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**Mr. Spock
Lands At
ASC,
See Pages 8
& 9 For
Coverage**

asc

INKWELL

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***It Was Tuesday,
January 18, When The Snow Began***



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Nature Goes To Court

Does a river have rights? Can a whale sue for its freedom?

To most people, such questions may appear quaint, even romantic; vestiges of primitive mind, perhaps, or conservationist fancy run wild. Yet these are very real questions now being raised in American courts.

In New York State, the Byram River is suing the Village of Port Chester and others, demanding that pollution cease. No Bottom Marsh and Brown Brook plaintiffs in similar cases there. In California, Death Valley is suing the National Park Service for protection against violation by strip mines.

Future plaintiffs will likely include dolphins, wolves, watersheds -- perhaps even the atmosphere.

Such litigation has opened an entirely new perspective on the role of the legal system in struggles to protect living creatures and natural systems.

Behind the litigation lies a 1972 statement by former Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas in a case between the Sierra Club and Walt Disney Enterprises. Disney was trying to build a \$35 million complex of motels, restaurants and recreational facilities in Mineral King Valley, a wilderness in California's Sierra Nevada mountains. The Department of Interior had approved the project but the Sierra Club won a temporary injunction against it.

Disney appealed and won when the Supreme Court found that the club had not shown how it or its members would be injured. Mere interest in protecting wilderness was insufficient ground to establish the right to sue in its behalf, the high court found.

Justice Douglas, one of three justices dissenting, suggested the suit could have been brought in another manner: The wilderness itself might have the right to complain.

"Contemporary public concern for protecting nature's ecological equilibrium should lead to the conferral of standing

upon environmental objects to sue for their own preservation," he wrote.

In making this historic statement, Douglas referred to a brief by Christopher D. Stone, a professor of law at the University of Southern California.

That brief, since published as a paperback book titled **Should trees Have Standing? Toward Legal Rights for Natural Objects**, argued that suits in behalf of natural objects should be permitted. He based his contention on a recognition that human well-being is interdependent with the well-being of various natural objects, systems or conditions.

Increasing numbers of people have shared that recognition since the awakening of ecological consciousness in the early 1970s. Many naturalists and others have also long believed that it is intrinsically wrong or immoral to destroy some nonhuman creatures and life systems.

But in seeking to translate their convictions to public action, these naturalists and others have generally kept that view -- which can be termed life-centered as opposed to human-centered -- to themselves. They argued their cause in devious ways, usually by trying to show that injury to the creature or system at issue would cause economic loss to some human property owner or user.

So, a group of citizens living around San Bruno Mountain south of San Francisco recently fought against its development on many grounds, all relating to the damage that would result to humans. Yet one of the leaders in that fight, after a long and well researched exposition along such lines, confided to a listener: Sometimes when we're at our wits end, we go up to the mountain and sit there a while. And then it's as though the mountain itself tell us what to do."

Clearly, deep down, to this woman the mountain was a

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Salons To Consider Gambling

by Dickie Cook

In the next few weeks the Georgia House of Representatives will ponder a bill which could eventually lead to horse and greyhound racing within the state.

If passed, this bill would enable county governments to hold referenda on the legalization of pari-mutuel wagering.

Backers of the "Run for the Roses" bill say racing would have an impact on the state's economy that would lessen the burden of taxpayers. They see legalized pari-mutuel wagering pouring approximately 375 million dollars into Georgia's till.

The Georgia State Racing Association, a recently organized interest group, composed of nine state thoroughbred organizations, has drawn up a preliminary report citing seven possible track locations. It lists Savannah as a prime greyhound racing spot. The area track would draw an average daily attendance of 6,000 with a daily take of 450,000 dollars.

Chatham representative Bobby Hill is co-sponsoring the legislation and may have his eye on the racing commission.

District representative Al Scott has also voiced his support of the bill saying that he prefers pari-mutuel to a state lottery because, "it is a form of recreation and not a strictly

gambling operation lotteries are".

Chatham county commissioner Robert McCorkle has gone on record as opposing all forms of state sponsored gambling. He stated in a news interview earlier this month that the state should not have to rely on money obtained through any gambling operation.

This writer feels that the racing bill will not stand too much of a chance in the House if it is called to a roll call vote, although the sponsors have cleverly inserted a share the winnings clause in the bill which would split the take among all 159 counties in Georgia. So a rural legislator could vote for the bill in the House and oppose it locally and still reap the benefits.

Other things to consider: Should the bill pass the House

are that dog racing would in direct competition with other spectator sports in the area. It seems that local sports have had enough trouble attracting crowds without this to contend with.

Besides providing an outlet for legitimate gambling urges, a University of Michigan study has shown that a race track operation tends to increase interest in other forms of gambling. Thereby creating a lucrative market for football betting, etc...

So far 31 states have legalized pari-mutuel wagering. It is legal in 19 states. Eight states will be voting on the question in 1977 including Georgia.

You may be called upon to vote, I suggest that you examine this bill wisely before casting your ballot.

Your Fault Insurance

National health insurance is hovering on the horizon again. And some experts are suggesting "your-fault" insurance.

America is way behind Europe, where national health insurance was introduced even before the turn of the century. That kind of insurance was "no-fault" in one sense. Most people were felled by infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and influenza over which they had

no control. The causes and treatment of these diseases were unknown then.

But today the causes of many major diseases are well-known. Cigarette smoking for example, is the chief cause of emphysema, chronic bronchitis, and lung cancer. Every year 300,000 Americans die prematurely from the effects of cigarette smoking. The estimated financial cost of

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Where Do I Go To Get My Karma Fixed

There are at least 113 ways you can "grow" in the Bay Area right now and even more, no doubt, in greater Los Angeles. Some are free, most will cost. You can "increase your love-making potential" for \$25 a session, sharpen "your ability to get what you want" for \$20, expand your "oracular dimension," "realize more profound fulfillment," try for "the Tantric joy of gay sex."

a catalog distributed free in the laudromat lists a vast array of opportunities for investment in yourself. Like throwaway shopping papers, it provides a public service while serving business - in this case, the booming awareness business.

Franchised enlightenment is spreading faster than McDonald's, bringing ever more new products to eager consumers while other industries slump and sink. It also brings new job opportunities. A young person whose college degree won't work as a job ticket can launch his own enterprise in consciousness with just a little capital and a few spiritual and sensual arts courses.

Some areas are already saturated with growth guides, trainers, gurus. One Living Love graduate, observing that the San Francisco area was pretty well staked out already, recently set up in San Jose. He is doing well there.

Awareness sells because it's in tune with tradewinds of the time. There has been a movement among the middle classes lately away from objects and toward states of mind. The good life no longer equals more whatnots. It means new experiences. That change means trouble for producers of tangible objects and boom days for the consciousness merchants.

We've already imported just about every unique object anyone has made anywhere. Local emporia carry yak-hair jackets from Tibet, psychedelic yarn paintings from remote Latin American hamlets, totems from countries we can't even find on the map.

In the time-honed American manner, the imports are modified for the sake of speed, efficiency, convenience. Promoters find that many Eastern shamanistic ways to enlightenment are too labor-intensive, demanding years of physical/mind attention. So they take a mantra here, a thank there, and create new packages that promise consumers streamlined E-Z ways to that great aha experience of oneness

and bliss.

Quickie gurus blossom where ascetics once stood. Is Zen too austere for you? Try Bubba Free John. Are the Tibetans too remote? How about Werner Erhard?

None of this is meant to put down the personal growth phenomenon. It rises from a real need to pass as advertising.

Growth groups and gurus can direct attention toward forgotten mind/body connections. They can help reduce stress and the chance of a heart attack. They have helped open deeply meaningful personal change for many, including myself. Even when they're not that, they aren't as environmentally harmful as products like dunebuggies, second-home subdivisions and much of mainstream medicine.

These groups help expand the whole society's consciousness by diversifying and democratizing therapy - undermining the monopolistic power of the psychiatric priesthood and the myth that you have to be a licensed specialist to hear your fellow man.

Yet in a deep sense the popular awareness systems fail to satisfy the need that spawns them. Their consumers keep in shopping - for more joy, deeper orgasms, greater peak experiences. They flit from encounter to rolting to TM to Zen golf.

The problem is this: Consciousness can be expanded only so far through the consumption of products. The yearning is for community and connection with fellow humans, with all living creatures and with our spiritual reality. To meet this need we must give as well as take. Yet as consumers we merely keep acquiring.

Most of the new growth packets are derived from Eastern yogas but bear the same relationship to them that a Reader's Digest version of Ulysses would bear to James Joyce's book. While the yogas are meant to lead toward the god within, the quickies devised by technology - loving Americans become merely fancy new games, replacing others that are going out of fashion, like psychoanalysis or Tupperware parties.

Now that we know national progress can't be measured by continued growth of the GNP, it's time to ask: when does the quest for personal growth become greed? What else are we besides consumers?



"...SO WE FIGURED, WHAT THE HECK, WHY STOP A GOOD THING?"

Goes To Court Con't...

From Page 2

presence that could not be translated into utilitarian facts and figures.

In keeping that kind of thinking to themselves, life-centered people are much like 19th century abolitionists who argued against slavery as an inefficient use of black people's labor or today's businessmen who defend selfless actions as creating profits through good will.

New ideas are often greeted with derision. At one time a man could own his wife and children. It was accepted that he could do with them as he saw fit.

Women were greeted with laughter when they first claimed rights as citizens. And before child protection laws were passed, many people reacted with outrage and anger at the suggestion that parental rights were not absolute.

So the notion may now seem ridiculous to some that a pond or a species of inedible snails might possess rights. Yet Professor Stone proposes that natural systems might be granted court-appointed guardians, much as children or helpless adults now are.

Stone says a new ethic is

emerging regarding our relationship to our planet. It's time to take that new ethic to the forum of the courts.

Two decades ago, the Supreme Court influenced America's racial attitudes by recognizing that separate schools are intrinsically not equal. In the same way, Justice Douglas' recognition of Stone's suggestion has opened a new era. It is certain to lead to further change

in our thinking.

"The courts can be a stage on which new ideas are dramatized," Stone said in an interview.

So far, no judge has challenged the right of No Bottom Marsh, Brown Brook or Death Valley to sue. And because they haven't, the notion of rights for natural systems is no longer so funny. Our children might well consider us barbarian for ever having thought it was.

Fault Con't...

From Page 2

all lung diseases -- not to mention the cost of the emotional and physical suffering involved -- is \$16 billion each year.

When health hazards have been identified and some people choose to ignore these warnings, should everyone have to pay the financial costs of the consequences? Dr. Keith Reemtsma, director of surgery at New York's Presbyterian Hospital, has proposed that people with good health habits should be rewarded with lower taxes. Taxes for medical care

would be added to tobacco products, alcohol, autos, gas, and firearms. Industries that produce pollutants would be taxed for the medical consequences of pollution.

Whether or not national health insurance becomes a reality, you can help insure better health for those you love by encouraging them to quit smoking. Because you care. Contact your Georgia Lung Association -- the "Christmas Seas" people -- about ways to help. They care About Every Breath You Take.

Cancer Research Yields Nil

Losing Multi-Million Dollar War

Despite the official claims of "light at the end of the tunnel," a growing body of evidence indicates that America is losing its multi-billion dollar "War on Cancer."

Born of the National Cancer

Act of 1971, which sailed through Congress with only one dissenting vote in the Senate (Gaylord Nelson, 'D-Wisc.), the cancer war today is waged with a budget of nearly \$800 million a year, doled out by the nearly autonomous National Cancer

Institute (NCI).

But while the budget steadily climbs and research programs multiply, numerous experts inside and outside the official cancer establishment reluctantly concede that:

*The survival rate from most forms of cancer has improved little if at all over the past 20 years.

*The heavily promoted program of early detection shows no evidence of actually cutting cancer mortality.

*And cancer research is still aimed primarily at finding an elusive cure, rather than identifying and preventing environmental causes.

Dr. James Watson, the Nobel Prize winner whose discoveries in biology form the basis for much of our present-day cancer research, has called the National Cancer Act a "sham." He asserts that it has merely perpetuated pre-existing programs in greater scope with new money.

As for the National Cancer Institute's claims of steady progress, Watson charges that "The American public is being sold a nasty bill of goods. While they are being told about cancer cures, the cure rates have improved (since the 1950's) only about one percent."

The NCI points to impressive numbers to justify its claims of progress. Dr. Frank Rauscher, NCI director, states, "The five-year survival rate for cancer patients in the 1930's was about one in five. Today the figure is one in three."

However, NCI's own statistics reveal that most of the progress occurred before the early 1950's, in a period when cancer research funding was negligible. The most probable explanation for the pre-1955 improvement is the post-war introduction of blood transfusions and antibiotics -- both of which enable more victims to survive not cancer itself but cancer surgery and attendant infections.

Looking at the statistics since the 1950's, it is apparent that little progress has been made. The five-year survival rates for patients suffering from forms of cancer which make up two-thirds of all cases have increased by five percentage points or less. Among the three biggest killers, cancer of the colon and lung cancer has increased one percent and breast cancer survival shows a four percent increase.

In another category, survival rates for cancers of the sex organs, lip, bone and esophagus -- accounting for 12 percent of all cancer cases -- have actually declined since the 1950's.

Survival rates for cancers accounting for the remaining 22 percent have improved by more than five percent -- but not enough, say the critics, to justify

calling cancer "one of the most curable of the major diseases," as claimed by the American Cancer Society (ASC).

Economist Morton Klein of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, an acknowledged expert on cancer statistics, claims that credit is often taken by the NCI and ACS where no credit is due.

Klein says the much publicized success of early detection in cutting cancer mortality is not backed up by statistical evidence. The "positive progress" that has been claimed for Pap smears in the early detection of cervical cancer, he says, is "not progress in terms of early detection or effective therapy. It just happens that the incidence -- the number of women coming down with cervical cancer -- has been declining dramatically for reasons no one understands."

"Those women who still get it," says Klein, "are not surviving any longer than they used to ... the mortality was declining at the same slope it is today well before Pap smears were used."

Removal of the uterus -- the routine treatment for cervical carcinoma in situ, suspected of being a precancerous condition -- has reduced the possibility of cervical cancer occurring. However, there is no medical proof that carcinoma in situ would develop into cancer if left untreated.

Dr. Hardin B. Jones, a professor of physiology and medical physics at the University of California, Berkeley, has reached a similar conclusion. Having painstakingly analyzed cancer statistics for decades, Jones concludes that "... no studies have established the much talked about relationship between early detection and favorable survival after treatment."

Jones adds that "neither the timing nor the extent of treatment of the true malignancies has appreciably altered the average course of the disease. 'The possibility exists,' he says, 'that treatment makes the average situation worse,' due to the acknowledged toxicity of many cancer treatments, among other factors."

Critics of the National Cancer Program charge that those in control, representing the varied interests of chemotherapy, radiotherapy, immunotherapy and virology, have systematically ignored overwhelming evidence that most cancers are caused by environmental factors and might be prevented.

This charge was supported by a recent report from a subcommittee of the National Cancer Program's highest level advisory board, which concluded:



"There was an obvious sense of general astonishment ... that the National Cancer Program does not appear to have accorded an adequate priority nor sense of urgency to the field of environmental chemical carcinogenesis ... It would seem that the problem has been accorded a low priority ... and, as far as could be judged to absorb perhaps ten percent of the budget."

The "low priority" given environmental factors became especially puzzling in view of the President's Council on Environmental Quality's recent report, which concluded that up to 90 percent of all cancers are caused by factors in the environment, most of them man-made.

Significantly, the lion's share of the cancer "cause and prevention" budget is today spent in pursuit of a human cancer virus, the existence of which remains wholly unproven decades of study costing millions.

Mindful of this, the same subcommittee recommended a sharp cutback in viral research, noting that "a vital itiology for most human cancers is an unlikely eventuality."

Another National Cancer Advisory Board subcommittee that recently investigated the NCI's Special Virus Cancer Program concluded that "the program seems to have become an end in itself, its existence justifying its further existence."

But as the prevention vs. cure controversy begins to simmer, Dr. Rauscher, head of the NCI, indicates he will resist any significant cutback in viral research -- his own field of expertise and the centerpiece of the National Cancer Program.

* David Rorvik in investigating the politics of cancer research for the Alicia Patterson Foundation, of which he is a fellow. A former science and medicine writer for Time magazine, he is the author of several books and has published in most major magazines.

Solution

DART	ADO	SLAT
AFAR	REPROACH	
NINA	CREATURE	
DROPAHINT	ROB	
YEN	TEDS	NEBO
	TORE	BELAY
ROMANY	COASTS	
EPODE	MOOR	
BUNS	MOON	CBS
ALT	WORKEDOUT	
TEAHOUSE	URGE	
ENGINEER	BALE	
STEM	SLY	SLED

Students Lobby For Pay Increases

The Student Advisory Council (SAC), made up of the 32 state college presidents of the University System and their delegates, chose as their main objective for the year to successfully lobby the State Legislature for a needed 15% increase in faculty salaries. QUEST, or Quality University Education for Students Today, is the out growth of this objective.

QUEST is headed by Mr. Gary Wisenbaker, SAC chairman, and Mr. J. Tom Morgan, SAC vice chairman. Under them is a public relations group and a group of students who will be serving as lobbyists during the 1977 session of the Georgia State Legislature.

The need for QUEST became apparent when a careful evaluation of the condition of the University System of Georgia was made. The University System's pay scale has not been competitive on the national level for some time, and is now, not competitive on the regional level.

Of the Southern Regional Educational Board states, Georgia ranks 13th of 13 in salary increases for the past two years. We are presently thirteenth in median faculty salaries.

In a recent report by the American Association of

University Professors, the University of Georgia faculty salaries were compared to 265 other schools across the nation. It was found that throughout the national eight out of every ten instructors made more than those at the University.

These figures have become relevant in the past few years. During the past two year, almost 300 faculty members have resigned from the University of Georgia. Twenty-two of eighty-six professors in the College of Veterinary Medicine resigned between March 1975 and June 1976. Most of these resignations can be attributed to teaching offers from other institutions which offered a substantial salary increase.

To bring University salaries up to an equivalent of 1968/69 purchasing power level, a salary increase of 19.3% would be necessary. The requested increase of 15% would not bring University salaries up to a level of seven years ago. This increase is necessary to, at least, maintain a parity with other regional educator salaries.

QUEST is an entirely student organized/managed lobbying effort. It is in no way connected to any other administrative or faculty organization. All lobbying fees are being paid for by the individual student lobbyist.

On January 14, fifty-five students registered as lobbyists in Atlanta. These students came

On January 14, fifty-five students registered as lobbyists in Atlanta. These students came from all across the state and represent the 32 schools in the University System. These QUEST members have begun putting plans in operation to contact legislators to gain support for the pay increases when budgeting hearings begin in the legislature. Armstrong State College is also represented. as Mark Worsham, SGA President, was among the group that registered in Atlanta.

QUEST urges all students in the University System to contact their legislators in support of the lobbying efforts. For quality education.

For more information, contact

Office of Student Gov't.
Memorial College Center

Special Thanks

We would like to extend a special thank you to all the people who were nice enough to help a fellow student who was victimized by the theft of \$160.00 during Fall Quarter, 1976. A donation box was set up and a portion of the stolen money was replaced. Again, THANKS to all of you who could make donations.



Economic 'Lobotomy'

by Mark Pendergrast

This is the first of what I guess I'll call exploratory editorials on our economic, political, and social system. What I'll be saying is not particularly original, nor will it be systematically thought out, but is more a way of working towards a synthesis of some things I've thought about for a while now.

Economics

Economics is the study of how human beings negotiate with each other for the material possessions of the world. Before people were people, when we were a variety of ape, a certain economic system was certainly present. The head ape had more rights to food than others, as well as more social benefits. I'll deal with social interaction in another essay, though. In the jungle, with everyone eating fruits, nuts, berries, and hershey bars, the head ape did better than most, probably, but who cared? Everyone had plenty to eat, and plenty of time to just play around. Shelter was no problem, nor was clothing. There was plenty of time for grooming each other and squabbling.

Then something terrible happened. There was a huge drought followed by several ice ages. Most of the apes died. Maybe some, as Desmond Morris suggests in *The Naked Ape*, stood upright and developed keen vision and hunted other animals on the plain. Maybe some, as Elaine Morgan suggests in *The descent of Woman*, went into the fringes of the ocean to live.

Anyway, for whatever reason, we find early man after the ice ages standing up, living a nomadic existence of hunting. He is now practically naked of hair and wears clothing made from the hide of animals. He builds make-shift dwellings.

The major point from the economic angle is that he has a hard time making it. So hard at times, like the Eskimo, the elderly had to be left to die. It is this hard life that man has always had. The nomadic Jews put it into the mouth of God when he cursed man to live by the sweat of his brow. In other words, man, we been busting ass for a long while. I call this the economics of scarcity.

Eventually, though, we got smarter. We are the only animal that has learned to talk, to use abstract sounds for meaning, and we are the only animal who adapts his environment to himself rather than vice versa. In other words, to keep from freezing, we put on clothes instead of growing fur; to swim well we make fins instead of growing them; to kill animals we throw spears instead of

developing a long sticky tongue like a frog.

So, we learned to use our environment, to shape it to our ends, and we learned, perhaps first from hunting, that we could make life easier for ourselves by cooperating. As agriculture developed and stable village life began, system of barter developed. One man specialized in growing wheat, another was a blacksmith, etc. And then money developed as a natural consequence. It makes sense to have tokens that are easy to carry and exchange instead of carrying around bundles of wheat on your back all the time. Equally obviously, the money had to be recognized by everyone as valid and had to be difficult to destroy or to counterfeit. Stamped metal discs became a good answer. j

Still there wasn't enough material wealth to go around. Yes, in all the major civilizations (Egypt, Babylon, Rome, etc.), there were ludicrously rich people with slaves, servants, gold enlaid toilets, the works. But most people still lived by the sweat of their brow and worked a good 14 hour day, sunrise to sundown.

Then came the Industrial Revolution, somewhere around 1750. We discovered, from then until the 1900's, all sorts of ways to use the energy of nature to do our work for us. Life gradually became easier in some ways for most people. The work day became shorter. Gradually, in the twentieth century, women and children were banned from factories, ostensibly for humanitarian reasons, but primarily because there wasn't enough work to go around. People were being put out of jobs by machines. The educational pricess became mandatory for increased periods of time, in part to promote needed specialization, but primarily to keep the work force down for a while.

I am talking here about the West, by the way, and in particular America, pretending it is an enclosed system. It is easier to treat America as a microcosm without considering the starving masses of the world, and I hope you can grant me that for argument's sake. I am also for the time being avoiding a discussion of the energy crisis and its ramifications. I'll deal with in a separate essay.

So, life became easier in lots of ways. No longer did you have to make your own clothes -- a big machine made them for you. No longer did you have to raise and kill your own animals -- someone did it for you, aided by machines. No longer did you have to worry about your food spoiling -- you had refrigerators and freezers. No longer did you

have to chop wood for the winter -- you had oil heat. The list goes on. No longer a washtub, but a washer-drier.

But wait. Somethings got screwed up. Something got lost. No longer did you know how to take care of yourself. When the oil furnace broke, you had to call in the repairman. Ditto for a whole lot of things. The Repairman. No longer did you know how to entertain yourself, either. First you had radio, then television.

A whole class of jobs sprang up based on this new industrialism -- jobs our nomadic ancestors would never have dreamed of -- Advertising Agencies, Accountants, Bureaucrats, Public Relations Specialists, Psychiatrists, Pollsters, Environmental Consultants, Insurance Companies.

A new set of products, formerly only available to Marie Antoinette or not even to her, suddenly became not only available but indispensable to every American Woman -- perfume, deodorant, bras, permanents, facials, fingernail polish, earrings.

Meanwhile, the Common Man was afraid for his job, for that is what it had become, a job, a way to make money so you could get all the stuff you wanted. Jobs became alienated from meaningful labor. You didn't do it for yourself any more.

But the Common Man didn't want to starve, and that's what he would do if he didn't work, so he formed Unions, and he fought for his right to better wages, better working conditions, fewer hours, more benefits -- and featherbedding. And then came the Depression.

What a weird thing that was. All this wealth, all this power, and still people were out of work, starving. There were the factories. There were the farms. There were the houses. But people went hungry, fortunes were lost.

Why?

Because the economic system didn't work any more. Let's review a minute. The capitalist system works like this -- if I make a product it is because I know I can sell it. I know I can sell it because there is a demand for it. Not necessarily a need, but a demand. Now, if I make Uncle Golly's Grape Drink, let's say, and it costs me .5 a bottle to make it, I want the supply of UGGD to be considerably less than demand. Otherwise, I wouldn't be able to sell it for .25 a bottle. In other words, the law of supply and demand presupposes an economics of scarcity, of not enough to go around.

The trouble is, come 1929,

this was no longer true. There was enough to go around, had our economic system allowed it. There was enough food to go around and more. There was even more than enough UGGD to go around, even though it rotted your stomach. So the farmers had a terrible time. The Unions had a terrible time. The paper kingdom of the stock market folded.

What is the stock market, anyway? Well, let's say I want to expand UGGD. I sell the pieces of the future profit of the company called stock to other people. They gamble my company will do well and give a return on their investment. The trouble with this system was that, like the rest of the economy, we forgot the fundamentals of what it was based on. The companies sometimes oversold their stocks, so that, for instance, the stockholders might own 500 percent of the company. I really

don't understand the stock market too well, to be honest. Or banks, which work along the same lines. I bet you don't either.

But what I do understand, and what you can too, is that the Crash of 1929, and the Depression, were caused by money ceasing to be related to goods. Inflation, deflation, simply mean that money becomes a game, independent of the commodity of exchange. And this game is played forgetting that all we really want to do is eat, sleep, keep warm, have sex, and do whatever else is human. This being human is a big can of worms I get to in another essay.

Anyway, we got out of the Depression. How? By going to war. That way there was an economics of scarcity again, legitimately. We figured out how to waste all those men and materials. We even had to grow

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Horoscopes

By CDNS, Gina
Copley News Service

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) - A burden could be lifted now. Finances should improve and money problems are solvable. Make out your annual budget and resolve to stick with it. Follow the conservative path economically. Don't borrow, or overextend your credit.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) - Concentrate on work and career areas. Intersperse working periods with times for relaxation. Business matters may not proceed as quickly as you'd like -- have patience and know the results will be positive.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) -- Extend yourself in cooperative, teamwork ways at work. Business and career will make forward strides this way. Opportunities are around you so be alert. Be cautious in romance and realistic with money.

CANCER: (June 22 to July 22) - Develop a new concept that is firmly based on past experience. Don't demand the "whole pie" in career matters -- compromise with good grace. Resist showing temper or impatience with mate. Be calm and logical.

LEO: (July 23 to Aug. 22) -- Take time out to reflect and meditate on the pleasant past. Break out of your normal routine with little side trips shopping or browsing. Take delays or restrictions coolly and calmly -- they will pass. Read and study.

VIRGO: (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) -- Partner or mate could receive upsetting news and need your calming influence. Resist critically imposing your opinions on others. Be stable and realistic. Seek out reliable, well-grounded people for companions.

LIBRA: (Sept. 23 to Oct 22) -- Many Librans could get news of a raise in pay. Pay attention to health matters and have a physical check-up if it is due. A trip you may want to take may not be possible for awhile yet. Spend the time planning it.

SCORPIO: (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) - Make contact with people who are more fun-loving and impulsive than you -- broaden your perspectives. Put some joy in your life. Extend yourself to others who need help or a significant cause you believe in.

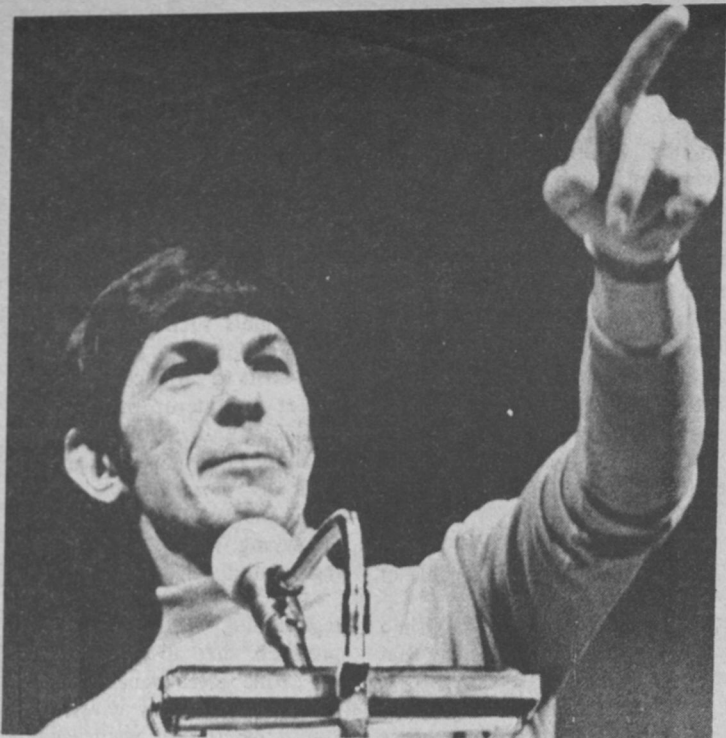
SAGITTARIUS: (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) -- You may be asked to perform many tasks which there is honor attached. Be selective so as not to overextend your energy output. New philosophies could attract you now -- read about them and learn.

CAPRICORN: (Dec. 22 to Jan 19) -- A happy week when sharing your life with a loved one forms a firm base for all problem-solving. Take as much time as possible for pleasures together. Career matters prosper and you're heading for a raise.

AQUARIUS: (Jan 20 to Feb. 18) -- The work environment appears somewhat chaotic with rumors running rampant. Don't get personally involved. Be especially loyal to your life-mate and don't gossip or talk with others about your private life.

PICES: (Feb. 19 to March 20) -- A new position career-wise demands a mature, well-groomed image. The good fortune that comes to you now is lasting. Be honest and decisive in your dealings with others. A favorable opportunity may be offered.

Leonard Nimoy Star Trek, An



In the early 1960's Gene Rodenberry, an imaginative bold producer, had an idea for a new television series: a science-fiction space-age adventure series combining a regular cast with an anthology-type programme of adventures for the cast to engage in. From this early embryonic idea, the television show Star Trek was born and with its birth came the memorable odysseys of the Starship Enterprise as it soared through space boldly going where no man had gone before. The cast featured William Shatner as the Enterprise's daring Captain Kirk and DeForrest Kelly and the humanitarian ship's doctor,

"Bones" McCoy. But the true central character of the Star Trek series was a character who has since come to symbolize the entire Star Trek concept and even that of science-fiction itself. That character is the Starship's alien Science officer: Mr. Spock, played by Leonard Nimoy.

The character Spock is an alien hailing from the planet Vulcan. Mr. Spock is extremely intelligent, powerfully strong, possesses greenish style skin, infoamously famous pointed ears, and the ability to control all his emotion to near non-expression. It is this combination of unearthly characteristics that have fused together so neatly to form what has become today's most popular science-fiction hero.

The series Star Trek ran from 1965 to 1968. In its three years existing as a prime time television show Star Trek never really received an abnormally large amount of attention. Though it was praised for its stunning visual effects, its prophetic futuristic designs, and its optimistic view of man in the future, the show was never the center force for a strong following of adoring fans. At the time, Star Trek was just another good television show, if anything like that exists.

Like countless authors, sculptors and painters, Star Trek did not achieve fame until it had died. In 1968 the show, then airing on Friday nights at 10:00 p.m., was cancelled due to low Nielsen ratings. Shortly thereafter the surge to resurrect the TV show began among the thousands of young Trekkies in America. Due to the immense popularity gathering, Star Trek returned in re-runs to nearly two-hundred local television stations around the country. Quickly flowing its return to the little screen, Star Trek fan clubs blossomed overnight. Books and pamphlets were published by the millions for all interested fans, covering information ranging from the structure design of the Phaser handguns to the ancient culture of the Klingon Warrior race.

Within a relatively short period of time, Star Trek had developed into a pseudo-cult among the young people in America and Europe who daily viewed the well-worn reruns over and over again. In 1971, Star Trek reached a stage where it was receiving a better audience as a dead series than when it first began as a baby in 1965.

At the center of the fastly growing million dollar Star Trek concept loomed a slightly green alien with devilishly pointed ears: Mr. Spock. It is perhaps due largely to the full development of this character

that the Star Trek memory has been allowed to live so long in the minds of millions. Given to understatement, admirably calm, and forever loyal. Mr. Spock has come to stand as the epitome of "cool." Spock is hailed at Trekkie conventions as the ultimate in humanoid development: Matell manufacturers a Spock doll that bends and moves: Spock beliefs and Spock philosophies have easily flourished in the wave of the pseudo-cult. The hip saying is now no longer "I like Ike," but rather: "I Grok Spock."

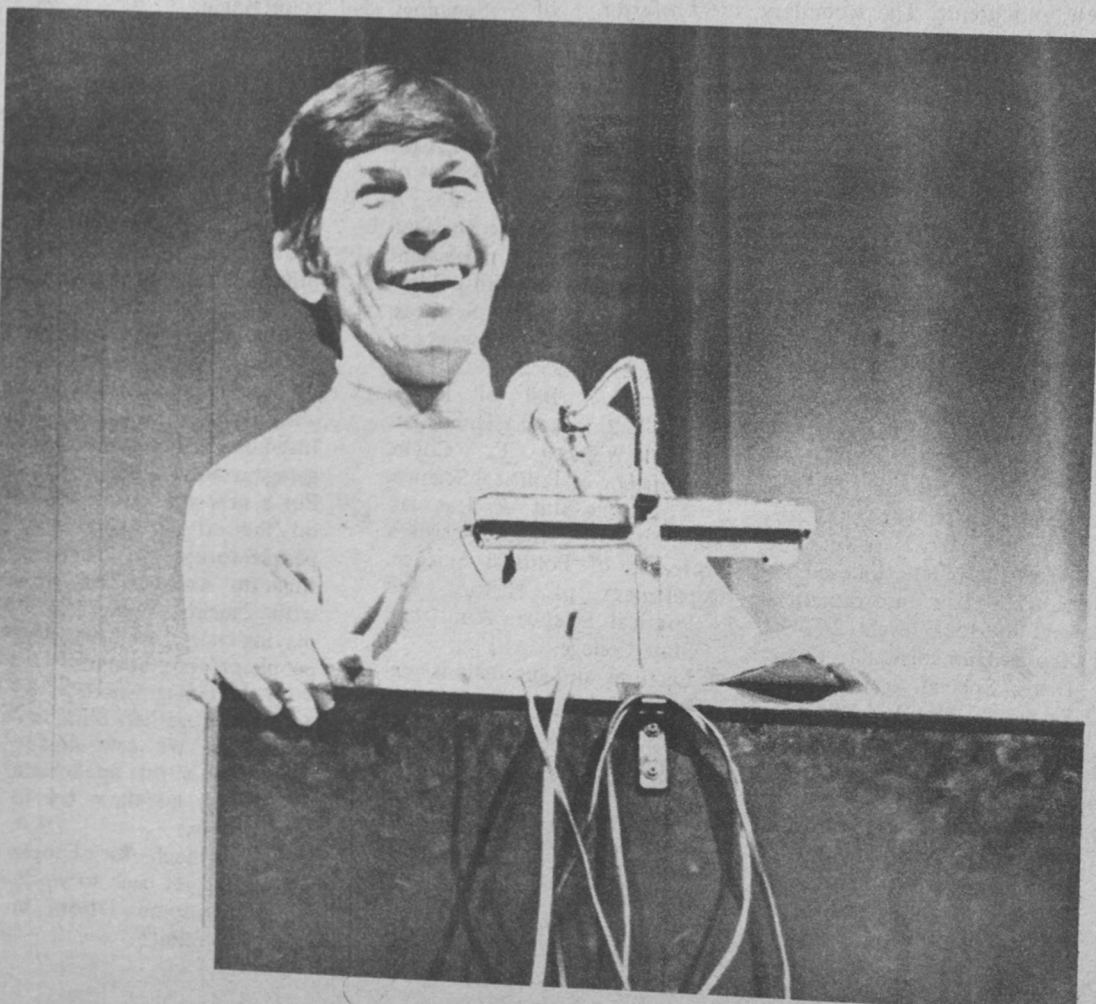
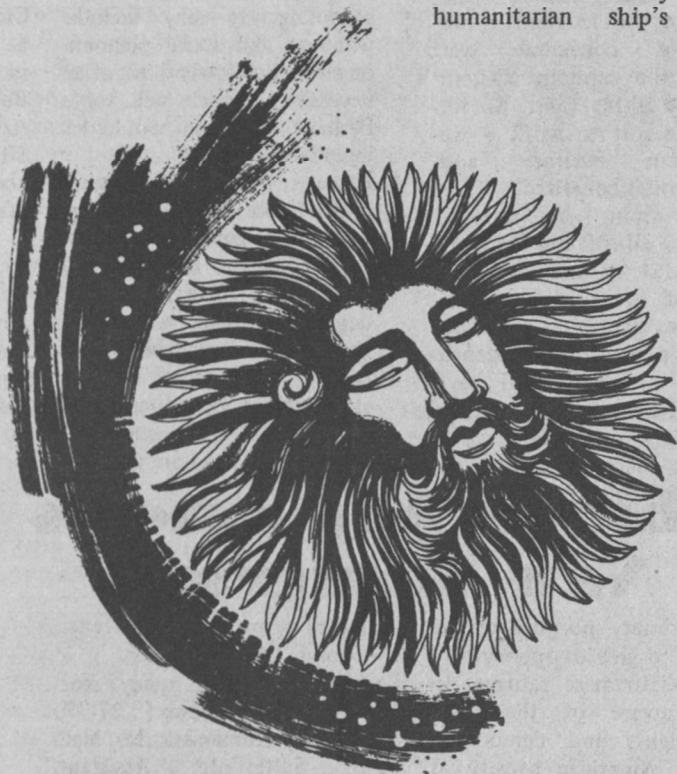
For Leonard Nimoy, the life behind the passive Spock, the uncanny success encountered has proven to be a mixed blessing. With the resurgence of an interest in Star Trek, Mr. Nimoy has found himself one of the few actors capable of choosing exactly what he wants to do. However he still finds himself often labeled only as the apparently motionless alien serving as side-kick to Captain Kirk. Because of this attitude, Leonard Nimoy has produced a book dealing with himself and the character Spock. The book makes it perfectly clear where Mr. Nimoy stands. In *I Am Not Spock* Nimoy emphasizes that he is Leonard Nimoy. On his recent visit to Savannah to lecture at Armstrong, Mr. Nimoy agreed to see this reporter and answer a few questions of interest about the alien with the ears and the man with the mind.

An excerpt from that interview follows:

Inkwell: What was the purpose behind the writing of *I Am Not Spock*?

Nimoy: I wrote the book, I guess, to answer some questions. Questions I had concerning myself and where I was headed and questions that were being asked of me. When you travel a lot as I do, moving around the country and talking to many different kinds of people, you tend to pick up patterns of interest. You soon find out that the questions all these different people ask you are repetitive and the curiosity almost always tends to fall in the same category. Everyone asks about Spock, even I do. So the book was an attempt on my part to try to answer many of the questions I was besieged with and often unable to deal with adequately.

Literally, the book started out as a magazine article. I started writing a short piece for contribution to a magazine entitled "Bio-cosmos" which was a collection of essays by various science-fiction writers on the possibility of the existence of extraterrestrial life. I was asked to write an article about my experiences as an extraterrestrial. So, I wrote



cusses Mr. Spock, Leonard Nimoy

about 1500 words for that and decided that since I was into it and since it was going so good, I'd just keep going and maybe a book would come out of it. **I am Not Spock** emerged.

Inkwell: Is the book an attempt at self-exorcism in regards to the character from your system; or is it rather a reinforcement of the character with your life?

Nimoy: I think its probably a little of both, though I'm really not sure I exorcized anything really. I might well have explained some things or laid out some unanswerable questions a little more clearly. But I think that on the whole, instead of being an exorcism or a reinforcement, the book is more of an explained account of my life with Star Trek. The title chapter of course deals with the character Spock and my problems with identity. It deals with how I prepared to portray the character, how I influenced Spock's essence, and what effect the character had on me.

The book also deals with my relationship with the studio, a lot about scripts and what I felt constituted good and bad Star Trek, and why. The book contains my favorite episodes and the reasons I personally feel explain the show's success. Finally, the book deals with the effect the show has had on my life since we stopped shooting it.

Inkwell: With the cancellation of the series, their arose an enormous amount of loyalty to the dead series. In the heat of this popularity a near Spock cult has emerged among the young people who are fans of the show. How do you feel about the people who place such an emphasis on the importance of a totally emotionally withdrawn alien?

Nimoy: Well I'm not sure. Issac Asimov said that Spock was the first science-fiction character to capture the attention of the public by being perfectly logical. If that's true I'm sure that's only part of Spock's popularity, but if that's the case, I see nothing wrong

with it. There are less admirable heroes around, than a character like Spock. If my children were to say to me, "Would you like me to be like Spock?" or "Should I be like Mr. Spock?" I would say yes, with reservations. I think there are a lot of facets of human nature that are very valuable and that should not be let go of. I think that when one denies one's emotions he pays a high price. But in terms of dignity, in terms of a sense of pride in oneself and in the individual, in terms of ethics and morality, I think Spock would be a good example to follow, by anyone. I think its a healthy

thing.

Inkwell: In its first attempt at a series in late 1964, Star Featured Spock only as an alien and not lacking at all in visible emotional display. The spot of the unemotional officer was filled by a female character called "Number-one". Why were these two characters later fused in the successful pilot to produce the familiar Mr. Spock character?

Nimoy: It was just a question of interpretation as time went on. We did two pilots for the

writing at this point, which is something I had never dreamed of doing before. I never thought I would or could write. I'm very surprised to find myself a published author and it's something I'm very excited about. Not only have I written the Spock book but also two other books of poetry that have been doing quite well on the market. That pleases me.



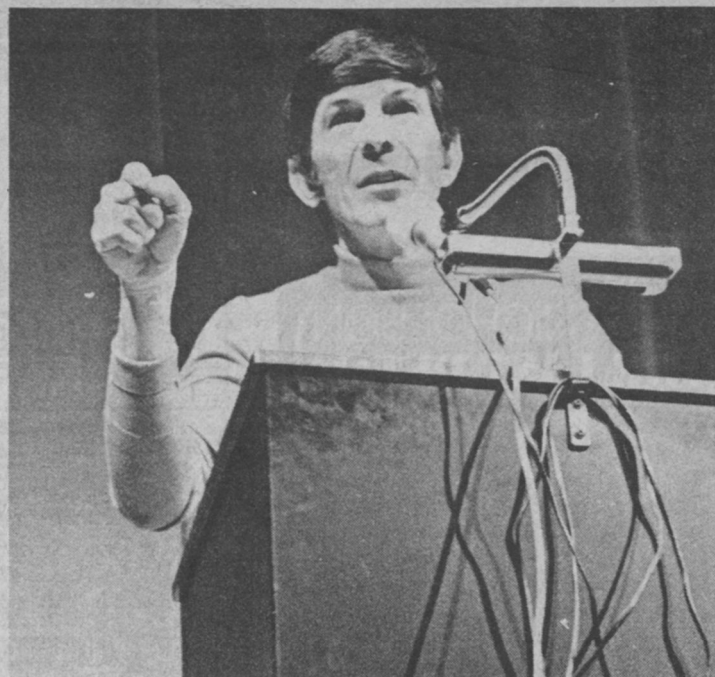
show a year apart and in that period of time there was simply a change of opinion concerning the character Mr. Spock, what he was, and who he should be.

Inkwell: Having to play such a difficult role for three years must have left some influence on you. Through such a close association with the Spock character how much of you two do you feel is interchangeable?

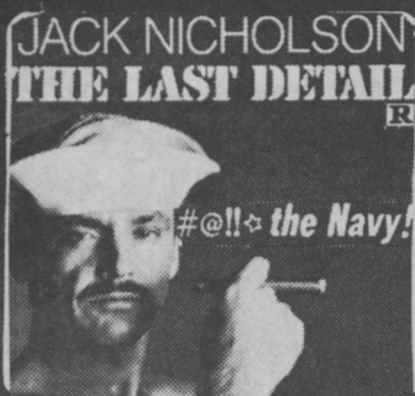
Nimoy: I think a lot. Spock has had a lot of influence on me personally and on the life-style I have chosen to live. In that same sense, I feel that while there is a good deal of residual Spock left in me that there was a great deal of me in the development of Spock. It comes to a point sometimes where it is difficult to distinguish a line of separating differences. You have to really make a study of both characters, quite deeply, to truly answer that.

Inkwell: Since you've ended your career with Star Trek how have been expanding as an actor?

Nimoy: Well I've been keeping myself quite busy -- too busy in fact since I've really been wearing myself out. But I've done a lot more theatre than I was doing or had time to do when I did Star Trek and the Mission Impossible series. I've had a lot more offers for Broadway, cinema and television. I'm at a point now where I can just about pick whatever I want to do and that feels pretty good. I'm really into



Coming Attractions



The Last Detail Feb. 4

Winnie The Pooh and
The Computer Wore
Tennis Shoes Feb. 5

Funny Girl Feb. 18

The Nine Lives of
Fritz The Cat Feb. 25

Grade Inflation Is Over

At least one kind of inflation is on the wane in recent times, although this fact will not benefit many -- particularly college students. The inflation we speak of is grade inflation, a general trend of the last ten years or so for average grades given in college to rise and rise. Now it appears that trend is at an end.

Grade inflation was first scientifically detected and stained for examination by Arvo E. Juola, a researcher at Michigan State University. He reported in 1974 that grade averages rose by half a letter grade between 1960 and 1973, the greatest surge occurring in the late sixties.

Specifically, the grade point average (GPA) in the nationwide sample gathered by Juola rose from 2.3 to around 2.75 between 1960 and 1973, he reported. This was considered by many to be unprecedented; students were simply getting better grades for apparently the same amount of work. Hence the term "grade inflation."

Why the sudden surge in grades? The most likely answer seems to be a combination of the "Pass-Fail" system under which students could take their hardest course and receive a mark (simply "pass" or "fail") that wouldn't be used in determining their GPA; and the fact that during the sixties, many instructors simply relaxed their standards.

However, it appears the academic worm is about to turn.

While "Pass-Fail" remains on the campus, it has for the most part been relegated only to subjects not related to a student's major. Since most hard courses can be expected to be found in a student's major, the situation here is the reverse of the previous one. Students have to receive a letter grade for their hard courses, and can only use "Pass-Fail" for the usually easier electives.

Concerning the relaxed grade standards, this area is probably going to reverse itself too. Robert L. Jacobson, writing for the 1976 edition of *Nutshell* magazine, said he made a survey of "dozens of sources" on campuses nationwide, came to three conclusions on the subject.

1. Competition for grades will get worse, much worse;
2. Good grades will be harder to get, and more work will be required for them. However, grading on the "curve" will "make a comeback; and
3. As standards for grading become more strict, so will the importance of grades in job hunting. More students will enter graduate school, and the job market "will remain tight", he says.

One person Jacobson quotes who puts the situation in proper perspective is Kenneth M.

Greene, general secretary of the imposing Phi Beta Kappa national honor society. Talking about the upcoming competition for grades and stricter standards for the same, he said, "When you see what happens to some of these kids, it's a shame. But I don't think they're going to be able to escape it."

In other words: the party's over.

Fewer Students Going Back

The percentage of American college freshmen planning to enter the teaching profession is at its lowest in ten years.

According to the American Council on Education, comparisons of the percentages of freshmen wanting to become teachers shows those of 1976 to be lower than those of 1966 and of 1975.

Only 6.5 per cent of this year's freshmen want to enter teaching, as compared to 21.7 per cent in 1966 and 8.2 per cent in 1975, the council recently reported.



Alex Haley, author of the book *Roots*, will be in Savannah April 14 to speak to Armstrong State College students.

The talk also will be open to the general public, said Jim Majors, information officer at the college.

The book, which traces Haley's search for his heritage as a black man, has been serialized into an eight-part drama (last episode of which was shown Sunday, January 30). It was presented on ABC-TV. WJCL is the local ABC affiliate.

Some early parts of the series were shot in the Savannah and Brunswick areas. The sections shot in Georgia concern the birth of the film's central character, Kunta, in Africa, his growth to manhood, his capture by slave traders and his arrival in America.

The television version of *Roots* attracted huge viewing audiences and the book has been

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Haley Coming To Armstrong

listed at the top of various best-seller lists for several weeks.

"We expect he'll be talking about what he went through writing the book, and what has happened since it has become a big success on television," Majors said.

Tickets will go on sale about two weeks before Haley's

scheduled appearance, and the price will be "nominal," though it hasn't been set yet, he said.

The College Student Union Board booked Haley last fall, Majors said, anticipating that *Roots* would be a big success.

Haley's speech will be at 8 p.m. in the college auditorium, which seats about 1,000 people.



Themes From The Progressions Of Life

J.B.H.

THE LADY OF THE HILL

She lived alone atop the hill
her castlewalls so high
She had locked herself within the doors
til the man came passing by
He was eloquent in manner
his dress and speech were much the same
and when he looked right at her
her first reaction was that of pain
She could see the man was worldly wise
though
earthly shackles they did bind him
She longed to see through his disguise
with love she hoped to find him
His journey had been furious
His thoughts were disarray
He lived one moment at the time
uncertain of his fate
This soldier of the world
And this lady of the hill
Found refuge in each other
Aspace they both could fill
She wanted to release the wall
let it crumble into sand
but from the moment that they met
the lady feared the man
She knew the man would take no wife
nor even concubine
So she chose between eternity
and a matter of his time
She would fill whatever need was there
however long he chose to stay
The lady of the hill
And the soldier of his fate

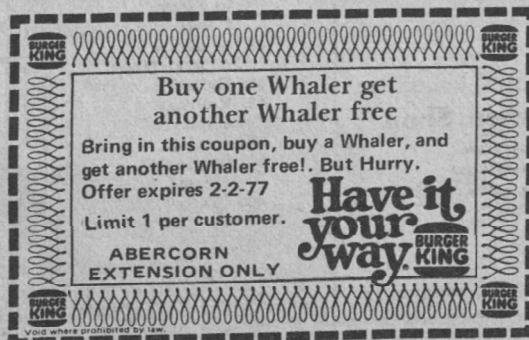
--- J.B.H. ---

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Mathematics

Problem 4

On the back of an envelope you see the results of an interrupted game by two players whom you know to be tic-tac-toe experts. It is generally recognized that the expert never puts himself into a potentially losing position and always wins if his opponent gives him the opportunity. There are 2 X's and 2 O's on the diagram. It is impossible to deduce whose move it is. Neglecting symmetry, what is the position?

Solution due by 5:00 p.m., February 9, 1977.

Rules for the Problem Of the Week

1. Any student or team of students may enter.
2. Each week a problem will be posted in Science Hall along with a "due date" by which time written solutions must be turned in to the mathematics department secretary in room 205.
3. Solutions will be read by the Colloquium and Student Affairs Committee of the Mathematics and Computer Science Faculty and will be graded on a scale of 0-10 on the basis of correctness, originality and clearness of presentation.
4. The individual with the highest total score at the end of the quarter will be presented a prize and will bask in unparalleled prestige (atleast until the next quarter).



"School For Wives" Comes To Life

by Barbara Lang

Bill Starrs, long time director of the Little Theatre, has an unusually tough assignment making *The School for Wives* by Moliere come to life - and he has no Alladin's Lamp to help him.

The actors gesture to imaginary props and the blocking (stage lingo for the positioning of actors on the stage) begins. It is the blocking of the play that presents the most challenges in the early stages of rehearsals. When an actor moves from one area of the stage to another during the actual performance there is little room for error. Therefore, all such technicalities and the smooth imparting of the dialogue become an integral part of the all too soon to be finished product.

The essence of the play is satire at its best. This production is definitely not your run of the mill comedy. Although the

humor is subtle, it is ever present and the choice of payers was well made. They say it takes a pro to know a pro and in this case Mr. Starrs, who has also been seen on stage, can spot talent almost immediately. To tell you much more about the play itself would spoil it for the viewer. However, suffice it to say that Savannah is in store for a treat and don't miss it.

Ms. Hancock To Perform

On Monday, February 7, Ms. Cathy Hancock will present a recital of flute music in the Fine Arts Auditorium of Armstrong State College. The program will include four twentieth century works: Dello Joio's *Suite* for flute and piano, *Sonatine* by Dutilleux, Claude Bolling's *Suite for Flute and Jazz Piano*, and by Gordon Jacob.

Ms. Hancock holds Bachelor and Masters degrees in music from the University of Georgia

Spring Theatre Rehearsal Under Way

Casting for the Springer Theatre Company's upcoming production *The Secret Affairs of Mildred Wild* by Paul Zindel has been completed and rehearsals are under way.

Ellen Conger, a long-time favorite of Springer audiences will play the part of Mildred Wild. James Sax a newcomer to the Springer stage will play her husband, Roy. Other members of the cast include: Linda Caffey, Dena Musil, Ronald Ash, Vergie Hart, Leigh Thomas, David Berry, Lewis Taylor and Linda Doty.

Tom Winberry of New York is the scenic designer for this production. Tom is well known to Columbus audiences for his set designs of *Fiddler On The Roof*, *Never Too Late*, which he also directed, *Gaslight*, *Prisoner of Second Avenue* and *Promises, Promises*.

The Springer Theatre

Company's resident director L. A. Comeau will direct *The Secret Affairs of Mildred Wild* which will open at the Springer Opera House on February 12 and play through February 12. Even performances will start at 7 p.m. and there will be a matinee at 2:30 p.m. on February 6th.

The box office is now open. For information and reservations, please call 327-3688 Monday through Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Prints Exhibition Scheduled

On Sunday afternoon, February 6, from 3 to 6 p.m. the Fine Arts Department of Armstrong State College will open an exhibition of prints by German born artist Hedi Bak. Ms. Bak received her training in the 40's and 50's in Kaiserslautern and Mannheim, Germany. She emigrated to the United States in 1952 and became a U.S. citizen. In 1971 and '72 she returned to Germany and served in the Department of City Planning in Mainz. In the same city she underwent curatorial training at the Gutenberg museum. In

See Page 13

CROSSWORDS

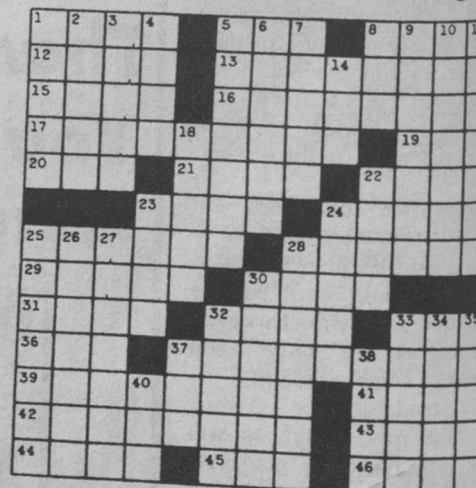
ACROSS

1. Move with sudden speed
5. Commotion
8. Box-spring support
12. At a distance: poetic
13. Rebuke
15. Ship of 1492
16. Strange being
17. Intimate: 3 wds.
19. Steal from
20. Strong desire
21. Mack and Kennedy, for example
22. Biblical mountain
23. Ripped
24. Make secure: nautical
25. Gypsy language
28. Moves along without propulsion
29. Type of poem
30. Anchor
31. Hot cross —
32. Tide determinant
33. TV network: abbr.
36. High, as in music
37. Exercised, as in a gym: 2 wds.
39. "— of the August Moon"
41. Exhort
42. Railroad employee
43. Bundle
44. Originate (from)
45. Crafty

46. It goes on runners

DOWN

1. Fop
2. Blazing
3. Talked continuously: 2 wds.
4. Pitfall
5. Cupid's sport
6. Ridicule
7. Begins operating
8. Tossup
9. Honors
10. Stunt performer
11. Song, "Where — Are": 2 wds.
14. Betrayer: slang
18. Make amends
22. Close to
23. Small fry
24. Frontiersman, Daniel —
25. Returns part of a payment
26. Wealthy
27. Composite picture
28. Art of preparing food
30. Bit of food
32. Grimaces
33. Yellowish pink
34. It is used for reveille
35. High-spirited horse
37. Was triumphant
38. Confers titles upon
40. That fellow



Solution Page Four

Copley News Service
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Jimmy Buffett To Appear

Jimmy Buffett will make his first appearance in Savannah, along with the "Coral Reefer Band", at the acoustically perfect Savannah Civic Center Theatre, Sunday Night, February 13, at 8:00 p.m. Appearing with Jimmy Buffett will be special guest Gamble Rogers ... Tickets are available at the Savannah Civic Center Box Office, Jack Gilmore's Recrod Shop, The REcord Bar, McCrory's in the Mall, Oasis in Statesboro and Gramophone on Hilton Head. Tickets are \$5.50 in advance and \$6.50 the day of the show. For more information contact Jerry Rogers at 233-8807.

About Jimmy

Jimmy Buffett is a unique singer-songwriter with a knack for being able to completely defy categorization.

He's not really a country singer. Although his voice has a distinct Southern twang, his tunes like "Why Don't We Get Drunk" are a little to off-beat for the stolid country establishment of Nashville.

His role as a song satirist, in the vein of Martin Mull or Randy Newman, is cut short when he launches into songs like "He Went To Paris" or "Come Monday."

He's too musically soft-spoken to be a rocker, and the mad-cap, elliptical point of view in his lyrics wouldn't really qualify him in the folk music camp.

So where does that place the eclectic Mr. Buffett?

Everywhere and nowhere, evidently, and that seems to be a perfect pigeonholing for the sandy-haired, 28 year old Kay Westerner.

Jimmy who has spend most of his life being a professional misfit, grew up in Mobile, Alabama, where, surprisingly enough, he managed to avoid the permeating country sounds that filtered out on the radio waves. After earning his wings as a college dropout, J.B. made the rounds of New Orleans and finally wound up in Nashville, Home of Country Music.

His arrival in Nashville set him on a collision course with character building disaster. Jimmy was never enough of a chameleon to fit into the aesthetic and socio-political confines fo the Tennessee tune-town, and his experiences there could be charitable described as "unlucky."

As Jimmy is quick to recall, "I finally signed with Barnaby

Records and cut the LP called **Down To Earth** The production wasn't altogether flattering, but the next album came off pretty well."

Here Jimmy pauses poignantly. "Unfortunately the master tapes were 'misplaced,' and my career as a country artist was severely shortchanged."

Hit with an overdose of artistic duress and existential panic, Jimmy packed off to Key West and settled on an island about three miles by five miles in size with a modest population of 20,000. The weird little pirate town was the mecca for potpourri of types from poverty stricken fishermen to eccentric millionaires, with a respectable artist community caught in the middle.

Jimmy found his environment extremely conducive to his musical creativity, so he decided to forget his nashville-phobia and forge ahead with something new. His Florida sabbatical produced results.

Soon Jimmy signed with ABC Recrods and shortly thereafter completed his first Dunhill LP, "A White Sport Coat and a Pink Crustacean."

The album was, ironically, recorded in Nashville, but Jimmy was on his own now and he was given free rein in the studio.

And ABC didn't lose the tapes.

"Crustacean" was a critical success. FUSION termed it an "altogether satisfying record," while STEREO REVIEW described it as "a disarming and delightful surprise."

The LP served as a nice calling card when Jimmy visited the Troubadour in Hollywood, the Trendy Capital of the U.S. DAILY VARIETY was overwhelmed by J.B.'s "auspicious L.A. debut with low-key charm and humor and superb original tunes." BILLBOARD was impressed that "Buffett stands far above most (singer-songwriters) and should be a headliner next time around."

It wasn't long before Jimmy was the headliner at the club, and the L.A. TIMES observed that "he makes you feel like you're whooping it up in some backwoods barnyard. His show is an infallible remedy for gloom. It's impossible not to chuckle when he is telling those whimsical country tales."

This time around, Jimmy was playing songs from his second

ABC/Dunhill album, **Living and Dying in 3/4 Time**, and album that ROLLING STONE called "heartwarming ... immediately appealing to a wide audience."

Jimmy Buffett's Opus No. 3 is by far his best yet. Eleven tunes on "AiA" again give us a glimpse at Key West "living and dying in 3/4 time." Whether Jimmy assumes the personal of "A Pirate Looks At Forty" or philosophizes that "Life is Just a Tire Swing" the result is pure Buffett, only this time out the singer is more mature. His vision is clearer, and his humor is subtler.

The LP also features a beautiful rendition of John Sebastian's "Stories We Could Tell" a co-authored piece by Buffett and his friend Steve Goodman called **Door Number 3** (a character study of a "Let's

Announcements Of Interest

Anyone interested in starting a Literary Magazine? We need about 5 people who are willing to spend at least 1 afternoon per week on selection, editing, proofreading, typing, and layouts. We would like to have an organized meeting as soon as possible. Please contact Dr. Strozier in Gamble Hall or Mr. Pendergrast in the Library by February 9 so a meeting can be arranged.

Attention! Regent's Exam Candidates. Register for February 8th Exam NOW in Room 5, Administration Building.

Ms. Bak Con't...

From Page 11

Chicago, Ms. Bak managed Studio 22, a printmaker's workshop, and Gallery Mid-North, an artist's co-op.

She has exhibited widely in Germany and the United States. She is listed in **Who's Who in the Midwest** and **Who's Who of American Women**. Currently she's on the art faculty at Savannah State College

Ms. Bak will attend the Opening and the public is invited. The exhibition continues through March 4.

Make A Deal" contestant), and a tune penned by J.B.'s guitarist, Roger Bartlett, titled **Dallas**.

Summer of 1974 saw Jimmy in the great Northwest, acting in and scoring Frank Perry's latest film, "Rancho Deluxe." When filming was completed, Jimmy was off to France where he wrote the music for a fishing documentary, "sort of a miniature view of Key West for all people in Frogland."

His experiences in film has inspired to make plans for collaboration with Thomas McGuane (92in the Shade") on a screenplay called "Roadside Attraction", about a fictional

serpentarium on the Tamiami Trail.

Whether Jimmy Buffett is a pop star, film star, Hollywood script writer, or all three in five years is anyone's conjecture. What is not open to question is the fact that, given any situation, Jimmy can be counted upon to brand his entire environment with his trademark wri-rustic sense of humor.

Maybe the singer is 'living is 3/4 time,' but from the vantage points of his friends and associates, especially those at ABC Recrods, his life looks more like a Whirlwind than a Waltz.

Winter Calendar Of Events

- Feb. 6-March 4 Prints Exhibition, Heidi Bak
Fine Arts Center Gallery, 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Continuing Mon.-Fri., 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- Sun. Feb. 20 Fine Arts Faculty Recital
Stephen P. Brandon, Tuba;
Randall E. Reese, Saxophone
Fine Arts Auditorium
- Mon., Feb. 7 Recital, Cathy Handock, Flutist
Fine Arts Auditorium 8:00 p.m.
- Sat., March 5 Recital
Patrick Meighan, Saxophonist
Fine Arts Center Auditorium, 8:00 p.m.
- March 6-21 ASC Student Art Exhibition Opening
Fine Arts Center Gallery, 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Continuing Mon.-Fri., 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- March 7 ASC Jazz Ensemble
Randall E. Reese, Director; Patrick Meighan, Saxophonist
Fine Arts Center Auditorium, 8:00 p.m.
- March 8 ASC Chorus Concert
J. Harry Persse, Director
Fine Arts Center Auditorium, 8:00 p.m.
- March 14 ASC Wind Ensemble
Steph P. Brandon, Director
Fine Arts Center Auditorium, 8:00 p.m.
- All programs are open to the public without charge unless otherwise noted. All programs are subject to change.


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Celebration Begins Feb. 6

Georgia Day

Georgia's 244th Birthday will be celebrated here February 6-13 with a week of special events to which all Georgians and other interested persons are invited.

Georgia Week, sponsored annually by Historic Savannah Foundation, commemorates the founding of the Georgia colony by General James Edward Oglethorpe and his group of English settlers in 1733.

Oglethorpe and the Indian Chief Tomochichi who greeted the settlers upon their arrival, will first appear in costume

February 8th when they lead a colorful procession of Savannahians and visiting dignitaries through the city's famous squares, which were laid out by General Oglethorpe as part of the original city plan. The procession will end at the DeSoto Hilton Hotel for a reception and luncheon with Congresswoman Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs, D-La. as guest speaker. Art, executed by Savannah school children especially for Georgia Week, will be on display.

A highlight of the week will

be a pageant Saturday, February 12th portraying Oglethorpe's landing site on the Savannah riverfront, where the city's 18th century cotton warehouses have been renovated and transformed into interesting shops, boutiques, restaurants and nightspots. To add to the festive spirit of the pageant, a boat will bring Oglethorpe and his colonists to the landing site, accompanied by flotillas from Savannah and neighboring cities.

Also scheduled for February 12th are exhibits of Colonial and Indian Crafts at the Ships of the Sea Museum. Eighteenth and early nineteenth century skills will be demonstrated and sold by area artisans.

Other activities throughout the week will include a Victrola Tea, a musical evening and dinner at the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, a riverside picnic featuring local entertainment, special bus tours of the Historic District, commemorative church services, special concerts, and a children's



day complete with a patriotic puppet show, paint-in and costume parade.

"Visitors, as well as Savannahians of all ages, will find a rich variety of entertainments and educational events offered during this commemorative week," states Mrs. Donald Harwood, Georgia Week Chairman. "In Savannah we learn about our heritage while having a fun re-creating it!"

For further information: Pat Harper, (912) 233-7455 or Joan Harwood (912) 233-7787.

A HIGHLIGHT OF SCHEDULED EVENTS

Sunday, February 6th, 1977

Special commemorative church services.

Mon. February 7th, 1977

A Victorian Tea, sponsored by the Downtown Garden Club will be held from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. Hostesses will be in colonial costume. A tour of the home will be provided. (location to be announced) Admission is \$1.50. Contact: Mrs. Julia Carmichael, 113 W. Gordon St. 233-0370.

Tues. February 8th, 1977

Schools Art Exhibits will be shown in the Pulaski Room of the DeSoto Hilton Hotel from 10:00 to 5:00 p.m.

The Georgia Day Procession will begin at City Hall at 10:30 a.m. and proceed down Bull Street through three historic squares to honor the heroes immortalized there. The Procession will end at the DeSoto Hilton Hotel.

A cocktail reception will be held in the Arcade of the DeSoto Hilton Hotel from 11:30-12:30 p.m. Cash bar. will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the DeSoto Hilton Hotel at 12:30 p.m. Congresswoman Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs will be the featured speaker. Tickets are \$15.00. For reservations contact: Mrs. John E. Cay, c/o Historic Savannah Foundation Inc.

Wed., February 9th, 1977

Children's Day in Madison Square from 3:00 - 5:00 p.m. Activities will include a costume parade, paint-in and puppet show.

"Guale", a film of the Georgia Coast, will be shown at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m. at the Scarbrough House, 41 West Broad Street. Cash bar from 8:00-9:00 p.m. The public is invited. Reservations may be made by calling 233-7787.

Thurs., February 10th, 1977

An Open House, Tea and Recital will be held at the Colonial Dames House, 30 Abercorn St. at 3:30 p.m. Contact: Mrs. Lorton Livingston, 233-6460. Georgia Coast, will be shown at 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. at the Scarbrough House, 41 West Broad St. Cash bar from 8:00-9:00 p.m. The public is invited.

Fri., February 11th, 1977

Soiree Musicale at the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences. A concert of music and ballet. Fri., February 11th, 1977 Soiree Musicale at the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences. A concert of music and light opera will be followed by a buffet dinner. Black tie or period costume. The public is invited. Tickets are \$12.50 per person. Reservations may be made by calling Historic Savannah 233-7787.

Sat., February 12th, 1977

244th Anniversary of General Oglethorpe's Landing! River Street activities - all day.

Colonial and Indian Crafts Exhibit will be held at the Ships of the Sea Museum from 10:00 to 4:00 p.m. Demonstrations by costumed artisans throughout the day. Admission: Adults \$1.00-Children, .50.

Georgia Day Costumed Pageant depicting the boat landing of General Oglethorpe and his meeting with the Yamacraws, will be held at 2:30 p.m. at the foot of the Abercorn Street ramp on historic River Street.

A Pops Concert by the Savannah Symphony Orchestra will be given at 8:30 p.m. in the Civic Center Theatre. George Trautwein, Conductor. Tickets may be obtained from the Civic Center Box Office, Orleans Square. 234-6666

Sun., February 13th, 1977

Special commemorative church services River Street activities from noon on.

"picnic in Riverside Park" beginning at 12:30 p.m. Continuous local entertainment to be announced.

For additional information, please contact: Mrs. Donald Harwood, Georgia Week Chairman, 1977; P.O. Box 1733 Savannah, Ga. 31402



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ASC Kegglers Topple Gamecocks

The Armstrong State Bowling Team experienced the thrill of Victory, Sunday, January 23rd, as they defeated the University of South Carolina 49 to 41 in a tight match at Live Oak Lanes. This makes the second time this season that the ASC Bowling team has knocked off the reigning national champions.

Coach George Bedwell credited Sunday's win to an inspired performance by David Hotchkiss who picked up a clutch spare in the ninth frame of the final game to claim the victory.

"David has shown his maturity and experience by consistently performing under pressure", said Bedwell. "His leadership ability has inspired other team members to superlative performances", he added. Bedwell also praised

veteran bowlers Gary Calhoun and John Iberra as two more reasons the team is off to such a good start.

The win left the Pirate Pin Men riding high with a perfect four and zero conference slate. Their other wins came at the expense of North Carolina at Charlotte and North Carolina A&T.

Other team embers contributing to the squad's victory skein are David Taylor with a 187 average for the season, John Seidl Averaging 182 pins, Brother Ray Seidl, a converted baseball pitcher, rolling a 182 average. Bill Nealon and Wilbur Wiggins round out the team with 173 and 165 averages respectively.

Friday the 28th, the bowling team will travel to the Citadel for a match, on returning weekend for two home games against N.C. State and N.C. A&T.



Front Row (L-R) Tony Truitt, Gary Calhoun, Ralph Haines. Back Row (L-R) David Hotchkiss, John Seidl, Ray Seidl, John Ibanna, Bill Nealon. NOT SHOWN David Taylor, Wilbur Wiggins.

SPORTS ROUND UP

Sports Editor- Dickie Cook

ASC Loses 3 On Road

by James Miller

The Armstrong Pirates lost three games on their eight day road trip, the longest trip in their history.

In the game against Gannon College in Erie, Pa., January 13th, the Pirates led 34 to 29 at the half, but the nationally ranked Gannon Knights recovered the lead in the second half and won 73 to 65. Crow Armstrong was the high scorer with 20 points and 15 rebounds. Dennis Davis contributed 11 points, and Donnell Britton and Henry T. Wright racked up 10 points each.

In Dayton, Ohio, the 15th, the Pirates trailed Wright State University by 12 points at the half, but managed to tie the score at 81 until Bob Shaefer sank an 18-foot jumper for Wright State at the final buzzer to make the final score 83 to 81. Davis led the Pirates with 17 points and 10 rebouds. Armstrong collected 15 points, even though he played only 26 minutes due to foul trouble. Britton added 12 points, and Mike Lusignan, 10.

The Eastern Illinois Panthers led from the start and went on to win 97 to 69 in Charleston, Illinois, the 17th. Davis was again high scorer for Armstrong with 21 points. Britton hit 16 pints, his highest total of the year, Armstrong added 13 pints,

and Keith Ochs, 10 points.

The Pirates Win-Loss Record was 6-11 after the trip, but their South Atlantic Conference record is still 2-1.

As of January 27, 1977, the Armstrong Basketball Intramural Standings are as follows'

Maroon	
Bam I	3-0
76 ers	1-1
Tigers	0-1
Suns	0-1
Fac I	0-1
Organization Division I	
Pike	4-1
Pi Kappa Phi	4-1
Sigma Nu	3-2
PKT	1-3
Division II	
Bam II	5-0
Nads	4-0
P.E. Club	4-1
Tigers II	2-2
BSU	1-4

Swim Program Set

Beginning January 25th the pool will open for a "Swim and Stay Fit" program, from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m. each Tuesday and Thursday for the remainder of the quarter. During this hour only persons swimming laps will be allowed to enter the pool.

Recognition will be given to

those individuals for every ten miles completed. A lifeguard will be on duty to monitor the program.

Other recreational swimming hours are:

M-F, 12:30 to 1:20 p.m.
Tues, 6:30 to 9:30 p.m.
Sa & Su, 2:00 to 5:00 p.m.

Pirates Defeat Augusta

by James Miller

The Armstrong Pirates defeated Augusta College at the Civic Center, January 26th, by a

Games Cancelled

By James Miller

The game between the Lady Pirates and Charleston Baptist scheduled for January 18th was canceled due to the cold weather and natural gas shortage and will not be rescheduled.

The game between the Pirates and Southern Tech scheduled for January 22nd was also canceled but will be rescheduled for later in the season.

Lady Pirates Downed

by James Miller

Georgia Southern College took an early lead which they held throughout the game Monday night, the seventeenth, at the Georgia Southern Gym.

Patty Rountree was the high scorer for Armstrong with 21 points, followed by Beverly Blue with 8, and Marie Dotson and Theresa McGrath with 6 each.

High scorer for Georgia Southern was Beth Clark with 16 points, followed by Debra Lineberger with 12 and Peni Crittenden with 11.

score of 86 to 68, bringing their Win-Loss Record to 7-11.

Armstrong took an early lead, which they held throughout the game. Score at the half was 40 to 30, Armstrong's favor. Crow Armstrong was the high scorer for Armstrong with 22 points.

Roney Clark delivered 15 points, and Dennis Davis contributed 14.

The game was telecast locally by WJCL, and half-time entertainment was provided by YMCA gymnastic class and the Armstrong Pep Band.

Bucs Outdo Valdosta

by Dick Cook

The Armstrong State Pirates gave Valdosta State College a taste of "home cooking" last Saturday night as they scorched the Blazers 95 to 86 in an exciting homecoming contest at the Civic Center.

Armstrong's tough road schedule obviously had its effect on the Pirates as they dominated the highly regarded Blazers who had recently come off a win from Georgia Southern.

The game was nip and tuck in the first half with neither team able to build more than a five point lead but with about five minutes left in the half the Pirates outscored Valdosta 14 to 4 to take a 48 to 38 advantage into the Locker Room.

Valdosta employed a full court press in the second half to upset Armstrong's tempo. It worked with slight success causing a few turnovers but Donnell Britton and Roney Clark combined to break the press scoring easy baskets on a number of occasions.

Valdosta closed within five - 87 to 82 with 42 seconds left on the clock. That was their last hurrah though as Britton made both ends of a one and one to ice the victory.

A balanced scoring attack paced the win with four pirates in double figures. "Crow" Armstrong was high man for Armstrong scoring 23 points. He was closely followed by Dennis Davis who had 22 tallies. "T"

Wright poured in 20 and Roney Clark had 15 in the winning effort. Other Pirates scoring were Donnell Britton with 9 and Randy Faber with 6.

The victory left Armstrong tied for first place in the South Atlantic Conference. Both with 4-1 records.

Staurday's impressive showing should give Armstrong's cagers a boost of confidence going into the crucial contest with West Georgia this Saturday at the Civic Center.

Jocks, Not Special

Although some college athletes seem to have a future of guaranteed success while on campus, that picture drastically changes the minute they hit the streets, according to a study by a Stanford University graduate student.

Paul E. Dubois, after studying surveys of the luck both athletes and average college graduates had in obtaining jobs, found no "significant difference" in the "prestige level" of the jobs held by either jocks and non-jocks.

The survey included 160 athletes and 450 nonathletes from three colleges and compared the jobs members of both groups held two years after graduation.

