JMU funds may back companies helping S. Africa

By Wendy Warren  
staff writer

The JMU Foundation might own investments in companies that deal with South Africa, but its executive director said Wednesday he is unfamiliar with the foundation's holdings because they often change.

Donald Lemish, JMU's vice president of advancement, said he is not sure what investments the foundation holds. The JMU Foundation is an independent corporation that handles private donations to the university.

Members of several student groups, concerned the foundation might have investments in South Africa, asked him about it a few weeks ago, Lemish said.

Mike Cullerton, one student who talked with Lemish, said the university was "very, very supportive" about his concerns.

"I belive that the university [invested its money] in good faith," Cullerton said. He said he thinks the investment firm that handles the foundation's money did not know it was investing in companies that do business in South Africa.

"I'm not trying to tell the university what to do," he said.

"There are a lot of questions" involved in the issues of divestiture and apartheid," Cullerton said. "It's a hard issue. Who am I to say what the South African government is doing?"

The JMU Foundation's board of directors "has the issue of divestiture on its agenda" for its next meeting, Lemish said.

He said he is in favor of a policy of divestment, removal of any money from companies that do business in South Africa.

"I am confident that [the board] will take appropriate action," he said. "To prepare for the new policy, "I have provided [the members of the foundation's board] with numerous newspaper and magazine articles and other research related to apartheid and divestiture."

The foundation's board will discuss the issue at a regular meeting March 15.

Lemish said he questioned the validity of some of the student groups' claims, because he does not know where the student groups found their information. The financial records of the JMU Foundation are private.

Cullerton said Jim Crawford, also a JMU student, discovered during research for a class project that the JMU Foundation's investment management firm invested donations in companies that do business in South Africa.

Student aid may be tied to drug vow

By Wendy Warren  
staff writer

The federal government is trying to crack down on student drug use through recently proposed legislation that could put users in jail or in the poorhouse.

Students who apply for federal educational aid after March 18 would be required to promise they will not buy illegal drugs with aid money. In another proposed plan, students would promise to abstain from all illegal drugs while receiving aid.

It is unclear which version of the plan will go into effect, said Regina Pollard, JMU's assistant director of financial aid. "But the federal government probably won't try the second option," she said.

Students who violate the pledge, in addition to losing their aid, could be fined up to $10,000 or imprisoned.

But the plan now includes no provisions for monitoring students' drug use, Pollard said. Drug testing has not been proposed yet.

Alcohol use, illegal in most states for those under 21 years old, is not mentioned in the proposal.

The new policy is part of a federal Office of Management and Budget plan that guarantees drug-free workplaces in any federal institution.

"I'm really torn on the issue," Pollard said. "My initial reaction [to the new plan] was, 'That's awful.'" She said she feels forcing students to swear off illegal drugs while receiving federal money would be an infringement upon their privacy.

"But if [the plan] says that you cannot use federal money . . . towards these activities, then I have to agree with that," Pollard said.

"It's like the mother who gives you money to go and buy an outfit . . . [She] has some right to say what outfit can be bought with her money," she said.

The roles the schools must take in enforcing the proposal are unclear. "I don't want to be a policeman," Pollard said. "I am here to help the student with financial aid and hope that they make the proper choices with their money."

One student who receives federal aid said he is opposed to the new plan. "It's not going to cramp my style, because I don't take drugs," he said.

"But this is not a solution to the drug problem."
Drugs

(Continued from page 1)

He said the new plan probably was not intended to combat drug use in college, but was merely to silence the anti-drug "cries" of the public.

Students who will be affected include those who get Pell Grants and Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants, two federally subsidized programs often awarded to the same students.

About 1,000 JMU students receive SEOG and Pell grants, said John Sellers, JMU's director of financial aid.

The Pell Grant is a need-based grant that offers $200 to $2,300 each year. Any eligible undergraduate is guaranteed aid through this grant.

Last year, the federal government awarded JMU students $1.2 million in Pell Grants. The money for the grants is given directly from the federal government. JMU simply processes the student's application.

Any student interested in financial aid should apply first for a Pell Grant, Pollard said. The requirements are hard to meet.

This is not the first controversial requirement for receiving financial aid, Pollard said. Students who apply for aid also must state they are registered with the selective service unless they are not required to do so.

Students also promise they will use their grant money only for educational needs.

Among other proposals, legislators are considering a proposal that would require two years' civil service as a prerequisite for students under 27 to receive aid. The federal government would award program participants $10,000 in federal aid for each year of service.

Students who are 27 or older would get aid without performing civil service.

If the recipient chose not to attend college, the money could be used for a first mortgage, Pollard said. The civil service plan could mark a "real change" in the way colleges and universities view financial aid.

"I'm just glad I'm not going to school right now if that's happening," she said. "Currently, we treat all students the same, whether they are able to afford school or not. This would be the first time we would be segregating the students."

Students with enough money to attend school could do so right after high school, but students who need financial aid would serve two years in the civil service or apply for aid when they turn 27.
The homeless: 'Something is . . . wrong'

By Betsy Overkamp
staff writer

"Something is dreadfully wrong in the United States of America when you have a nation as wealthy as this and so many people are homeless," an activist for homeless rights said here Sunday.

David Hayden participated with Mitch Snyder in a 48-day water-only fast to gain attention for the homeless last fall.

In his speech here, Hayden, who grew up poor, said he realized that "the way to get back at the system was to make money."

He became a "good manipulator" and recognized "there were all kinds of unsavory ways to make money."

Hayden climbed the corporate ladder to become an executive at Johnson & Johnson. One of the symbols of his corporate success was his house in Gainesville, Fla. that had a sunken living room and jacuzzi.

But, about 10 years ago, Hayden began to believe that something was wrong. He sold his home and all his possessions and quit his job just when his bosses were about to give him a promotion.

"I began to understand that it was wrong to gain wealth at another's expense," he said. "They all thought I was whacko."

Hayden said he did not know when he decided to leave the corporate world because "dates are irrelevant. In my life today, survival is daily."

His life today means "looking into the eyes of death in a lot of different forms," he said. "It is physical death, emotional death, slow death and suffering. It is the hell of being poor in a rich society."

"In this society, the poor basically have no rights," he said. "We live, in this society, by the golden rule. Those who have the gold make the rules."

"The top 10 percent own 65 percent of the nation's net worth," Hayden said. "The bottom 50 percent own a mere 4 percent of the net worth."

"I think a lot of us are told educationally and otherwise in the system that those who own the 65 percent are more industrious, smarter, products and services for women of color are available in the Harrisonburg area."

"I pretended I was a woman of color," she said, adding that she found very few stores providing products and services for black and other minority women.

"Every individual on this campus has a right to feel pretty," she said.

Bell Hall senator Alex Gordon moved to amend the bill to allocate $150 in addition to the $664.88, bringing the total to the $814.88 that was allocated.

See HOMELESS page 5 »

SGA allocates funds for fashion program

By Meghan Johnson
SGA reporter

The Student Government Association senate voted after an amendment Tuesday night to allocate partial funds to a campus group for a fashion and makeup program.

Women of Color requested $1,300 from the SGA contingency account to help pay for their Women of Color Week.

The organization was formed last year to deal with and support issues concerning minority women on the JMU campus and in the Harrisonburg community.

The senate voted to allocate $814.88 to the group.

In bringing the bill to the senate floor, SGA finance committee chairman Kevin Hughes said his committee recommended the SGA fund $664.88. That figure included funds for a speaker, an arts night, publicity, partial funding for the presentation of a play, a reception, a showcase and transportation for some area children to come onto campus for what will be called "Harrisonburg Day."

Not included in that total was a request for $275 for a make-over called, "A Celebration of Beauty," a program encompassing skin care, makeup, hair care and fashion advice.

Hughes said one problem with funding the group for the makeup program was that $175 of the $275 was for transportation for the professionals the group plans to bring in for the event.

McGraw-Long Hall senator Vanessa Jimenez moved to amend the original bill to add the $275.

In justifying her suggestion to include funds for the makeover, Jimenez said she called area beauty salons and pharmacies to find out what kind of cosmetic

New election rules more specific

By Meghan Johnson
SGA reporter

The SGA campus elections committee plans to make rules for its 1989 major elections more specific, the committee chairwoman announced Tuesday night.

In her address to the SGA senate, chairwoman Karen Iezzi spelled out some of the changes that are likely later this week to become regulations for the elections.

Student organizations that publicly endorse a particular candidate will be considered to be agents of that candidate and will be required to adhere to the campaign rules which candidates must follow. The elections committee will decide what constitutes an endorsement.

These rules specify where campaign posters may and may not be posted, what types of literature may be distributed, and other restrictions.

Iezzi said an amendment to a current rule against mudslinging will outlaw "destruction of property and behavior unbecoming of a candidate."

The current rule states that no slanderous or libelous statements can be made by candidates in the campaign process.

"It's a matter of ethics," Iezzi said. "This is just something to safeguard the committee" in the event that a problem should arise, she said.

Also new this year, "no candidate or agent of a candidate may use the official powers of his or her position in any organization to facilitate the candidate's campaign," Iezzi said.

The committee also will list examples of campaign violations, she said. "We're trying to be a little bit more specific. We're trying to set a precedent, in a way."

"We just want to make sure this is a clean election," she said.

The senate also voted to allocate $1,021.27 from its contingency account to the Russian Studies Club to pay for a symposium to be held at JMU March 23.

The money included transportation costs involved with the symposium and for the visiting Soviet students to do some sightseeing in the area.

The group had originally requested $1,365.20, but Hughes said he cut half of the group's request for transportation.

"We don't normally fund for transportation," Hughes said.
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show more initiative, and they are benefiting and rewarded for their work," he said. "I am here today to say no."

"I think they stole it from the rest," Hayden said.

"We, as a society, don't want to end homelessness," he said. "The poor's existence is too profitable to eliminate them. What would the police do if they weren't jailing the poor for sleeping in Elm Park [in Roanoke]? Solve the drug problem?"

Hayden, who became an ordained Mennonite minister after leaving his job, first started working with the homeless in Asheville, N.C. He is founder of the Justice House Community in Roanoke, an apartment house for the homeless.

Current estimates put the homeless population at three million people, Hayden said. He called that estimate "conservative" and added, "The reality is much different and much worse than is being officially presented."

A recent congressional study found that in 15 years, 19 million people in the United States will be homeless. Half of those will be children. "Families are the fastest-growing segment of the homeless population," Hayden said.

Hayden blames the capitalist system and past government administrations for the plight of the homeless. "The Reagan administration slashed the federal housing budget 75 percent," he said. "Currently, "three-quarters of low-income renters receive no housing subsidies."

"Capitalism is the only 'ism' that creates poverty," he said. "Poverty is a product of its . . . success."

He quoted Ed Meese, U.S. attorney general under Reagan, as saying, "There are no hungry people in America. They stand in soup lines just to get free food." I despise those statements," Hayden said.

"Homelessness is a systemic problem in this country," he said. "Poverty is not a result of laziness. Poverty is a result of oppression. To have poor, you have to have rich."

"Differentiating wealth is unjust, ungodly and un-Christian. Until we grasp that qualitative distinction, we are putting a Band-aid on a cancer," he said.

"Homelessness and poverty are inevitable consequences of a capitalistic system. People are seen as factors of production. People cease to be truly human," Hayden said.

But he said he and other homeless activists will "turn this country upside down until we get housing for everyone."
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Michelle Shocked rocks a campus revival

[CP] — Michelle Shocked studied at the University of Texas in Austin, but picked up knowledge UT professors were not necessarily imparting.

“College is a time when you’re learning there’s a lot more than they’re telling you,” said Shocked, an East Texas singer-songwriter-performer whose 1988 album “Short Sharp Shocked” is a big hit these days on campuses across the country.

“Short Sharp Shocked” may be more than just a popular album, however. Along with Tracy Chapman, Shocked is one of the new, unabashedly leftist folk rock voices that have risen incongruously toward the end of this conservative decade.

Though most of the songs on the album aren’t overtly political, except for “Graffiti Limbo,” about a New York graffiti artist who died in police custody, Shocked’s onstage patter revolves around denunciations of sexism, racism and militarism.

From there, she talks about her concern for the environment, and ending homelessness and poverty.

Even the album’s cover photo establishes her dissident image. It features Shocked grimacing as San Francisco police arrested her at a protest during the 1984 Democratic convention.

Nevertheless, these days Shocked finds herself working for Polygram, one of the world’s largest record labels. The company, she says, provides her with the resources to reach a large audience and the freedom to convey her message undiluted. “I don’t know if I can do anything within the system,” she said. “But I gotta try.”

In March and April, she’ll tour the United States, and expects to hit several college towns, though not colleges themselves.

She won’t play colleges, Shocked says, because collegians too often form “radical ghettos,” impressing each other with their political correctness, but not taking their message to places where it’s seldom heard.

“When they leave, they’re like Peace Corp volunteers in their own country. I tell ‘em to go to rural Arkansas and places like that,” she said.

“There’s lots of work for them to do there.”

Years of living in Europe schooled her in “opposition politics,” trying to use the system to point out its flaws. In recent months, for example, she’s played benefits for the Christic Institute, a Washington, D.C. public-interest group that has filed suit claiming Contra leaders and their American supporters are connected to drug running and terrorism.

She says her roots are in America’s counterculture tradition, which includes not only protest-singing beatniks, but also songwriters like Leadbelly, Guy Clark, Townes Van Zandt and hardcore bands like the Circle Jerks and the Dead Kennedys.

“It’s real subversive music, unlike bands like Guns ‘N Roses and other commercial stuff. The only thing they rock is the cash box,” she said.

Shocked, who’s as much a political activist as she is a musician, says her time at college helped spark her intellectual curiosity, but didn’t satisfy it. “I had all these hunches, but I didn’t have the knowledge to speak articulately about them,” she said.

That’s no problem now for Shocked, who, unlike the more overtly political Chapman, articulates her hunches and experiences into songs that for many students have become personal soundtracks. “I tell stories,” Shock explained. “They’re very political. It’s just that conclusions can be drawn in many different ways.”

And although she’s only 25, her life has taken so many funky twists that she writes and sings those stories with the authority of someone much older. Her resume includes stints as a squatter, traveller, rape victim, Mormon, psychiatric hospital inmate, expatriate, runaway, jailbird and skateboard punk rocker, just to name a few.

She ran away from her strict Mormon mother (“a real Tammy Bakker type”) and her career-Army stepfather when she was 16, inspired by her “hippie-atheist” father’s love of adventure and music.

Shocked moved to Dallas, then Austin, where she graduated from the University of Texas, migrated to San Francisco, moved into a squatters’ commune, and immersed herself in the city’s homeless culture and hardcore scene, an experience that radicalized her.

She returned to Austin and took up a wild lifestyle that concerned some of her friends, who let her mother know of their fears that she was going over the edge.

“It was the opportunity she was looking for,” Shocked said.

“America — Love it or leave it.” So I left.

And although she has fond memories of the friends and communities she found, much of the expatriate’s romance faded when she was raped in Italy. In 1986, Shocked decided to come home to Texas for a visit and to attend the Kerrville Folk Festival, a laid-back Mayfest she’d always loved.

At Kerrville, Shocked was “discovered” by British music entrepreneur Pete Lawrence in what best could be described as a punk-folk fairy tale.

Lawrence recorded Shocked and the background crickets at one of the festival’s ubiquitous late-night campfires on his Walkman. He returned to London and released what became known as “The Texas Campfire Tapes.” It became a big underground hit and led to a contract with Polygram.

Although her permanent address is still a houseboat in London, Shocked says she’ll spend a lot more time in the United States performing and recording.

“I felt like I’d come to a dead end,” she said. “And now, without compromising myself in any way, I’ve been given a barrelful of resources.”

This way, Shocked explained, she can help people learn about what’s going on in their country.

Students are at a time when they need to take the time to learn about what’s going on and about dissent. Dissent can make you more articulate.”
OPINION

The Breeze

MARTIN ROMJUE  CATHY CAREY
Editor  Managing Editor

SARAH MICHEL  ROB MORANO
Opinion Editor  Assistant Opinion Editor

GROWING PAINS

What do comedian Steven Wright, musicians UB40, and defendant Oliver North have in common? For one, they've all appeared at JMU this year. Students have had a wide range of entertainment and cultural offerings to choose from lately, and the pickin's have been anything but slim. Regardless of where one's musical and comedy tastes lie or what whets the political or intellectual appetites, JMU students have prospered from the bounty afforded by a culturally concerned organization: treats, no tricks.

The relation between such outstanding performers, scholars, and personalities who have appeared here is their sponsorship by the University Program Board. The UPB has a lot to be proud of. There has been a number of attempts on our part to ensure that proper recognition is given to UPB," she wrote, "the UPB wants understandably those who sample their cornucopia to know who had to wear the overalls. The UPB has been granted ample resources, has carefully nurtured its prospects, and has taken good care in the harvesting of its various crops. But like the oranges and bananas that mysteriously appear with their growers' insignia stamped or stuck on, UPB wants understandably those who sample their cornucopia to know who had to wear the overalls.

In a letter-to-the-editor last issue signed by 16 others, UPB president Jane Hanner expressed growing concerns that her hard-working group was being treated as just another JMU sharecropper. The Breeze on the plot next to UPB neglected to pay due respects to its flourishing garden; that is, we failed to mention that they sponsored three anti-apartheid speakers, including the lecture by Donald Woods. "Despite numerous attempts on our part to ensure that proper recognition is given to UPB," she wrote, "the Breeze staff continues to overlook our efforts."

The days when good fences made good neighbors are over, and in the sometimes great, sometimes not so great communal endeavor of JMU's extra-curricular student supplication, we must support each other, lest those shadowy rustlers trample on what we've grown, or corral us into their flinching herd. The UPB has a lot to be proud of. There has been a more than noticeable improvement in the quality of the events it sponsors, and, with the probable exception of upcoming Edie Brickell and New Bohemians, it continues to provide an enticing assortment of fun, whether simple candymen or true bearers of food for thought.

Allotted certain resources (UPB $150,000; Breeze $40,000), we both tend a plot for the benefit of our students and in arranging interviews (the Donald Woods affair was an impromptu initiative by the reporter). The heat UPB took in these pages for sponsoring Oliver North would make any group sensitive to its media coverage. But take it from the horse's mouth: a good farmer learns to pay more attention to the quality of his crop than the dirt under his fingernails.

The above editorial was written by Rob Morano.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bigoted diatribe against protest
an insult to concerned students

To the editor:

As a proud graduate of this institution of higher learning, I am offended highly and alarmed at a recent column found in The Breeze (Feb. 27).

Perhaps the idea of a memorial at Kent State has touched on a very personal nerve. Still Mr. Dolezal, you should not attack concerned individuals without first trying to fathom our sentiments.

Dehumanizing active, concerned students as idiots, bastards and criminals who should be slaughtered reflects a narrow-minded conscience of bigotry. As neo-Nazi white supremacists denounce people as niggers, wops, commies and queers, so too have you insulted thousands of students at JMU and across America.

It is sad but true that you insult those most educated and vocal in their attempt to halt the Vietnam madness. I hope you will apologize and recant your remarks that well-educated and concerned JMU members such as myself find disturbing.

The research I have done on the Kent State shootings demonstrates there were about 75 paranoid military types (National Guardsmen) armed with high-quality rifles confronting hundreds of boisterous, generally non-violent students standing from 110 to 300 feet away.

In the aftermath, 11 students were wounded and four were dead. Only a few Guardsmen were injured by rocks. No Guards claim they were hit prior to the firing (FBI Report: 1970).

Thus, Mr. Dolezal, with bigoted thoughts such as you portray, it is no wonder students were slaughtered like buffalos at an American university. It is people like you who already have riddled us arbitrarily with your words and bullets doing little to comprehend our logic. Why do you not ask a civil rights activist what it feels like to be tortured and humiliated by Klansmen? I, as a concerned student, have tried already to understand the sentiments of many veterans returned from Vietnam.

Culver Fortna
JMU Alumnus

Number, ages of Soweto killings hides racist regime faced daily

To the editor:

I would like to respond to Eric Bergman's letter (The Breeze, Feb. 23). Many of the ideas presented in the letter were very disturbing, and I would like to address them with a series of questions.

Mr. Bergman, although the death toll of the Soweto Massacre actually was more than 500, would it have been less of a crime against humanity if only 400 people were murdered?

And if the students involved were all more than 17 years old, and not as young as 12 or 13, would it have been more excusable to kill them? Does a massacre committed by U.S. forces make legitimate one perpetrated by South African police?

Why can't we condemn both Mai Lai and the Soweto Massacre as deplorable crimes? And finally, why should we empathize with the Afrikaner police who faced the protesting crowd and opened fire on it? Shouldn't we feel for the students who were protesting a violently oppressive system of racism that violated every aspect of their lives?

If the South African government was not unjust and repressive in the first place, their police never would have been placed in a position where they would be able to shoot people.

Mr. Bergman, by focusing on the situation the police faced, you left out the most important issue: the system of racist oppression that black South Africans face every day of their lives.

Brian Thompson
sophomore management
Baseball player's suicide alerts us to need for more awareness

To the editor:

John "Dan" Haycock took his own life at the age of 19. I find myself distressed over a death that was so tragic and possibly preventable. Since I did not know Dan personally, I cannot take in the circumstances fully, but I'd like to explain some feelings about suicide and how to prevent our friends and lovers from "slipping through the cracks" of our support and understanding.

Why would a young college student decide that this life was not worth living? Surely I can't explain it. But I can imagine that Dan was hurting so bad inside that a person who knows him and knows the signs of depression and desperation could have picked up some clues about his intentions. I'm sure as a student-athlete, Dan was generally an outgoing young man. But I wonder if he started to withdraw from social situations and friends in the weeks and days before?

A symptom of depression is withdrawal that may be observed by behaviors like sleeping too much or avoiding personal relationships. A loss of interest in previously highly regarded activities (partying, schoolwork, hobbies) is another sign of depression. Isolation develops from withdrawal, and withdrawal increases isolation. The isolation from the baseball program probably struck a devastating blow to a man who's held his baseball abilities in high regard.

To prevent isolation, a listening ear (taking time out to really find out how someone's doing) is necessary. We can't prevent isolation by just asking, "How ya' doing?" We can ask how things are going (classes, interpersonal relationships), or ask about plans for the future (Spring Break, graduation). From these questions we can get a feel for how our friends really are doing. A friend may even show guilt or hostility or lack of concern about appearance when he's depressed. If things aren't so great, be a good listener; maybe offer suggestions. If the problems appear overwhelming, offer to walk to the counseling center in Alumnae Hall with that friend. It's O.K. to show concern.

Suicide is the final step for our friends who feel too overwhelmed by problems to deal with them. Suicide often is planned, and generally there are similar behavior patterns associated with a planned suicide. Clues include giving away personal possessions, risk-taking lifestyles and writing suicide notes.

I do not intend to invoke guilt into the family and friends of Dan Haycock. I just hope we can prevent this tragedy from happening to someone else. If you do feel guilt, please call a friend or go to the counseling center. They really want to help to work through the grief. Sometimes, no matter what we say or do, we cannot stop people from committing suicide.

John Ganey
senior student...

Organized religion nothing less than 'crutch for weak-minded'

To the editor:

In his column about Salman Rushdie, author of *Satanic Verses*, Rob Morano refers to him as a practicing Muslim. That is untrue.

Rushdie was raised a Muslim, but has repudiated his faith, as well he should, since Islam, like Christianity and all other organized religions, is a crutch for the weak-minded who can't face reality and so rely on faith, dogma and ritual instead of reason and independent thought.

Mr. Morano doesn't go far enough when he criticizes religion, for most of the world's problems can be attributed to organized religions (including secular religions like socialism and racism).

The Baptist book-burners in America, the racist Afrikaaners, the Soviet communists and the fanatical Shiites in Iran all share the universal tenet of organized religion: the arrogant belief in their own self-righteousness.

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But in my opinion, the most dangerous religion on earth is not an obvious one like Nazism or Islamic fundamentalism, but the combination of Christianity and socialism represented by the Catholic Maryknoll nuts. They combine the silly and unworkable ideals of socialism with the pompous paganism of the Catholic Church to form the most intrusive and insidious ideology in the modern world.

Jud Malone
sophomore economics

'Thank God' for ROTC Rangers, armed services guarding liberty

To the editor:

I couldn't agree more with Kim Repp's denunciation of the ROTC Rangers in her letter (The Breeze, Feb. 27).

Instead of having a trained and ready group of freedom fighters ready to defend the United States and world freedom, why can't our nation have an elite group of hippies ready to hold hands and sing, even if the nation is being attacked?

Indeed, instead of those nasty M-16s and M-60s that Kim so righteously despises, we could arm this group with daisies and supply them with love beads in case times really get tough.

Come on, Kim, get real. JMU should be proud to have such a patriotic group of men and women ready to dedicate part of their lives to the defense of our great nation.

Despite your inane arguments, it is because of the men and women in our Armed Forces, not in spite of them, that our nation is at peace. The Army Rangers stand as the best and the brightest our nation has to offer for its defense. Thank God they are around to defend American liberties, even if that does include your right to mouth off.

John Wirth
sophomore political science/public administration

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The Baptist book-burners in America, the racist Afrikaaners, the Soviet communists and the fanatical Shiites in Iran all share the universal tenet of organized religion: the arrogant belief in their own self-righteousness.
Black South Africans can’t wait for investors to end oppression

To the editor:

Having recently critiqued the racial imbalance of the programs featured in JMU’s anti-apartheid week, I now would like to thank the UPB for at least sponsoring anti-apartheid programs are needed here at JMU. There were many questionable and inaccurate statements made in Mr. Corker’s column, and I would like to comment upon them in this letter.

Mr. Corker claims investment in South Africa is the key to ending apartheid, and to support this, he quotes Alan Keyes and Chief Buthelezi. I argue that neither of these sources is credible. Mr. Keyes belonged to a State Department that, under Reagan, ignored the seriousness of apartheid and put forward only symbolic sanctions. Chief Buthelezi is regarded with contempt by the anti-apartheid movement and has been accused of fomenting internal violence and taking money from the white government.

Corker even goes as far as to state the South African government is opposed to apartheid, even though they are the ones who implement and perpetuate it. The few reforms passed by Botha’s regime have been cosmetic only; for blacks still cannot own property, they still are economically and violently oppressed, they have no real political power, and they still are seen as inferior.

Mr. Corker, your whole column was, in effect, arguing that the South African government and big business in South Africa should determine when and how blacks there should be free. I maintain black South Africa has waited too long for freedom, and the world should do things such as divest so blacks can achieve freedom on their own terms.

Darin Stockdill
sophomore
history

Elected ex-klansman a fluke?

I hope it was a fluke — but I have my doubts.

Election of a former Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan to the Louisiana House of Representatives, that is. When I heard David Duke had won the election with a narrow 51 percent of the vote, I hoped the people of Louisiana had made a terrible mistake. Maybe they hadn’t found out until after that Duke was a KKK member and Nazi fanatic.

But I was shocked to learn that most voters knew about Duke’s past. I watched ABC’s “Nightline” in disgust as passersby in the streets of Louisiana were interviewed. “Does it bother you that Duke was a former Klan member?” the interviewer asked.

“Well — as long as he’s a former member . . .” one elderly man chuckled, apparently unfazed.

Another woman said something to the effect that everyone has a few “skeletons” in their past — so why hold Duke’s past against him?

But how much in the “past” are Duke’s affiliations with white supremacy? Even though he claims he no longer has any ties with the KKK, Duke is an avid opponent of affirmative action. In what certainly was his, most shocking statement on “Nightline,” Duke proclaimed unabashedly, “The real issue is that whites are losing their rights in this country.”

It makes me curious as to whether the white population of Louisiana, the South, or even of the whole country has underlying feelings of “the blacks have gotten too far.” If that indeed is what this country is coming to (and I sincerely believe it isn’t), I’d be saddened and disgusted. Racism still is plentiful in the United States, though not as violent or obvious as in recent history.

Any Census Bureau report will tell you blacks still hold the highest unemployment rate, are paid less than whites who hold identical jobs and are less likely to rise to top-management positions. SAT examinations, notoriously racially biased in favor of white males, still are used as primary determinants for college applicants. And Proposition 42 is no move toward minority advancement, either.

Amanda Benson
GUEST COLUMNIST

So where, then, are whites “losing their rights”? I have yet to find one area. The thought that a man who sincerely believes this baloney was elected in a fair-and-square election is not only baffling, but frightening. I’m relieved the Republican Party of Louisiana objects to Duke’s ideologies and refuses to support him both financially and politically. I’m also glad to see other factions, including former President Reagan, showing their discontent with Duke and his recently won seat in the House.

Like I said, I hope it was a fluke.

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Chinese guilty of crimes against humanity

We thought the world was safe from the atrocities committed by Hitler, Stalin and the Khmer Rouge. But from the 1950s through the present, the Chinese have committed similar unjust acts. They intermittently have forced abortion and subsequent sterilization of any Tibetan woman of child-bearing age. No matter if she is nine-months pregnant or if she has never conceived a child, the abortion and/or sterilization is performed against her will, even if she resists against the government policy. More horrifying and unforgettable is the fact that these women are lined up outside a tent for this procedure and witness the pile of aborted fetuses accumulating outside the tent.

This account of China's disregard for human life and human rights was given by two Buddhist refugee monks in a commentary by Blake Kerr, a physician who went on a U.S.-Tibetan medical expedition in 1987. Through this experience and his interviews with Tibetan doctors, nurses, and refugees, Kerr grew knowledgeable of the Chinese birth control operation in Tibet. He wrote a Washington Post commentary because there are continuing reports of such policies continuing in Tibet today.

The U.S. Congress has acknowledged the significance of the reports, only to have requests for investigation denied.

Also in the commentary is an account by a Tibetan policeman who works in the capital police force, which is mostly Chinese. Monks are often prisoners, because they represent the old religious values of the Tibetans — values that the Chinese outwardly have eradicated.

Rebellious prisoners are "stripped naked and beaten. The police are free to beat the prisoners to death." There are special methods to break joints, and police also use rifle butts and rocks. "If a prisoner dies during the beatings... it is the prisoner's fault." China has not commented publicly on the validity of accounts such as the ones above. The Reagan Administration was aware of the reports of human rights violations, but the Chinese threatened that U.S. action would endanger "business and military interests."

Is it far-fetched to assume that the Chinese government admitted its guilt by asking the United States not to mention its probable violations against Tibet?

As communist China gained power in the 1940s, Tibetan military efforts and demonstrations could not save Tibet's independence. Gradually, communist China destroyed much more than Tibet's independence, eradicating centuries of the Tibetan government, culture and Buddhist religion.

Unscrupulously, Chinese doctors perform the abortions and sterilizations of women for money. They have the sinister audacity to charge the women an equivalent of six months' salary for each operation — even if performed against their will. There are two types of Chinese birth control teams; one in hospitals and another that travels to villages, performing the procedures in tents. If the Chinese are implementing a type of population control policy, no explanation has been given for the torture of Tibetan prisoners. I assume, though, that the extreme "birth control" practices in Tibet could not have been applied to people of their own country.

It is difficult for me to believe the Chinese people support such cruelty in Tibet — perhaps they simply do not know their government is committing such horrors. If they are aware of such activity, then most are subdued.

I find it ironic that the Chinese Communist Party finds it imperative to commit such terrifying acts when they stand by a basic principle of Confucianism: a good leader is only as good as his morality. Confucianism never was applied to different religions, only to different social positions.

In their efforts to modernize China, government officials have exhibited a nightmarish, antiquated outlook towards the Tibetan people and other Chinese dissidents, such as Fang Lizhi. The Chinese are scared of publicity of their birth control policy in Tibet; the only possible explanation for such fear is guilt. For if Chinese are not controlling birth, they are murdering children and an entire culture. We should use the power of free speech to publicize the allegations so that some investigation or public statement by China is made.

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FOCUS

The JMU Life Science Museum

A basement full of butterflies and birds

By David Noon
staff writer

JMU has a museum — believe it or not, as Robert Ripley used to say.

The JMU Life Science Museum, as it's known officially, operates out of the off-campus Smith Hall and has been stricken with anonymity since its beginnings nearly six years ago. Few students know of its presence, and even many biology students remain unaware that the facility exists.

Located in the lower level of Smith, the tiny, yet dense gallery contains thousands of species of butterfly, several live reptiles, Indian artifacts, stuffed mammals and enough feathered creatures to look like an overkill of Hitchcock's "The Birds."

The butterfly collection formed the core of the museum when it first was established in 1983. Completed in 1963 by William Plumb, a Bridgewater resident, the collection includes nearly 2,500 species from 42 countries.

John Plumb, now a professor at Auburn University, donated his father's collection to Dr. James Grimm, JMU biology professor and director of the museum, because he had worried about damage and thought a museum could better preserve them.

After the Plumb donation, a boiler room at Burruss Hall served as the first home for the displays. The space allocations were minimal, and most of the artifacts spilled into the hallways because of lack of room.

Starting then, the museum, for the most part, became a student-run project. Doug Toti, a biology major who now works at the museum as part of a work-study program, explained that the displays expanded over the years thanks to student efforts.

"In 1984 or '85, Mark Renaldi, who was a student here, started the live reptile section from pets that he and other students owned," Toti said. "That eventually became one of the most popular sections we had."

But when renovations began at Burruss, the museum sold most of the reptiles for fear of not having space to accommodate them when the new location was chosen.

Efforts now are being made to rebuild the reptile section to its previous level, though the only creatures remaining from Burruss are a boa constrictor and a few smaller reptiles.

The move to Smith Hall took place last summer, and the facility opened officially in October. The museum benefits from the increased space and centralization at the new site, though there are countless mounts and displays that remain in storage.

"At Burruss, Dr. Grimm frequently had to turn things down because there was no more space to put them in and leaving them in storage would have been more damaging," Toti said. "Even now, the closets are full — we've got at least 15 more insect cases laying around, plus a number of stuffed birds and mammals we just don't have any room for. There's no available space for expansion right now, but we could if it were offered."

Even though the rooms at the Life Science Museum are packed with displays, plans have been made for additions. Toti has been working on an immature insect display, the geology department has made arrangements to donate a stock of Indian artifacts from the Ohio Valley, and other students who work at the museum are in the midst of composing displays and projects of their own.

Joe Ivers and Kurt Collier, who work at the museum through their Biology 495 (Biology Techniques) class, will be creating a live display containing typical pond life.

"We're going to make part of a river bed which will be made up of two tanks," Collier said. "The first tank is going to have underwater life — spiked bluegills, bass, trout — and the other tank will have what can be found near the water's edge, like salamanders, snails and crayfish."

Although many of the items in the display rooms, such as the boa constrictor and the mounted rhea, can't be found naturally in the United States, most can be found at one time or another within the area. Red-tailed hawks, turkey vultures and other birds.

Staff photos by LAWRENCE JACKSON

The museum, located in the basement of Smith Hall, is virtually stuffed with wildlife displays.
Gospel

'Dedicated to uplifting and glorifying God through song'

By Karl Burr
staff writer

At the very least, they've got music — music with four-part harmonies and upbeat tempos.
But they've also got a message.
The 80-member Contemporary Gospel Singers, which is the largest minority student group on campus, has the Gospel and the word of the Lord, which they spread through song at every performance.

"It's a group of 'young people dedicated to uplifting and glorifying God through song,'" said president Bobby Faison.

At the very least, they've got music — music with four-part harmonies and upbeat tempos.

"It's primarily black, but we do have white members in the choir."
Their songs are modern and upbeat, getting away from the traditional Negro spirituals, Faison said.
Performances have an informal air, allowing the music simply to flow with emotion.
"Gospel music is basically improvisation, ad-libbing," Winn said. "We don't read music and there's no set structure as far as following music, we just sing."

To teach music to the group, Winn sings individual harmony parts to the members, allowing everyone to learn the songs without having to read music.

The group rehearses once a week, and members have developed a closeness from the time they spend working together on their common goal — spreading their message through the music.
"We come together because we have one purpose in mind. We pray together . . . like a family to pray for our brothers and sisters and people throughout the campus," Faison said.

Singing the Gospel can provide spiritual and emotional support for members of the group as well as the audience, freshman member Chella Drew said.
"It makes you feel so much better, like something is lifted off of you. It's very cleansing."

JMU graduate Daniel Robertson spoke to the group last week as part of several events marking Contemporary Gospel Singers Week. "The main thing I miss from school is the choir," he said.

Robertson, a former JMU football player planning to enter the ministry, encouraged everyone to see the Contemporary Gospel Singers perform.

The Contemporary Gospel Singers performed in the Phillips Center Saturday.

Also in recognition of Contemporary Gospel Singers Week, the Singers sponsored a talent show, watched a guest group perform and performed at First Baptist Church in Harrisonburg.

The Annual Gospel Extravaganza, another event, featured Gospel singers from the College of William and Mary and performances by JMU alumni.

The Singers perform at several campus events during the year, travelling to spread its message and music. A trip to Fredericksburg is planned for March.

Museum

not frequently associated with Virginia are, in fact, quite common.
"You'd be surprised by which ones can actually be found in Harrisonburg," Toti said. "Not all of them may reside here on a permanent basis, but they at least pass through. We even went out to Newman Lake one day with my ornithology class and saw seagulls flying around, so you never know what you might find."

The abundance of local specimens underlies the main purpose of the museum, which, Toti said, involves educating those who visit rather than merely showing them the displays.
Tour groups from area elementary and secondary schools visit regularly in groups ranging in size from fewer than 10 to more than 100 students.
The increase in student volunteers during the last year has better equipped the museum to handle student groups, and the goal of teaching the children who visit has worked its way into the tours themselves.
"Right now we're setting up a program which gives the kids little quizzes so they can learn a little more about the animals here," said Rosie Robinette, who also works at the museum.
"We just want to make sure that they learn something when they come — some of the questions are designed to make them think about what they see during the tour."

Toti estimated that nearly 1,500 students, some from as far away as Washington, D.C., and West Virginia, visit the Life Science Museum each semester.
"The school tours are fairly steady, especially during the warmer months," he said.
"Since we moved to Smith we've even had some local people come in, which is good. They've kind of been spreading the word that we're here, and we're really pleased that that's happening."

Though the community is becoming more aware, the museum suffers from a lack of student awareness that disturbs the students who work there.
"The biggest thing is for people to know that we're here," said Meg Randels, a student volunteer. "The first time I came in here, I must have spent about four hours wandering around looking at everything."

Plans involve returning the museum to Burruss Hall once renovations are completed, though a decrease in space seems likely. Displays once again may be pushed back into the hallways, a move that Toti said "would be a real shame."
And it doesn't take a Robert Ripley to figure that out.

The Life Science Museum is open Monday 10 a.m. - 2 p.m., Tuesday noon - 2 p.m., Thursday 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. and Friday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
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EOE
Dukes win, ready for Hampton

By Dave Washburn
sports editor

The battles have been waged, the sides have been chosen, and the lines have been drawn — war is near for the JMU men's basketball team.

After recording an impressive 85-68 victory over Liberty Monday evening in their last home game of the year, the Dukes have turned their eyes eastward towards Hampton for this weekend's Colonial Athletic Association tournament.

But for this JMU group, the sun and surf of the beach will be the farthest thing from its mind. At stake for the Dukes and the seven other squads is an invitation to "the big party," the NCAA tournament.

"We've got to get ready, starting right now, for [North Carolina] Wilmington, [JMU's first-round opponent in the tournament]," said JMU head coach Lefty Driesell after the Dukes' win over Liberty.

"I said before the season started that our goal was to try to win the conference tournament. We've got a shot at probably playing two teams [Wilmington and Richmond] that have beaten us twice, so we've got the revenge motive."

And what does Driesell think about the fatigue problems the thin-boned Dukes may have if they would get to the finals?

"We're going down there to win it, so we're going to have to play some people," Driesell said. "[But] if we ever got to the finals, these guys would be so pumped up . . . they'd play two straight games of 40 minutes.

"You guys probably listen to Billy Packer on TV about depth and stuff. But I think if a guy can't play 40 minutes, he ain't much of a player. For my guys, games are like fun 'cause we work a lot harder in practice than we do in the games."

Seniors end careers in typical winning fashion

By Eric Vazzana
and John R. Craig
staff writers

Last year's JMU women's basketball team leader Sydney Beasley called the scorer's table just prior to the Dukes' final home game against Mount Saint Mary's Wednesday evening at the Convocation Center. Beasley's call from Japan was to simply wish her former teammates luck in their matchup with the Mountaineers.

But the Dukes already had their own four-leaf clover in the form of seniors Diane Budd, Donna Budd, Carolin Dehn-Duhr and Missy Dudley. The quartet, who tied the all-time JMU class record for wins at 104 with its 85-53 drubbing of Mount Saint Mary's, was playing for the final time on the Convocation hardwood.

The Dukes improved to 21-3 and recorded their 37th consecutive home victory. The Mountaineers fell to 17-9 as they endured their worst defeat ever.

JMU needed that blue-collar effort against a tough and pesky Liberty team. The Flames, who already had given CAA teams George Mason and East Carolina everything they wanted and more before losing both contests earlier in the year, kept stride for stride with the Dukes in the first 20 minutes.

Sparked by three tri-rectas from forward Charles Richardson and a variety of spinning drives and jumpers from guard Bailey Alston, Liberty played JMU to a 37-37 deadlock at the half. But the second half would belong to the Dukes, specifically, JMU seniors Anthony Cooley and Ken Halleck, both of whom were playing in their final game at the Convocation Center.

After an Alston jumper brought the Flames to within three at 54-51 with 11:18 left, the senior duo took control. Halleck canned a three-pointer from the top of the key to increase the lead to 57-51, before sinking a 15-footer off the break to expand the JMU advantage to 59-51.

"It felt good to be able to go out there and show what I could do," Halleck said. "I've been in a little bit of a shooting slump the last two games . . . so it was good for my confidence that I hit [the shots]. It gives me a good frame of mind going into the tournament and hopefully things can build from here."

Following a Liberty timeout, Cooley, off a steal by Troy Bostic, broke away from the pack for a sweeping right-hand layup and foul that brought the crowd to its feet and the Flames to their knees.

"In the first half, we were just trading baskets," Cooley said. "It wasn't as if they had a 6-foot-10 post player dominating. They were basically lowering their head and taking it to the hole."

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"Everybody that was here felt like I did; we wanted to say 'thanks' for all that they contributed to our program," said JMU head coach Shelia Moorman. "I was really pleased. I felt that [the seniors] did a real good job, in particular. I was happy for them in their guaranteed opportunity to play in the NCAA tournament and hopefully things can build from here."
Seniors express good-byes with career highs

By Matt Wasilewski
staff writer

Co-captains Ken Halleck and Anthony Cooley made their final appearance on the Convocation Center hardwood during senior night Monday. JMU head coach Lefty Driesell presented Halleck and Cooley with plaques prior to tip-off. Former JMU center Thom Brand was also honored for his past accomplishments.

Cooley finished the game with a career-high seven assists, which complimented his nine points and 10 rebounds. Halleck finished with a career-tying 11 points and four assists.

Cooley has been a surprise for Driesell, providing some much-needed depth and leadership for the inexperienced Dukes. He finished the regular season with a team-high 201 rebounds, and needs only nine more to move into the top 10 JMU rebounders of all time. He also ended up fourth in individual scoring this year with 334 points.

"I hadn't seen [Cooley] play until October 15th," Driesell said. "I was initially impressed with his hustle. He played hard. He has a way of coming around.

"I wasn't expecting Anthony to do that much, but he's really done a super job," Driesell said. "He gives you 100 percent. He's not the most talented player in the world, but he's a good athlete."

When Claude Ferdinand needed to come out for a breather, Cooley picked up his man, Liberty's Bailey Alston, the game's high scorer with 27 points, and effectively shut him down.

"To be honest with you, I didn't approach [the game] any differently," Cooley said. "It didn't hit me until that final minute when I was taken out. We had the victory pretty much locked up, and at that point, it felt really good."

Halleck, who has been a key player in the Dukes' 88-89 campaign, started his first game of the season at the point against the Flames. The Clark, N.J., native who has backed up Kenny Brooks for most of the year, leads the Dukes from three-point land with a .478 average, and has hit on 22-of-23 free-throw attempts this season.

Before the season began, Driesell told Halleck that he might be better off concentrating on his academics. But Halleck thought otherwise, and, with the transfer of Keith McMillan, patience paid off.

"He wants to coach, maybe be an assistant coach, so he said he wanted to play and see what he could do," Driesell said. "I'm glad he did."

Halleck said he was pleased with the win and the opportunity to start, and, more importantly, the opportunity to prove to Driesell he could play at the college level.

"It felt good to get a chance to go out there and show from the beginning that I could do it," Halleck said. "I don't think I'll be like that next game, but it was fun for a game and I'm glad it worked out.

"But right from the start, when [Driesell] said to concentrate on my school work, that this was going to be my last year, it really didn't get me down," Halleck said. "I'm not the type of person that gets down like that. I'm not a flashy player, so I don't impress people right off the bat. [But] it was a big honor when coach made me a co-captain and I just tried to build on it from there."

According to Halleck, whose family was in attendance, the win was a good note to end on.

"The big thing was just playing well in front of my parents and family," Halleck said. "For three years I had a tough time, and [my parents] have always stuck by me. It was nice to play a good last game for them."

Tennis team gets revenge in season debut

By Kit Coleman
staff writer

The JMU men's tennis team opened its spring season on a positive note as the Dukes recorded an impressive 6-2 victory over Washington & Lee, the defending Division III national champions, Tuesday at the Valley Wellness Center. Usually nine matches are played, but weather conditions caused play to be moved indoors, and one singles match was not completed.

The Generals defeated JMU last year and Dukes' head coach Richard Cote said he didn't know what to expect from either team.

Seniors Anthony Cooley (left) and Ken Halleck went out in fine fashion as both had career high in their last home game.

"They are a good team. We went into the match cautiously, yet optimistically," Cote said. "We are definitely in good shape physically and mentally, but we need to work more on confidence."

The Dukes took four of six singles matches as sophomore number three Dave Swartz overcame Washington & Lee's Robert Haley 6-4, 6-2, and Lee Bell inched by Bill Meadows 6-5, 6-7 [7-4], 6-4 at the number four spot.

"When I was down 3-1, I was really worried I would lose," Bell said. "I'm relieved I won."

JMU sophomores Steve Secord and Matt Goetz also recorded wins in their singles matchups. Secord, the team's captain and number five player, defeated Reid Manley in an easy two sets, 6-1, 6-2 before Goetz rallied past Tom Mazziotti 6-2, 6-2 at number six.

"I felt pretty good," Secord said. "We've been practicing a lot and that helps."

JMU's number one player, Mark Brix on the Generals' Morris and Matthews, 7-5, 6-2.

"I felt we had a disadvantage by starting with doubles," Cote said. "I think the guys were a little more nervous starting that way, but we came out on top 2-1 and that helped with the singles."

JMU continued to expand its lead until the final two minutes, when both Halleck and Cooley made their curtain call to a standing ovation with the 1:41 to play and the Dukes up 79-64.

For the game, Claude Ferdinand once again led the Dukes in scoring with 20 points on 8-for-14 shooting from the field. Point guard Kenny Brooks had 19 while Halleck and Barry Brown pumped in 11 apiece. The Flames were paced by Alston's game-high 27 and Richardson 24.

The Dukes won Monday's coin flip with East Carolina and will enter the tournament as the fifth seed. Tip-off against the Seahawks Saturday night is scheduled for approximately 9:15 p.m. in the Hampton Coliseum.
Mark Jones struck out six in JMU's 7-4 victory over Radford.

By Stephanie Swalm
assistant sports editor

There's a changing of the guard in JMU baseball. But don't look much further than the JMU dugout to find the replacement for head coach Brad Babcock, as assistant coach Ray Heatwole was named the program's head coach Thursday, effective after the 1989 season.

Babcock began his 19th season as JMU's head coach last weekend, but will leave the baseball position to work full-time as director of the athletic department's internal affairs at the end of the season. Babcock entered the 1989 season with a 526-230 record at JMU, ranked 18th nationally among active Division I coaches in winning percentage (.695).

Although Babcock had nothing to do with Heatwole's hiring, he is pleased with the decision. Heatwole is JMU's pitching coach and is in charge of recruiting.

"I, of course, recommended Ray very highly for several reasons," Babcock said. "In view of the situation with Dan Haycock [a pitcher who committed suicide in the preseason], I felt it like it was really important that we get some stability in the program right then. If you look at it, I don't think anyone could be more qualified — Ray knows as much about baseball as anybody else."

"Ray's been doing most of the recruiting for the last two years, anyway," Babcock said. "I've sort of been masquerading as a baseball coach, doing mostly the off-the-field coaching. Most of the players over the last couple of years have been Ray's. I've just taken over on game days."

Heatwole came to JMU four years ago as one of the top high school coaches in Virginia. At Turner Ashby High School in Dayton, he won nine district, six regional and two state championships in 12 seasons, while compiling a 218-34-1 (.864) record. He was the Virginia High School Coaches Association baseball coach of the year in 1979 and 1984, and received a distinguished service award from them the day before he joined JMU's staff in 1985. But Heatwole downplays his achievements.

"I think I was just in the right place at the right time and had the opportunity to build somewhat of a baseball reputation because I had good players in high school," Heatwole said.

Now that a decision has been made, it will be easier for Heatwole to recruit top players to the program, Heatwole said. Over the last few years, it has been harder to get players to commit without knowing who would be Babcock's replacement, he said.

Getting a coach already familiar with the program will make for an easier transition for the team, but once Heatwole takes over next season, he'll be coaching his way.

"The players will have to realize that now that the change has been made, they have to respond to me in my ways and not to Coach Babcock and I can't necessarily coach his style," Heatwole said. "I have to do what I do, and do it the way I want to do it. I don't know that it's any different that much than his. There will be an adjustment from my point and from their point."

And how does Heatwole feel about stepping in after such a successful coach? It doesn't bother him a bit.

"If this would have been 20 years ago when I started, I would have felt a lot of pressure," Heatwole said. "But that's not a major concern right now. What I want to do is try to continue the tradition and the program that Coach Babcock has started. No one puts as much pressure on me as I put on myself."

While Heatwole is embarking on his new career, Babcock is taking on more responsibility in the internal affairs of the athletic department, including the management and scheduling of the Convocation Center. Although he'll miss the thrill of competition on the baseball field, Babcock said he's looking at administrative duties as a challenge.
Heatwole

> (Continued from page 17)

"I enjoy administration probably more than I do all the facets of baseball," Babcock said. "I enjoy the on-the-field coaching, the relationship with the players on the field, more than anything I’ve ever done. To that extent I’m gonna miss it.

"Competition has been a major part of my life since I was in the ninth grade," he said. "I think when you take away competition, there will come a time when I’ll wake up and realize, I’m not competing. I’m competing in a different way in administration, but it doesn’t show up in the paper the next day — that part’s a little scary. If I was totally self-centered, I might stay two more years and let Ray do all the work, but I decided it was time to cut the strings."

While Babcock begins his final season as head coach, he isn’t looking for a banner year to remember his career here. This will be just another one of his 19 seasons here, with no new goals, just the old one of winning all the games he can.

"You can’t put those things on the players," he said. "I don’t want a hitter going to the plate thinking, ‘I’ve got to get a base hit today because this is coach’s last season.’ I never set goals for me because it’s hard enough to go up there and hit the ball, much less to try and do it for somebody else.

"The only person in baseball you’re trying to please is yourself," Babcock said. "I have no particular goals other than wanting to win. It would be nice to go to the NCAA’s at the end of the year, but however the season ends after coaching 19 years is not going to make a difference in how I feel about what I did here."

Skiers set for nationals

The JMU men’s ski team achieved the impossible as the club advanced to the U.S. Collegiate Skiing Championships in Lake Tahoe, Nev. March 6-10. The championships will be televised on cable channel ESPN March 24 at midnight.

The club qualified for the nationals by claiming first place earlier this week in the Mid-Atlantic Regional Championships. Keith Koitzsch led JMU with a third place finish overall.

Sports Watch

(upcoming events in JMU sports)

MEN’S BASKETBALL
Saturday — JMU vs. North Carolina-Wilmington in CAA Tournament [Hampton], 9:15 p.m.

WOMEN’S BASKETBALL
Saturday — JMU at William and Mary [Williamsburg], 7:30 p.m.

BASEBALL
Today — JMU at Old Dominion [Norfolk], 3 p.m.
Saturday — Maryland at JMU [Long Field], noon.
Sunday — JMU vs. Army [Miami, Fla.], 7 p.m.

WRESTLING
Friday-Saturday — JMU in NCAA Eastern Region Championships [Slippery Rock, Pa.], TBA.

MEN’S SWIMMING
Thursday-Sunday — JMU in ECAC Championships [Cambridge, Mass.], TBA.

MEN’S TRACK and FIELD
Friday-Saturday — JMU in IC4A Championships [Princeton, N.J.], TBA.

WOMEN’S TRACK and FIELD
Friday-Sunday — JMU in ECAC Championships [New Haven, Conn.], TBA.

MEN’S TENNIS
Friday — JMU at North Carolina-Charlotte [Charlotte, N.C.], 2 p.m.
Saturday — JMU at Clemson [Clemson, S.C.], 1 p.m.
Sunday — JMU at Georgia Southern [Statesboro, Ga.], 1 p.m.

WOMEN’S TENNIS
Friday — JMU at North Carolina-Charlotte, 1:15 p.m.
Sunday — JMU at Winona State [Hilton Head, S.C.], 4 p.m.

MEN’S GYMNASTICS
Friday-Saturday — JMU in NAGL Championships [Ithaca, N.Y.], TBA.

WOMEN’S GYMNASTICS
Friday — JMU at Maryland-Baltimore County [Baltimore, Md.], 7 p.m.

WOMEN’S GOLF
Thursday-Sunday — JMU in Troy State Tournament [Troy, Ala.], TBA.

ARCHERY
Saturday-Sunday — JMU in U.S. Indoor/East Region Tournament [Godwin Hall], TBA.
When the party’s over . . .

Students flood all-night stores in 'Burg

By Roger Friedman
staff writer

It's 3 o'clock Saturday morning and you're suddenly hit with an overwhelming case of the munchies. The only thing left in your refrigerator is a two-month old apple from Dukes and some slimy greenish mold growing on your icebox. You hit the road in search of relief.

Your journey is not futile. The streets of Harrisonburg offer a selection of food possibilities for any night owl. Although the 'Burg's variety is not as impressive as the streets of Georgetown, it's a much easier trip to one of the local all-night places. Harddee's, Waffle House and DoNut King as well as 7-Eleven and Red Apple all are open 24 hours a day every night. Howard Johnson's restaurant stays open all night on weekends.

Employees working at these hours almost always are willing — sometimes even pleasant — about serving their customers. Although some store managers automatically are suspicious of college students, many clerks and cashiers are friendly and even fond of JMU students who frequent their stores.

Shirley Halls, a clerk at the 7-Eleven on South Main Street said she likes her college customers.

"There are some darn nice [college] students who come in here," Halls said. "I am kind of fond of some of them. I've never had any trouble, and the students are actually a lot of fun to talk to," she said. "There are some regulars who I consider good friends."

Gene Dingens, a cook at the Waffle House, enjoys the college rushes in his restaurant.

"It's definitely the most exciting time to work," he said. "You're lucky if you can find a place to sit on a Friday or Saturday night."

Not everyone welcomes their college customers as warmly. DoNut King waitress Frances Weber doesn't particularly enjoy the college crowd in the restaurant.

"They're sorta wild and awfully messy," she said.

A manager at Harddee's became suspicious and angry merely at the sight of the inquiring college student writing this article. Although it was a Tuesday night and the store was relatively empty, the completely sober student was not allowed to ask questions of an employee, even though she continued working during the attempted interview. He was asked to leave the premises after five minutes.

According to Kristi Self, a cashier who works the 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. shift, Harddee's has a regular problem with drunken, loud and rowdy students coming in after weekend parties.

"We have to call the police at least once a weekend," she said.

Ruby Slone and Gale Phamatter, both employees at Howard Johnson's restaurant for late-night weekend hours, showed pained expressions at the thought of having to work the late shift the coming weekend.

"Why did you have to remind us?" asked Slone, a hostess.

Phamatter said, "Most of the people who come in here are pretty wasted. They just walk right in and go sit down whether [the table] is clean or not," she said.

"Sometimes they start eating the food that the people before them didn't finish," she added. "It can be kind of disgusting."

Closer to campus, the Red Apple Market & Deli on Port Republic Road — formerly Mr. Flip's — has more than its share of drunken college students, according to clerk Jim Glenn.

"I guess because we're right on campus, people tend to come down here to find food or meet friends," he said.

"We've had some weird stuff happen."

"One time when I was working the late shift, a bunch of kids came down to get something to eat. They noticed that one of their friends was missing, and a couple of them started to panic. It turns out the kid had laid down and decided to take a nap in the middle of the parking lot," Glenn said.

"Another time, about 3 a.m., this girl came in here. She was so drunk she just pulled down her pants and peed right here on the floor," he said, pointing to the floor near the counter.

Certain times are more chaotic for employees than others. The general consensus among overnight workers is that 2 a.m. usually is the heart of the late night rush.

"It gets so loud you can't even hear yourself asking [the customer] what he wants to eat," said Dingens of the Waffle House.

"One night, so much was going on — there was a fight in one of the booths, people screaming at each other — it was . . . hectic," he said. "I went to call the police about the fight, and when I came back, I had forgotten every order in the restaurant. I had to rework about 20 orders."

Although only Halls at 7-Eleven claims to have a steady flow of customers for the entire night shift, none of the all-night employees anywhere have much time for relaxing, even at 5 a.m.

At the Waffle House, Dingens said he's not allowed to sit down while he's on duty.

At other restaurants, employees constantly must clean, stock shelves and get the store ready for the day shift.

So, when the bar's closed at 2 a.m. and the party's over by 3 — and you're not ready to go to sleep — why not head to one of Harrisonburg's all-night restaurants and grab a bite to eat?

As Kelly Evans, a waitress at Waffle House said, "Late at night, the only things alive are the 24-hour restaurants."

NEWS & NOTES

Author to examine works

Best-selling author David Aaron, a former national security adviser, will discuss his books, "State Scarlet" and "Agent of Influence," Tuesday, March 14 at 7:30 p.m. in the Wilson Hall auditorium.

"State Scarlet" examines how the nation's communication and control systems could falter during a nuclear crisis, while "Agent of Influence" explores the world of corporate raiders and secret intelligence operations.

Aaron, now a full-time writer, served on the National Security Council under both Democratic and Republican presidents and was deputy assistant to the president for national security affairs from 1977-1981.

U.S. trade to be discussed

Charles Ervin, director of operations for the U.S. International Trade Commission, will speak Thursday, March 16 from 3:05 to 4:20 p.m. in the ballroom of the Warren Campus Center.


The series is designed to bring speakers of outstanding stature to campus to provide the JMU community the opportunity to gain insight of U.S. economic policies.
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COMICS

CALVIN AND HOBBES—Bill Watterson

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WELL, DON'T JUST STAND THERE, OR I'LL TAKE FOREVER.

URAL THIS STUFF ALWAYS MAKES MY HEART SKIP.

BLECH! I FEEL SICK... OH, COME ON THAT'S ONLY YOUR SECOND BOWL OF CEREAL...

THIS STUFF IS PURE SUGAR... BUT IT'S FORTIFIED WITH EIGHT ESSENTIAL VITAMINS, SO IT'S GOOD FOR YOU.

GIVE ME A BREAK. THIS IS LIKE EATING A BOWL OF MILK PUDDINGS.

LOOK, IT SAYS RIGHT ON THE BOX, "PART OF A WHOLESALE, NUTRITIOUS, BALANCED BREAKFAST."

AND THEY SHOW A BOY EATING THE GRAPESFRUITS, A DOZEN BANANA MUFFINS...

YOU KNOW WHY YOU SHAVE LIKE THAT? VITAMIN DEFICIENCY. I'LL BET.

NELL, ONT JUST STAND THERE, OR I'LL TAKE FOREVER.

UGH. THIS STUFF ALWAYS MAKES ME WANT...

BLECHH. OH, COME ON, THAT'S MY SECOND BOWL OF CEREAL.

I FEEL I'M EITHER HAVING A BOWL OF TASTY, LIPSMACKING, CRUNCHY ON THE OUTSIDE, CHEWY-ON-THE-INSIDE, CHOCOLATE FROSTED SUGAR BOMBS, OR CAN I PUN YOU SOME?

NO, THANKS. I'M TRYING TO REACH HOLE AGE.

WHAT ARE WE HAVING, MOTHER?

BORING OLD TOAST AND TEA?

YOU WANT THE BEANIE, I'LL EAT THE CEREAL, CALVIN.

THE BIG CHEESE—Fred Barrett

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What do you want to be when you grow up? Answers to that question consisted of "fireman," "doctor," "actress," or "superhero" when our shoe sizes were a lot smaller and our futures were a lot farther away. Now the question seems more immediate. It is no longer a matter of waiting to finish grade school, or moving up in a reading group. College has begun and for some, is concluding. The question needs to be answered soon.

What do you do once you've made it to college? Should you get right into a major that is related to your career or follow a more academic route and worry about a career later? How do you begin to build a resume? How can you draft a cover letter? Where do you look for internships? How do you prepare for an interview? These are just a few of the important questions college students ask themselves and others as they begin their search for a career after graduation.

Stepping Stones is designed with the senior in mind. Seniors wonder about interview preparation and resume writing. It is also designed with the freshman in mind. The first year in college can be an important one for decisions that affect your career. And there is something for everyone in between. Sophomores and juniors will find information on everything from discovering those elusive internships to lists of books that will help them find full or part-time work in a vast array of fields.

Interviews with graduates provide insight into the current job market and life in the 'real world'. And there are several resources on campus. Career Planning and Placement and the individual colleges offer students help in finding jobs, preparing for interviews, writing resumes and cover letters, and other survival skills for use in the job jungle. Stepping Stones looks at these subjects and others to give you a more accurate and clear picture of what the market is like and what you can do to break in to it.

Finding a job is not just something seniors do. It involves a four or more year investigation into who you are and what you want from life and work. Stepping Stones can't give you all the answers, but it can guide you toward the right questions.
Experts say students need broad education

by Martin Romjue

Experts say students not in a highly technical major should choose what most excites them, Warren said. "They should pay attention to broad skills so they're prepared for career changes later in life." Warren cites JMU's rising number of undeclared majors as evidence that students are carefully considering what interests and motivates them most. Undeclared freshman and sophomore majors increased between 20 and 30 percent since the 1987-88 academic year.

"They're thinking more about their major. They realize they're making decisions about life, not just the first two years of their career," Warren said.

Experts say some students initially compromise a broad education by focusing too narrowly on a concentrated field of knowledge they believe will land them their first job.

"Seniors tend to be so focused on the first job but forget about the rest of life," Tracy said. "Anyone successful in any career must learn for the rest of their life."

Tracy said she encounters graduates who become restless in their jobs within about six months to a year after graduation. It takes them that long "to realize they're intelligent and have many other talents," she added.

"It's important you're educated in your major but also about what's going on in the world and about yourself."

For example, students who want to become teachers first focus on becoming certified to teach, then retrain in other fields. Warren notes that some students "are so committed to their first job that they compromise a broad education by focusing too narrowly on a concentrated field of knowledge they believe will land them their first job.

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Internships boost employment options

article by Susan L. Jones and Kim Thomas

At JMU, the value of internships are weighed differently by each department, but the general consensus is that they are very beneficial to the students involved.

In some departments they are voluntary, while other departments require students to complete at least one internship.

"I think it's the most worthwhile thing a student can do in terms of enhancing their employability," said Dr. Robert Reid. As director of the department of marketing and hotel-restaurant management, he said the department requires internships, "because recruiters are looking for as much experience as a graduate can bring to their particular company."

Reid maintained that having two internships can make the odds even better. "We strongly encourage people to do a second internship," Reid said. "Students who do two have an advantage over those who've done only one.

"For example," Reid said, "let's say a recruiter came to campus from a hospitality company and he had two students he wanted to make offers to. One had a 3.3 GPA and very little experience, and the other had only a 2.6 GPA but a lot of experience. Chances are they would hire the one who had the greater amount of experience."

The department of living sciences in the College of Health and Human Development also requires internships of all its students. According to Dorothy Pomraning, director of the intern program, "Dietetic students might be in a hospital or a large food service business, and interior design students usually work with a design firm."

Fashion merchandising students intern in a paid position with a company. "These students usually do this as late as possible — either fourth block or the summer (after) their senior year because they try to obtain the internship where they would like to be employed and it often leads right into a permanent job," Pomraning said.

Student teaching is the required internship for home economics education students. "At the present time," she said, "they're doing an eight credit experience, but all student teachers are going to be required to have 12 credits of it in the future."

Providing the student and the employer with manuals stating requirements and expectations during the experience is one unique aspect of this department's internship program. "The manual serves as a guide," Pomraning said, "to help the student learn as much about the place as they can.

"For instance an interior design student may be expected to interview someone in top management to find out how the business is set up in an interior design firm. Or, perhaps a fashion merchandising student will have an assignment about theft, or some other aspect. It just gives them the opportunity to ask questions that, otherwise, the firm might not ordinarily share."

Employers are sent the manual prior to intern selection and must agree to its requirements if they choose to take a student. "We've gotten very positive feedback from employers who really like this aspect," Pomraning said. "They like the fact that we don't just send them out to work — that there's a study element to it."

Pomraning said the internship is very beneficial for students. "It's the real world," she said. "They get to see everything's not glamorous. There's a lot of mundane leg work and paper work, but they also get to see what each of their careers offer. It's a good and real experience."

See INTERNSHIPS page 15 ➤
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Providing Job Aid

CP&P assists students in career search

by Sarah Michel

"It's often a little bit more difficult for liberal arts people to make the initial transition into the world or work," Nardi said. He stressed that although liberal arts majors possess valuable skills, transferring these skills to the workplace is often difficult. "For instance, if you major in nursing, you can go out and be a nurse. If you major in English, you don't go out and be an English person."

Regardless of a student's major, Nardi stresses that the CP&P staff helps students help themselves. "In our office, we don't place people, people place themselves," he said. "Our feeling is that the job search is a very frightening process. But the more you know about the process and the better prepared you are, the more effective you can be in job seeking."

Nardi said that sometimes CP&P counselors have difficulty communicating to students that locating a job or an internship is a process, not an event. "It's an on-going life-long process that we're all involved in," he said.

Before going to CP&P for help, it is important for students to be realistic about what the staff can and cannot do for them. "We're not magicians. We have a lot of skills and have been in the business for a while, but there's no magic involved. It's hard work, it takes time and it's not something that happens quickly," Nardi emphasized. "Students seem to want a quick fix and don't want to spend the time necessary to go through the process."

While the CP&P staff is willing to help students in this process, Nardi stressed that they have no control over the availability of jobs in the market, or the decision on the part of employers as to whether or not to hire a student.

"We [also] don't have any control over an individual's motivation in looking for work," Nardi said. He noted that this motivation is the most influential factor in the employment search.

While students do have some misconceptions about CP&P, they can expect to sit down with a career counselor one-on-one and talk about their career concerns. Nardi says these career counseling sessions usually attempt to help the students find answers to the questions "Who am I?" and "What makes me tick?"

Students are also free to attend any of the workshops offered by CP&P. "We try to break the process down into some manageable proportions for people," he says.

Prior to starting the search, students need to assess their personal qualities and work on strengthening their weaknesses.

Nardi emphasized the need for students to get practical experience while still in college, which will relate what they are learning to things they might like to do in the workplace. "Any practical experience related to what they want to do puts them in a more competitive position in the job market," Nardi said. He also suggested students become involved in extracurricular activities which help develop teamwork and leadership skills.

Nardi said the top qualities today's employers are seeking include enthusiasm, dependability, outstanding personal skills, an interest in the work and strong written and communication skills.

Nardi said the most important job-seeking skill is networking. "The people who know where the jobs are that students want are the people that are working in those jobs today." By making contacts in their field, students have a better chance of finding a job, Nardi said.

While CP&P offers many valuable resources to students, they are continually trying to develop their operations. In the future, Nardi hopes to develop certain areas of CP&P such as helping students link up with alumni. Each year the office conducts a follow-up study on what happens to the graduates after they leave JMU.

He also would like to develop the ties the office has with JMU faculty who serve as an important support for CP&P. Nardi stressed the importance of the faculty in the employment search, since professors generally have more contact with students.

Nardi holds a bachelor and master's degree in education from the University of Virginia. Here at JMU, he works closely with MBAs and alumni who want business careers. He also teaches job search
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The most important part of finding a job isn't the interview, but the preparation for the interview, according to Mary Morsch, assistant director of Career Planning and Placement.

Preparing for an interview is like preparing to take a test, she said. If students crammed the night before and are ill-prepared, they are extremely nervous and don't do well. If students have studied, they will be a little apprehensive but will do better on the test.

The same is true for an interview. The better prepared the interviewees are, the more comfortable they are, and the better the interview goes.

The most important information for interviewees to know before going into an interview is their qualifications.

"You need to know certain things about yourself and what you have to offer so you can sell yourself," Morsch said.

Interviewees also need to know something about the potential employer and tie the two ideas together in the interview, she said.

"You have to constantly make reference to your background in relation to the kind of job you're applying for."

This idea is the first thing students learn in the "Preparing for the Interview" workshop CP&P holds each semester.

The workshop also gives tips on what kind of information to know. Knowledge of self should include strengths, weaknesses, interests, goals, academic preparation, work experience, activities, geographic preference and work habits.

Knowledge of the organization should include size, locations, products or services, organizational growth, leading competitors, position descriptions, training programs, upward mobility and new trends.

Organizational information can be found in employer brochures, annual reports, trade journals and publications, informational interviews, current news sources and requested position descriptions.

Interviewees often perceive themselves on a lower level than the interviewer, but they are not, Morsch said. To the contrary, they are on more of an equal level with the interviewer than they tend to think.

"Many college students view interviews as interrogation, and they think they have no control of the situation," she said. "But an interview is a two-way conversation, not an interrogation."

To insure the interview is a conversation, Morsch suggested students think of possible questions to ask the interviewer. "Interviewers hate students who wait to be asked questions. They like for interviewees to join in the conversation."

The best questions aren't pre-planned, though; they are generated from the interview, Morsch said. But as a backup, students who take the planning workshop receive a guide to some possible questions to ask during an interview. The list should be used only as a guideline to some original questions and not be asked verbatim.

The workshop also gives other tips such as how to dress for an interview and the importance of eye contact.

The main things to remember about dress is that "people dress differently for different jobs and don't dress for the position you're in but the position you're going for," Morsch said. Bankers usually wear conservative clothes, teachers wear more informal clothes and fashion merchandisers wear the latest fashions. So don't show up for any of those interviews dressed like a student.

Morsch said casual eye contact is important because it shows interest and self-confidence. Ellen Branner, an assistant vice president and member of an interview team for First American Bank of Virginia, said details such as dress and eye contact are important but secondary.

"They aren't things we look for," she said. "They are things we expect."

"I look at how interviewees present their ideas. They can have a lot on paper, but it's how they come across in the interview that's important," Patricia Durham, a 1988 JMU graduate and member of the three-person interview team, said.

"There is so much to get involved with on this campus," she said. "People need to take advantage of it."

Biglin said preparation is vital for a good interview, but the major key to a successful interview is being yourself. "Good, bad or indifferent, be yourself. Don't try to be something you're not."

--Mary Morsch

An interview is a two-way conversation, not an interrogation.

Summer jobs and internships give students experience and "an edge of confidence — you know you can do that work because you've done it before," Morsch said.

Joseph Biglin, an assistant vice president for First American Bank and another member of the recruitment team, said the importance of internships isn't just the actual work. "We want to know what you learned and how you apply it."

First American isn't looking for someone who knows everything about banking, he said. "We're going to hire a good person and teach them to be a banker."

Activities also are important to interviewers. "They are looking for people who can interact, involvement on campus and demonstrated leadership," Morsch said.

Durham said students need to be involved in more activities. "There is so much to get involved with on this campus," she said. "People need to take advantage of it."

Biglin said preparation is vital for a good interview, but the major key to a successful interview is being yourself. "Good, bad or indifferent, be yourself. Don't try to be something you're not."
workshops throughout the year.

Anna Lynn Bell, the associate director, provides administrative support to CP&P and also serves as a career counselor for students in the College of Letters and Sciences and the College of Fine Arts and Communication.

In her contact with students in these fields, Bell stresses the importance of experience. "Experience is real critical — just to get an opportunity to explore different work environments."

Bell received her master's degree in human resource development at Western Carolina University.

Assistant Director Mary Morsch works closely with students majoring in business, living sciences, math and computer science. In addition to helping students with their choice of major and career, Morsch also coordinates the annual follow-up report that documents the employment status of new JMU graduates.

"We have a real extensive data collection procedures. ... We send out a survey to all graduates a couple of weeks after graduation," she said. If they get no response after the first mailing, the office sends one follow-up survey and then another. If, after sending three surveys, they still have not gotten a response, phone calls are placed to each graduate.

This report is useful to students and faculty alike. The report shows faculty an end product. They are able to see where students go after leaving JMU. The report helps students broaden their concept of what one can do with a particular major, Morsch said.

Another member of the CP&P staff, Bruce Matthias, received his B.S. from JMU in 1976 and his master's in counseling in 1979. Matthias currently works with majors in education, psychology, social work, sociology and nursing.

Matthias has implemented a computerized referral program to assist teachers in finding employment.

"One way our office can help is when a school system calls you, which they do, we can then run this computer program in the major or the certification area," he said. CP&P staff members then send out notices to the appropriate students urging them to contact the particular school system.

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COME ON, SEND IT IN!

OPEN TO ALL JMU STUDENTS
Agencies help match students with employers

by Lucinda Sinclair

Local employment agencies have diverse services to offer graduating seniors. The Virginia Employment Commission has the most to offer with three divisions of services to assist college graduates in finding their first job.

The first of these is the national, state and local job service, which matches companies' open positions with graduates' skills. The companies post their openings with their local employment commission. News of the openings then becomes part of a national network of information. The graduate's basic application is kept in an active computer file so it can be matched with positions in certain geographical areas. Job Net, a second source, is a computerized listing of positions which may be used on a self-help basis. Listings are current with a new position showing minutes after it is put in from anywhere in Virginia, D.C. and Maryland.

Listings from other areas are added overnight. Federal, state and local government positions are listed in the overnight. Federal, state and local agencies help match students with employers by Lucinda Sinclair

The third service is the Economic Information System, which is especially helpful when initially sending resumes. The EIS can compute any statistics needed on employment in the United States. It can provide information on the cost of living, unemployment and distribution of jobs for a specified area.

The procedure of applying with the Virginia Employment Commission is also be obtained at the office.

The third service is the Economic Information System, which is especially helpful when initially sending resumes. The EIS can compute any statistics needed on employment in the United States. It can provide information on the cost of living, unemployment and distribution of jobs for a specified area.

The procedure of applying with the Virginia Employment Commission is detailed form and has a twenty minute interview. Judith Bent, president of Professional Recruiters, said this process "focuses them on what they want the resume to accomplish." At Newman Avenue the resume is typed on a typewriter or with a computer laser printer; however, the student has no choice in the format. At Professional Recruiters, the resume is printed with a laser printer.

Aside from these basic services, the two agencies are of little to the average college graduate. However, each has something to offer in certain situations. For the graduate who would like to stay in the area, Newman Avenue is helpful. However, Hall warns, "The job market here in Rockingham county is mostly industrial and this does not lead to many openings for college graduates." Hall said.

Professional Recruiters are not very helpful in finding students their first job. "My success rate with recent graduates with no experience is very, very low," Bent said, "I can be of the best service to graduates if they stay in touch with me for two to three years after they get their first job." She said she is most successful placing graduates in areas of sales, manufacturing and accounting.

I can be the best of service to graduates if they stay in touch with me for two or three years after they get their first job." 

— Judith Bent

They know their knowledge is on the cutting edge. They can grow with the company." The two local employment services, Newman Avenue Associates and Professional Recruiters, offer career counseling and resume services. Career consultation for undergraduates usually is an exploration of their goals and interests said Elizabeth Hall of Newman Avenue Associates. It also entails direction on how to get their first job. Professional Recruiter's consultation is $75 and the resume is $100. At Newman Avenue Associates, the consultation costs $125 and the resume is $60. They also will create cover letters at $15 a piece. At both agencies, the resume is created after the student fills out a detailed form and has a twenty minute interview. Judith Bent, president of
RESUME REMINDERS:

- Formats:
  1. **Chronological** - emphasizes your work history by organizing information by dates. Jobs are listed in reverse chronological order (most recent first) with a primary focus on work accomplishments and job titles.
  2. **Functional** - organizes information under functional headings that highlight major areas of accomplishment and strength.

- Be results-oriented. State specific examples of your qualifications.

- Keep format and verb tense consistent throughout.

- Print on white, off-white or ivory paper.

---

**RESUME EXAMPLE:**

**OBJECTIVE:**
To obtain a challenging public relations position that will allow me to apply my communication knowledge and skills.

**EDUCATION:**
James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA 22807
Bachelor of Arts in Communication with public relations concentration, May 1989.

Intern, Harrisonburg/Rockingham Chamber of Commerce Convention and Visitors Bureau, Harrisonburg, VA
Helped write, design, and layout various publications.

Student assistant, Department of Communication, James Madison University.
Developed skills in office procedures.
January to December 1988.

**RELATED EXPERIENCE:**
Member, International Association of Business Communicators.
Volunteer for Camelot Nursing Home

**REFERENCES:**
Dr. Public Relations
Associate Professor
Dept. of Communication
James Madison University
Harrisonburg, VA 22807
(703) 555-5717

Lois Money
President
Chamber of Commerce Harrisonburg, VA 22801
(703) 555-1212

R. U. Faithful Minister
First Church Somewhere, VA
(804) 555-4321

---

*Selling yourself on paper takes time, planning.*

---

*Use capital letters and/or bold print to highlight parts to be emphasized.*

- **8 1/2 x 11**
- **1 - 1 1/2 margins**
- **Most recent school first**
- **Use action verbs - such as administered, researched, organized and developed - to describe your accomplishments.**
- **An interest category optional.**
- **Important to phone number if including references, list three. It's good to have one work, one academic and one personal.**

---

*May include in Education: major, minor, dean's list, other schools attended, related courses, GPA in major, minor or combined if a minimum of 3.0.*

*Use sentence fragments and key phrases.*

*Includes: summer jobs, campus jobs, volunteer work.*

*Considering room on the page, may opt to say they are available upon request.*

*One page is adequate for a college graduate. Use two pages only if you have had extensive experience.*
Message in a bottle...
Some resumes incorporate imagination to attract employers

by Jacki Hampton

Trying to piece together your job search? Maybe the first step is to take scissors to your resume.

That's how Alan Malmgren got the job, as the result of a directed project for Dr. Robert Alotta at Grand Valley State University in Michigan.

Malmgren sent out five different resumes in an effort to see how recruiters responded to creativity. The most well-received was backed with cardboard and cut into jigsaw pieces.

Alotta, now a JMU communication professor, said, "People can't help but play with a jigsaw puzzle. It's human nature. He got a job out of it."

Malmgren also sent out resumes tucked into Leggs panty hose eggs, printed on fancy paper and inscribed on Christmas cards.

"People got upset with the cards," Alotta remembered. "Some people called up angry. They thought [the cards] were sacriligious."

He said the poorest response Malmgren received was with plain white resumes.

Alotta admits the imaginative approach is not best for everyone. He advises students looking for jobs in broadcasting, advertising and public relations, to consider breaking out of traditional resume-writing boundaries.

However, Dr. Thomas Bertsch, who holds a resume-writing seminar for marketing students each year, warns that even in these fields, personnel departments might not appreciate such personalized attempts. "If it goes to someone analytical, they might consider it frivolous and it could be a strike against the student," he said.

Bertsch said he knows of at least one company in the Harrisonburg area that frowns upon creative resumes. "If a resume comes in on colored paper instead of white, they'll throw it away. They say it's not professional."

But Matt Thornhill, account supervisor for The Martin Agency in Richmond, said, "It's possible for the resume itself to be conservative and look like you're wearing a blue business suit, but the way it gets there can be clever."

The advertising executive gave the example of a resume sent in a box or tube "with a witty or clever headline that somehow relates to their company and your experience."

He recalled once when a copywriter position opened at The Martin Agency. One applicant sent a box with a headline acknowledging that he would not be able to fill the former copywriter's shoes, but promising some "magic" of his own.

Inside the box were his resume and a pair of ruby red slippers.

"Why not send it by UPS?" he challenged. "Then they have to sign for it, and they have to open it to see what it is."

Also, Alotta suggested sending a messenger to hand-deliver the resume, or sealing it in a brightly colored envelope.

One of Alotta's former students sent out graduation announcements to all prospective employers. After inviting them to attend the ceremony, he added a plea for a job. Inside each card was a copy of his resume. Hand-written envelopes that appear to be personal notes or invitations stand a good chance of being opened, Alotta reasoned.

At Grand Valley, he advised a student to send her resume in a soda bottle. The result was an interview with Coca-Cola.

"The key is getting someone to read your resume. Having it locked away in an envelope doesn't really help you," Alotta said.

Another way to avoid unopened resumes is having them "pre-opened." Alotta recalled a column by Bob Levy in The Washington Post that presented a resume in this fashion. A communication student wrote to Levy, lamenting over the lack of employment opportunities for recent graduates. Levy then printed the student's qualifications in the column, resulting in 25 job offers.

Last year two other graduates looking for advertising positions rented a billboard in Washington, D.C., and had their resumes displayed.

"That's a lot less frustrating than sending out hundreds of resumes," Alotta said.

Professors and professionals alike agreed that unusual resumes are not always appropriate. Dr. Harold Teer, a JMU marketing professor, has had experience on both ends. "I used to work for a major corporation and screen resumes," he said. "Cuteness didn't attract me. What attracted me was the meat ... I think the content is more important than the fluff."

Alotta agreed. "Of course I expect the quality first," he said. "But [JMU is] not Harvard, we're not Princeton, we're not Yale, so sometimes we need that extra little something to get noticed."
The Stepping Stones staff called 1987 graduates to ask their advice on job hunting and about their perceptions of how much JMU prepared them for the 'real world.'

**Education grads well-prepared**

The bumper sticker on the back of the wood-paneled station wagon states in black block letters, "If you can read this, thank your teacher." Maybe we should thank our teachers. If it weren't for them, would we be able to read this article right now? Teachers are our past, our present and our future. What would we do without them?

Of course, you'll always remember Ms. Jones who made you stand in the corner because you threw sand at Marvin. Then there is Mr. Thomas, the science teacher who gave you an F on your seventh-grade bug collection. But, all in all, once you look back, you'll laugh and realize how much your teachers did for you.

Several JMU graduates who majored in the education program discussed how important their jobs are to them and how the program at JMU has helped them with their futures in the field.

Dawn Johnson, an early childhood education major and 1987 graduate, said, "Everything about JMU was helpful, including [Career Planning and Placement]. CP&P kept me abreast of job openings in my area. It really came in handy when I was sending out my applications."

Johnson waited nine months after graduation before she took her first job, but was hired after three months for the second-grade teaching job she currently holds. "JMU has an excellent reputation, which is always helpful when you're looking for a job. Interviewers always notice where you received your degree."

As far as interviewing is concerned, Johnson has several suggestions to those on the hunt for a job. "Be prepared for letdowns and be flexible with where you're willing to work, but remember to keep a stiff upper lip because you have JMU on your side."

One thing Johnson felt strongly about was attending career fairs at area schools "to get an idea of what goes on and to get acquainted with principals." She also suggested going through as many interviews as possible.

Margaret Geary, another 1987 graduate who majored in elementary education, agreed with Johnson. Geary is a first-grade teacher who has been teaching in the same school since graduation.

"Interviewing is really important. I got my job before April first of my senior year. I went through CP&P, and they helped me with interviewing. Not all schools do this for education majors."

Geary also had other positive feelings about JMU. "The six-credit methods class we had to take was the best experience for me. It was the most helpful in my training." She added, "Student teaching was also helpful. JMU did well in preparing me for the real thing."

Geary paused while thinking about one of her interviews. "Interviewing was tough, but I was prepared. The type of questions I remember hearing were those that pertained to situations. For example, they asked me what I would do if a child got sick, or how would I handle it if two children started jumping off of chairs? Most of my interviews had these types of questions."

She continued, "The biggest things to remember are to know where you want to teach and to think out your answers. You're the future of the children, so they want to hear intelligent answers." Geary started at approximately $23,000 a year, which is comparable to other teachers' salaries. Although many complain about teachers' wages being too low, she felt the biggest problem for her is the amount of time spent grading and preparing lessons. "I go to work at 7 a.m. and get home by 4:30, but after dinner I'm right back into my lesson plans. This job makes college seem easy."

Kelly Branham, an elementary education major who now teaches at the Young Life Christian Ministry, agreed that there's little time to do anything but her job. "I used to have my nights free to watch TV before I graduated, but now I have too much to do."

Branham also agreed with Geary that one of the most important things to do when looking for a job is to "fill out the CP&P forms." As far as her education was concerned, the best part was her semester in London. "Going abroad has helped broaden my views and open my mind, which is really important in teaching."

These three graduates went through all the processes necessary in finding a job in the real world, and each one went through the process a little differently.

Be prepared for letdowns and be flexible with where you're willing to work, but remember to keep a stiff upper lip, because you have JMU on your side."

— Dawn Johnson

Maybe it comes down to being at the right place at the right time, or maybe it really is who you know. But they all found jobs in their field, so there must be something out there for everyone. Although each of them went in their own directions, the one thing they all agree on is that the toughest thing about the real world is making their incomes stretch without the help of their parents.

**Internships aid in music, comm**

Earning good grades isn't enough anymore if you're planning a career in a communication or fine arts field. Getting a job nowadays requires hands-on experience outside the classroom.

Said Jennifer Batty, an assistant editor at PT Bulletin, a national physical therapy magazine, "[Internships] are what does it. They mean a lot to perspective employers.” Batty is a 1987 graduate who had a communication major with a concentration in journalism.

While Batty felt JMU prepared her for her field, it can't prepare you "any more than you prepare yourself."

Although she did have one internship and worked for a newspaper while at JMU, she believed she should have done more. She didn't get involved until her sophomore year, which she said was her semester in London. "Going abroad has helped broaden my views and open my mind, which is really important in teaching."

These three graduates went through all the processes necessary in finding a job in the real world, and each one went through the process a little differently.

**Be prepared for letdowns and be flexible with where you're willing to work, but remember to keep a stiff upper lip, because you have JMU on your side.**

— Dawn Johnson

**Article by:**

Jeannie Bunch — College of Education
Cathy Carey — College of Fine Arts and Communication
Dean Hybl — College of Business
Dale Harter — College of Letters and Sciences
has increased from $17,000 to $21,500. While able to cover everything from the classes would help her the most in her participating in the various ensembles Shelly Cook thought her "how to" hurt her. Although music education graduate Shelly Cook thought her "how to" classes would help her the most in her career, she is finding out that participating in the various ensembles at JMU taught her the most.

"I got to practice what I'm teaching now," she said. Cook, who is earning $22,000 a year, is the band director at Mills E. Godwin High School in Richmond, where she leads the marching, pep, jazz and concert bands. She also worked at music-oriented and high-school camps during the summer, which helped her learn how to work with children. "All the things with exposure to children really helped. Now I have 125 kids and I feel personally responsible for them," she said. "Every one of them is an individual, and you have to make all of them feel good." Communication telecommunication graduate Larry Towe, a television news photographer and editor earning in the "high teens" at Montgomery Community TV in Maryland, also swore by his extra-curricular college experiences. Both his video work at "JMU Today" and print photography with Bluestone and Curio helped him tremendously when trying to find a job.

"JMU Today" prepares us so well. "JMU Today' will give you a great foundation to build on," he said. "JMU definitely gives you background much better, especially in TV, than most schools on the central East Coast." But he added that to be a television photographer, extra experience in print photography is a must.

"The people who are interested in my field should not only be TV photographers, but also journalism photographers. They should be able to come and be people who know how to project images. "The key is to be a journalist," he said.

While he said students need the lecture classes to learn the basics, they must enroll in practicum classes or internships to truly understand the field. "You need to sit in front of a Mac and type out a story on deadline, even if it is JMU's Breeze, or in the real world you're going to choke," he said. Tom Kenney, director of alternative radio promotions for Rhino Records in California and a former music management grad, did not have the practical experience in college he wishes he had now. He said the most beneficial experience he had at JMU was playing in a band. "I should have gotten more experience." He realizes now that working at UPB signing bands or getting more involved with music-business activities would have helped him in his job hunt. He did, however, have an internship at a radio station in Hampton where I learned a lot." Kenney also got his current job at Rhino Records, where he is making $30,000 a year, through his internship with the company after he graduated in 1987.

• CP & P did not help the graduates at all, except Cook. She set up interviews with various schools through the office, although the interview for her position at Godwin High School was set up through the music department. "They were super. They helped me all along the way," she said.

As communication majors, Batty and Towe were in a predicament because "there's not much help up there for journalism majors," Batty said. "I know it's difficult because papers don't need to come to us — there's a plethora of us." Towe agreed, saying, "CP & P offers nothing to television and journalism students. CP & P is structured for students who are being recruited, not for students who have to pursue a job." Kenney said he tried to use the office's services, "but they didn't have every single thing I do." Towe said "living someway away from home and away from friends and trying to get a life outside of work" has been the hardest adjustment.

Kenney believed his naiveté about the world has been difficult to work with. "I was naive, especially about this business, and then when I found out it was a business, it really shocked me. "I think that you find out about the 'real world.' You thought that dealing with the records office was really Hell."

"You need to sit in front of a Mac and type out a story on deadline, even if it is JMU's Breeze, or in the real world you're going to choke."

— Larry Towe

Persistence key in business field

Persistence and a determination to work in their chosen field of study got jobs for three 1987 graduates of the College of Business.

"In finding a job, you've got to be persistent and sell yourself to the employer," said 1987 JMU graduate Jeffrey Couch. "You're a product and a resource to the corporation, you've got to show them that you're the best person for them to hire."

Couch, who is employed as an applications analyst for Reynolds Metals Company in Richmond, knows all about persistence. He applied for jobs at Reynolds three times before he received an interview and eventual employment.

"The first two times, they acknowledged my application with a rejection letter."

— Jeffrey Couch

"The first two times, they acknowledged my application with a rejection letter," Couch said. "After you get turned down, you begin to realize that you have to fit their needs, and that's what I did."

While looking for a job related to her international business major, Elizabeth Baird spent 10 months as a manager at a Britches Great Outdoor retail store in Northern Virginia. The entire time she was there, Baird continued to talk to many people trying to get names of potential contacts while she made money at the store.

These contacts eventually led her to her current job at Intertek Service International, where she serves as a price analyst in charge of assessing the fair market price of goods bound for Venezuela and Peru.

"I wanted to find a job in my major right away, but having some sort of job while still looking took some of the immediate pressure off," Baird said. "Like anything else, finding a good job takes a lot of time and patience."

Like Baird, Couch took a temporary job before he found a full-time job and said having some job right after school, even if it is only temporary, is very important.

"Employers like to see that you're employed, to see that someone else is taking a chance on you," Couch said.

"When you come out of school, you're under a lot of pressure to find a job. When I got a temporary job, at least it gave me some money to get my resume together and took my mind off of things."

It took Couch and Baird several months to find suitable jobs, but for a fortunate few, the right job can come along with little trouble. By using CP & P, Jeffrey Harper had a job as a staff accountant with Coopers and Lybrand, a CPA firm at Virginia Beach, before he went home for Christmas his senior year.

"It was a nice feeling to have a job lined up and not to have to worry about it at the last minute," Harper said. "I knew that accounting firms interviewed through CP&P primarily in the fall, so I got ready right away instead of waiting until after Christmas."

"I was pretty fortunate that [job recruiters] came on campus, and I really didn't have to send out resumes and go looking on my own. A lot of the students, especially those outside of business, have to seek things on their own, while it was pretty much all coming to me."

As part of his current job, Harper spends time on the other side of the interview table as a recruiter and said students need to realize that interviewers are looking for people who show that they are interested and honest during the interview.

"We've got people coming to some of our interviews who haven't combed their hair or are wearing the same shoes they wore to the fraternity party the night before with beer stains on them," Harper said. "Lots of times, the first
Hostile Takeovers

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Internships

It's the real world ... they [students] get to see everything's not glamorous.

— Dorothy Pomraning

Students must go after an internship just as they would go after a job.

— Mae Frantz

I think it's a fantastic experience.

— Gilbert Trelawny

Pomraning pointed out that the students aren't the only ones who benefit. "It forces the department to keep programs current and relevant," she said, "because our students will come back and tell us if there was anything missing that they should have had for adequate preparation. So it's kind of our contact with the real world, too."

Dr. Arthur Hamilton, the internship coordinator for the finance department, agreed with Pomraning. Within the finance department's internship program, Hamilton viewed internships as "a win-win-win situation." Employers, students and the school each gain something from the program.

This program, which was implemented last year, is structured to match students with employers.

"We go to the students through student organizations," Hamilton said, "and let them know about the program, and try to make it sound attractive enough to them so that we will get the best students applying. We're still at the stage in this department where we're promoting it to both our students and to the employers."

"If [a student] wants to get hooked up in this program, the easiest way is through the Financial Management Association, which is basically the student finance organization."

Although most students get their internships during the summer before their senior year, Hamilton said he has noticed "more and more interest in employers having a student the summer before their junior year so that if it is a good experience, they can do some more involved or sophisticated work."

Hamilton also said a significant number of internships are offered employment by their company. Other schools have their own forms of internships.

Bruce Matthias, the coordinator of Education and Human Services in Career Planning and Placement, works with student teachers of all concentrations.

Within the College of Education, Matthias said practicums and student teaching are prerequisites to graduating from the program.

"I work a lot with students," Matthias said, "basically because if they're going to be off campus a lot, they need to get some things in order for their job search."

He said he talks to upper-level teaching classes and student teaching sections within the education department to inform them about preparations for the real world after their student teaching is complete.

"Getting a job in education, paperwork-wise, is a little different than business is. With business, your cover letter and your resume are what you shoot for. With education I urge that, I think that's important, more important than it's ever been. But in addition to that you have extensive applications."

"We urge our education students to fill out a credential file, too. Many school systems want a credential file; that is a collection of references and student teaching evaluations. [Schools] want this as a part of the application package."

Matthias said by compiling a credential file, the student will save time by not having to send out separate references with each application.

"Student teaching is something the schools look really closely at. It is their formalized apprenticeship in teaching."

Students in the public relations department experience a similar aspect of apprenticeships.

Students in science-oriented majors now also have the opportunity to get a taste of "the real thing."

According to Dr. Gilbert Trelawny, head of the biology department, the College of Letters and Science now has a program allowing any student in a science department to apply for an internship-like experience.

"This is a brand new program," Trelawny said. It will go into effect this summer, and interested students can check with their advisers to get applications.

The program, called the CIT Undergraduate Research Fellowship Program, was set up by the Center for Innovative Technology. The idea behind the program, which will accept five students from each college involved, is that over the summer the student would work with a company. "In our particular instance," Trelawny said, "[the project is] something both the company and the student are mutually interested in."

"I think it's fantastic experience." Dr. Devin Bent, the coordinator of internships for the political science department said "[Internships] are valid educational experience...we like our students to have preparation before they go out there."

The department requires their students take five relevant courses before applying for an internship. Bent said most students find out about these internships through their advisers and by word of mouth.

The political science department covers public administration and legal courses of study as well, although public administration is the only major in this department requiring an internship.

"The best part of [our internship program]," Bent said, "is the juxtaposition of the academic experience and the actual experience."
When?

Graduate school decisions depend on timing

by Kristin Fay

In 1953 Ben Fordney walked away from Loyola College of Chicago with a degree in political science. After spending almost 30 years overseas with the U.S. Department of State, the Foreign Service and Voice of America, Fordney is back in the classroom — this time as a history major in the graduate school of JMU.

He admitted 30 years was an unusual interim between undergraduate and graduate school, but advised today's graduates to "get out for a while and decide what you want to do" before pursuing a master's degree.

In a society where M.D., Ph.D. or even M.B.A. after names not only looks impressive, but indicates educational distinctions and often salary advantages, more college graduates, like Fordney, are electing to attend graduate school.

But with the obvious advantages first come the frustrations of financial considerations, graduate school requirements and postponement of a career.

While parents, professors and peers are all quick to give advice, Lorraine Fazio, who graduated from JMU with a bachelor of science degree in 1986, said, "The motivation to go to grad school should be that you personally want to do it."

Last August, Fazio got her master's degree in business administration. She viewed the decision of when to go to graduate school by weighing the pros and cons. The advantages are that students are already in the study mode and "used to being poor."

"I'm happy that I know I never have to go to school again," she said.

Conversely, she had to take a couple of months off after graduation. "I was so completely burned out."

Cynthia Williams, a graduate assistant for JMU's Office of Career Planning and Placement, stressed that graduate school sometimes is "a lonely existence." The course work is more concentrated. For example, Williams' history courses often are devoted to a specific event in one time period.

"Fazio agreed. She said a graduate student may have class only three nights a week, but the work is more participative and research oriented. "You have to be very motivated," she said.

Motivation has to be accompanied with dollars, though.

For example, graduate school fees for JMU this past year were $81 per credit hour for in-state residents and $202 per hour for non-Virginia residents.

There are ways to cut costs, however. Seeking a graduate assistant position, like Williams' job at CP&P, can help pay tuition costs plus provide a stipend.

Additionally, students who choose to work full time sometimes can receive tuition reimbursement from their companies. Anna Lynn Bell, associate director of CP&P, said the CIA, for instance, has been known to reimburse full tuition with a two-year service commitment after graduation.

Some organizations will pay for their employees' tuition based on a "sliding scale." For example, an A in a course would merit a 100 percent reimbursement, a B would merit 50 percent and a C or lower would merit nothing.

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But before investing thousands of dollars in graduate studies, it's best to invest time in research and counseling to determine when and where to go to school. Carrier Library has a section of college catalogs, arranged alphabetically by state, in its reference section.

Catalogs also are on CD Search Microfiche. This college catalog collection guide is arranged by state and college name with further divisions if a particular college has specialty schools, such as business or medical branches.

Guides to colleges are in the L901 area of the reference section in the library. The library assistants and the CP&P directors highly recommend Peterson's guides. They are divided into five volumes, ranging from business to physical sciences and math.

The graduate office on the first floor of Wilson Hall has catalogs for the JMU graduate programs.
and determine where graduate school fits in. "This is where a lot of students get lost if they haven't given [graduate school] some thought."

"If you need a graduate degree for entry level jobs, pursue it right away."

In a presentation to a communications student group last month, Ray Freson, director of public relations at Blue Cross & Blue Shield, also warned against using graduate school as a way to avoid the process of getting a job. "It's time to deal with reality," he said.

For business majors, Freson said a master's degree is a requirement. But when he screens applicants for communications jobs, he said, "I'd rather see the experience."

Assistant Director of CP&P Bruce Mathias, said he uses Virginia View, a computerized listing of graduate schools, to help his students from the College of Education and Human Services with career planning.

Education students, he said, often pursue graduate school during the summers, since they have that time off.

Students seeking a masters in psychology, however, usually need to work first. "Some programs, especially clinical, like to have practical experience," he said.

Mary Morsch, also an assistant director of CP&P, said her experience with business advisees has been to "work first." The best MBA (Master of Business Administration) schools want two years of work experience, she said.

Whether students study or work first, applying to a graduate school is an involved process. "Determining what entrance exams to take is a big part of grad school," Morsch said.

"Be aware of what [test] requirements a school wants...there is no blanket statement."

The most common test is the GRE (Graduate Record Examination), a general aptitude test similar to the SAT. Some schools also require a GRE subject test, which is specialized according to a particular area of interest.

The GMAT (Graduate Management Admissions Test) is typical for enrollment in MBA schools. Additionally, tests like the NTE (National Teachers' Examination) and the LSAT (Law School Admissions Test) may be required for those particular fields.

Aside from dreadul entrance tests, application essays and grades, there are no "fast rules," as Fordney pointed out, to the graduate school game. Situations vary according to interests. Attitudes about school change with time.

"I find my attitude towards grad school is much different now than it was in undergraduate school," Fordney said.

But then again, after spending more than 30 years away from school, he had a long time to think about what he wanted to do when he grew up.

Alumni

(Continued from page 13)

thing the recruiter looks at when you walk in the door is, 'How is this guy dressed up?' You've got to show that you care enough to dress up and look nice for the interview."

Harper also said that while a good academic record is important, employers also are looking for people who were involved in other aspects of college.

"It seems to me that most people are not only looking for the academics, but for what you've done outside of the classroom. If you were in a club or fraternity, were you an officer or in charge of any special projects? Did you work while you were in school?"

"While grades are important, employers want people who did something other than go to the library."

On most occasions, the first introduction an employer has to a prospective employee is through the resume. For that reason, Couch spent a great deal of time and money preparing a resume that stand out.

"I spared no expense on my resume," Couch said. "I used CP&P and the experience I gained to help develop the best resume I possibly could. You've got to show employers that you have what they are looking for, and that's what I did with Reynolds."

Math majors show diversity

If reading this supplement from front to back, you're probably going to learn everything you need to know to land that "perfect" job. The processes of writing resumes, doing interviews and conducting job searches over the years has been honed to scientific perfection. If you don't follow the rules, you won't get a job. Right?

Well, maybe. For those who pick a major that you find can't be used, for those who procrastinate before sending resumes or fail to use CP & P, and for those who don't get called after the job interview is over and three months have gone by, don't give up because there's still hope.

The "real world" is full of college graduates who either didn't play by the rules and still found a good job, or who changed their minds about what they wanted to do after college and still are content. At least two 1987 JMU graduates from the College of Letters and Sciences fit into this category.

When Mark Wilkin got his political science degree, he was all set to go to law school. But financial problems kept him from going. So Wilkin worked in an auto parts store while applying for jobs as a legal assistant and as a researcher in the Virginia Department of Social Services. Wilkin said most of the time he didn't get any replies. Assuming he would go to law school, Wilkin hadn't sent many resumes, worked with CP & P, or consulted job placement services.

"JMU gave it their best shot," he said. "I should have made better decisions."

Luckily, he had taken some marketing classes at JMU, and when he found out Time-Life in Richmond was hiring market analysts, he applied and got a job. Although he expected to initially make more than his current annual salary of $16,500 and hasn't used his degree, he likes what he's doing.

John Kaspryzk found it difficult to get a computer programming job with just his math degree and no work experience.

"All of my jobs in college were cake jobs," said Kasprzyk, who worked as a lifeguard and a ski instructor while in school.

"My resume didn't get me anywhere because there was no experience listed on it."

Without any work experience, Kaspryzk found another way to get his first job as a computer programmer. He went to a Christmas party with a friend and met someone who offered him a job at Sowers Financial Services in Falls Church.

Although Kaspryzk almost didn't accept the offer since it only paid $9 an hour, he was making $22 an hour three months later.

Currently Kaspryzk works for Software Prescriptions in Bethesda, Md., where he writes and sells computer software packages to banks from New York to Florida. He got this job after his brother, who works for First Virginia Bank and was one of his new boss' clients, put in a good word for him.

Now Kaspryzk's brother is Kaspryzk's client.
Service industry jobs should key economic growth

by Lucinda Sinclair

"Service industries will create all of the new jobs and most of the new wealth over the next 13 years," the Labor Department's Workforce 2000 study reported. According to Taylor Howell of the Virginia Employment Commission, this comprehensive outlook was "just released six months ago." These new jobs will require diverse skills. Howell said, "Future employment will be strongly aligned with the liberal arts student."

The expected 34 percent employment increase in health, education, trade, finance, insurance, real estate and government will trigger economic growth nationally as well. Job growth in legal and business services is expected to reach an exceptional rate. Anna Lynn Bell of the Career Planning and Placement Office said, "Health care and paralegal will be the hot fields in the near future." According to May 1988 Career Movement and Management Facts Report, "The number of paralegal personnel - the fastest growing occupation - is expected to double. Twelve of the twenty fastest growing occupations will provide health services."

Areas with expected gains of employment at 26 to 27 percent are retail and wholesale trade, finance, insurance and real estate. Bell said, "There is a lot of opportunity in small growing companies."

Government, transportation, communication and public utilities employment are expected to gain nine percent by the year 2000. Bell said, "With the federal government cutbacks particularly in the Reagan Administration, there are opportunities in government, but they are much more limited. The opportunities are in the technical fields of government such as computer services and arms procurement." Most of the JMU graduates go into private industry Bell also said.

Managerial employment is expected to rise 29 percent while requirements for these positions rise also. Computer skills, experience or graduate study are increasingly more important for the initial position and future advancement in the company. Howell said, "More and more different jobs are created every year. Employees must be keyed into the technology to get them."

"More and more different jobs are created every year. Employees must be keyed into the technology to get them."

— Taylor Howell

Changes in the makeup of the workforce are expected as well. Elizabeth Hall of Newman Avenue Associates said, "The workforce in America is aging and diverging. The average American worker is no longer the white male."

According to the Department of Labor, 47 percent of those now entering the work force are white males. By the year 2000, that number will drop to 15 percent. Because of the rapid growth in service areas, Hall said, "They are tapping into women and older workers, minorities and Hispanics." Women, blacks, Hispanics and other minorities will become more integrated into the workplace.

The D.C. region is expected to experience a rather severe labor shortage in the next decade according to The Washington Post's 1988 Job Market supplement. Population in the area is expected to increase 18 percent while job demand will increase 41 percent. The 1989 Salary Survey which uses data from 418 career planning and placement offices across the United States shows salary offers are remaining stable or are rising slightly.

Hall said, "Recent graduates have a better chance now than ever to find a job."
Career guides provide vital help to students' job search

by Wendy Lorusso

These books may not top the bestseller list, but for college students entering the job market, they are required reading.

Although books in the stacks of Carrier Library may seem complicated at times, these, found in the research library at CP&P, aid students through the career process, from writing a first resume to accessing the address and phone number of what may be a future employer.

For example, Job Bank is a guide catering to specific areas, such as Washington, D.C., Baltimore and Northern Virginia. It gives employer listings in all industries with addresses and telephone numbers. Additionally, it has special sections on interview techniques and on how to write a winning resume and cover letter.

101 Ways to Find an Overseas Job, by Will Cantrell and Terry Marshall, provides addresses to request pamphlets and periodicals. Subjects include jobs in education, volunteer agencies, living overseas, employment services and case studies of past experiences.

Eric Kocher's International Jobs discusses career planning, job strategies and international job markets. It also highlights background information on occupations offered.

JMU students don't need to go abroad to find career guides, though. They can go to the campus bookstore, take a left at the $3.99 albums and turn right into their job future.

Guides available at the JMU bookstore include:

- After College: The Business of Getting Jobs
  by Jack Falvey
  Cost: $9.95

- Better Resumes for College Graduates
  by Adele Lewis
  Cost: $9.95

- Does Your Resume Wear Blue Jeans?
  by Edward Good
  Cost: $8.95

- Getting To The Right Job
  by Steve Cohen and Paulo de Oliveira
  Cost: $6.95

- Resumes that get Jobs: Proven techniques for writing a job-getting resume
  by Jean Reed
  Cost: $4.95

- The Students Guide to the Job Search
  by Emory L. Cooper
  Cost: $8.95

- The 1989 What Color Is Your Parachute?
  A Practical Manual for Job-Hunters and Career-Changers
  by Richard Nelson Bolles
  Cost: $9.95

- Who's Hiring Who
  by Richard Lathrop
  Cost: $7.95

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