 73 participants this summer, 212 last fall, and 290 last spring. Generally, Toliver believes, a better caliber of players appears during the school year because of greater participation. However, he thinks that it's easier for good players to surface during the summer since there is less competition.

Before Toliver took over the job, the tournament was never really organized and lacked a full-time director.

There is less pressure here than in big-city tournaments, he believes, and the atmosphere is more relaxed.

Other final matches were rained out Wednesday and rescheduled for Thursday. They include Barbara Roberts and Erica Wisler vying for the women's singles championship, Jean Dalton and Linda Hurt opposing Sharon Metcalf and Lynn Brenner in women's doubles, and Bob Kidney against Steve Miller in men's singles.



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Second thoughts: Harry won't you please come home

(Continued from Page 2)

Second, Reagan observed that there was a great disenchantment with Washington politics. And Ford was a Washington politician.

Ford ran as the "President" against Reagan. That didn't work. Ford launched out against Reagan. That alienated party regulars.

Ford's chances for the nomination now rest on a national attitude that may or may not be perceived by his party. That being, people are frightened of Reagan; and those who can barely tolerate Ford abhor Reagan.

Reagan's pre-convention selection of a running-mate

ideologically off-center from him will severely tarnish his non-politico image.

Thus, Ford will probably win his party's nomination. But only by the skin of his teeth.

But all is not lost for him. Ford can win re-election in November. Carter is beatable.

In 1948, Harry Truman won re-election in a campaign that pollsters said he would definitely lose. Truman won not by running as the incumbent but by running as the outsider.

He attacked the Republican Congress for all the problems that had ensued since he took office.

Ford can win re-election if he successfully indicts the Democratic Congress.

Ford has two rhetorical strategies that might be effective. He will attack Carter as the "wishy-washy" candidate, forcing Carter to enunciate specific programs which will probably be liberal.

Ford must then indict the liberal Congress and defend his many vetoes.

It will be harder for Ford than for Truman. Ford must also run against the reputation of the Republicans, which is perceived to be a callousness towards human needs.

Ford must destroy what Roosevelt wrought. He must re-define the goals and values of his party. The Republicans cannot win as the party of stagnation.

Ford must resurrect the Republicanism of the 1860s.

To do so, he must emerge as a viable, ideological candidate. The pro-government policies of the Democrats must be countered by a pro-individual attitude.

Token individualism will not work. The masquerade of promoting individual rights while granting subsidies and contracts to business will not work. The contradiction of individual freedom and collective war-mongering will not work.

Ford is an uninspiring campaigner and a poor public speaker. He needs a staff that knows what they are doing. From the quality of his speeches I doubt he has that staff now.

But most importantly he needs a new image, a reformer image, specifically a libertarian image.

Otherwise, he is down the tubes.

Next week. Part three: "The Libertarian Alternative."

WCC gets giant TV

(Continued from Page 1)

television will be brought in to the ballroom, with beer and various snacks being served by Dukes Grill. The ballroom is available most Monday evenings so scheduling should not be a problem, Logan added.

Private groups may be able to schedule the television for use in the ballroom "on a limited basis," Logan said.

The Advent Cine-Tel television will also be used for special programming tapes which are provided by the Video Tape Network, according to Jerry Weaver, associate director of programming. Most of these tapes are not shown on television, he said. Past video tapes have included concerts, sporting events and old movies. Weaver noted that

the video tapes will usually run for one-week periods, "and then, only on and off during the day." He added, an alternate television will be made available during those times when the large screen is being used for special showings.

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