

the tiger

Clemson University

Clemson, South Carolina

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Cox suspends coliseum concerts

By Hugh Hunsucker
News Editor

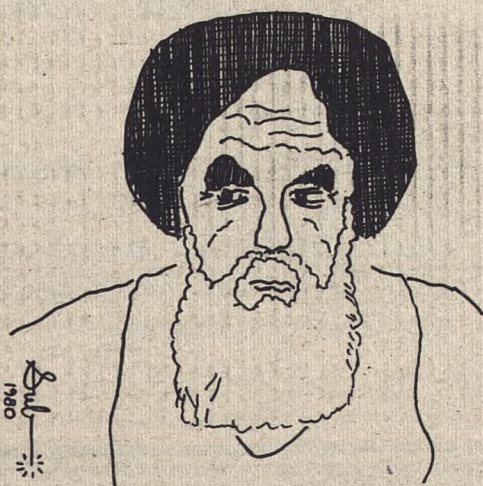
Dean Walter Cox has decided to temporarily suspend scheduling of rock concerts at Littlejohn Coliseum. The action was taken, "in the best interests of Clemson University" according to Cox. Further concerts must wait until the University Union can come up with proposals to lessen the problems associated with rock concerts.

The reasons for the scheduling suspension were numerous according to Cox. The arrests that occur at each concert for such things as drug possession and disorderly conduct were a major concern in the decision. Another negative factor was the damage done to the coliseum and the large mess left behind by the concert goers. "I was called down to the coliseum to see plumbing ripped off the walls, urine in the corners, and vomit everywhere," said Cox referring to the aftermath of the Kansas concert.

According to Anne Hennegar, president of the University Union, she was never notified of these problems by coliseum officials. "I had always thought I understood that if the facilities were damaged in any way, we would be sent the bill," she said. The University Union was co-sponsor of the Kansas concert along with Beach Club Promotions.

Cox stated that in the end, the responsibility for the events of a Union sponsored event fell in his lap since he was in charge of administering funds for the organization.

A panel is to be convened to study the problems posed by concerts and submit proposals designed to alleviate these problems. According to Cox, he would like the panel to concentrate on minimizing outside influence at the concerts. University



"MUSIC, LIKE OPIUM, STUPEFIES A PERSON LISTENING TO IT AND MAKES THE BRAIN INACTIVE AND FRIVOLOUS..."

-- AYATOLLAH KHOMEINI



"ROCK CONCERTS ATTRACT A LARGE OFF-CAMPUS AUDIENCE AND RESULT IN DRUG AND ALCOHOL ARRESTS..."

-- DEAN WALTER COX

Union board members were skeptical about the possibilities of keeping outsiders out of concerts in Littlejohn. According to CDCC members, only about 3000 students attended the Kansas concert in the 10,000 seat coliseum.

The possibility of the next concert to be held in Littlejohn was first brought to Cox's attention near the beginning of the Christmas break. At the time, Cox had

said that no more concerts were to be held in Littlejohn Coliseum. In a meeting with Union Director Budford Trent and Union Program Director Bill Mandicott on Tuesday, Jan. 15, Cox clarified his position by stating that concerts would again be possible after the Union panel has come up with some satisfactory suggestions.

According to Cox, the decision on concerts was his alone, although he did con-

sult with President Bill Atchley before making it. Atchley, when asked about the timing of the decision, said, "Sometimes

these decisions have to be made at times when it is not possible to get student input into them." Cox stated that he has yet to bring the matter up before the President's Cabinet but plans to do so at the next meeting.

When asked how the problems with Littlejohn would affect the annual Bengal Ball, he stated that the annual beer bust-outdoor concert was in no way affected by this decision, although it was likely to be considered in the near future because of a rape that occurred after last year's Bengal Ball.



COX

Teller machines to be in service by March

By Vickie Cartee
Tiger Staff Writer

The first Student Senate meeting of the new semester was held Monday, Jan. 14, 7:30 p.m.

Senate elections will be held next Monday night for the following positions: president, president pro-tempore, secretary, and clerk. Nominated were Larry Davis and Wes Kirkland for president, Cliff Wingard and Weldon Sims for president pro-tempore, Cynthia Lynn and Angela Calcutt for secretary, and Cindy Giles for clerk. Nominations will be opened again at the next meeting.

The Department of Services had two proposals for consideration. A request for \$200 to provide each dorm room with a light switch sticker promoting energy conservation was approved. Discussion centered on the effectiveness of the stickers and how they would be installed. This will be part of an ongoing conserva-

tion plan engineered by research and development. Further details will be unveiled during the next several years. The second request was a proposal to provide shuttle bus service from East campus to remaining home basketball games. Expected cost will be \$310.

Reports from the committees are as follows:

General Affairs chairman reported on locations for instant teller machines on campus. Proposed at this time are machines for First National and C & S banks to be placed between Johnstone B & C sections at the underpass. The building will face B section and will later house a third machine. In the future two additional machines will be located on east campus at an unspecified site. This plan was approved by the President's Cabinet and is considered final.

Controversy resulting in a resolution had forced a re-evaluation in location from near Tillman Hall to this area. Parking

will be vertical spaces with a 10 minute limit. This is said to enable of campus students access to the tellers. These machines are projected to be in operation by March.

The building itself will be an extension of Johnstone Hall in a similar style, as opposed to the "pink brick" originally proposed for the other location. Some student senators felt that even this site would detract from the historical and cosmetic appeal of the campus since it is in the vicinity of the Calhoun Mansion.

Academic Affairs will be working on the possibility of a fall break. Also mentioned was the involvement of student advisors in pre-registration.

Athletic Affairs wanted to clear up any confusion about seating at the Duke basketball game. Average student attendance had been approximately 2,500. At that game 5,000 students attended and were seated anywhere they could fit in. The only solution to this problem would be

if the average student attendance increased consistently resulting in an increase of student seating next year.

Food and Health brought to the Senate's attention the problem with ice cream cone debris on the plaza and stairwells. If the problem does not clear up, there is talk of prohibiting ice cream from being removed from the dining rooms.

Announcements included a request from Dr. Horace Fleming, president of Faculty Senate. He would like the Senate to garner student reaction to the proposal to guarantee freshman student housing. Of concern to the Senate was the recent talk of the canceling of concerts. The Senate did not make a formal statement concerning the decision. Consensus of student reaction was that the students should have an input into the situation and were waiting for the formal announcement. Senate President Jeff Anderson said the Senate would wait to make contact with the administration later in the week and report back at next week's meeting.

R. L. Bryan refuses to print Chronicle

By Helen Pitts
Tiger Staff Writer

The R. L. Bryan Co. has refused to print the Chronicle, the university variety magazine, scheduled to be distributed this week unless a nude photograph is removed from the layout.

The photograph was one of two in question at a Nov. 20 meeting between Walter Cox, vice-president of student affairs, Susan Deloney, dean of student life, and Chronicle staff members, but this particular photograph was deemed accep-

table by Cox and Deloney. The photograph cited as inappropriate was deleted from the layout, after Cox refused to sign the purchase voucher needed for funding the publication.

John Madera, editor-in-chief of the Chronicle, then met with an R. L. Bryan representative and confirmed the printing of the revised layout. He learned of Bryan's refusal to print when he received the letter (dated Jan. 3) on Jan. 10.

Madera is baffled about the new obstacle facing the Chronicle. "I don't understand why they refuse to print. I thought

everything was fine when I left for home after exams...then I find out this."

Madera now plans for one large magazine to be distributed in April, rather than two this semester as previously planned. He wants to remind students that the deadline for the creative writing contest is Feb. 14.

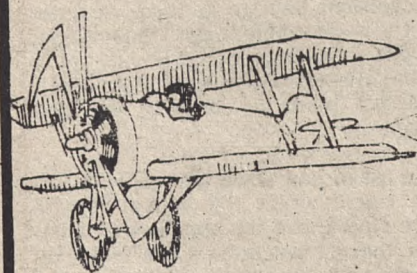
The last time the Chronicle was denied printing was in 1970 when R. L. Bryan refused to typeset a questionable word. The Chronicle has been printed by R. L. Bryan Co. for 15 years.

Nuclear Correction

In a nuclear debate story run last semester, Robert Reynolds, the anti-nuclear representative, was misquoted. The story should have said that 34 percent of the end use of energy is used in the form of liquid fuels, not 8 percent as reported. The Tiger regrets the error.

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Faculty senate meets

By Charles Bolchoz
Editor-in-Chief

At its first meeting of the new year, Faculty Senate expressed its views concerning legislation which would take away state grievance board privileges from non-classified state employees.

The senators addressed their comments to Jim Barnhill, an assistant professor of history and member of the South Carolina Employees Association board. Barnhill will use these opinions expressed to him at hearings this week in Columbia.

The Senate was interested in the legislation because most of the faculty at Clemson are non-classified state employees, according to Faculty Senate President Horace Fleming. Also, if passed, the legislation would affect the control of tenure and evaluation for tenure, possibly removing that control from within the university.

Senator William West, voicing the opinions of most senators, said that, if possible, both the grievance board privileges and tenure control should be retained. However, if that isn't possible, control over tenure should be kept at the university level and the other privileges lost.

Several senators became incensed over a proposal made by Dean H.M. Cox to the Council of Academic Deans which appeared in Fleming's report. The proposal suggested that faculty members be required to submit their gradebooks and final exams before leaving for the semester. Cox made the proposal because a few instances have arisen in which grades have been contested by students. The professors were not around to answer the contentions. The Senate unanimously

passed a statement of opposition to Cox's proposal.

The main objection to the proposal was that it did not recognize the faculty as professionals with professional ethics. It was pointed out that gradebooks are the possession of the faculty member and not the department.

The Senate then heard reports from its various committees. The admissions and scholarship committee brought forward its report on the university admissions policy. The committee recommended that: 1) the vice-president of academic affairs become administrator over the Office of Admissions and Registration; 2) a committee be established to assist the dean of admissions on matters of policy; 3) a firm deadline be set for applications; and 4) separate procedures be made for admissions and housing. The report made other recommendations concerning transfer students and requirements for admissions to the university.

The policy committee reported that plans were being made for revising the faculty manual. First there was discussion of who to send to a meeting concerning the writing of faculty manuals. The senate suggested that a faculty senator, a faculty member not in the senate and an administrator should go. The senators also decided that the manual should be faculty written with administrative approval.

The only resolution passed at the meeting concerned scholarship abatement. Presently, partial or full abatement of out-of-state rates for recipients of athletic scholarships is provided. The resolution would extend this policy to academic scholarship as well.

Newspaper circulation note

Due to problems concerning past circulation drops, The Tiger has revamped its distribution schedule. Resident students are requested to pick up the paper in or near their dorms. Off-campus students should get their copy from the following locations: Cooper Library, Daniel Hall (1st floor), Schletter Dining Hall, CUSU Information

Desk, the post office, The Store, Chanelo's, Lynch's, the Clemson Newsstand, Campus Camera, and Sourdough's.

Only a limited number of copies are printed each week, so please remember one copy per person. The paper is put out late Thursday night.

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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS January 25

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the tiger

Student Input?

"Whenever we make changes, I plan to be talking to students. I'll be fair and straightforward. Students will have an input into policy decision-making."

This statement was made by President Bill Atchley last spring when *The Tiger* asked him what he felt about student input into decisions affecting them and the university.

This week Dr. Atchley was asked about the decision to suspend the scheduling of rock concerts in Littlejohn Coliseum made during the Christmas holidays by Dean Walter Cox. He stated, "Sometimes these decisions have to be made at times when it is not possible to get student input into them."

Although Dr. Atchley says that the decision had to be made at a time when the students were gone, the facts indicate otherwise.

Dean Cox says that the problems concerning the Kansas concert prompted his decision to suspend the scheduling. The Kansas concert was on Nov. 3, and the decision was not issued until around Dec. 18, after most students had left for the holidays.

The administration had an entire month and a half to make a decision on a problem which was recognized immediately after the concert. During this month and a half, no student opinions were sought on ways to solve the problems presented by concerts.

The administration apparently made its decision concerning the concerts with little or no planning. Because of this thoughtlessness, the bookings of at least two major concerts are in peril.

One of the most obvious indications of the poor planning is that the university's director of public safety, Jack Ferguson, was not consulted concerning his office's opinion of the situation and how it might be solved. The university employs Ferguson for just such a purpose.

Dean Cox's own statements of his decision have been conflicting. Originally, Dean Cox stated that no concerts would be allowed. This week he clarified his position stating that concerts would be allowed if the Union can come up with satisfactory suggestions to improve the situation at concerts.

It is now likely that the Union will be able to sponsor concerts this semester because of Dean Cox's clarification of his decision. However, much unnecessary hassle has been caused by not seeking input from the people affected.

Student officers of the Union already have developed several constructive suggestions for solving the problems which past concerts have posed. They could have developed the same effective suggestions earlier if the administration had just asked for their input.

Football games are a major security problem on campus, just as concerts are. A large number of arrests are made in both cases; however, the number is very small in comparison to the total attendance. Comparing the two events is not an entirely fair comparison. However, if football games were to be cancelled or their scheduling halted, the administration would have consulted the parties involved before taking action.

Students should be afforded a similar consideration in the handling of the concert situation. Attending concerts is a popular student activity. Therefore, any decision about concerts is important to them.

Students should be consulted in decisions affecting them. Dr. Atchley recognized this need last spring when he was selected to the university's top administrative post.

Dr. Atchley's dedication to student input into policy decisions is admirable. A more admirable attribute would be for his administration to put the policy into practice.

SEE
NO EVIL



CHRONICLE
PHOTO
NOV. 20, 1979

HEAR
NO EVIL



CONCERT
BAN
DECEMBER, 1979

SPEAK
NO EVIL



?

JMT-1980-THE TIGER

footnotes

"I was not happy with the officiating tonight"—Bill Foster, Duke University's basketball coach, referring to the Clemson-Duke game.

"Moby Dick is not a venereal disease."—Charles Woodell, associate professor of English, lecturing to one of his American literature classes.

510 days have passed since the crosswalk accident.

Letters policy

The *Tiger* welcomes letters from its readers on all subjects. Please type letters, triple spaced on a 65-space line.

Authors of letters should sign their letters, with their address and phone number included. If more than one person composes the letter, all authors should be listed with their addresses and phone numbers.

All letters, 200 words or shorter, will be published after routine editing for style, except in those cases in which a letter is in poor taste or potentially libelous.

In these cases, if a majority of the editorial board deems appropriate, a letter will be withheld in part or in full.

Letters longer than 200 words will be published if space is available. Also, guest editorials are accepted as space permits. Guest editorials should be at least 600 words long and submitted one week prior to publication.

the tiger

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viewpoint

Let officials make the calls, not replays

By Cobb Oxford
Editorial Writer

In the American Conference Championship game, an old problem raised its head and roared again. The problem is officiating, a human element, and instant replays, the electronic marvel of all arm-chair quarterbacks.

Perspective

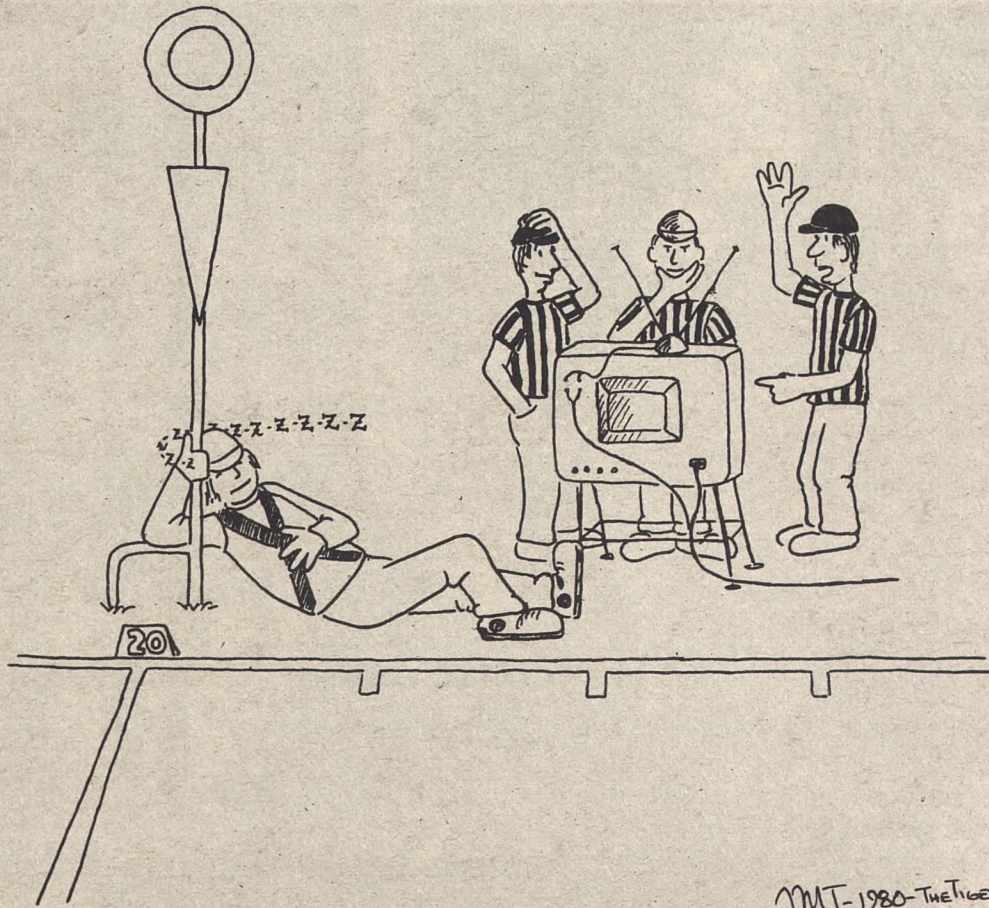
When Houston wide receiver Mike Renfro dove for a high lofted pass from quarterback Dan Pastorini and obviously kept both his feet inbounds for an apparent touchdown, it was to spark of controversy and mar an otherwise well played game between two excellent teams when the officials signaled no catch.

Both announcers, Dick Enberg and Merlin Olsen, berated the referees for the call and mentioned the idea that instant replay should be used for certain plays where the referees need help with their decision.

If they want to ruin the game and the National Football League, just allow the use of the instant replay and see what happens.

Each contest would be a parade to the monitor so calls could be made and each game would take hours to complete. Even with instant replay, debate would continue to occur. Was that offensive lineman holding? The referees would still have to make the call and open themselves up to more criticism even after watching the film.

Officiating is a thankless job, and the NFL has some competent referees, but even the best are going to make mistakes at some point. It has just been fate that some of the mistakes have come in games



that mean a great deal of money and prestige to the winning team. Many fans would not curse the referees as quickly as they do now if they ever put on a striped shirt and had people make fun of their heritage.

Major league baseball caught a lot of criticism last spring when the regular umpires went out on strike and were replaced

by part time umps. The fans did not like the substitutes and cried out for the regulars to return.

After lengthy negotiations, the umpires agreed to a contract and returned to the playing fields. Major league baseball umpires unlike NFL referees are full time employees of the league. NFL officials earn around \$500 per game while carrying regular jobs during the week.

Instant replay has touched baseball umpires in one instance at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium. Two years ago during a Braves game, an Atlanta player was called out while sliding into home. The play was close, so it was rerun on the newly christened message board in center field. Upon showing the replay, it was discovered that the Brave runner was safe by a great distance.

The fans booed and the umpires left the field saying they had been berated by the Braves and the Atlanta management by showing the play on the screen. The league disciplined the Braves and now close plays are not shown on the board to avoid the embarrassing situation from happening again.

The same thing would happen if the NFL allowed referees to look at the instant replay. Viewing angles can be deceiving on replays, and nothing is ever certain. The official had his own way of thinking and should make the call relying on his own instincts and judgment.

A lot of the controversy was started in the Oiler-Steeler game because the official paused and made no call on the Renfro catch. If he had jumped up and down and waved his arms furiously there might have been greatly reduced. He who hesitates is lost.

The NFL office stated last week that the call of no touchdown was valid since Renfro juggled the ball and did not have control when he went out of bounds.

Houston head coach Bum Phillips brought up an interesting point after the league made its statement. He said, "If they are going to use the replay to prove the referees right they ought to use it to prove them wrong."

Perhaps instant replay could be used in playoff competition to help clear up controversial calls, but only in the playoffs. Never should it be used for a regular season game. The officials do not need to depend on the electronic replay. Why change?

letters

Students need help

If I lived on campus I would be perturbed. As it happens, I do not, and by week's end I shall be hungry, possibly cold, and very damn angry. While my "credit balance" sits doing not a soul one iota of good, my larder is swiftly being depleted, the fuel situation in my trailer is questionable, and school book purchases in my present financial straits must be deemed an unnecessary luxury.

As is typical of many private corporations and public bureaucracies, you people seem to have lost sight of the fact that your jobs were created because of and are dependent upon your public, in this case - we the students. As I see it, the job of the hierarchy of "The Hill" is to serve the students, not to dictate. You must sacrifice foolish rules, regardless of the advance work such rule changes may entail. If the question of doing it now or putting such work off until later is responsible for the delay in receiving credit balances, remember that procrastination is the devil's work.

Let me make this all clear. I am a student receiving South Carolina Student

Loan. I applied not out of want but necessity, and I am sure I speak for the majority of all grant/loan recipients with credit balances due them that I needed that money yesterday, I need it today, and I'll still need it tomorrow. They recognized my need; why can't you?

What is the remedy presently available? An emergency loan, a farcial concept which allows each student - only once a scholastic year - to borrow money directly from the university. A solution, to be sure, but only once a year, and involving more running around and paperwork and putting students even further in debt to you munificent souls on the hill. Ha! I'll get by, this semester, probably thanks to some friends. But what about others? What about next time? If I can be of help in any way to see this type of snafu avoided next fall, I shall be glad to offer help and suggestions. Students want help, not a runaround; concern, not scorn.

Tim Palmer

Peach Bowl tickets distributed by 'nitwits'

This letter is directed toward the incompetent nitwits involved with formulating ticket distribution policy. I never imagined that these people would stoop as low as they have in their efforts to screw the students. In the three and a half years I have been at Clemson, the people in authority here have, on several occasions, tried their best to issue ridiculous mandates using totally absurd logic. For the life of me I can't see the reason for giving out tickets on Sunday, much less from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Sunday. That happens to be prime church hours. I know that everyone doesn't go to church, and I don't fault anyone for not going, because that is a personal choice. By the same token, however, the people who go to church shouldn't be taken advantage of. But, that is exactly what is happening by the decision to sell tickets on a Sunday morning. Also, are the people who go home on the weekends being taken into consideration?

We have gotten tickets to every home game, plus the USC game, in the same familiar fashion all year, and now it's decided that that is not good enough. I realize that students at other schools are in worse ticket situations than us. One has to remember, however, that Clemson doesn't have the number of students these other schools do. The student body at Clemson is sufficiently small so that every student could be guaranteed one ticket. There would be plenty of tickets left for IPTAY. If every student were guaranteed just one ticket, there would not be this ridiculous situation of selling ticket stubs on a Sunday morning. I suppose it's too late to rectify the situation now, but the present administration should consider more carefully the treatment of students in these matters. After all, today's students are tomorrow's IPTAY members—maybe.

Stephen Slice

WIN A ROOM IN FT. LAUDERDALE FROM MONEY EXPRESS.



Your first step toward Ft. Lauderdale is First National Bank. Just come in and register for the Money Express drawing. It's our way of calling attention to a new addition that will soon be on the Clemson campus. Your very own Money Express machine.

The winner of the first prize will get a free hotel room for six days and five nights at Ft. Lauderdale's luxurious Sheraton Yankee Trader Hotel on the ocean. And we'll give you \$100 in cash to help cover the rest of your expenses.

OR WIN A VAROOM ON A HONDA EXPRESS.

Meanwhile the winner of the second

prize gets to moped around campus and far beyond on a Honda Express.

Besides a chance to win a free room or varoom from Money Express, everyone who comes in to First National gets a Money Express mug to keep. We'll fill it with your choice of coffee or hot chocolate.

You can even wear Money Express on your chest. A free T-shirt is yours when you open an account with at least \$25. If you already have an account with us, bring in a friend (or even a stranger) to open an account of at least \$25. You'll both receive a Money Express T-shirt.



When your campus Money Express machine opens for business, it will stay up to all hours so you can keep your own banking hours. And when our newest branch opens on the 123 Bypass, Money Express will be there, too.

Your chance to win a room in Ft. Lauderdale or a Honda Express begins with First National Bank at 200 College Avenue. (Where

Money Express is already open for business.)

Register for the drawing from Monday through Friday, January 7-25. And sign up for your money Express Card.

It's the first step to expressing yourself whenever you feel like it.

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Students to select Master Teacher for 1980

By Don Rima
Tiger Staff Writer

The Clemson Alumni Association announced this week it is taking nominations for the 1980 Alumni Master Teacher Award.

News Briefs

"Based solely on student nomination and selection, this award is designed to recognize an outstanding educator at Clemson," says Alumni Field Represen-

tative Mendal Bouknight.

Horace W. Flemming, Jr., associate professor of political science is the current holder of the award, which has been given annually for the past six years. Although there are no formal responsibilities that accompany the award, Flemming found it to be "the greatest honor I'll ever get."

After nominations close on Feb. 10, the Student Alumni Council will research each nomination prior to their final selection on March 10. The 1980 recipient will be announced at the spring commencement.

To be eligible, a nominee must not be a current alumni professor; he or she can receive the award only once; there is no restriction as to the degree requirement or age. Nominees must have been on the

faculty for the three previous full academic years and must teach a minimum of 60 percent undergraduate classes.

Nomination forms are available from the Alumni Center and must be turned by Feb. 10.

Scholarship Deadline

By Beth Reese
Tiger Staff Writer

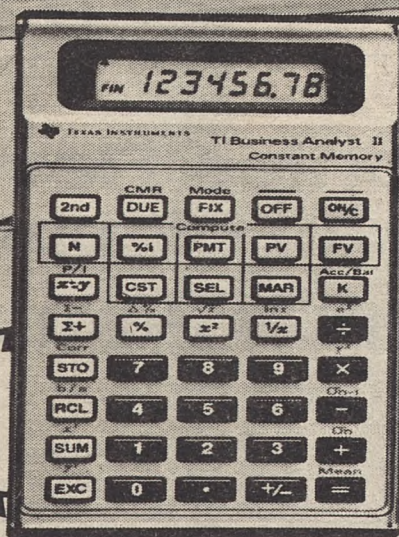
The deadline for applications to be submitted to the financial aid office for the

1980-1981 school year is Feb. 15, 1980. Applications for need-related scholarships and the Supplemental Grant Program should be turned in by this date for any consideration.

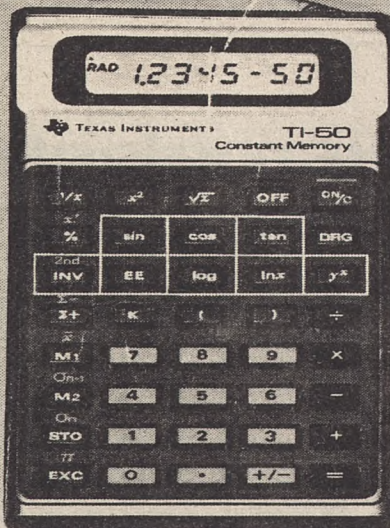
Thomas Gentry of the Financial Aid Office, strongly encourages students to submit applications by Feb. 1, 1980, to be assured of consideration. Gentry suggests this because of the two-week period needed for processing the financial need forms that are submitted with applications.

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Goldberg status unchanged

By Dana Hanson
Tiger Staff Writer

Robert Jay Goldberg's academic status remains unchanged, though a month and a half has passed since his arrest. Goldberg was arrested along with Bobby Alan Wilson, also a Clemson student, and Mark Snipes of Pendleton on charges of possession with intent to distribute.

According to Dean Walter T. Cox, a conference has not yet been held to determine if Goldberg is to continue at Clemson. No further action will be taken by the university until after the pre-trial hearing. Cox stated, "Mr. Goldberg is being treated just as any other student in a similar situation."

Meanwhile, Goldberg is no longer living on campus, and the registrar's office did not have him enrolled for the semester when contacted. Cox said that Goldberg is no longer able to live in Mauldin Hall, but the decision to live off campus was Goldberg's.

With an additional development in the case, there is even question as to whether there will be a trial. Some of the pills confiscated during the arrest were found missing by drug squad chief Jimmy Callahan. The response to this discovery was the firing of a drug agent, Larry Hall, for removing evidence involved in the drug case. Charges that Hall tampered with the evidence are being investigated.

Eleven arrested for drugs

By Holly Hamor
Tiger Staff Writer

A three-month investigation by the Pickens County Narcotics and Vice Division ended in the arrests of 11 Clemson students.

Most of the arrests took place on Dec. 7 and 8, with the remainder occurring within the next few days. Three Pickens County narcotics agents were responsible for the arrests.

The students, ranging from 19 to 24 years of age, were charged with

various drug-related crimes: one charge of simple possession of marijuana, three charges of possession with intent to distribute marijuana, and seven charges of distribution of marijuana.

Other charges included one charge of possession of hashish, two charges of distribution of hashish, one charge of possession of cocaine, one charge of distribution of LSD, one charge of possession of amphetamines, and one charge of possession of methaqualone.

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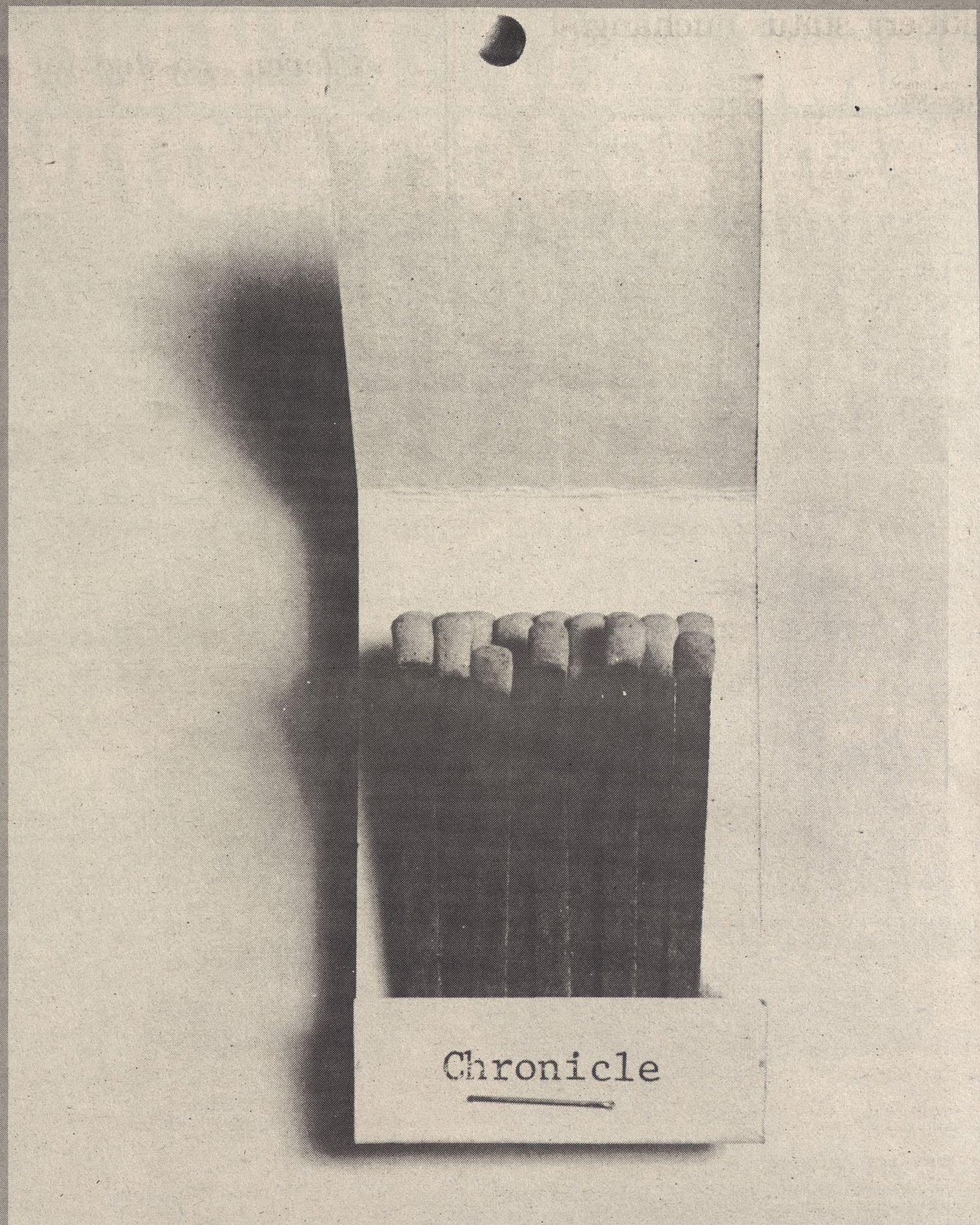
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'70's IN REVIEW

By William Pepper
Features Editor

Some people may look back on the seventies and remember very few startling news stories. The decade was, however, one of change, trouble and drama. With few exceptions, most of the major news stories of the decade involved bad news.

In the United States, a government scandal toppled the president from office. The economy suffered through three recessions and persistently high inflation. America learned that her lifestyle could be drastically altered by Arab shieks. President Richard Nixon established detente with the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. The nuclear industry had a serious accident that wasn't. American involvement in Indochina came to an end after nearly 25 years. Women's Liberation and reverse discrimination dominated the area of civil rights.

As far as the rest of the world was concerned, acts of terrorism were perhaps the number one news stories of the decade. The world was shocked by the horror stories coming from Jonestown, Guyana, the scene of the largest mass suicide. The world greeted the birth of the world's first test-tube baby with wonder and controversy.

These stories were chosen as being the top ten news stories of the decade by the staff of The Tiger.

1. Watergate

By William Pepper
Features Editor

What seemed on the surface to be a simple burglary at a posh Washington apartment-office complex grew into the worst political scandal in American history. The "national nightmare," as President Gerald Ford would later call the affair, began in June 1972, and came to a conclusion with the toppling of a president in August 1974.

During the early morning hours of June 17, 1972, a security guard at the Watergate complex in downtown Washington, D.C. discovered five men inside the offices of the Democratic National Committee Headquarters. The five men were wearing rubber gloves and carrying wire-tapping equipment. One of the men was James W. McCord, Jr., a 19-year veteran of the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) and chief of security at CRP (Committee to Re-Elect the President).

Two other men were subsequently arrested: E. Howard Hunt, a former CIA agent employed as a White House consultant and G. Gordon Liddy, a former FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) man serving as counsel to CRP. All seven men were brought to trial before Judge John J. Sirica of the District Court. Although Hunt claimed to have acted "in the best interests of the country," all seven plead guilty.

Investigations began to show a link between the White House and the break-in which grew stronger with each revelation. The FBI traced \$100 bills found on the burglars to the bank account of Bernard Berker. Further investigation revealed that \$114,000 in secret contributions to the Nixon campaign had passed through the account.

McCord also linked the White House to the break-in. He told Judge Sirica that political pressure was being applied to silence the defendants and that perjury had been committed at the trial. He implicated former Attorney General John Mitchell, Counsel to the President John Dean and deputy campaign director Jeb Stuart Magruder in the cover-up.

On March 2, 1973, President Richard Nixon, in a national address, stated that Dean had conducted a full investigation and had absolved all of the White House staff from any blame. But Nixon refused to allow any of his aides to testify before the Senate Select Committee on Watergate. A month and a half later, Nixon reversed his stand and stated that he would allow his aides to testify.

Less than two weeks later on April 30, Nixon fired Dean and accepted the resignations of two of his top advisers, John Ehrlichman and H.R. "Bob" Haldeman. Attorney General Richard Kleindienst also resigned. Kleindienst was replaced by former Secretary of Defense Elliot Richardson.

Nixon authorized Richardson to appoint a special prosecutor to conduct an independent Watergate investigation. Archibald Cox, a Harvard law professor and former solicitor general, was appointed on May 18, 1973.

Perhaps the highlights of the scandal was the Watergate Senate hearings chaired by Sen. Sam Ervin. The 319 hours of televised committee hearings produced two key witnesses, John Dean and Alexander Butterfield.

Dean testified that Nixon had approved a plan in 1970 to use electronic surveillance against supposedly radical or subversive citizens. Dean revealed that he and Nixon had discussed the payment of "hush money" to the Watergate break-in defendants. He also disclosed the existence of the "White House Enemies List," a list of 256 prominent figures in the media, politics and academic world. Further, Dean implicated Haldeman and Ehrlichman as playing substantial roles in the cover-up.

Alexander Butterfield, a White House aide, revealed in his testimony the existence of a White House tape recording system. This disclosure led not only to an eventual Supreme Court decision, but also to the "Saturday night massacre."

Cox, by his repeated attempts to subpoena the tapes, incurred Nixon's wrath. Nixon ordered Richardson to fire Cox. He refused and resigned as did his deputy, William Ruckelshaus. Nixon then appointed Robert Bork as acting Attorney General and Cox was dismissed.

Three days later, Nixon appeared to have a change of heart as he agreed to release portions of the tapes. He later stated that two of the tapes subpoenaed never existed. His private secretary, Rosemary Woods, admitted to having accidentally erased part of a conversation between Nixon and Haldeman.

In early January 1974, Judge Sirica had a panel of experts examine the tape to determine what caused the 18½-minute gap in the tape. The experts concluded that the erasure was intentional. This finding was yet another blow to Nixon's credibility.

The House Judiciary Committee subpoenaed the tapes in April. The committee intended to use the tapes and other documents for use in its impeachment inquiry. The subpoena dispute

finally went to the Supreme Court for a decision. The Court ruled 8-0 that Nixon was bound to surrender the tapes.

The House Judiciary Committee opened its impeachment hearings on July 24, 1974. The committee passed two articles of impeachment charging Nixon with obstructing justice and abuse of power. Other articles were debated, but failed to pass.

As the impeachment proceedings continued, it became evident that Nixon's supporters were rapidly dwindling. Undaunted, Nixon informed his Cabinet that he would not resign on Aug. 6. Nixon met with several Republican congressmen and senators on the following day. It would appear that Sen. Goldwater and the others told Nixon that his chances of remaining in office were very slim.

On Aug. 8, 1974, Nixon announced his intention of resigning in a nationally televised speech. The next day Vice-President Gerald Ford was sworn in as President.

Ford shocked the nation on Sept. 8, 1974, when he announced his intention to grant Nixon a "full, free and absolute pardon" for all crimes that he may have committed while president.

While Ford should be commended for his compassion, the pardon prevented the true story of Watergate from being told in its entirety.

2. Energy

By Hugh Hunsucker
News Editor

The opening of the seventh decade of the century saw an American public that was concerned. Americans were worried about a war in Southeast Asia. They were equally concerned about the anti-war protests at home. In the first years of the decade, they became concerned about a burglary attempt on the Democratic National Committee Headquarters. One item that did not concern most Americans during the first years of the decade was energy.

Energy was like water, quite a convenience but not in danger of running short in the near future. Energy was and is the catch all terms that refers to not only the scientifically defined forms such as electrical and mechanical energy, but also the raw materials used to produce them. These materials were not only plentiful in America in the early seventies but also cheap.

America's coal burning electric plants were never short of the cheap fuel. Uranium was just coming into broad use as an energy source. All that was needed to make petroleum supplies increase in America was for Americans to demand it. Gasoline could be bought for about 30 cents per gallon.

This illusion of a limitless supply of energy was dealt a fatal blow in late 1973 when the OPEC oil cartel called for an oil embargo on oil exports to the United States. The cartel did this in an attempt to sway America's support away from Israel and more toward the Arab point of view. The immediate effect of this move on the American public was that car owners often had to wait in long lines in order to purchase gasoline. Also, since allotments were made to individual stations on a mon-

thly basis, drivers often found that gasoline was completely unavailable in some cities near the end of a month.

Long lines were not the only effect though. President Nixon announced plans to lower the national speed limit to 50 miles an hour for cars and 55 for trucks and buses. When this was put into force, it was changed to 55 miles an hour for all road vehicles. It was also suggested that temperatures be set at cooler than normal levels. This suggestion recently became a federal rule for all public buildings.

Other changes involved more than just those that were physically obvious. A basic change in the attitudes of Americans was brought about by the energy crisis. People began turning off lights when they left rooms. They also got accustomed to wearing more clothing inside because their houses weren't as warm as they used to be. People are traveling fewer miles than they used to on summer vacations.

The actions of the American public should not be confused with a national movement to free the country from blackmail of OPEC. Americans have slowed their energy consumption because it's no longer as cheap as it used to be.

With the cutoff of oil from Iran last summer, America was again in danger of running dry. Rationing was threatened, and individual stations again began closing on Sundays and limiting sales as they had done during the embargo. The government is gearing up for the heating oil shortages that are expected this winter. Just how much can be done is still in question, however.

There are bright spots in all the bad news though. The Sheik of Saudi Arabia went on record recently with the opinion that the spring would bring about a worldwide glut of oil. If supplies do increase, all it is likely to mean is greater ease in buying fuel. The oil companies are not likely to decrease prices in the near future.

3. Economy

By William Pepper
Features Editor

The United States economy fell on hard times during the seventies. The economy suffered through three recessions during the decade and has yet to recover from their effects.

Three items were of great economic importance during the period. The failure of the wage-price controls, high inflation coupled with high unemployment, and the success of the OPEC (Oil Producing and Exporting Countries) all contributed to the economic woes of the nation.

The wage-price controls were instituted during the Nixon administration. The first part of the controls, Phase I, placed a 90 day freeze on all wages and prices. These controls were implemented to provide a general defense for the dollar. The controls were preliminary steps to a devaluation of the dollar.

The controls went into effect in August of 1971. Some success in slowing down inflation was achieved, but as

(Continued to page 12)

Economy

(Continued from page 11)

soon as the controls were removed, inflation spiraled upward.

The dollar was devalued for the first time in mid-December 1971. The dollar's value fell by approximately 8 percent. The second devaluation occurred in February 1972 when the dollar fell by another 6 percent.

In the spring of 1973 the dollar was allowed to "float" on the market in order to find its natural value in relation to other world currencies. Since 1973, the dollar has declined tremendously in this respect. Currently, the dollar is worth approximately 49 percent of its 1967 level.

Inflation and unemployment have been thorns in the side for economists. The level of prices rose during the decade 125 percent. The Gross National Product (GNP) rose about 8.7 percent per year during the seventies as measured in current dollars, but real growth increased by only 2.7 percent.

The slowdown of the rate of growth was a major problem. During the fifties, the economy grew at a rate of approximately 5 to 6 percent per year. During the past decade, economic growth averaged less than 3 percent.

Unemployment was relatively stable throughout the decade. The present unemployment rate (December 1979) stands at 5.9 percent. In 1970, the rate of unemployment was 4.9 percent. Unemployment peaked during the seventies during the 1974-75 recession at 8.5 percent.

There was a bright spot during the decade concerning employment. Total employment and employment as a proportion of the population set all-time highs. The main reason for both the high unemployment and the record employment statistics is that the decade of the seventies was the period when the brunt of the post-war baby boom entered the labor force.

The impact of OPEC was a shock that hit the world hard. In 1970, a 55 gallon barrel of oil sold for approximately \$2 on the open market. In 1979, the 42 gallon barrels of Saudi crude sold for about \$25 with spot market prices averaging \$40.

The OPEC cartel is a unique phenomenon. In the past, most attempts at forming cartel have deteriorated because of price disputes. Although price disputes have occurred within the cartel in the past several months, the cartel appears to be remaining strong.

The United States has very little power over the oil-rich Arab sheiks. OPEC will probably continue to milk the industrialized nations of the world for some time to come.

Other economic problems facing the country may possibly be controllable. In late 1979, the Federal Reserve Board moved to slow the rate of inflation by tightening the money supply. The Fed attempted to accomplish this by raising the prime lending rate. The interest rate went to 16 percent. However, some of the larger banks in the nation lowered the interest rate which they charge borrowers to 15½ and then to 15 percent within three weeks after the Fed's announcement.

Controlling inflation will be a major concern for the government for at least the next few years. The government appears to be headed in the right direction.

4.

Terrorism

By Mike Marzec
Tiger Staff Writer

Terrorism was more than a unique experience during the Seventies. Many times

a radical group would send the world into a tailspin because of a half-crooked idea that they could get what they wanted by endangering the lives of many, including innocent people.

When the decade started, the world scene was partially cluttered with two groups that are still involved in their attacks today. The Palestinian Liberation Organization claimed that their homeland had been taken over and they fought to get it back. The PLO still refuses to recognize Israel's right to exist and with their bases located in populated towns, the Israelis are having a hard time repelling this group.

Also a carry-over from the Sixties, the Irish Republican Army has been carrying out attacks upon the occupying British troops stationed in Northern Ireland. Out of the almost 3,000 victims of the IRA-British confrontation, almost 65 percent of them have been civilians.

In August of 1972, a group of PLO terrorists took all 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team hostage in Munich. The demand was for the return of PLO land from Israel. All of the team members were killed along with their captors. This attack renewed fighting between Israel and the PLO, but soon subsided when the PLO was pushed back from the Israeli border.

On Feb. 4, 1974, a group called the Symbionese Liberation Army, an ultra-liberal cult, kidnapped newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst, demanding millions of dollars of food to be sent to starving people. Two weeks later, her father, Randolph Hearst, agreed to purchase \$2 million worth of food for ransom. Miss Hearst was not released, and in April, a recorded message said that she was going to stay on and fight with the SLA. She was subsequently captured and convicted, and upon her release, she married one of her jailors.

The big terroristic event of 1975 was Ugandan rebels holding 50 Israeli citizens hostage at Entebbe Airport. The Ugandans were holding the hostages for many reasons, two being that Idi Amin was a fanatic and that most Ugandans were sympathetic to the Arab states feelings about Israel. The ensuing raid by Israeli commandos was one of the more daring rescue attempts made in recent history. Now that Amin has been deposed, and any act like this in Uganda is highly unlikely.

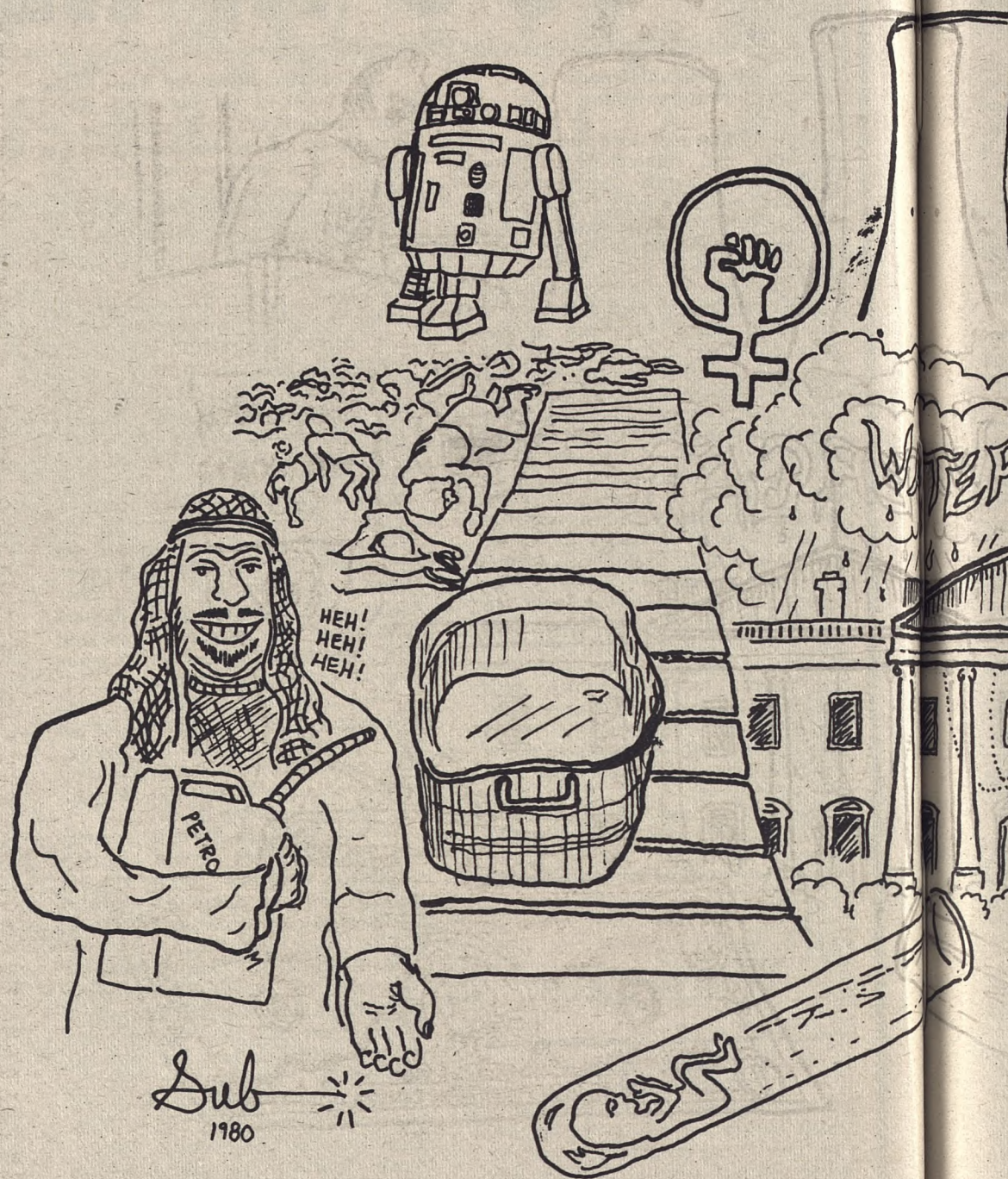
From 1976 to 1978, many protests, sit-ins, and riots broke out in Tokyo, Japan, over a new airport that was to be built just outside the city. This was not necessarily a terrorist action, but merely started out as private citizens protesting the building of the airport. In an attempt to prevent construction, small bombs were exploded. Fortunately, no one was killed, but construction of the airport was held up for two years.

In 1977, a group of communist radicals called the Red Brigade kidnapped Italian premeire Aldo Moro, demanding the turning over of the government to the Communists. The ruling Christian democrats refused, and the communists killed Moro. This action made the communists stand in the government even weaker.

In 1977, a group of South Molluccan terrorists took over a school and train outside Amsterdam, Holland, in protest of the Dutch government's refusal to grant sovereignty to South Mollucca. Holland decided to place them and all of the other islands of the Dutch East Indies under the control of one government. The Dutch sent in a rescue force, equivalent to the "Black Beret," to put a stop to the takeovers. All of the Molluccans were either killed or captured with only a few civilians being wounded.

About two months later, a group of Hanafi Muslims took over an office building in downtown Washington, D. C., demanding the release of other Hanafies who were in jail. With the help of the CIA AND FBI, local authorities were able to free the building and the hostages in three days.

In February of 1979, Kurdish rebels renewed fighting with the Iranian government. They wished to have their way of life left undisturbed by the progressive thinking of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. These attacks precipitated the departure of the Shah from Iran. The Kurds are also



in opposition to the present government, the Islamic Republic of dictator Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Most recently, on Nov. 4, 1979, a group of so-called students took over the American embassy in Teheran, Iran. Approximately 59 embassy employees were at the embassy at the time of the takeover. Nine of the employees, some of the blacks, women and other foreign nationals, were released after two weeks. A stalemate has since occurred between the students, who are being supported by the PLO, and the U.S. government. This action was instigated by the admission of the deposed Shah into the U.S. for medical treatment. Lack of immediate action has led to nothing but increased tensions world-wide. The takeover, it has been speculated, was mainly to draw attention away from the failing Islamic Revolution. Forty percent unemployment and 300 percent inflation were not purportive of the Khomeini regime. The stalemate lingers on to this day.

The Iranian outburst precipitated other attacks, such as that at the U.S. embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, where a Marine corporal was killed. This was just a retaliation of Moslems against "Western oppression". Also, a group of fundamentalist Moslems tried to take over the Grand Mosque in Mecca, with their cry of a return to traditional ways. The Revolutionary Council of Iran tried to blame the U.S. for the attack, but this was quickly dispelled.

Since history has been recorded, terrorism has been a way for radial groups to get a point out in the open. There is no real

cure for terrorism. It is almost a way of life.

5.

Vietnam

by Sha Sifford
Tiger Staff Writer

The United States airlifted 600 Americans and South Vietnamese out of Saigon on April 30, 1975. Communist forces took Saigon the next day, and a communist victory rally was held May 7. Thus ended American military involvement Indochina - an involvement which began 25 years earlier in the summer of 1950.

America's main reason for being in Indochina was to contain communist aggression and promote democracy. As President John Kennedy pronounced in his inaugural address, "Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty. This much we pledge - and more."

The communists' main reason for being in Indochina was to control the spread of democracy and make the world safe for communism. As Le Duan, first secretary of the Lao Dong Party, told the Third Congress in Hanoi in September 1960 the party must "liberate the South from the

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The Vietnamese's reasons for being in Indochina were to survive the fighting and to grow rice. During the war, annual rice production rose from three and a half to five million metric tons.

To accomplish their respective containments of each other, both the U.S. and the communists executed several major military actions in Indochina during the seventies.

In 1970 the Vietnam conflict was extended into Cambodia and Laos. A blockade of North Vietnamese ports proved effective in cutting supplies, causing North Vietnam to resume negotiations. United States' withdrawal continued with the number of troops in South Vietnam dropping from 500,000 in 1969 to 24,100 in 1970. However, between Dec. 18 and 30 of 1970, 1400 strikes were carried out against North Vietnamese targets by U. S. B-52's and other bombers.

President Richard Nixon opened 1972 with a peace proposal which offered a total cease-fire in Indochina, withdrawal of all U.S. and allied forces within six months of Hanoi's acceptance, and a new presidential election for South Vietnam. However, the U.S. halted the Paris peace talks two months later because of continued fighting by the North Vietnamese communists.

The next week, on March 30, the North Vietnamese attacked across the demilitarized zone in the largest offensive since the Tet offensive of 1968. Six days later the United States resumed massive bombing, and Nixon later ordered the mining of North Vietnamese harbors.

Nevertheless, peace talks resumed in time for the 1972 presidential elections, with Henry Kissinger claiming that "Peace is at hand." Nixon ordered a halt to bombing on Dec. 30, and secret peace talks between Kissinger and Le Duc Tho began on Jan. 8, 1973. American combat involvement in Indochina officially ended Aug. 15 as United States planes stopped all bombing in Cambodia, but the last Americans were not removed until the air lift two years later.

Although United States involvement in Indochina ended five years ago, this "police action" still affects American life. Over 124,000 Vietnamese have immigrated to the United States. Protests against the war emphasized and widened the "generation gap" and were instrumental in lowering the voting age from 21 to 18. And finally, the lack of a victorious end to the war may have helped inspire the most long range effect of all, what President Jimmy Carter called in the summer of 1979 a "crisis of confidence."

6. Jonestown

By Helen Pitts
Tiger Staff Writer

The world was stunned on Nov. 27, 1978, when a would-be messiah, the Rev. Jim Jones, ordered his Peoples Temple followers to drink from a tub of poison at

the cult's commune in Guyana and more than 900 of them died. The largest mass suicide in history left one section of Guyana covered in dead bodies, often three deep.

"Everyone has to die," Jones told his members after summoning them to the pavilion of the commune. "If you love me as much as I love you, we must all die or be destroyed from the outside." Jones then ordered his medical team to bring out "the potion," a battered tub of strawberry Flavour-aide, laced with deadly tranquilizers and cyanide. He then commanded the mothers to bring their babies to the vat.

The mass suicide had begun and did not end until nearly 1000 bodies lay dead on the ground. On his chair on the pavilion stage, Jones kept saying, "I tried. I tried." Finally, there was a shot and Jones fell over backwards. A horrible silence fell over the South American jungle of Guyana.

Three hours before, U.S. Congressman Leo Ryan from San Francisco and several U.S. newsmen on a fact-finding mission to Jonestown had been brutally shot by Jones' communards.

Ryan and his staff had flown to Georgetown, the capital of Guyana, but were not welcomed by Jones. Two of Jones' lawyers told Ryan he had two alternatives: 1) to tell Congress, the press, and the relatives wanting to visit family members who were living in Jonestown to leave or 2) let the reporters in and prove that those criticizing Jones were crazy.

Escorted by the two layers, Ryan and his crew were allowed to visit. The site they encountered upon first entering Jonestown was pleasant. Later, however their impression changed as they were denied entrance to one of the dormitories. They went in anyway and found 60 old communards jammed in a small, bunk-lined room. They began discovering more and more strange incidents about Jonestown.

Their findings puzzled them, so they began probing the communards, as well as Jones, with questions about the conditions of the commune. The next day as Ryan was preparing to board his plane at Port Kaituma, he and two newsmen were shot.

Explanations for Ryan's death, as well as the mass suicide that followed, were murky at best. But the pith of the madness seemed to stem from Jim Jones, the 47-year-old self-appointed leader of the Jonestown cult. He was dubbed as "mad," "crazy," and "possessed by the devil" by members of the press. They were surprised to learn, however, of much of his "normal" background.

Jones had been a strong political force in California and was named chairman of the City Housing Authority in 1976. He had previously organized the Peoples Temple in Indianapolis, Indiana, then took it to Ukiah, California, in 1971. He forced the members to turn over all their money to the cause, to perform bizarre rituals, as well as work long hours with little food.

The birth and death of Jonestown remains a mystery, a haunting question mark of 1978.

7. Three Mile Island

By Keith Mattison
Tiger Staff Writer

For several weeks during April 1979 the area around Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was threatened by the possibility of a serious nuclear accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power station. Although the "event" was not as serious as it could have been, it has been called "the worst commercial nuclear accident."

Since the energy crisis began in the early 70's, studies have been conducted by many groups to determine the future availability of energy sources. Most of these studies have recognized the importance of nuclear power, and many studies said that nuclear energy was ab-

solutely necessary. The coal miners strike in 1977 demonstrated the importance of nuclear power. However, Three Mile Island has given strength to anti-nuclear groups and has raised many questions about future energy sources for the United States.

Early in the morning of April 4, 1979, the No. 2 reactor at Three Mile Island was taken off line because of a malfunction. Such action is not uncommon in nuclear power plants. This time, however, due to a faulty pump and to human error, contaminated water was spilled on the reactor floor, the temperature of the fuel core rose, and some radioactive krypton and xenon was released into the air. The build up of steam in the reactor tower created the possibility of the four foot cement walls breaking and spreading lethal amounts of radiation.

Even though the radiation levels outside the reactor were no greater than the natural levels in Denver, Colorado, Governor Richard Thornburgh of Pennsylvania advised that all pregnant women and young children be evacuated from the area five miles around the plant. For several days, scientists were unable to discover what was actually happening in the reactor tower, and their uncertainty further increased public alarm.

An anti-nuclear movie, *The China Syndrome*, which depicted a similar accident, was playing in theatres around the country at the same time. The movie pointed out the potential danger at Three Mile Island. One of the movie's stars, Jane Fonda, has since become the best known anti-nuclear activist.

Less than two weeks after the reactor shut down, the pressure in the tower was back to normal and there was no longer a threat of a serious accident. Many scientists say there never really was any serious danger and that Three Mile Island proves the safety of nuclear power since "the worst ... nuclear accident" caused no deaths or injuries.

The public became alarmed over the possibility of another accident. Reactors that were built by the Babcock and Wilcox, Co. who built the reactor at Three Mile Island, were taken off line for inspection. One such plant was the Oconee plant near Clemson. All nuclear plants faced stricter safety regulations.

Anti-nuclear protests became more common because of the accident. The large rallies remind many people of the anti-Vietnam protests, especially people who like to think of the peace movement as successfully defending individual freedom. The movement had many of the same leaders, including Jane Fonda who used to be called "Hanoi Jane" for her support of North Vietnam during the war. Protest slogans such as "Hello no, We won't glow" have origins in the 1960's, and many rock groups supported the movement through "No Nuke" concerts.

Whether Three Mile Island is considered as a "non-accident" or as a serious accident, it will affect energy policy in the 1980's. All new nuclear plants will face greater opposition. Such action may cause energy shortages. If the anti-nuclear activists have their way and Three Mile Island is the "beginning of the end of nuclear energy," then the nation will be forced to change its lifestyle severely in the next twenty years.

8. Nixon and Detente

By Richard Brooks
Entertainment Editor

Perhaps the most important political occurrences of the 1970's were the 1972

(Continued to page 14)

Nixon and Detente

(Continued from page 13)

visits to Communist China and Russia by President Richard Nixon.

The China trip, in early 1972, was amazing in a number of ways. It was the first visit to mainland China by an American president, and it ended 22 years of "Cold War" with the communist government there. The two world powers had been at each others throats, so to speak, for over two decades since the communists had seized power in Peking.

Ironically, Richard Nixon, who had made a political "name" for himself as a young congressman in the midst of the Joseph McCarthy-led communist witch hunts of the late 1950's, was now taking the first step toward friendly relations with Communist China.

In addition to seeking detente with China, Nixon planned to use the trip as a political move for re-election in 1972. The trip was so timed as to put headlines from the visit on the front pages at the same time that the Democratic primaries were beginning.

The trip was arranged by top Nixon aide Henry Kissinger, who made a top-secret visit to Peking to work out the details of the historic encounter with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.

The president arrived in Peking in early February of 1972 and received an invitation from Chairman Mao within three hours to visit his home, surprising everyone in the president's party, who had no idea that the two would meet so quickly.

The receptive attitude of the Chinese in general, and in particular Premier Chou, who treated the American entourage with exceptional courtesy, helped make the diplomatic endeavor successful.

Nixon had warned before the trip to China that no substantial accomplishments should be expected from the visit, and, in retrospect, he was correct. But diplomatic relations, friendly diplomatic relations, had been established with a long time bitter enemy, providing for the possibility of a much improved coexistence between the two.

Nixon proposed in a toast at the opening banquet of the visit that the two countries "start a Long March together," referring to a famous event in the communist revolution in China.

Chou reciprocated in kind, saying that the United States had made "a positive move" and that "the gates to friendly contact have finally been opened."

Among President and Mrs. Nixon's sightseeing trips were tours of the Imperial Palace and the Great Wall as well as cultural exhibits. As a token of good faith between the two countries, Nixon presented the Peking Zoo with two native North American Musk Ox while a pair of giant pandas were given to the Washington Zoo from the Chinese.

But despite the seeming unmitigated success of the trip, there were and still are many differences of political philosophy that stand between the U.S. and China; among these are American commitments to countries like Taiwan and Japan that China considers enemies.

Later in the decade, Communist China was recognized by the United Nations in favor of Nationalist China, or Taiwan.

Nevertheless, the trip was later referred to by some as "the week that changed the world."

Unlike the symbolic "ice breaking" nature of the China trip, Nixon's visit to

the Soviet Union later in 1972 was hoped to bring about substantive agreements in the areas of nuclear arms limitations and a trade agreement between the two nations.

The preparations for the Moscow visit were slowed by an American counter-offensive in North Vietnam which damaged four Soviet ships in Haiphong harbor. But the trip went on as scheduled in the first week in April.

Although the Moscow Summit stalled on the inevitable stumbling block—Vietnam, much real progress was made toward a new U.S.-Soviet relationship during the eight days of the visit.

First Lady Pat Nixon took the expected sightseeing-type diplomacy upon herself. Meanwhile, an historic arms-limitation agreement and an arrangement for a joint U.S.-Soviet space venture were among the matters settled by Nixon and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev during over 20 hours of bargaining sessions.

Overall, Nixonian foreign policy was probably more successful than his eventual domestic fate, as evidenced by the diplomatic missions to China and Russia. The 1972 negotiations exchanged the Cold War for detente and established hope for world peace among the world's three superpowers.

9.

Civil Rights

By Holly Hamor
Tiger Staff Writer

The 1970's brought controversies and changes in the area of civil rights. Two of the most controversial civil rights issues were the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) and the Bakke reverse discrimination case, each of which will have long-reaching effects on rights, laws and policies.

The ERA was a hotly debated issue even before it became a reality. The seventies saw a much more vocal women's movement. "Women's lib" and "feminism" became household words.

On March 22, succumbing to mounting pressure from women's rights groups, Congress approved by an overwhelming majority an amendment which states: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any other State on account of sex."

According to the U.S. Constitution, three fourths (38) of the 50 state legislatures must ratify the ERA for it to become an amendment. A deadline for ratification was set for March 22, 1979, but when it appeared that the ERA would not be ratified by then, its supporters successfully lobbied for a 39-month extension of the time limit.

At the same time, Congress also defeated a provision that would have allowed states to rescind their votes during the extension period. Currently, 35 states have ratified the ERA.

Although the wording of the amendment is simple and straightforward, its implications have created a furor that neither Congress nor pro-ERA groups expected.

The main point cited against the ERA is the upsets in existing laws that it would cause. Chief among these is the draft policy, which would probably be revised to include women under the ERA. Those opposed to the ERA fear that rape laws will

crumble; divorce, alimony, and custody laws will change radically, and Social Security benefits will be altered or lost.

Anti-ERA campaigners have cited Bible quotations that imply that women are inferior to men. Some argue that a woman's place is in the home; others argue that existing legislation adequately guarantees a woman's rights. A major controversy even arose over the notion that the ERA would make unisex bathrooms in public buildings mandatory.

More hot debate in the Seventies arose in the fall of 1977 when Allan Bakke was refused admission to the University of California's Davis Medical School. Bakke took the university to court and charged that minority students less qualified than he had been admitted, and that he was a victim of reverse discrimination.

The case was taken before the Supreme Court, which handed down one of the most anxiously awaited decisions of the decade. The factor in the decision was whether professional schools should consider race in admitting students, or if racial preference was a valid means of "making up for" past discrimination.

On July 3, 1978, the Court ruled five to four that Bakke should have been admitted to the school, and that quotas based entirely on race are unconstitutional. However, the Court took a middle stand in its decision by stating that a university could "take race into consideration" in its admissions policies. Five of the Justices said that race could be considered, and four ruled that such a statement was not relevant to the case.

The Bakke case's implications are still unclear, and reverse discrimination continues to be an issue. The fate of the ERA still lies with those states yet to pass legislation on it. It seems that the Eighties will have to bring the answers to civil rights issues and many other questions that the Seventies brought to light.

10.

Test-tube Baby

By Charles Bolchoz
Editor-in-Chief

One of the most important and controversial scientific advancements of the decade was climaxed with the birth of Louise Brown on July 26, 1978. Louise is the first human being to be conceived "in

vitro." That is, she is the first "test-tube baby."

The process of conception occurring outside the mother's body has been researched by several different persons with varying degrees of success. It was Drs. Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards of England who finally completed the process with 100 percent success.

The process of conception "in vitro" involves four steps that do not concur with nature's usual plan. First of all, a mature egg is removed from the female using suction from a needle. Secondly, the egg is placed in a life-supporting solution where it is fertilized with sperm from the father. Thirdly, the impregnated egg is placed in a nutrient solution, where it is allowed to grow to the eight cell stage. This growth generally takes about two and one half days. Finally, the fertilized egg is returned to the womb.

Nature then takes over. The fetus attaches itself to the uterine wall and resumes "natural growth." Nine months later, a healthy baby is born.

In Louise's case the doctors found it necessary to perform a Caesarean section for a slightly premature birth; however, the child and mother were in perfect health. Louise celebrated her first birthday this past year and is normal in every respect except for her one claim to fame.

Steptoe and Edwards had completed the conception once before, but, when it was returned to the womb, the egg implanted itself in the mother's diseased Fallopian tubes and miscarried at ten weeks.

The idea of conception "in vitro" has fallen prey to controversy ever since it was perceived. People are haunted by the idea that Aldous Huxley's theme of genetic manipulation, as described in *Brave New World*, may become a reality. In that book, Huxley describes a society in which a person's life is planned through embryonic growth conditioning. Mentality, physical appearance, and environment are all pre-determined.

There is also some religious objection because the process is unnatural and hints of man assuming God's role.

Many persons, however, see conception in "vitro" as a gift of life to those persons who cannot conceive children due to medical problems. Louise's parents (John and Lesley Brown), for example, were unable to conceive a child because of her blocked Fallopian tubes. They had tried to adopt a child but were put on a waiting list for two years. To them, and others like them, a test-tube baby is the only answer.

Classified Ad Policy

For the convenience of our readers a classified ad form has been provided. All classifieds must be printed or typed in the space at right and turned in to The Tiger office (ninth level above the Loggia) prior to 5 p.m. Tuesday during the week of publication. Payment for classified ads must be paid when ad copy is turned in to The Tiger. Classified ad rates are as follows:

10¢ per word with student ID.

All others 20¢ per word.

Lost and Found notices and Announcements from non-profit organizations advertising non-profit activities are free.

A word is a word is a word. (Or, any sequence of letters, figures, characters, symbols, etc. with a space at either end.) Some examples of words are: a, 656-2150, \$1.98, Mon., antidisestablishmentarianism.

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features

'After this I can hardly wait until Spring finals'

By Bill Lawler
Tiger Staff Writer

For my first column back, I was going to write about the holidays—you know, Christmas and holly and fa-la-la. But I figured everyone had had enough of that. Then I was thinking of telling about all the women I met and seduced up in New Jersey during the vacation. But I rationalized that the column has got to be longer than 28 words. Finally, I decided to write about the luck—or lack of such—experienced by yours truly this past vacation.

Loose Ends

Precisely, I will chronicle my experience in trying to drive back home for the holidays.

Having completed my exams late Friday afternoon, I had intended to drive back to New Jersey early Saturday morning—partly because I wanted to drive during the day, mostly because I wanted to get inchoerent Friday night. I invited my next day's driving companion (an attractive female) over to my apartment Friday night for food, drink, and erotica—I told her it was my "Three Phase Holiday Send-off."

After we successfully completed the eating and drinking events of our program, I gingerly advanced into phase three. As I commented on how it was getting rather warm in the apartment, I unobtrusively began removing my trousers. It was about this time that my companion sensually whispered in my ear something to the effect that unless I had mastered the feat of driving a car for 13 hours with a broken back and my neck in a brace, perhaps I had better not continue any further with phase three. Being the gentleman I am, I declined to advance any further. At no time did the fact that she



owned a third degree black belt in karate have any effect on my decision.

As Friday night ended rather abruptly, my attention shifted to Saturday morning and getting on the road.

Leaving the apartment around 9:30 a.m., with visions of pollution dancing in my head, I immediately encountered a problem with my car and its upper radiator hose, which, upon further investigation, revealed the absence of such. After solving that problem (a local garageman, sympathetic to my plight,

sold me a slightly used hose for \$75. I've always admired the friendliness of the South), I picked up my passenger around noon and we were off. I first had to gas my car up, so we made a quick run to a service station. No sooner did I think about putting gas in my car than did she begin belching smoke and steam (the car, not my companion). Barely getting the chariot back to my trusted garageman, I was informed that the car's thermostat had called it a career and quit.

Time to get fixed—one hour.

Cost—not readily calculated without help of accountant.

If it was possible to have a severe hangover, coupled with a massive brain hemorrhage, and generated by the force needed to shatter a backboard, I was experiencing this feeling at that time.

At 3 o'clock, amazingly, we were again on the road. Everything was fixed; the car had gas, I settled my finances with the mechanic (he was to receive my firstborn), and we were on 85 heading north. My companion was happy, I achieved peace of mind (via 42 Qualudes), and the smell of Jersey was on my mind.

Unfortunately, after three hours of driving, my car again decided to act like one of my dates and refused to go all the way (heck of a pun, huh?). Cruising along at 70 miles per hour, my lady friend said she thought she heard clanking noises in the front right wheel. I, too, heard the noises. She inquisitively asked what the problem could be. Realizing what I said could cause panic, I calmly explained the problem: "THE FREAKIN' WHEEL'S GONNA FALL OFF!" I screamed. Either the lug nuts I had tightened on that wheel the day

before had fallen off or, due to the pressure caused by lug nuts being incorrectly adjusted, all five bolts had broken off and the wheel was hanging on because God intended to only take my life in a car accident that day and no one else's. After my calm explanation of the situation, she began to belch smoke and steam (my companion, not the car), and proceeded to give birth to a healthy 8 lb. 4 oz. baby boy who was quite a surprise to the both of us since neither of us were aware she was even pregnant. I told her she really had no cause to worry about the situation since there was plenty of times before when I was driving 70 mph in the left lane of a seven lane highway with three healthy wheels and one imitation wheel on the car and I always turned out okay.

To be continued next week

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arts / entertainment

Actress to portray famous women in Daniel

By Mark Sublette
Tiger Staff Writer

"I am woman, hear me roar..." The Union's Performing Artist Series will give Clemsonites an interesting opportunity to examine the character of woman, when they present Muriel Bach in Daniel Auditorium on Tuesday, Jan. 22. She will be portraying six notable females of

Union News

history, who will share moments of their lives with audience, in a program entitled "Freud Never Said It Was Easy." Bach will present the characters of Agatha Christie, Clara Schumann, the wife of composer Robert Schumann, and Golda Meir, among others. Admission to what should be a fascinating evening is \$1.50 at the door, and the show begins at 8 p.m.

Ars Gratia Artis: The Union Gallery, which is still located just off the loggia,

will be presenting a fantastically intriguing exhibit that the advance promotion calls "horticulture display." It'll be there through Jan. 27. The Rudolph E. Lee Gallery, however, will feature the work of nine faculty members, all from the College of Architecture's department of visual arts. The exhibit includes examples of sculpture, painting, ceramics, printing and photography. This is a notable show, in that it marks the first time since 1975 that a joint faculty exhibit has been presented here at Clemson. Lee Gallery is open weekdays from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and on Sunday from 2 to 5 p.m. There is no admission charge. The display will be on show through Jan. 28.

Live from Clemson! Edgar's, the student union nightclub, will be presenting the music of Norris, a group of musicians who perform all sorts of contemporary rock hits in addition to a large repertoire of original material. Shows will begin at 9 p.m. on Friday and Saturday nights, Jan. 18-19, and a 50¢ admission will be charged at the door. Party down! In line with the Gutter's new operating schedule, the

Union coffeehouse will present Scott Doss, live and in person, et cetera, et cetera, on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 23 and 24, at 8 p.m. A 50¢ donation is requested. The Comedy Store, a traveling humor group originally scheduled to appear in Edgar's next weekend has been postponed until later in the semester.

So you want to play games, huh? There are a couple of tournaments coming up in the near future. These are for real, with the winners advancing to the semi-finals in Charlotte next month. On Monday, Jan. 21, the men's table tennis tournament will be held in the Union gameroom at 7:30 p.m., while both a Foosball, and an Eight-Ball tournament will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 22, also in the gameroom. Admission for all games will be 75¢. A backgammon tournament, and the women's table tennis round will already have been played out before this issue goes to press, however. For further details on signing up, check at the Union information desk in the loggia.

But there are SOME concerts in Littlejohn...The Music Department and

the Clemson University Concert Series will present The Gregg Smith Singers in Littlejohn Coliseum on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29. The 8 p.m. performance is free for students with an activity card, or by season tickets, with individual tickets also available at the door.

And then there are movies—The Y movie through Saturday, Jan. 19 will be the "Pink Panther Strikes Again," while the Free Flick on Sunday, Jan. 20, will be John Wayne's infamous "Green Berets." Be sure to watch for the memorable scene in which the Duke walks along the shore of the South China Sea at sunset. We all know what a beautiful west coast Viet Nam has, don't we? The Y movies next week will be "Breaking Away," about a young man finding himself in a college town, while not a part of the university world, and Monty Python's infamous "Life of Brian." "Breaking Away" will show from Monday, Jan. 21 through Wednesday, Jan. 23, while "Life of Brian" will play through Saturday, Jan. 26. All movies play at 7 and 9 p.m., and cost \$1 for admission, while the free flick plays at 8 p.m.

Former Rolling Stone releases first solo album

By Richard Brooks
Entertainment Editor

This week's newly-titled record review column concerns an English keyboardist named Ian McLagan.

Ian McLagan, for those of you to whom the name sounds familiar but otherwise never heard of the guy, has kept some very impressive company during the span of his 15-year career.

Another Side

Most recently, McLagan was a member of the short-lived New Barbarians along with Keith Richards and Ron Wood, both of Rolling Stones fame, Stanley Clarke, a solo artist formerly with Return to Forever, and Zigaboo Modeliste and Bobby Keys. McLagan has recruited all of these musicians to appear on his current album. Sort of a "New Barbarians reunion" I suppose

Prior to the New Barbarians venture, McLagan spent four months, from May until August 1978, on tour with the Rolling Stones including an appearance on "Saturday Night Live."

He belonged to the groups Faces and Small Faces before his stint with the Rolling Stones, playing with such rock notables as Kenny Jones, drummer for The Who following Keith Moon's death, Steve Marriott formerly of Humble Pie, Wood prior to his joining the Stones, and a then-unknown vocalist, Rod Stewart.

McLagan is currently pursuing a solo career, possibly, as my roommate suggests, because he can't stay with a band for over a year. The album is called "Troublemaker."

He supposedly placed more emphasis on vocals and songwriting than keyboards on the album, saving it, thankfully, from being a self-indulgent recording of endless keyboard solos. The personnel are almost as cohesive as if they were still officially a group.

Wood and Richards do the guitar work on "Troublemaker" and are no doubt instrumental in reflecting the Stones influence on the record. McLagan suc-

cessfully allows himself to be influenced without being imitative.

Following the opening cut, "La De La," which is as impertinent as the title suggests, the album settles into a pattern of good, solid rock and roll. "Little Troublemaker" is a particularly good song, indicative of the rest of the album.

There are two exceptions to the basic rock format. "Truly" and "Mystifies Me" are reggae numbers, diversifying the album and slowing the record down somewhat.

But the reggae cuts are more than just non-rock thrown in for the sake of breaking up the monotony. McLagan and friends, especially Clarke, can reggae as well as any predominantly white group I've ever heard. They probably couldn't match Bob Marley and the Wailers, but remember that they're from England, not Jamaica.

"Troublemakers" is, overall, an album well worth listening to, if not buying. There isn't enough reggae to offend the strictly rock and roll fans, and Rolling Stones followers should also find it interesting.

Players announce auditions

By Vickie Cartee
Tiger Staff Writer

Auditions for the Clemson Player's production of *The Runner Stumbles* will be held Sunday Jan. 20 and Monday, Jan. 21, at 7:30 p.m. in Daniel Auditorium.

There will be four female and four male roles to be cast. Scripts are on reserve in the library.

The play features professional actor and first year English professor, Gene Hodgkin, in the role of the maverick priest. The play focuses on the relationship between a young nun and the priest

accused of her murder. It features dramatic courtroom action as well as the psychological impact of repressed passion and human emotion.

These persons interested in other aspects of production, including set construction, make-up and costuming are requested to attend the tryouts.

There will be a general meeting of the Clemson Players at 6:30 Sunday prior to tryouts. The Players extend an invitation to anyone interested in the dramatic arts program. For further information call Dr. Raymond Sawyer at 3446 or stop by his office at 312 Strode.



FORMER ROLLING STONE Ian McLagan has released his first solo album, "Troublemaker." Notables on the record include Keith Richards, Ron Wood, and Stanley Clarke.

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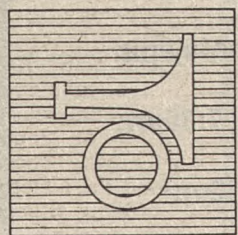
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ENTERTAINMENT SPOTLIGHT



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Edgar's: "Norris," Jan. 18 & 19, 9pm, 50¢.

Y-Theater: Pink Panther Strikes Again, thru Jan. 19, 7 & 9pm, \$1.00.
Breaking Away, Jan. 21-23, 7 & 9pm, \$1.00.
Life of Brian, Jan. 24-26, 7 & 9pm, \$1.00.

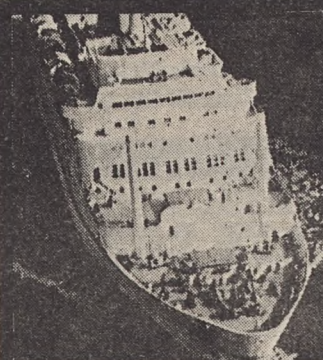
Free Flick: The Green Berets, Jan. 20, 8pm.



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the gutter

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Video: "Comedy Tonight," thru Jan. 20th.
"Mary Jane Grows Up," Jan. 20-27.
Gutter: Scott Doss, Jan. 23 & 24, 8pm, 50¢.
Gallery: Sh e r b N a u l t y : Photography, thru Jan. 20th.
Horticulture Display, Jan. 20-27

campus bulletin

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NOTICE: The deadline for the Campus Bulletin is 6 p.m. on the Tuesday before publication. Be sure to read the new Campus Bulletin policy in this week's paper.

Do you find it difficult to discipline yourself to exercise regularly? Our jogging/fitness program is intended for persons with an interest in their total well being. An organizational meeting will be held at 4 p.m., Wednesday, Jan. 23 in the Counseling Center. (Mobile Unit #3 - across from Redfern Health Center.) Call 2451 for more info.

The TAPS Staff is offering a limited number of 1979 TAPS for sale. Call 2379 for further information.

ALL FINANCE CLUB MEMBERS: The first meeting for this semester will be on Monday, Jan. 21, at 7:30 p.m. in room 325 Sirrine Hall. Everyone is welcome. TAPS picture will be made for all paid finance members Tuesday, Jan. 22 in front of Sirrine Hall at 4 p.m.; everyone try and be there on time.

Time Management: Having trouble getting control of your time and your life? This group may be the answer for you. Learn to get more done in less time. This group will meet three times with 1 1/2 hr. meetings. For more info call 2451 or come to the Counseling Center in Mobile Unit No. 3 across from the Redfern Health Center. (It's free.)

There will be an introductory lecture on Eckankar, (a way of life), to be held in room 209, Daniel Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 22 at 7:30 p.m. The title of the lecture is The Destiny of Soul.

The Clemson Players are looking for students interested in directing a one act play this semester. If you are interested, contact Mike Dempsey in room 101 Daniel. Application deadline is Feb. 1, 1980.

The University Counseling Center has moved from Tillman Hall to Mobile Unit #3, across from the Redfern Health Center. We help students with career planning, study habit skills, and a variety of other personal concerns. Please stop by and see our new facility and find out what we're all about.

There will be a Block and Bridle meeting this Tuesday, Jan. 22, in room A-204 of the P & A Building, at 7 p.m. All members are urged to attend.

Got a problem? Need some info? Call **HOTLINE**. We LOVE to listen! Hours are from 8 p.m. - 7 a.m. Also, if you want to help, we need volunteers. Just call us if you are interested at 654-1040.

An E.M.T. training course will start on Jan. 17. Classes will meet from 7 to 10 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at the Clemson Univ. Fire Department. Hospital hours will be arranged with the instructor. Maximum of 23 students, for more info call Jeff Baumann at 8535.

CLASSIFIEDS

NEEDED: Summer Camp Director. Presbytery of Concord seeking Summer Director for its N.C. mountain church camp. Mid-June through mid-Aug. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply immediately to: Camp Registrar, Presbytery of Concord, Drawer 129, Barium Springs, N.C. 28010.

SAILBOAT: Hobie Cat 14 \$1200; Sunfish \$500; Free sailing lessons with purchase; want to buy Hobbie Cat 16; dry storage 50¢ per foot per month; call 287-3776 (Lake Hartwell).

Mature Co-ed needs roommate and house trailer to rent within easy drive of campus. Can pay rent in advance. Call Karen collect at 1-268-3411.

CRUISESHIPS!/SAILING EXPEDITIONS!/SAILING CAMPS. No experience. Good pay. Summer. Career. **NATIONWIDE, WORLD WIDE!** Send \$4.95 for APPLICATION/INFO/REFERRALS to CRUISEWORLD 25, Box 60129, Sacramento, CA 95860.

The Clemson Players announce auditions for The Runner Stumbles, Sunday and Monday Jan. 20 and 21. General meeting Sunday at 6:30 p.m. in the Daniel Hall Auditorium. Everyone is invited.

We have a limited amount of 24" Dried Split Oak - \$40/Face Cord (4' x 8' stacked). Call the Clemson Forestry Club at 3303.

FOR SALE: 1975 Suzuki 400 Enduro. Runs great. Inspected. Call 654-7239 and ask for Pete.

FOR SALE: 1973 Mazda truck. 4 cylinder engine. Straight drive, gets 27 m.p.g. 107 Calhoun St., Clemson (no phone).

Apartment for rent. 2 bedrooms, stove, refrigerator, central air and heat, dishwasher, sun deck and added storage. \$200/month. Call 654-4339.

NEEDED: The YMCA needs volunteers to help teach youth wrestling class. If interested, contact Bill Wooten at 654-2361.

NEEDED: Babysitter needed for several nights weekly, 3:30 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. Call Debbie at 868-9365 before 3 p.m.

WANTED: Students interested in making money. Call Gary at 882-1684.

WANTED: Female roommate. Apartment is one mile from campus, easy walking distance from Clemson Univ. Call 654-7332.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND: The inner parts of a watch. Found on Bowman Field. "It took a licking and keeps on ticking." Anyone who lost it should come by the YMCA.

FOUND: Woodruff High Class Ring. Call 639-6847.

LOST: Charm bracelet at Wake Forest football game. It had two charms - one Central Dance Assoc. with "L. McKain '34" on back, and one Citadel cadet. If found call 656-8457. Generous reward offered.

\$25 reward for the return of a Aigner purse and/or contents. No questions asked. Call 8809 or 654-7158.

PERSONALS

Congratulations Moonbaby and Zatto - It's about time you made it legal! K,C, and C.

Stephane and Scott: For future reservations you will find Hunter Apartment listed in the Triple A motel and hotel handbook with four stars.

If you didn't make the first annual Hat Party given by the wild women of apartment B, you may as well transfer to USC.

To all those who Mrs. Heh invited for lasagna on Saturday - don't forget to RSVP.

Mo and Jim, your wood is still under our back porch - please claim. Call at 654-7158.

Mom and Dad Heh - are you polluted?

Shutterbug, Cardone is here to stay - it's a fad!

Bowden, Peter is better than a tapestry any day.



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The More We Know, The More We Can Help. The Privacy Act under Title 10, Section 503, 505, and 510 states that you do not have to answer the personal questions we have asked. However, the more we know, the more accurately we can determine your qualifications for our Navy Officer Program.

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the tiger

Tigers could not "bear" loss to Baylor

THE TIGER'S THIRD consecutive bowl appearance could be summed up by this view of wide receiver Perry Tuttle. The Tigers did not quit but their efforts were not enough as they lost to Southwest Conference member Baylor, 24-18 in Atlanta on December 31. Clemson was not ranked in either poll at the end of the season and the Tigers completed their rebuilding year with a 8-4 record. (Photo by Rima)



The decade of the 70's: the top ten games

The '70s in Clemson athletics was a decade of estatic highs and woesome lows. The start of the decade was mediocre, the middle was a period of rebuilding and the final few years were used for cashing in on the building process.

Women's athletics became a part of the program, and the addition of several female sports helped meet the demand.

Football was the major sport of the 70's, while basketball grew up and met the rest of the conference and baseball continued to have winning seasons and ACC titles.

Trailing the Tiger

Cobb Clifford

Minor sports like fencing and cross country captured their first ACC titles late in the decade while soccer won all but two conference titles during the same span.

Listed below are ten of my most memorable wins by the Clemson Tigers during the decade of the 70's:

1) Clemson 17 Ohio State 15 Dec. 29, 1978 football

This game is significant because the victory over the Buckeyes gave the Tigers their highest national finish in football. Charley Pell left and Danny Ford took over and led the senior laden Tigers to one of the greatest victories in the history of Clemson football. This game will also be

remembered as "The Punch Heard Around the Football World."

2) Clemson 28 Maryland 24 Nov. 18, 1978 football

In one of the best football games in the history of the Atlantic Coast Conference, the Tigers and the Terps fought for a full sixty minutes, with Clemson winning in the fourth quarter on a magnificent drive that culminated in a Lester Brown five yard run for a touchdown. Jerry Butler and Dwight Clark both caught lengthy touchdown passes from quarterback Steve Fuller to lead the Tigers to their first ACC football title since 1967.

3) Clemson 93 North Carolina 73 '76-'77 season basketball

The Tigers treated the home crowd to a massacre of the Tar Heels that was not expected by such a great margin. Wins over UNC were rare and this win was the first significant win over the Heels and has led to several more Tiger wins over UNC during past seasons. Clemson went on to post 22 victories, but probation did not allow any post-season play.

4) Clemson 7 Georgia 6 Sept. 17, 1977 football

This was the victory that started one of the most remarkable turnarounds of the 1977 season. The Tigers had been 3-6-2 in 1976 and Charley Pell had taken over as head coach for the 1977 campaign. Clemson lost a heartbreaker to Maryland in the opener at Death Valley and marched into Athens to take their annual beating at the hands of the Dogs. But Clemson did not roll over and play dead. After a scoreless first half, Clemson recovered a fumbled punt and scored to go ahead 7-0. In the waning moments of the game, the Dogs scored, but their two point attempt failed. Clemson

was to go on and win their next six games and get a post-season bowl bid while Georgia, a Sugar Bowl participant in '76, fell to 5-6.

5) Clemson 4 Columbia 1 December 9, 1979 soccer

The year that Clemson was not supposed to win the ACC soccer title they ended up in the national finals after this semi-final win. The youthful Tigers scored four goals before the Lions got on the scoreboard late in the contest.

6) Clemson 81 Maryland 77 '75-'76 season basketball

This Tiger win came on the road at College Park, Maryland, usually a graveyard for Clemson basketball teams. The Tigers have failed to win in Cole Field House since this victory. This game was also the game of the "behind the back" shot by Clemson guard Greg Coles for a three point play that helped turn the momentum of the contest.

7) Clemson 16 Notre Dame 10 Nov. 17, 1979 football

This was probably the biggest road win in Clemson history as the Tigers scored 13 points in the third quarter to wipe out a 10-0 Irish halftime lead and take the victory at South Bend, Indiana. Billy Lott scored the lone Clemson touchdown and Obed Ariri knicked three field goals while the Tiger defense played a tough second half to hand Notre Dame its fourth loss of the season.

8) Clemson 68 Kentucky 67 March 7, 1979 basketball

In front of the largest crowd ever to see Clemson play basketball, 23,522 persons, the Tigers defeated the defending national champion Kentucky Wildcats in overtime using a good transition game and the "Tiger Pause," much to the dismay of the

Kentucky faithful.

9) Clemson 41 North Carolina State 9 '79 season baseball

Just the score makes this game worth looking at as the Tigers pounded numerous Wolfpack pitchers on the State diamond to set a collegiate record for most runs scored in a collegiate baseball game. Clemson outfielder Neil Simons had 10 runs batted in to lead the assault of the Pack.

10) Clemson 28 South Carolina 9 Nov. 20, 1976 football

Clemson 31 South Carolina 27 Nov. 19, 1977 football

Clemson 41 South Carolina 23 Nov. 25, 1978 football

There was no way to choose between these three contests as Clemson dominated the Gamecocks during the late '70s after USC pounded Clemson 56-20 in 1975.

The '76 game was a game that the Tigers were suppose to lose, but they forgot to read the newspapers and Clemson whipped Carolina and knocked them out of the Peach Bowl.

The '77 game was a game that will not soon be forgotten by anyone who was in attendance or watched on television. Clemson grabbed a 24-0 lead and watched it turn into a 27-24 Gamecock advantage before Jerry Butler made a leaping catch for the winning Tiger score with less than a minute to play.

The '78 game was one of the dullest Clemson-USC games, as the Tigers administered a powerful beating to the Gamecocks and three Clemson backs gained over 100 yards a piece.

sports

Lady fencer is part of a family affair

By Cobb Oxford
Sports Editor

"We are closer together. I guess you could say that the family that fences together stays together," says Kathy Renshaw, a freshman women's fencer from Wayne, New Jersey.

Kathy is the third Renshaw to be a member of a Clemson fencing team. Her older brother Steve is currently a senior on the men's squad and has conference champion and all-American credentials. Her older sister Debbie is a sophomore on the women's team, with Kathy, junior Julie Schaffer, and sophomore Lynn Anderson comprising the rest of the squad.

Kathy explained.

Kathy started fencing the summer before her freshman year in high school. "Steve did so well at it that he got both me and Debbie involved. My dad was always behind us, and he pushed us because he knew we were good. He always told us to keep trying, and he is the one who talked me into trying out for the team when I came to Clemson," Kathy stated.

She fenced her first two and a half years in high school, but a conflict caused her to quit the team. This fall she has picked up her foil again and has a 7-5 record in the early meets. "If one of us gets sick or hurt, we would be in trouble because four is the minimum number for a team to have in competition," Kathy said.

The only training that Kathy concentrates on during the off-season is running to build up stamina. She also participates in intramural sports, football and softball, for her dorm team. "I was a tomboy when I was growing up. I was always the one to go climb trees," Kathy related.

With women's athletics on the upswing, especially at Clemson, Kathy feels that the women's fencing program has to go upward. "We have excellent facilities, the same as the guys, and given a good recruiting year, we will be competitive for several years since our team is so young this season," Kathy said.

Besides athletics, Kathy enjoys oil painting, all types of dancing, skiing and traveling. Kathy and her family lived in Missouri, Indiana, and Michigan before

they moved to New Jersey. They have traveled a lot also.

"I love the South," Kathy stated about her real living experience in the southeast. "The people are a lot more friendly and they smile and say 'Hi.' Up North, everybody is within themselves, and rarely will anybody look at you when you are walking down the street."

After graduation, Kathy, an administrative management major, would like to go into advertising, and then she has

a real dream. "I would like to own a clothing store or a jewelry store, but this is for the distant future," Kathy said.

Kathy takes a lot of kidding from people who find out that she is a women's fencer. "They ask me if I am going to fence the north forty today and stuff like that," Kathy related. "I am also called Zorro and Errol Flynn or people take a stance and say 'engard.' I also have some other nicknames, but they will have to remain a secret."

Tiger Close-Up

Practice is for two and a half hours on Monday through Thursday. Ken Poyd is in his first year coaching the women's team and so far Kathy is impressed.

"He is a good coach, and he has taught me some new techniques and I learned more skills," Kathy stated.

On some occasions, the women's team practices with the men's squad. "When we fence with the guys, it helps our quickness and reflexes, because the guys are faster,"

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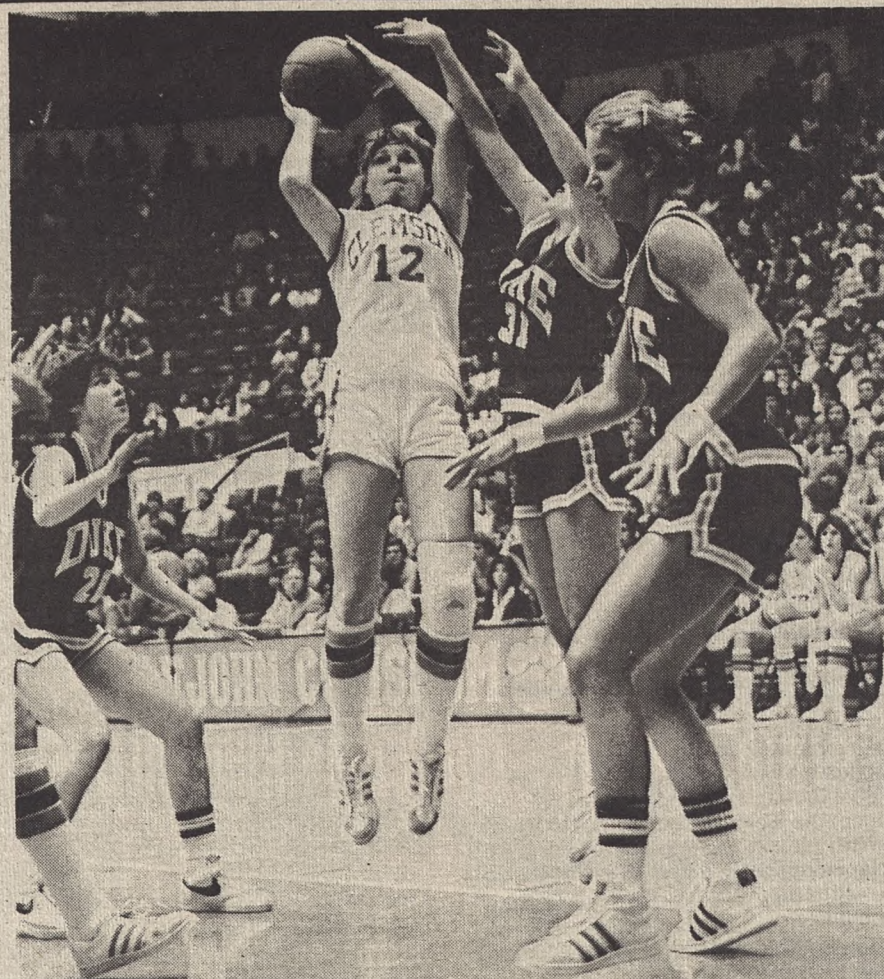
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Look For The Tiger Drop-In Soon!

Sports Update



CLEMSON'S SOCCER TEAM advanced to the national finals in early December against Southern Illinois-Edwardsville. But, the Tiger bid for a national title went down the drain with a 3-2 loss in the final contest, which left head coach I. M. Ibrahim still in search of his first national crown. (Photo by Ingram)



ANNIE TRIBBLE'S TIGERS went on a tear after two early season losses and won thirteen games in a row and were nationally ranked by the women's poll in early January. Cissy Bristol has returned to give the Lady Tigers some outside shooting punch while Barbara Kennedy has been almost unstoppable from her forward spot. (Photo by Ingram)

Jack's Barbecue will be serving lunch at the Sloan Street Tap Room from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

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Virginia to face Tigers

By Chuck Barton
Tiger Staff Writer

The Clemson Tiger basketball team faces a big Atlantic Coast Conference contest Saturday afternoon in Littlejohn Coliseum. The Tigers need a win over Virginia tomorrow to return their season to the heights that were achieved after wins over North Carolina and Duke.

Clemson has lost its last two games in a row in conference play following three ACC victories to start the year. Another loss would drop the Tigers into the bottom half of the conference standings.

Clemson would be literally cutting their own throats with a loss at home. Everyone who knows Atlantic Coast Conference basketball knows that you don't lose at home if you want to win the league crown.

Wednesday night, the Tigers lost a disappointing 84-83 decision to Maryland in College Park. Clemson trailed the Terps for the majority of the game. With 23 seconds remaining in the game, guard Chris Dodds hit a shot from inside the foul lane to give the Tigers the lead for the first time since the opening moments of the game. With eleven seconds on the clock, Larry Nance missed the first shot of a one-and-one situation and gave the Terps another chance.

Trailing 82-83, Maryland called timeout with the ball at mid-court and five seconds remaining in the game. The Terps hit Greg Manning with the inbounds pass who then dropped in a short range shot to give Maryland a 84-83 lead with two seconds left. Billy Williams hit the final shot; however, it came after time had expired and Clemson had its third loss of the year.

As has been the case in two of the Tigers' losses this year, Clemson was not able to connect on free throw opportunities. The Tigers hit 57 percent of their shots from the field against the Terps and only 56 percent of their free throw attempts. Williams led Clemson in scoring in the Maryland game as he poured in a career high 28 points. Maryland's five starters scored all of their team's 84 points in getting the victory.

Heading into tomorrow's contest Virginia has a 3-1 record in conference play. The Cavaliers are led by juniors Jeff Lamp and Lee Raker, sophomore Jeff Jones, and freshman sensation Ralph Sampson, a 7-4 center from Harrisonburg, Virginia. The Tigers, rated fourteenth and seventeenth in the two wire service polls, are off to their best start ever with a 11-3 record. However, the Tigers need a win Saturday to get the program headed in the direction it was going a week ago. Then the Tigers need to pick up a few ACC wins on the road to make a move for the championship.

Annie Tribble's Lady Tigers also face an important game Saturday against Virginia. The Lady Tigers are off to their best start ever and own a 15-3 record. Clemson lost to Maryland Wednesday night by a 85-69 score. The Lady Tigers were trailing by only one point at halftime but could not get their shots to fall in the

second half. Barbara Kennedy, Clemson's leading scorer with a 23.8 points per game average, did not hit any of the nine shots she took from the field in the second half. She ended the night with 18 points. Freshman Sheila Cobb led the Lady Tigers in scoring with 21 points.

One reason for the Lady Tigers bad play could be that they were without the services of point guard Bobbie Mims. A senior who had never missed a game in her career, Mims injured her ankle in the final game of the Lady Tiger Invitational last weekend. She was not able to dress out for the Maryland game.

In the Lady Tiger Invitational, Clemson won its third straight title with a 90-68 victory over James Madison and a 94-74 win over Mississippi University for Women. Kennedy led the Lady Tigers in scoring with 49 points for the two games. However, Mims won the Most Valuable Player trophy for her all-round play in the tournament. Mims recently became Clemson's all-time leading score passing Donna Forester in the record book and she had 22 assists during the Lady Tiger Invitational.

The Lady Tigers were on a 13 game winning streak going into the Maryland game. Clemson was ranked sixteenth in the latest women's poll, the highest ranking ever for a Lady Tigerbasketball team.

Both games Saturday should be seat squirmers, typical ACC games. Both the men's and women's teams need victories. A loss by the men's team would be a painful blow to the Clemson season. A loss by the women will not be quite as damaging but it won't help matters any either. Hopefully Saturday will be better for Clemson basketball than Wednesday night was.

In a 1978 student government survey, The Tiger was named by the majority of students polled as the campus' most effective method of communication. To let The Tiger's effective communication work for your business, contact Mike Watkins, ad manager, at 656-2167.



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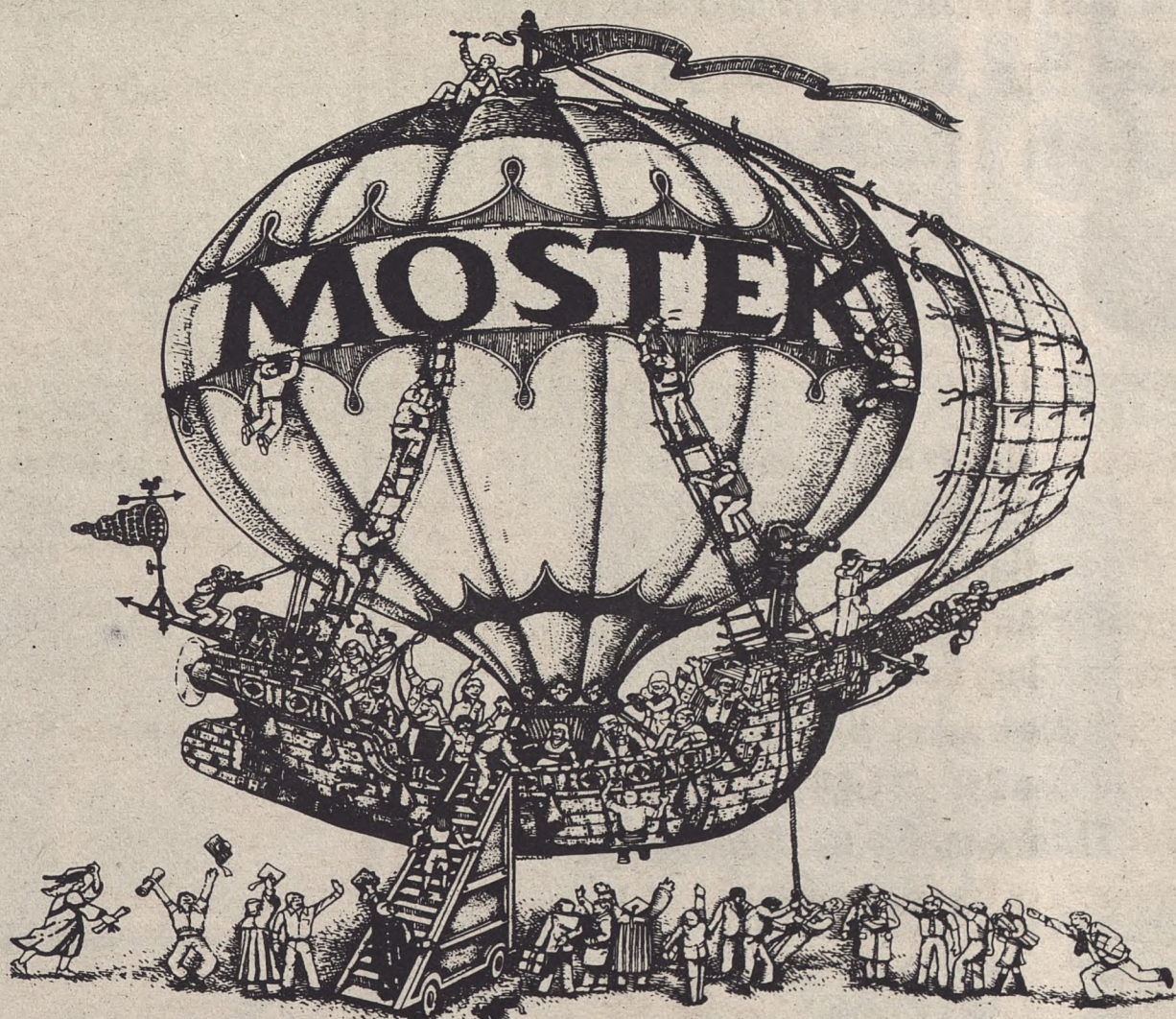
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Italian Sausage	3.50	5.20	6.25	8.95
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SPORTS BULLETIN

THE MILLER GUIDE TO INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS/WINTER 1980

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page 10

Female Shooting Stars
page 15

**The Recruiter's
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page 21

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From Wolfpack to Union Jack / 5, Quiet Cavalier
Jeff Lamp / 7, Home Court Edge / 17,
Quiz / 19, Complete Schedules / 20

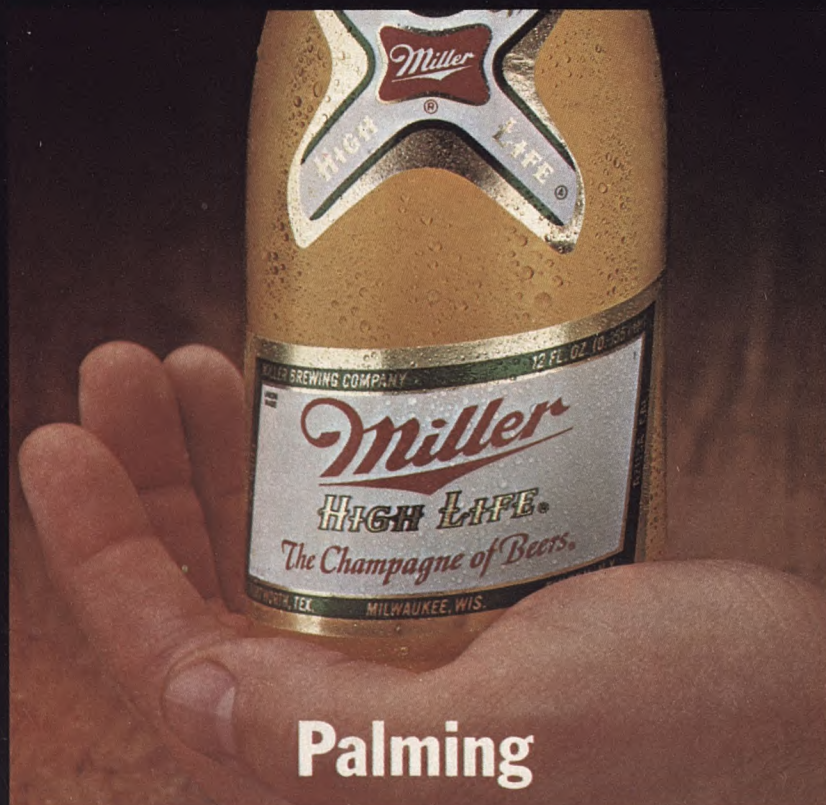
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INSIDE SHOTS

A Collection of Short Reports: Tournaments, A Tent Town, Athletic Dorms, Polls, and Greener Pro Pastures

BY TIM SMIGHT



OVER THERE Yanks Find Pro Careers on Foreign Courts

A spot on an NBA team is the dream of many a college basketball player, and for most, that's what it remains. Only a few dozen college grads crack the 242-player league each year. But lately, an astounding number of former college ball-players are finding employment elsewhere.

From the halls of Barcelona to the shores of Italy, basketball is booming—and most European teams are more than eager to have a couple of talented Americans crashing the boards and leading the fast break. In fact, over 2,000 Americans now play for pay in basketball leagues all over Western Europe.

Most teams in each European country's top three divisions have at least one American playing (they are allowed two on the roster). The teams, nominally "amateur" local clubs, are supported by industries and corporations. Most pay their American players from \$20,000 to \$40,000 during the season, which stretches from September to May.

"To keep the amateur status, most players are hired by the companies supporting the team as consultants or something," says Carmine Calzonetti, a former St.

John's University player who spent 10 years playing and coaching in France.

"The whole amateur thing is pretty absurd," he says. "But since the games are only played on weekends, a lot of the European players do hold down jobs. One team I played on had a dentist, a student, and an auto mechanic."

According to Calzonetti, only one American player—who's usually the star of the team—can be on the court at a time. Played under international rules, the game is much slower than pro ball in the U.S.

"The lane is wider, and there is a 30-second clock," says Calzonetti. "But otherwise, it's more or less the same game. The refing is a little less precise, though, so there's more fouling and banging around."

Among recent college graduates playing in Europe are Joe DeSantis of Fairfield University (the top draft pick of the Washington Bullets who passed up a shot at the NBA for a team in Venice), Clyde Mays of Furman, and Beaver Smith of St. John's. Like the majority of American players in Europe, they live in their team's hometown during the season.

"The language barrier is rough at first," says Calzonetti, "but a lot of players try to learn the native language. Most Americans are sort of local heroes."

To college players, especially those a hair below NBA caliber, such status (as well as the money and the opportunity to continue playing ball) can be quite appealing. "For me, it was a choice between playing ball in Europe or going to business school," says Jim

Spillane, a former UCLA guard who was offered a \$35,000 contract (plus an apartment and a car) to play for a team in Italy. "I decided that business school could wait."

THE GUEST LIST GROWS FOR POST- SEASON PLAY

"The more, the merrier" seems to be the catch phrase of college basketball. For the fourth time in the last six years, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) has expanded the field for its post-season basketball tournament. This March, 48 teams—up from 40 last year—will shoot it out for the national championship. That's more than one-fifth of the 261 schools composing basketball's Division I.

"The feeling on the Executive Committee (the NCAA body that meets each year to review the tournament format) was that the overall caliber of teams warrants the expansion," says Dave Cawood of the NCAA information office. "There may well be more expansion in the future."

The NCAA also abolished its rule limiting each conference to two representatives in the tourney. As in last year's event, 23 teams will qualify automatically for a tournament berth; the rest will be chosen at-large.

While most schools undoubtedly welcome the expansion, the move hasn't caused many smiles among the organizers of the rival National Invitation Tournament, (NIT), which largely features teams

passed over by the NCAA.

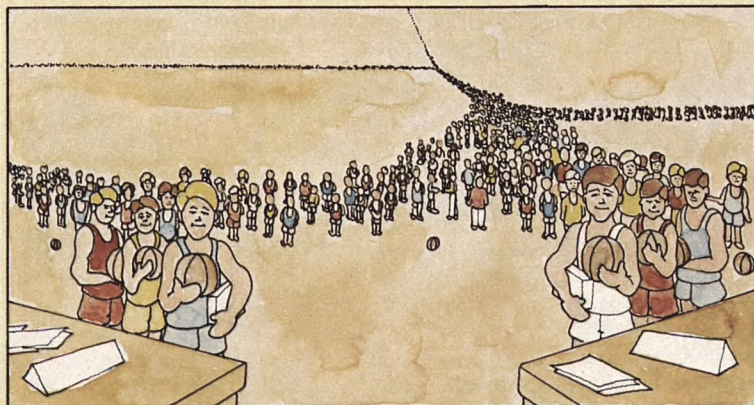
"Naturally it hurts," says Pete Carlesimo, president of the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Basketball Association, a group of five New York City colleges that sponsor the NIT. "But I think there is enough good basketball played in this country to support two major tournaments." The NIT is backing up this sentiment with an expansion of its own—from 24 to 32 teams, all of them chosen after the NCAA field is set. That brings the post-season participation total to 80 teams.



STORM OVER A DORM Blueprints for Kentucky Shangri-La Altered by NCAA

When the University of Kentucky opened a new private dormitory for its basketball team in January of 1978, a lot of eyebrows arched upward. The Wildcat Lodge looked more like a ski resort than a dorm. The building sported a luxurious two-level lobby, complete with huge fireplaces, hardwood walls, tile floors, and plush leather furniture. Upstairs were private rooms for all 16 players, each equipped with a seven-foot bed, large desk, telephone, color TV, and bathroom. There was also a community dining room, library, and basement recreation area housing a sauna, pool table, and large-screen TV room.

continued on page 4



INSIDE SHOTS



continued from page 3

Sound nice? Too nice, decided the NCAA. At the organization's annual convention last January, the NCAA passed a new rule prohibiting member schools from providing "special housing" for athletes unless comparable housing is available to at least half the student body. After NCAA enforcement officials toured Kentucky's lodge, the school was forced to make hasty alterations last summer. The bedrooms were converted to double occupancy, minus the TV's and plush furniture. The private bathrooms became closets, and the lobbies were walled off from the living area. Ten other schools, their names kept confidential by the NCAA, have requested rulings on their athletic housing facilities. If they flunk, they'll have to follow suit—or move the athletes out.

Why the crackdown? Steve Morgan of the NCAA enforcement office says the new rule was adopted out of "concern that preferential housing for athletes could be used as a recruiting inducement." The opulence of the Wildcat Lodge—and the fact that Kentucky signed five high school All-Americans last year—undoubtedly had some bearing on the ruling. But Morgan insists that it wasn't aimed at any school in particular.

"This is something that has been brewing for several years," he says. "It's an amendment to a long-standing NCAA rule prohibiting athletes from receiving extra benefits."

As for athletic housing in general, the NCAA has had a resolution on the books for several years advising schools not to have segregated housing for their sports teams. "But it's not something we require or get involved with," Morgan says. Many schools choose to ignore the resolution.

A *Sports Bulletin* survey of eight conferences found no real trend in athletic housing, but sharp regional differences were evident. No schools in the Pac-10, Big Ten, Missouri Valley, or Mid-American conferences have separate athletic dorms, while every school but

one in the Southeastern Conference does have them. In the Southwest, Big Eight, and Atlantic Coast conferences there's roughly a 50-50 split. The schools that have athletic dorms have had them for many years; they say the arrangement eases logistical problems (such as loading buses for road trips) and fosters team unity. Those without separate dorms have never had them and don't see why athletes should be treated differently from other students.

The only school to change its policy recently is the University of Iowa. Beginning this year, the football team has been housed in one wing of a dormitory.

"Iowa has a brand-new coaching staff," says assistant Big Ten commissioner Charles D. Henry. "They are taking on a team that's had something like 16 straight losing seasons. I'm sure they're willing to try anything."

THE CALL OF THE WILDCAT

At Kansas State University, the scramble for student seats that aren't reserved before basketball games used to get so rowdy that the football coach joked about recruiting the survivors. No more.

For the past four years, relative calm has prevailed at the Manhattan, Kansas, campus—if you call camping out in snowy, sub-zero weather calm. For up to a week before big games, the area around

K-State's Ahearn Field House becomes a miniature tent town, complete with heaters, lanterns, TV sets, stereos, and marked-off streets named after K-State players.

The town, which has grown to upwards of 600 on occasion, is made up of avid fans reserving their numbered places in line under a system devised by students in the fall of 1975. Instead of pushing and shoving their way to the best seats, students throw Frisbees, play cards, have parties, and study while waiting for the gates to open—at which time they march to their seats as models of civility.

Many of the tents are manned by teams from fraternities and other student groups who post watch schedules for guarding their places in line during the hourly roll calls made by student volunteers.

"Basketball is really crazy here," says senior Kent Gaston. "People figure if they're willing to camp out, they should get the best seats."

The *best* of the best seats, the front row of the section that isn't reserved, invariably goes to a group calling itself the Front-Row Fanatics. Members of the Fanatics, who appear for games clad in Wildcat T-shirts, and sometimes in yellow hard hats topped with revolving red lights, are loved by fans and players alike.

Far from objecting to the goings-on, the school administration accommodates the tent town by providing electricity from Ahearn Field House to power lights, heaters, and stereos.

"It sure beats living in the dorm," says student Kelly Madden, a veteran of two tent-town stints. "It seems like a nutty thing to do. But I guess there are a lot of nuts out here."

SPORTS BULLETIN READERS PREFER FOOTBALL PLAYOFF TO POLLS

Sports Bulletin readers overwhelmingly favor a national foot-

ball playoff to select the best college team in the nation.

In the first Miller Student Sports Poll, 78 percent of the students who responded voted for a playoff. By a similar majority (72 percent), readers said the Associated Press and United Press International year-end rankings are not a fair way to pick the No. 1 football team.

Several playoff proposals have been making the rounds in recent years, but the idea is strongly opposed by bowl-game committees.



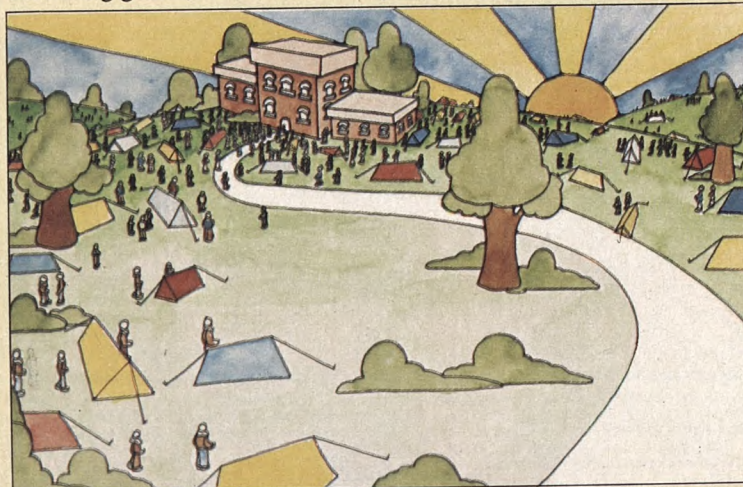
On the related subject of choosing bowl-game participants, reader opinion was divided on what arrangements would create the most exciting games. Half the readers prefer a combination of contracts with athletic conferences—usually for a guaranteed bid to the conference champion—and "open" invitations to other teams; however, 42 percent thought an entirely open system would work better. Only 8 percent favored arranging all bids through contracts with the conferences.

A healthy majority favored a proposed rule change that would settle all football tie games by playing overtime periods. Sixty-one percent agreed with the innovation, while 39 percent voted to let tie games stand.

Sports Bulletin readers were clear on their choices to win the Heisman Trophy. Oklahoma's Billy Sims led the voting with 35 percent, followed by Charles White of Southern California with 28 percent. No other nominees on the ballot topped 10 percent.

To take part in the second Miller Student Sports Poll—which offers you the opportunity to predict conference basketball rankings—just fill out the postcard following page 20 of the *Sports Bulletin* and drop the card in the mail.

Staff writer Tim Smight fondly recalls the pickup game in which Bill Walton blocked his shot.



A Carolina Knight in Queen Elizabeth's Court

BY KEVIN SACK

WHEN officials of the English Basketball Association (EBBA) invited North Carolina State coach Norm Sloan to coach their 1980 Olympic basketball team, the last thing they expected him to do was accept. Britain is not known as a bastion of basketball prowess, and the EBBA officials felt Sloan was probably out of their class. But because of his American reputation, they made him an offer anyway when he was teaching a clinic in England last April.

At first, Sloan thought the British were joking. Once he was convinced otherwise, he stunned the EBBA by accepting.

"Do you know how bad we are?" one official asked him.

"Look," the 53-year-old Sloan replied, "you haven't seen all the teams I've coached."

Sloan's point is well taken. In his 28 years as a head coach, he's had one national champion (his 1974 State team), several contenders, and his fair share of also-rans. Sloan is a past master at pulling miserable basketball programs up by the Adidas shoestrings.

The 1957 team he inherited at The Citadel had been 2-19 the previous year. A year later, it was 11-14 and the nation's most improved team.

At the University of Florida (1961), he converted a 6-16 team that was the laughingstock of the Southeastern Conference into a 15-11 title challenger. Confidence in the Florida team grew slowly. The Gators sold four season tickets that year, four more than the year before.

Sloan relishes the idea of masterminding a similar turnaround for British basketball. "We'll be starting from ground zero," he said in a June press conference. "It's exciting to be involved in something so elementary. I'll really have a chance to accomplish something."

The "something" Sloan has a chance to accomplish does not include an Olympic medal. If the British even survive the pre-Olympic qualifying tournament, which determines three Olympic contenders from Europe, it will be their finest hour. The British national team has made only one Olympic appearance; that was in 1948, the year the team got an automatic bid as host of the London Olympiad. The squad went 0-5.



Wolfpack coach Norm Sloan will try to lead Britain's basketball team into the Olympics. Slaying a dragon would be easier.

"It would stun them if we could qualify," Sloan said in June. If he gets the team that far, he added, "I'm expecting to go to dinner at Buckingham Palace."

The queen isn't holding her breath, Sloan isn't buying a tuxedo, and the EBBA isn't expecting any miracles, either. Its objective in

choosing Sloan, the fourth-winningest active coach in NCAA basketball (457-256 prior to this season), is simply to make a real effort to upgrade the quality of the British game. Sloan's mission is to lend some discipline, respectability, and publicity to what is presently a lackluster sport.

At least three Americans coached or advised foreign national teams in the 1976 Olympics, but none has faced the task that Sloan will with the British. Great Britain has made many contributions to the world of sports—Roger Bannister and Sebastian Coe in track, Wimbledon tennis—but basketball is not on



Stormin' Norman on the job (above) and at ease.



"I don't deny being a very intense competitor, or at times having acted in an explosive manner."

the list. Facilities are decrepit. Coaching, especially at the lower levels, is almost nonexistent. Funding is sparse. The media can't distract themselves from soccer long enough to see a slam dunk. Schoolboys, when first handed a basketball, instinctively try to kick it.

The British just have never taken basketball very seriously. There is no real high school or college competition. The EBBA coordinates a National Basketball League (NBL) which consists of five divisions (10 teams each) of corporate-sponsored amateur teams. There are two men's divisions, two women's divisions, and one juniors' division.

Most of the NBL players have steady jobs during the week and may not play at all until their weekend game. Each team may include two dual-nationals and one American. The foreigners generally take the game most seriously. They also get the most out of it—a salary and benefits from the sponsors (which list them as corporate employees to preserve their "amateur" status).

The game has made strides in competence and popularity over the past few years. According to Peter Jeremich, an American dual-national who played in Britain last year, the top four club teams could probably play with a few NCAA Division I teams. League attendance rose from a total of 2,000 in 1972 to over 200,000 last year (for approximately 45 games). The problems, however, are still staggering. The largest gyms hold only about 3,000 spectators, generally in folding chairs. The playing floors have cracks, holes, and dead spots, and sometimes they're slick enough to send players skidding out of bounds. There aren't many opportunities to practice, either; Jeremich says he found only three outdoor

basketball courts during his nine-month stay in London. A kid from Brooklyn would go stir-crazy. The inevitable result of all this is that few British players ever master the fundamentals of the game. Passing, shooting, and defense are all weak, American observers say.

And if that isn't enough to make a coach hang up his whistle and sob uncontrollably, the British also have a basic attitude problem towards the sport and, in Sloan's words, "towards success."

ACCORDING to Jeremich, "The British attitude is to be a good loser. They don't seem to like aggressive behavior." Another dual-national, 24-year-old Dan Lloyd, who played college ball for Western Carolina University, says the British aren't nearly as intense on the court as Americans, and after the game they make no real effort at self-improvement.

The British look at basketball "more or less as a hobby, not a way of life," says Lloyd. "Many players, if they don't make the national team, might not touch a ball until the next club season. There is no real incentive to play basketball well because you won't get a lot for it."

What British athletes do get a lot for is soccer. It offers money, fame, and glory—all the important stimuli for the athletic ego. There is little reason that any full-blooded British male should want to play anything else, particularly a Yankee

game like basketball. Naturally, soccer gets most of the media coverage in Britain, which makes it an even greater task to stimulate basketball interest or knowledge.

Norm Sloan has his own plans for combating the soccer syndrome, for creating a small niche in the souls of the British, within which can be nurtured a fondness for fast breaks and a lust for full-court lob. "We have to beat somebody," he says. "We need to develop a team that will attract some national media interest. We have to get British kids who are great athletes interested in basketball."

The British may have a bit of a conflict with Sloan on the relative merits of winning and losing. "He hates to lose in anything—gin rummy, golf, basketball, racquetball, tennis," N.C. State sports information director Ed Seaman says of Sloan. A State player once commented that he could tell when Sloan had just lost a racquetball game, because he appeared at practice in a mean mood.

Sloan is impressed with the EBBA's desire for respectability and its realistic attitude. "They want help," he said at the press conference, "but they don't want an arrogant American telling them how bad they are. They already know that."

Sloan's strategy, instead, will be an appeal to national pride. He will try to motivate the team by emphasizing the honor inherent in representing one's country in international competition.

Motivation has always been the key to Sloan's coaching success. He doesn't depend on a lot of strategy. His offenses aren't especially complex. But he demands hustle and energy, and he finds ways to inspire his players to maximum effort. He appeals to their personal pride, and he reminds them of their responsibility to represent the people and traditions of the school. He encourages players to prepare mentally before a game. He gives them individual attention, discussing goals and ways to improve.

"If there's a team to mold there, Norm is the type of motivator to get the job done," says State assistant coach Gary Stokan.

Sloan also knows the value of being flexible. He adjusts his coaching style to fit the needs of the team. He is careful not to over-coach (and possibly inhibit) a naturally talent-laden group like his 1974 NCAA champions and is quick to get deeply involved in the action if his team needs help.

His flexibility applies to players as well. Often he acts more like a psychologist than a strategist. Some players respond best to harsh words, others to low-key consolation. Sloan knows which therapy works best on each player. Says Monte Towe, a former player for Sloan and now an assistant coach, "The trademark of a good coach is that he can change to suit the personality of each player."

Any fan who has seen Sloan in action during a game must be wondering by now if this is the same man they've come to know as "Stormin' Norman," the hot-tempered nuclear reactor on the sidelines, steadily heating up to critical mass as his chameleonlike face turns a fiery Wolfpack red.

"I don't deny being a very intense competitor, or at times having acted in an explosive manner," Sloan says. "But I don't think I'm like that the majority of the time." What fans see on the sidelines is Sloan being totally involved in the game, doing whatever's necessary to squeeze the last drop of effort from his team. "What I try to do is help," he says. "If someone needs to be shaken up, I'll do it." He is generous in offering his foot-stomping, ass-chewing form of constructive criticism to any and all in need.

But off the court, there's no sign of Stormin' Norman, the tough-guy coach. He is relaxed and polite, exorcised of the basketball devil which possesses him for 40 minutes at a time. He's a devoted family man, who also lets players know the door to his home is always open. Many of his players and colleagues say he has changed their lives. "He is very loyal and forth-

continued on page 7

(continued from page 6)

right," says Stokan. "He speaks his mind, doesn't hold back any punches. The players always know where they stand on the team."

Sloan is also compassionate. He coaches the Wolfpack in an annual game with the Hawks of Central Prison. As a participant in a community volunteer program, he took a prisoner with a 50-year sentence to his home for dinner, to church, and of course to State's basketball games.

Perhaps Sloan has a compulsion to take losers and try to mold them into winners.

If that's what's behind his decision to aid British basketball, he'll be facing one of his toughest challenges ever. Sloan doesn't plan to approach this new international venture in the role of a diplomat, nor does he plan to be a babysitter, silently enduring the torment of a pack of undisciplined brats.

"I'm going to coach them like they're my own team," he says. "At our first meeting I'll explain that I'm committed to excellence all the time. If they aren't, I won't keep them."

The big test will come May 5-17 in Switzerland, site of the pre-Olympic European qualifying tournament. Powerhouses such as Italy, Czechoslovakia, Spain, France, and Holland will compete. Only three can advance to Moscow.

Sloan is frank about his team's chances. "I've seen most of the European teams play and they're tough," he says. "Based on the information the people in Britain have given me, I would have to say we have no chance at all. But that won't be the way I coach them."

In March, after the NCAA season ends, the EBBA will fly 16 players (dual-nationals are eligible) to Raleigh for three weeks of training with Sloan and the State coaching staff. At the end of the session Sloan will choose a 12-man national team. The British return to Europe for a whirlwind series of two games in England, one in Scotland, four on the Continent, and a four-team tournament back in England, before going to the qualifying tournament in Switzerland.

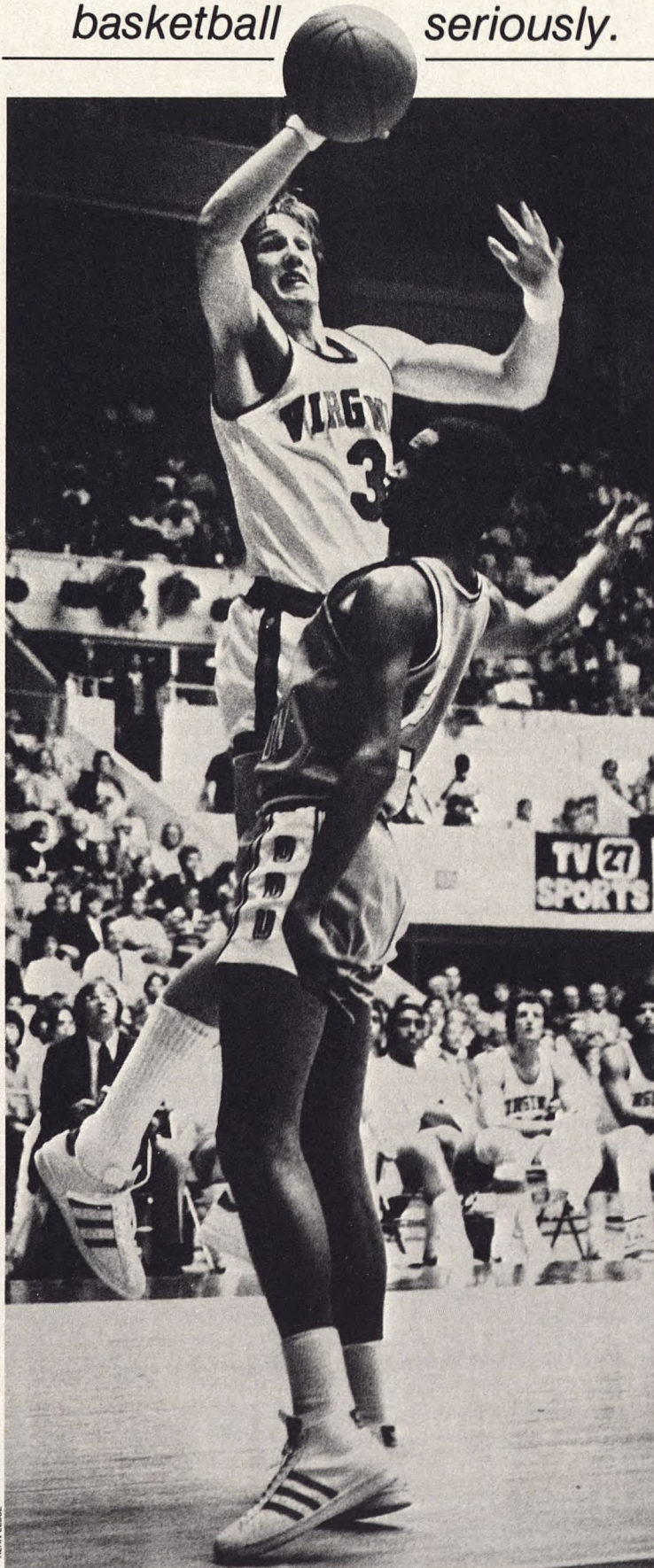
Norm Sloan is devoted to North Carolina State and comfortable in Raleigh. Yet there is always the thrill of new challenges, and conquering them is the stuff of American folklore. This spring Sloan will follow his spirit of adventure and wanderlust to Britain. He won't come home with a chest full of gold or to ticker-tape parades.

But there's always that outside shot at a dinner at Buckingham Palace.

Kevin Sack, a junior at Duke University, wrote this article during an internship on Sports Bulletin.

THE QUIET CAVALIER

Jeff Lamp insists he's not a loner—but he does take his basketball seriously.



BY JOHN FEINSTEIN

JEFF Lamp sat stretched out over four seats in the upper reaches of University Hall, staring down at the basketball court below him.

His close friend Lee Raker and several other members of the University of Virginia's basketball team were clowning on the court. Lamp, with sneakers untied, legs dangling over several rows, and a jump rope in his hands, was in no apparent hurry to join them.

"Talking about myself or talking about the team wears on me after a while," Lamp is saying, his voice soft and flat-toned. "How many different ways can you answer questions like 'How's your jump shot feel?' or 'How's the big guy looking?' It gets to be a drag after a while."

For someone with all the credentials necessary to lead the glamorous life of a campus superstar, Jeff Lamp has a non-heroic image that is downright puzzling.

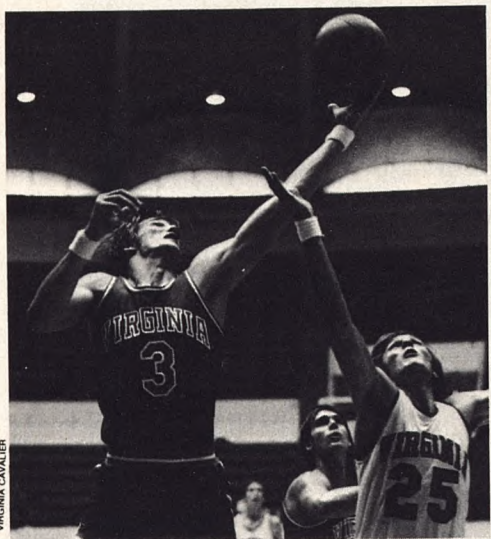
Everyone on the picturesque Virginia campus knows who he is—except for those who confuse him with Raker, his buddy since high school days and near-clone in looks and outlooks. At a basketball-crazy school, Lamp has been the team's leading scorer since his first game. Last year, he was the high scorer in the Atlantic Coast Conference.

But Lamp is reputed to be something of a loner; someone who keeps to himself. To those who don't know him, he often appears unhappy.

"I'm not really a serious person," Lamp insists, looking serious. "I think I'm easygoing. Sure, I'm not happy-go-lucky, and I take basketball seriously. But other than that I'm relaxed about things. It really bothers me when people say I take things too seriously all the time."

The image of the brooding loner is a hard one for Lamp to shake, though. He's seen most prominently on the basketball court, where his competitiveness, his court sense, and his deadly shooting are as serious a matter for him as for opponents. Off court, at a school known up and down the East Coast for its parties, the No. 1 candidate for campus hero is not a partygoer. "Jeff's never been one for going out in large groups and partying," says Raker, who has played basketball with Lamp since the two were Louisville ninth-graders. "He has his own group of friends and he sticks with them. When you know him he's an easy-going guy. But most people don't recognize that part of him because he's quiet."

There is more to Jeff Lamp than meets the eye. And lately there has been more to Jeff Lamp's life than



"I'm not like Earvin Johnson out there—I don't look like I'm loving it like he does—but when I'm doing things right it feels great."

basketball. This is a new development.

"When I was a senior in high school, all I cared about was basketball, basketball, and more basketball," Lamp says. I chose my college based on what would be best for my basketball. But since I've gotten here, I've realized that I have to develop more than one area of my life."

The realization came after Lamp's freshman year, a year that started with a bang but tailed off into disappointment. Two ankle injuries hampered Lamp in the last six weeks of the season, forcing him to jump awkwardly on his shot. His game suffered, and so did the Cavaliers, though they finished with a 20-8 record.

"Jeff should not have played, but he never let on how badly he was hurting until after the season was over," says Virginia head coach Terry Holland. "You have to love a kid who has to be dragged off the court before he'll quit."

During the following summer, Lamp began working with handicapped children through the Special Olympics program. When fall came, he changed his major to special education. His grades improved from C's to B's, and Lamp found himself enjoying some of his classes.

"I love working with kids; I always have," says Lamp, his face lighting up. "I can't really explain



After years of total devotion to basketball, Lamp has found a new off-court interest—working with handicapped children. But there's still only one all-consuming passion.

why. It's just the feeling I get when I'm doing it. It isn't something you can explain to someone and make them understand.

"It's like when you give someone a gift that they enjoy, you get joy out of it, too. That's the way I feel when I work with the kids."

HOLLAND says Lamp has clearly changed. "Seeing him broaden his interests hasn't been all that surprising for me," he says. "I guess I look on it as part of the growing-up process all our kids go through. But there's no question that he's different from when he first got here. I think he's happier, for one thing—more secure about himself, more confident in his ability to function as more than just a basketball player."

Lamp no longer wants to be known as just a basketball player. "I might have a shot at the pros, I don't know," he says. "It would be nice. But one way or the other, I'm going to stop playing some day, and I want to have something waiting for me."

The serious look returns to his face as soon as the subject returns to basketball. There may be new interests in Jeff Lamp's life now, but there remains only one all-consuming passion. And that has always been serious business to Jeff Lamp.

Holland recalls seeing Lamp, one of the top high school prospects of 1977, in an all-star game. "Someone called him a barracuda. It seemed to fit," he says.

"I always worked like crazy at basketball," says Lamp. "Wherever we lived, I had my dad put up a hoop so I could shoot until all hours. I always used to fantasize that I was playing against all the great high school players in Louisville, you know, people like Darrell Griffith. I never played any other sport seriously."

Richard Schmidt, who coached Lamp and Raker at Louisville's Ballard High, channeled Lamp's personal quest for excellence into a competitive drive that has never diminished. Lamp says Schmidt "could tell me I was doing some-

thing wrong before I started doing it."

Schmidt, now head coach at Vanderbilt, joined the Virginia coaching staff the year Lamp and Raker came to Charlottesville. All three deny there was any package deal. "Certainly having coach Schmidt and Lee coming here influenced me; it was what got me interested, in fact," Lamp says. "But coach Schmidt had the job before I even visited. I knew that."

The drive that Schmidt helped instill in his perfection-prone protégé has had a lasting effect. Lamp, in fact, credits his successes on the court to hard work as much as to talent. "I'm not a tremendously naturally gifted player," he says, a self-assessment most observers would quarrel with. "I'm not a great shooter. I'm pretty good at getting open and getting my shot off, and if I find a good spot I'm fairly consistent, I guess."

"I like basketball too much to enjoy playing it badly," he explains. "The highs I get off the game are like nothing else. I'm not like Earvin Johnson out there—I don't look like I'm loving it like he does—but when I'm doing things right it feels great."

"But it's funny. Basketball is the one thing I enjoy most in life. But it's also the thing which brings me the greatest frustration. I hate it when I don't play well. It upsets me."

In Lamp's mind, playing a good game means winning, and winning means more than being the star. A lot of people asked how Lamp would react to another hot-shooting superstar—7'4" freshman Ralph Sampson—sharing center stage. "I've never really worried about it one way or the other," he answers. "I know I've established myself as a good player. The way I look at it, the only thing Ralph can do is help me. He's going to help us win more games. That's still what makes the game fun. Scoring 30 and losing has never been a turn-on for me."

Holland is delighted at Lamp's generosity with the spotlight, and it's what he expects. "That's the way the kids we recruit here are," he says. But he does express some concern about Lamp's intensity.

"Jeff takes everything he does so seriously that it worries me at times," says Holland. "You can hurt yourself by never being hurt or sick. You make something worse than it is that way. Everything on a basketball court is personal with Jeff."

"I just like to do everything I do well," says Lamp. "When people ask what I want to be doing 10 years from now, I say I don't know what I want to be doing five years from now. Whatever I'm doing, though, I want to do it well. Otherwise, it won't be any fun."

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A TALE OF TWO TRADITIONS

Once St. John's and Ohio State were champions, but scandal and disenchantment tumbled them from basketball's pinnacle.

Now the rebuilding strategies of two remarkable coaches are starting to pay off.

BY TIM WENDEL

HUNDREDS of people were gathered outside the old Madison Square Garden in downtown Manhattan the night of December 29, 1960. Most were looking for the Christmas gift that had not shown up under the tree a few days earlier—a ticket to the Holiday Festival basketball tournament and a chance to see St. John's play Ohio State.

Both teams were a collection of All-Americans and other famous names. The St. John's Redmen were coached by Joe Lapchick, now a member of the Basketball Hall of Fame. His team featured the best that the New York City playgrounds could offer, highlighted by the shooting of All-America forward Tony Jackson and the playmaking ability of guard Kevin Loughery.

Their opponent, the Ohio State Buckeyes, had won the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship the year before in San Francisco and was rated No. 1 in the nation. Coach Fred Taylor's team included four holdovers from that championship team: All-America center Jerry Lucas, John Havlicek, Larry Siegfried, and Bobby Knight. A crowd of 18,499—one of the largest ever for a college game in New York—watched Ohio State rally from a 13-point first-half deficit to win, 70-65.

If either school had known what the future held, they would have wanted to stop time and hold on to that winter evening forever. It was the pinnacle; for both schools there were dizzying falls ahead. St. John's came face-to-face with the world of gambling, and as a result found itself competing, for the first time, against larger universities for the services of the New York basketball player. More than a decade later, a bloody brawl during a game shocked Ohio State's head

coach and left him disillusioned and disinterested; within four years the Buckeyes were in the Big Ten basement.

Yet both teams managed to preserve their basketball traditions and rise again. Today, St. John's and Ohio State are nearing the heights they reached on that December eve in 1960. This is the story of how they rebuilt.

ST. John's University stands on a hill at the intersection of two boulevards in Queens. The Manhattan skyline beckons, only a half-hour's drive away. Built by the Vincentian Fathers, the school comprises only 13 yellow-brick buildings on a tiny 107-acre campus. Administrators joke that it covers "one acre more than the Vatican." A commuter school, St. John's has no dormitories and no fraternity row, only a long basketball heritage. While teams like North Carolina and UCLA recruit on a national basis, St. John's established and maintains its tradition with players solely from the New York City area.

The Redmen's teams and stars have reflected the times. The Wonder Five of the early 1930s, a squad which lost only four games in three years, was made up of Jewish schoolboys from Brooklyn. In the late 1940s, St. John's was led by the Irish backcourt of Al and Dick McGuire. The school ushered in the era of the black star in the early 1960s with forward Tony Jackson.

Basketball, New York City style, seemed invulnerable in the spring of 1961. But as Ohio State went to the NCAA finals for the second consecutive year, St. John's had to struggle to keep its basketball program alive in the wake of the 1961 point-shaving scandal. Gamblers were bribing players throughout the East (and in other regions as well) to play below their ability, in order to affect the final game

scores. Two St. John's players were among many who were implicated in the scandal.

At the time of the gambling furor, Lou Carnesecca was an assistant coach at St. John's. Carnesecca, now head coach, has a caricature on the wall of his office. In the lower right-hand corner, above the artist's signature, are the words "To Lou (The Best) Basketball Survivor." It was Carnesecca who was at the forefront during the school's effort to save its basketball program.

It was not an easy task. Many New York-area schools—among them New York University, City College of New York, and Long Island University—reacted to the bad publicity from the scandal by either de-emphasizing basketball or, in some cases, dropping it altogether. And wealthy schools in other states, sensing a vacuum, moved in to recruit the playground athletes.

"Prior to that time outside schools didn't recruit in New York," Carnesecca says. Before 1961 St. John's only competition for players was with crosstown rivals. But then teams like UCLA, North Carolina, and Maryland, armed with colorful brochures and offers of free room and board, convinced many players to leave New York. "Now they come from all over, and what has happened is that the competition has become much more keen," Carnesecca says.

While other New York schools played down basketball and silently watched larger universities gobble up their best prospects, St. John's counterattacked. "Instead of de-emphasizing basketball at this time, we re-emphasized basketball," says Carnesecca. Instead of ignoring the scandal, St. John's used it as a lesson and stressed that basketball could teach young men morality. "Just because you have a couple of people hold up a bank



ST. JOHN'S
BUCKEYES



Eldon Miller (in shirt sleeves) and Lou Carnesecca (top) led Ohio State and St. John's back to respectability.

are you going to shut the bank down?" Carnesecca asks.

A scrapbook of newspaper clippings about the scandal became required reading for basketball team members. The athletic department brought in policemen and the FBI to lecture players on "the evils of gambling." The talk is still held today.

THE results were not immediate. St. John's fell to a 9-15 record in 1963. The team quickly recovered, winning the 1965 National Invitation Tournament, but then leveled off to a steady but unspectacular plateau. The Redmen fared poorly in NCAA competition, and rarely advanced past the first round of post-season play.

But the quick fix was not the expected outcome of the St. John's game plan, which was this: to attract the city's best players by being a strong, visible force in the New York City community. It was a strategy geared for the long haul.

One sure way to be visible, win or lose, is to put on a show, and that is what Carnesecca does. A colorful coach on the court and an outspoken person off it, he is a dream come true for reporters on the New York dailies. Many spectators are drawn to St. John's games just to cheer on his antics.

In one game, Carnesecca was constantly up off the bench encouraging his team. The referee, irritated by Carnesecca's conduct, ordered him to stay in his seat. A few minutes later, Carnesecca again became caught up in the game and started following his team down-court, yelling instructions. The referee, deciding he'd had enough, turned around to assess Carnesecca with a technical foul. Thinking he was near the team bench, the coach quickly sat down—in the lap of a bewildered woman. The crowd roared and the referee, also laughing, forgot about the technical.

A 1950 graduate of St. John's and originally from Manhattan, Carnesecca sells players on his school with the same philosophy he discovered nearly 30 years ago: Stay in New York because that is where your roots are.

St. John's helps its cause by sinking its own roots deep into New York City basketball. The Catholic and public high schools annually hold their championships in the Redmen's Alumni Hall, and many players hear about St. John's in the newspapers or on television.

"People know us," Carnesecca says. "We can't bring a kid down and razzle-dazzle him for 48 hours. We don't have a meeting with the governor. The kid knows us. He has been coming here to see our games, playing his high school ball here. We're looking for the kind of kid who wants to go to a school

with a basketball tradition, but still wants to stay close to his family."

Carnesecca teaches clinics and directs summer camps to stay in contact with the playground players. It pays off. "I knew Lou because I went to his camp a couple of years ago in high school," says Reggie Carter, a starting guard on this year's team.

Evidence of Carnesecca's success is that three playground all-stars left the New York City area, then came back to play for St. John's. Carter spent one year at Hawaii, Bernard Rencher returned from Notre Dame, and Curtis Redding came home from Kansas State. "I had to travel more than a thousand miles to find out my heart belonged to Brooklyn," Redding says.

"It's really an amazing thing," Carnesecca says. "I tell high school kids who are thinking about going out of town, 'Fellows, isn't it strange that three kids left here and then came back?'"

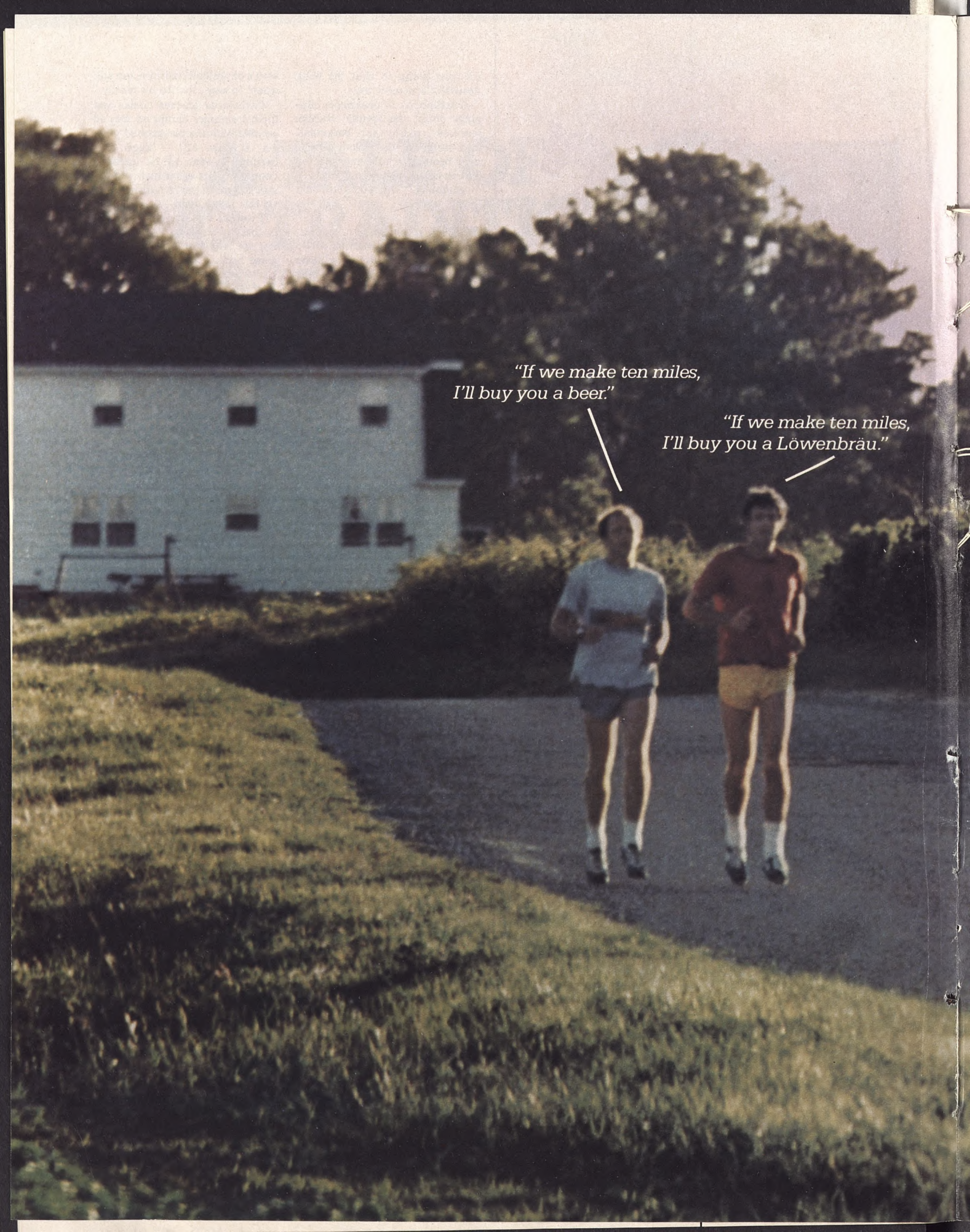
The real test of Carnesecca's stay-at-home philosophy came three years ago when St. John's was in the running for the services of Wayne McKoy of Bayside, New York, one of the most sought-after high school players in the nation. St. John's had been one of the finalists for the last big man out of New York, Lew Alcindor (alias Kareem Abdul-Jabbar), but the tall center from Power Memorial in Manhattan decided to attend UCLA. This time Carnesecca's efforts succeeded and McKoy enrolled at St. John's.

"I knew that Reggie (Carter, a teammate of McKoy's in high school) was coming back and we were going to have some other good ballplayers that I had played against before, so I felt comfortable here," McKoy says. "No matter where you play ball, if you produce and you have a good coach and good players around, you're going to make it. You don't have to be at North Carolina or UCLA."

Lou Carnesecca could not have said it better himself.

WHILE St. John's stands in New York's shadow, Ohio State University is the biggest attraction in Columbus. Cows graze less than half a mile from campus, and pickup trucks drive along two-lane roads toward an uncluttered horizon.

Full-time enrollment at Ohio State is approximately 50,000. The campus covers 3,283 acres of land, and courses of study range from mathematics to poultry science. Everything is done on a big-time level at Ohio State, especially sports. Poster-size photographs of Howard "Hopalong" Cassady, Archie Griffin, Jesse Owens, Jack Nicklaus, and Jerry Lucas are displayed on the ground floor of the basketball

A photograph of two runners on a paved path. The runner on the left is wearing a white t-shirt and dark shorts. The runner on the right is wearing a red t-shirt and yellow shorts. In the background, there is a white building with several windows and a large, dark tree. The foreground is a grassy area. Two lines point from the text to the runners.

*"If we make ten miles,
I'll buy you a beer."*

*"If we make ten miles,
I'll buy you a Löwenbräu."*



Tonight, let it be Löwenbräu.

©1979 Beer brewed in U.S.A. by Miller Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The players and fans rioted and attacked the Ohio State team. For nearly two minutes the hometown team and fans madly chased and pummeled the Buckeyes. When order was restored, center Luke Witte and substitute Mark Wager lay unconscious on the floor.

arena. Next to the photographs are showcases honoring the university's varsity sports. Although the shrine to Buckeye basketball is one of the largest, it has been neglected. Dust litters the bottom of the case, and a dead moth lies in the corner. There are 15 trophies in the case, but none since 1971.

Hidden behind the 1961 national championship trophy is a small plaque to Fred Taylor. The Buckeye coach from 1958 to 1976, Taylor directed Ohio State to 297 victories, and to the NCAA finals in 1960, '61, and '62. While St. John's was struggling back to national prominence, Taylor's Buckeyes remained a perennial powerhouse throughout the 1960s and into the early 1970s. Ohio State won the Big Ten title seven times, and its players were named to the conference all-star team 27 times.

But Taylor left Columbus as a loser, not a hero.

Now the manager of a golf course in New Albany, Ohio, Taylor sits behind a large desk surrounded by golf paraphernalia. The only reminder of 23 years in basketball is a nameplate he received at a basketball banquet.

AS Muzak flowed from a speaker in the room, Taylor quietly talked about the incident that eventually caused him to leave coaching—the 1972 brawl at Minnesota. The game in Minneapolis was for first place in the Big Ten. With only 36 seconds left, and the Buckeyes holding a 50-44 lead, the Minnesota players and fans rioted and attacked the Ohio State team. Police security was meager, and for nearly two minutes the hometown team and fans madly chased and pummeled the Buckeyes. When order was restored, Ohio State center Luke Witte and substitute Mark Wager lay unconscious on the floor. Both were hospitalized.

"It was sickening," Taylor says. "It destroyed my real feeling about intercollegiate basketball."

Two Minnesota players were suspended for the remainder of the season, but little else was done. Taylor was incensed that the Big Ten did not demand more police protection for upcoming games at Minneapolis and that his school had not received an apology. Taylor and Ohio State athletic director J. Edward Weaver argued about

the Buckeyes' course of action. Taylor wanted assurances that such an incident would not happen again, while Weaver and the Big Ten said the suspensions were sufficient.

"I had the feeling in my own mind that nobody was really concerned with it," Taylor says. "If I had had the courage of my convictions, I would have quit coaching at the end of the (1972) season."

Instead, Taylor remained as coach for another four years, even though his heart was no longer in the game. Ohio State not only fell in the Big Ten standings, but top high school players from the state of Ohio such as Scott May, Bo Lamar, Ed Ratleff, Kevin Grevey, and Phil Hubbard enrolled elsewhere.

Some, like Lamar and Ratleff, did not measure up to Ohio State's entrance requirements, but others were lost because Taylor was lax in his recruiting efforts. A rumor surfaced that Taylor was prejudiced and refused to recruit blacks. The truth was he had little desire to recruit anybody, black or white.

"He lost his drive," says an Ohio State spokesman. "That game had a lasting, demoralizing effect on him, and as a result the program suffered."

In 1976, Ohio State finished last in the Big Ten. The next year Taylor was completing his tenure in the intramural office and Eldon Miller was the new basketball coach.

Miller had dreamed of playing basketball for the Buckeyes, while growing up in Gnadenhutten, Ohio. But talent did not equal expectations, and Miller played at Wittenberg University, about 40 miles away. After graduation, he became assistant coach at Wittenberg, then head coach the following year. In eight years at Wittenberg, Miller compiled a 142-55 record. In 1971, Miller took over the basketball program at Western Michigan and patiently rebuilt the team from a Mid-American Conference doormat to a team that narrowly lost to Marquette in the 1976 NCAA regionals. A week after that game Miller was named head coach at Ohio State, where he began solving a new set of problems.

"We had tremendous difficulty rebounding the ball, and we had a lot of trouble defending close and scoring close," he says. "These are the first two things needed to have a great basketball team."

Miller began searching for play-

ers who could rebound and score. He enlisted the support of the Ohio State alumni association, the world's largest. Miller asked graduates to telephone top prospects. Others chatted with prospective players who were waiting at airports for connecting flights to Columbus. The new coach underlined Ohio State's basketball tradition and brought in former Buckeye greats Jerry Lucas and John Havlicek to talk with interested players.

"We went out and talked to the best people available in high school, and some of them wanted the opportunities here," Miller says. "It is really quite simple. We have a great program to sell, we have a great university to sell."

Meanwhile, at home, Miller patched up differences between the basketball office and the athletic director. He, unlike Taylor, also used the football department to his benefit. Photographs of the football coaching staff and of the stadium packed with cheering fans were included in a slide show shown to basketball recruits.

"We like to have our recruits come in and visit when they can watch football in the stadium," Miller says. "We want them to see winning football in the stadium. We sell a lot more of them on days when we win than on the days we lose."

Miller not only had to sell Ohio State to recruits, he had to convince the people of Columbus that his team was worth supporting. Like Carnesecca, he went into the local community. He talked about his team to anyone who would listen. During his first year and a half on the job, Miller made more than 200 speeches to the people of Columbus about his up-and-coming team.

The new approach worked. Sell-outs became the rule again and excellent players were entering Ohio State. Kelvin Ransey, one of the top high school guards in the nation and an Ohio native, ignored his first impressions that Ohio State was merely a football factory and joined the Buckeyes.

"Coach Miller is determined to bring basketball back at Ohio State," Ransey says. "I'd heard about the team with Lucas and Havlicek, and the idea of bringing the school back to the level of that team was something I could relate to."

Although Ransey set a freshman

scoring record, imitating the fabled Buckeye stars, Ohio State finished last for the second straight year. Realizing Ransey needed more assistance, Miller intensified his search for talent and focused his attention on Columbus high school star Herb Williams. Ohio Class AAA player of the year, the 6'10" center considered Michigan, UCLA, and Maryland before deciding to stay home and play for Ohio State.

Williams had been watching Miller's recruiting efforts and liked what he saw. "I was looking at the recruiting years everyone was having and Ohio State, by far, had the best," Williams says. "That pulled me a lot, plus my mother and my father wanted me to stay in town so they could see me play."

LAST December, St. John's and Ohio State were among the four teams participating in the Holiday Festival in New York's new Madison Square Garden. The tournament was supposed to showcase the Duke Blue Devils, rated No. 1 at the time. The experts predicted easy victories for Duke, but the final results were very different. In the opening round, Ohio State came from being 17 points down to end Duke's perfect season. And in the consolation game, St. John's rallied from a 19-point deficit to defeat the Blue Devils.

"That game let us know we could play with anyone in the country," Ransey says. And Carter adds, "At the halfway mark of the season that was a very special game. That game showed us what we could do."

By the end of last season, the Redmen had battled their way into the finals of the NCAA Eastern Regional, losing by two points to Penn. Meanwhile, the Buckeyes finished one game behind the three teams tied for the Big Ten crown, and placed fourth in the NIT. During the off-season, the teams had banner recruiting years, and a Top 20 ranking is being forecast for both.

College basketball has not only survived, but it is something to cheer about again in New York and Columbus.

Staff writer Tim Wendel reached his basketball pinnacle on an intramural team called Dogfood, which is still rebuilding.

THERESA Grentz, women's basketball coach at Rutgers, remembers the good old days of the women's college game. She remembers buying her own sneakers and her own uniform, and paying her own travel expenses. She remembers that at her school, *Immaculata*—which had one of the best teams in the country—there was no budget for her sport. But that was a long time ago, before the sport went big time.

It was before some federal legislation called Title IX moved women's college athletics toward equality with men's programs, before the women's collegiate championship game was on national television, and before there was a women's professional basketball league. It was a long time ago—way back in 1974.

Since that year, when Title IX prohibited colleges receiving federal aid from discriminating on the basis of sex, women's collegiate athletic programs have taken off, especially in basketball. Member schools in the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) have increased in number from 278 (in 1972) to 916. Women's athletic budgets are rising dramatically. And, as a result, the game is getting more exciting.

The sudden surge of funding has created thousands of opportunities for young women who had no access to collegiate athletics before, and the quality of women players has been rising along with the quantity.

One quality player to watch this season is Anne Donovan, the 6'8" center from Paramus Catholic in New Jersey, who was the most heavily recruited prospect in the history of the women's game. She came out of high school to Old Dominion averaging almost 38 points a game and is considered an excellent rebounder with good inside moves. The only question appears to be how quickly she can adjust to the high caliber of college competition.

Opponents are not looking forward to seeing Donovan or anyone else on an Old Dominion team that is expected to repeat as AIAW champions. The Monarchs are led by Nancy Lieberman, who is considered the best woman player in the country and the game's main drawing card. "Anybody who ever saw her play is going to come back," Donovan says. The team's supporting cast features 6'5" Inge Nissen, one of the few dominating centers in the game. Old Dominion's competition in its own region, which may be the toughest in the country, is likely to come from Tennessee, which is led by Holly "Hollywood" Warlick, a slick guard; North Carolina State, led by hot-



Nancy Lieberman is on everyone's all-star list.

THE SHOOTING STARS

Exciting new players are fueling the meteoric rise of women's basketball.

BY JIM NAUGHTON

shooting Genia Beasley; and South Carolina, which lists Earvin Johnson's sister Evelyn as one of its recent recruits.

In the East, Maryland is picked by most coaches as the team to watch. Six-foot-three-inch junior forward Kris Kirchner matured as a result of playing on the United States' silver-medal team in the Pan American Games. Penn State, Cheyenne State, and Rutgers are three

that could threaten. Rutgers is led by junior June Olkowski, a member of the U.S. team at the World University Games, whom Grentz calls one of the best she ever worked with. Olkowski averaged 15.5 points and 9.5 rebounds a game as a freshman. She is also one of the best defensive players in the East.

In the Midwest, the state of Kansas appears to have cornered the class of the women's game.

Both Kansas and Kansas State return strong teams. Expectations are a little higher at Kansas because Lynette Woodard is returning. As a freshman, Woodard was allegedly offered a new car or several thousand dollars by a University of Nebraska alumnus. Woodard declined, but she has been worth at least that at Kansas, where she dominates the middle with a quick turnaround jump shot.

In the Southwest, where last year's national runner-up Louisiana Tech plays most of its games, talk centers around whether Stephen F. Austin or Texas might put together a team good enough to challenge the Lady Techsters. The team is more outstanding than its nickname, thanks to Pam Kelly, who averaged 19 points a game last year as a freshman, and Angela Turner, an excellent outside shooter. Stephen F. Austin features two Pan American team members, 6'1" Rosie Walker at the low post and Barbara Brown, a 6' forward. Texas has its own Pan Am team member, 6'2" Jackie Swaim. Linda Waggoner leads the Texas fast break.

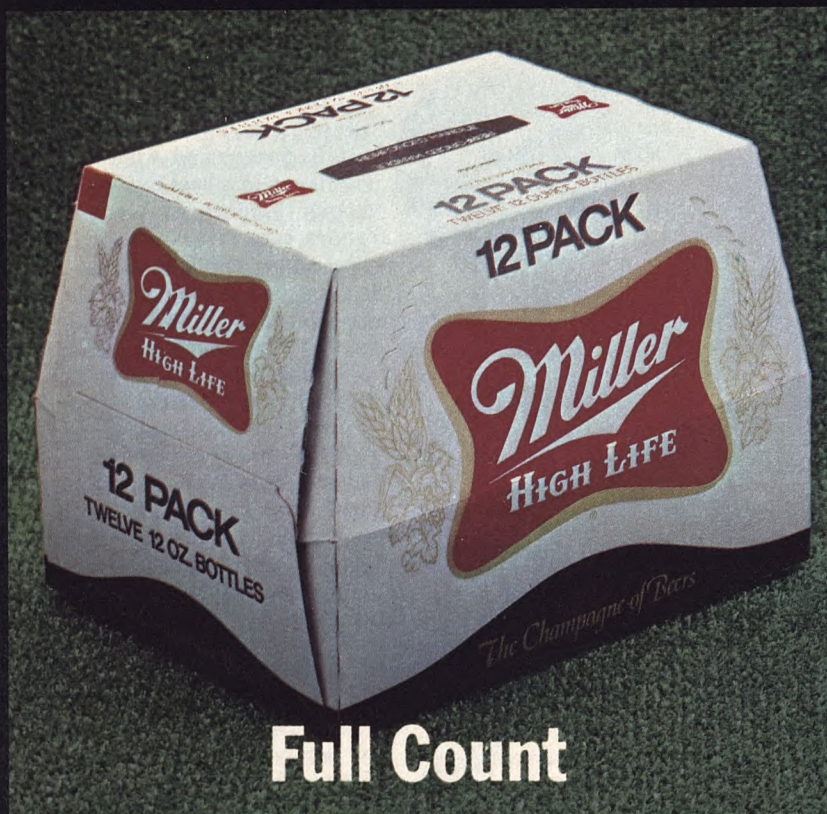
On the West Coast, the women's game has something in common with the men's game—UCLA wins a lot. The Bruins, who won the national title two years ago, rely on smooth Denise Curry, a standout in San Juan for the Pan American team. Curry has a score to settle with Old Dominion, which vitually shut her out in last year's semifinal.

Critics of women's basketball have always contended that once you got past the game's stars—like Carol Blazejowski, Ann Meyers, and Lieberman—women's basketball was just a similar version to that found at any schoolyard. Not any more, says Rutgers' Grentz. "There used to be a big discrepancy between the top player on a team and the fourth or fifth player," she says, "but that is being narrowed." The reason, she contends, is that more girls are getting a chance to play basketball at an early age. "It is becoming more socially acceptable," she says.

To be sure, the men's and women's games are still different. The men shoot more accurately, put the ball in the air more often, and are tougher defensively. But the women's game is sometimes more complicated. It relies on sharply executed plays to get shots off. The women also use the 30-second clock to speed up the pace.

One thing is certain: There are more outstanding women players on the courts than ever before, and the trend has just begun.

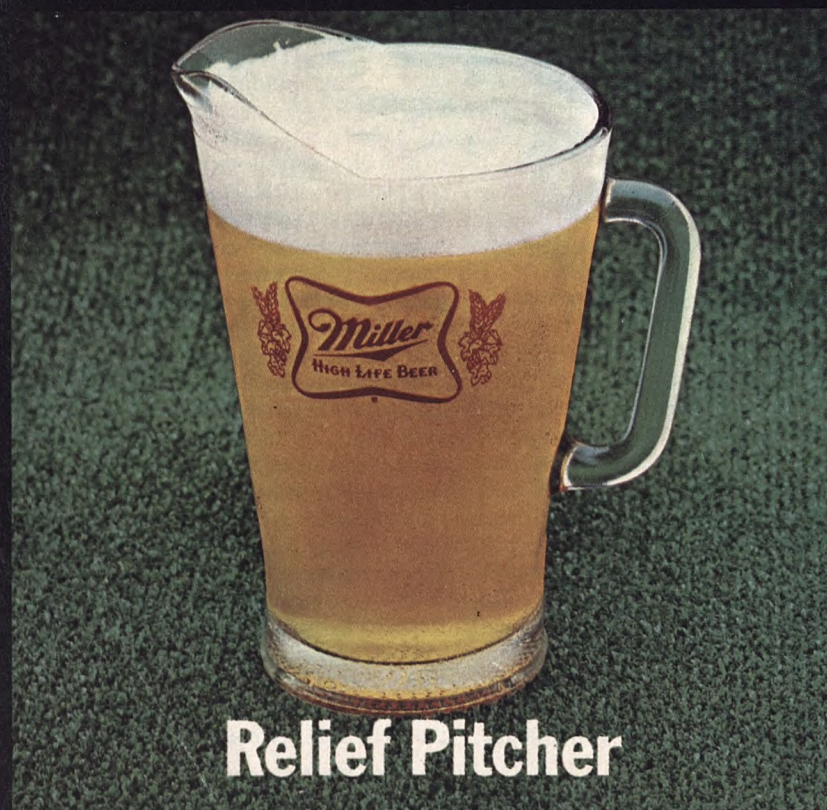
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MISSION IMPROBABLE: A Victory on the Road in the ACC

Passionate fans, intense rivalries, and high-quality teams combine to make losses on the home court a rarity. A win on the road is like a win and a half.

BY THOMAS O'TOOLE

ON a cold January night in 1977, the music died in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

As 8,000 stunned fans watched in silence, Wake Forest forward Jerry Schellenberg made two free throws with just seconds remaining, and the Deacons defeated North Carolina, 67-66.

It was only the 13th Tar Heel loss in 149 games at Carmichael Auditorium since 1965. Men and women in the stands cried. Cheerleaders sat motionless on the floor. Even 45 minutes after the final whistle, hundreds of fans waited silently. You could hear a basketball drop. The fans stared hopefully at the court, as if their vigil would somehow erase the defeat.

Winning on the road in the Atlantic Coast Conference is something special—like winning a game and a half. The so-called home-court advantage has grown to almost mythic proportions in the ACC.

Few sports lend themselves to fan participation as does basketball. Football stadiums are too big; many fans must use binoculars. Except for a few stars, players are faceless, nefarious-looking creatures hidden behind two bars and a helmet. There is a similar remoteness in baseball and soccer. The setting for basketball, on the other hand, is rather intimate, albeit sometimes intimidating. Fans surround the court, sometimes a foot or so away from the baseline. Players can hear just about every word from the stands.

There are specific reasons why the home-court advantage is a bit more amplified in the ACC than in other regions. First of all, treasured tradition, abundant talent, and charismatic coaches have combined to make the ACC one of the most competitive and balanced conferences. Any team can win anytime.



Some observers believe that eventually each team will have an even conference record.

Second, the proximity of schools adds fire to rivalries. The nucleus of the ACC is the so-called Big Four schools along tobacco road in North Carolina: N.C. State, Carolina, Duke, and Wake Forest. Until 1956, when Wake moved from just north of Raleigh to Winston-Salem, the four were about 20 miles apart. It's still only a two-hour drive from Wake to N.C. State and an hour and a half to Carolina and Duke. This means fans have not only a keen knowledge of opponents but also strong allegiances. Maryland has been the only plane trip for most of the Big Four, although that will change this year as Georgia Tech in Atlanta enters the league.

Third, there are no professional sports south of Maryland and north of Atlanta. Colleges provide the only big-time athletics. Colleges have all the fans. This is reflected in season-ticket sales. Every Big Four home game is sold out. Last year, Clemson averaged 9,200 in a 10,790-seat coliseum. Virginia had 13 sellouts in 15 games at 9,000-seat University Hall. Maryland, with 14,500 seats and competition for fans from the Washington Bullets

and Georgetown University, averaged around 13,000. Moreover, Georgia Tech, which averaged just 2,143 in 6,966-seat Alexander Memorial Coliseum, has already reported a sharp increase in season-ticket requests.

What's most intriguing about Wake and Duke is that their coliseums seat only about 8,000 each. It isn't easy to find a ticket. There's a lot to go through. Students stand in line sometimes a day or two ahead. Alumni donate small fortunes for the right to season tickets. This means that, more often than not, the true basketball fan will be in the stands. Only a fan would put up with the hassle of acquiring a ticket. At Carolina, some students see only a few games a year because of a priority system. They seldom squander their rare chances to cheer by sitting passively.

TELEVISION, of course, plays its part. "Television has made personalities of the players and coaches," says Bob Burton, a former assistant coach at Wake. "With just seven teams in the league (eight with Georgia Tech), each school is on TV more. People get to know the teams better."

Many coaches claim they ignore the sound and fury of the crowd,

and very few try to incite it. "There is an advantage in that you can win making more mistakes at home than you can on the road," says N.C. State coach Norm Sloan. "Actually, I don't think a home crowd intimidates visitors as much as it inspires the home team. If a crowd is going to intimidate you, go play intramurals."

Maryland's Lefty Driesell is one coach who does pay attention to the crowd. Driesell is the conference showman. Although he is a clown by nature, Driesell created some of his antics out of necessity. He took a dormant Terp program with lethargic fans and brought them to life. He popularized the V-for-victory signal at Maryland, asked the pep band to play "Hail to the Chief" when he walked onto the court before a game, and was head cheerleader with his clenched fist in the air. Until new rules hindered movement on the bench, he was famous for kicking chairs and throwing objects, all intended to spark the crowd.

It paid off. In 11 years Maryland won 199 games. Still, Maryland's reputation is less than intimidating. It's not entirely Driesell's fault. Cole Field House is little more than an overgrown airplane hangar. There are few seats on the floor. The pep band is halfway up in the stands. "The people at Maryland are farther away," says Sloan, "so it takes stronger arms to throw things. The noise never gets too loud, either, since it's so big."

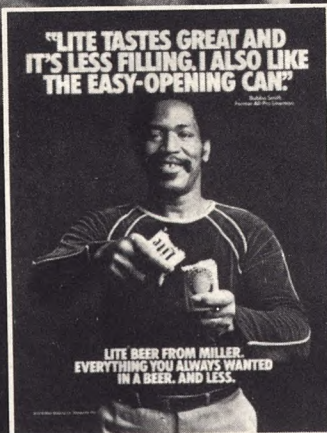
That's not to say that the Terps never have an advantage. Perhaps the most ingenious use of a crowd came in 1971 when South Carolina, then a member of the ACC, came to Cole. A few weeks earlier the Gamecocks had defeated Maryland, 96-70, in a game shortened by a bench-clearing brawl. Driesell had been slugged by one of the South Carolina players. Maryland fans were furious. But instead of venting their anger with a verbal onslaught, the fans did something entirely unexpected. When South Carolina took the floor for pre-game workouts, the entire crowd of 14,000 stood without a sound and turned its back. When the game finally started, the Terps used a slow-down tactic. South Carolina, then ranked third in the nation, was so shaken that it lost, 31-30 in overtime.

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the toughest place to play. Cameron Indoor Stadium seats 8,564. Students surround the court and are just a few feet from the sidelines. They are loud, abusive, and vengeful. They are also perhaps the most sophisticated in coach- and player-baiting. A few examples:

- Jim O'Brien, who played for Maryland in the early '70s, was nicknamed "Bozo" because of his frizzy orange hair. Anytime O'Brien played at Duke, fans would wear Bozo the Clown masks.

- A few years ago, a Washington newspaper broke a story about some Maryland players being on the verge of academic probation. When the Terps played at Duke, many students wore dunce hats.

- Tom Burleson, N.C. State's 7'4" center from 1972 to 1974, once had a run-in with campus security guards

after he allegedly smashed a pinball machine. The Duke pep band thereafter greeted him with "Pinball Wizard."

- Mo Rivers, who played at N.C. State with Burleson, made the papers when he allegedly shoplifted some aspirin. When he played at Duke, fans pelted him with aspirins.

North Carolina fans have a reputation for being well-controlled and polite. They usually applaud during introductions of the visiting team. They seldom boo or throw objects. Even the practice of waving arms behind a basket during opponents' free throws is frowned upon.

"I don't like that at all," says Tar Heel coach Dean Smith, reputed to be the main reason crowds are so nonviolent. "One time a visiting player was taking a foul shot and

some of our fans stood up behind the basket to wave their arms. I jumped up from the bench and pointed at them, and they stopped.

"We're pleased with our crowds," Smith says. "They are noisy, but they are courteous. Actually, it's awfully hard for North Carolina to win at home simply because everyone expects it. That puts that much more pressure on us."

Indeed, a Carolina crowd is noisy—so noisy, in fact, that Driessell once prepared for a Tar Heel game by practicing with crowd-noise tapes blaring in an empty gym.

Wake Forest was notorious for unruly crowds at its old campus in tiny Gore Gymnasium, where there was no out-of-bounds area. "Fans sat on the floor with their feet actually on the court," recalls ACC

information director Skeeter Francis, a Wake graduate. "When a team had an out of bounds on the side, an opposing player would have to actually stand among the Wake fans. The crowd would grab his shorts, socks, the hairs on his legs to prevent him from getting back on the court."

Even now in Memorial Coliseum, fans are still close to the floor and still impish with their tactics. "Duke is really abusive," says former Tar Heel Mitch Kupchak, "but Wake fans are pretty bad, too. They throw a lot more stuff."

They are also devious. "Once we were playing at Wake," says Smith, "and Tommy LaGarde went to the free-throw line. Wake has portable baskets that are wheeled in before the game. Well, LaGarde looked up, ready to shoot and saw the rim shaking. Students were on the floor shoving the base of the basket."

Clemson, which may have lost some of its advantage after moving from 5,000-seat Fike Auditorium to 10,790-seat Littlejohn Coliseum, is still rather intimidating. "My first time there I was shaking," says former Maryland guard Brad Davis. "It's a frightening place." The reason is the walls around the court, which put the fans above the players and cause them to look down on the court as if in a Roman coliseum or a bull-fighting arena.

N.C. State's Reynolds Coliseum, although the second-largest in the conference, is reputed to be one of the easiest places to play. There are few seats along the side of the court. Many of the 12,400 fans are in the end zones, far from the court. Nevertheless, the Wolfpack averaged 9,415 fans a year between 1949 and 1978. Moreover, N.C. State's home record in that time is 280-66 for regular-season games. Including tournaments, it's 356-84, an .809 percentage.

Virginia's University Hall is round and has many seats on the floor. Fans there credit crowd noise with causing N.C. State and Duke players to miss key one-and-one foul shots in 1978 victories. With the signing of 7-footer Ralph Sampson, the nation's most sought-after high school player, the crowds should be even more vocal in the next few years.

Georgia Tech is the unknown factor. The Yellow Jackets do not have the basketball tradition of other ACC schools. They do not have the crowds. After a taste of the conference's brand of exciting play, though, Georgia Tech may soon build its own fanatic following.

A fanatic following is just what it takes for a home-court advantage. And that's what the ACC has—that, and good basketball.

WHIZ QUIZ

Test your command of stars, statistics, and outstanding moments in conference play.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Which team holds the conference record for consecutive 100-point games with five?
a. N.C. State
b. Maryland
c. Duke
d. Clemson | 6. In every year but this one, an ACC team made it to the Final Four of the NCAA tournament.
a. 1962
b. 1963
c. 1965
d. 1967 | b. North Carolina
c. N.C. State
d. Maryland |
| 2. The record for most rebounds in a game has stood since 1955. Who set it?
a. Dickie Hemric
b. Ron Shavlik
c. Lennie Rosenbluth
d. Billy Cunningham | 7. Who holds the record for total points scored in a season?
a. Dave Budd
b. David Thompson
c. Len Chappell
d. Larry Miller | 12. In eight years (1962-69), ACC teams were in the NCAA Final Four seven times. How many NCAA titles did they win?
a. none
b. one
c. two
d. three |
| 3. The highest season average in rebounding is held by what player?
a. Dickie Hemric
b. Ron Shavlik
c. Lennie Rosenbluth
d. Billy Cunningham | 8. Who holds the record for highest points-per-game average in a season?
a. Buzzy Wilkinson
b. Larry Miller
c. Len Chappell
d. Charlie Scott | 13. Bonus Question: In what game did Dean Smith first use the four-corners offense, and who played the middle? |
| 4. N.C. State and North Carolina each has eight tournament titles. Which ACC team has won or tied for first place in regular-season play most often?
a. N.C. State
b. North Carolina
c. Duke
d. Wake Forest | 9. Which of the following has never led the ACC in rebounding?
a. N.C. State
b. North Carolina
c. Maryland | |
| 5. David Thompson is the only three-time ACC Player of the Year. All but one of these players has won the award twice.
a. Larry Miller
b. John Roche
c. Len Chappell
d. Phil Ford | 10. Who is the only player in the ACC to average at least 25 points per game in each of his varsity seasons?
a. Buzzy Wilkinson
b. Lennie Rosenbluth
c. Len Chappell
d. Larry Miller | |
| | 11. What ACC team won the National Invitation Tournament (NIT) in 1972?
a. Duke | |

ANSWERS

1. d. Clemson, in 1977
2. a. Dickie Hemric, Wake Forest
3. b. Ron Shavlik, N.C. State, 19.5 in 1956
4. b. North Carolina, 12 times
5. d. Phil Ford
6. c. 1965
7. c. Len Chappell, Wake Forest, 932 in 1962
8. a. Buzzy Wilkinson, Virginia, 32.1 points per game in 1955
9. b. North Carolina
10. b. Lennie Rosenbluth, North Carolina: 1955 (25.5), 1956 (26.7), 1957 (28.0)
11. d. Maryland, North Carolina won in 1971.
12. a. none
13. According to Smith, he first used the four corners in a December 1965 game at Ohio State, with Larry Miller and Bob Lewis taking turns in the middle. Carolina won it, 82-72.

ACC BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

MEN'S

JANUARY 2
North Carolina at Clemson
Wake Forest at Virginia
E. Carolina at N.C. State*

JANUARY 3
Maryland at Georgia Tech

JANUARY 5
Colgate at Duke*
Clemson at Georgia Tech (TV)
Maryland at Wake Forest (TV)
North Carolina at Virginia (TV)
Towson State at N.C. State*

JANUARY 7
Georgia Tech at Duke
North Carolina at Mercer*
Delaware at Virginia*

JANUARY 9
Duke at Clemson
W. Carolina at Georgia Tech*
Wake Forest at North Carolina

JANUARY 10
Maryland at N.C. State (TV)

JANUARY 12
North Carolina at Duke (TV)
Troy State at Georgia Tech*
Pittsburgh at Maryland*
Clemson at Wake Forest
Virginia at N.C. State (TV)

JANUARY 14
Georgia Tech vs. North Carolina in Greensboro
Virginia Tech vs. Virginia in Richmond*

JANUARY 16
Wake Forest at Duke
Clemson at Maryland
N.C. State at North Carolina (TV)
Pennsylvania at Virginia*

JANUARY 19
N.C. State at Duke (TV)
Georgia Tech at Boston College*
Virginia at Clemson (TV)
Appalachian State at Wake Forest*

JANUARY 20
Maryland at North Carolina (TV)

JANUARY 21
Duke at Georgia Tech (TV)

JANUARY 23
Virginia at Duke
N.C. State at Maryland
Furman at Clemson*
North Carolina at Wake Forest (TV)

JANUARY 26
Duke at Pittsburgh*
Wake Forest at Georgia Tech (TV)

Maryland at Notre Dame (TV)*
Clemson at North Carolina (TV)
N.C. State at Virginia (TV)

JANUARY 27
Virginia at Ohio State (national TV)*

JANUARY 29
Clemson at N.C. State (TV)
North Carolina at William and Mary*

JANUARY 30
Duke at Wake Forest
Maryland at Virginia

JANUARY 31
Georgia Tech at Clemson (TV)

FEBRUARY 1-2
Carolina/State Doubleheader:
The Citadel vs. North Carolina,
N.C. State vs. Furman;
N.C. State vs. The Citadel,
Furman vs. North Carolina,
at Charlotte*

FEBRUARY 2
Duke at Maryland (TV)
Seton Hall at Georgia Tech*
Clemson at South Carolina*
Virginia at Wake Forest (TV)

FEBRUARY 4
Yale at North Carolina*

FEBRUARY 6
Duke at Virginia (TV)
Georgia Tech at N.C. State
Wake Forest at Clemson

FEBRUARY 7
North Carolina at Maryland

FEBRUARY 9
Virginia at Georgia Tech (TV)
Maryland at Clemson (TV)
N.C. State at Notre Dame*
Jacksonville at Wake Forest*

FEBRUARY 10
Duke at Marquette (national TV)*

FEBRUARY 11
North Carolina at Georgia Tech
Boston University at Maryland*
Wake Forest at N.C. State (TV)

FEBRUARY 13
Duke at N.C. State
E. Carolina at Maryland*
Clemson at Virginia
Davidson at Wake Forest*

FEBRUARY 14
North Carolina vs. Rutgers in Madison Square Garden*

FEBRUARY 16
Maryland at Duke (TV)
Georgia Tech at Wake Forest (TV)
N.C. State at Clemson
Virginia at North Carolina (TV)

FEBRUARY 18
Georgia at Georgia Tech*

FEBRUARY 20
Clemson at Duke
Wake Forest at Maryland
North Carolina at N.C. State (TV)
William and Mary at Virginia*

FEBRUARY 21
West Virginia Tech at Georgia Tech*

FEBRUARY 23
Duke at North Carolina (TV)
Virginia at Maryland (TV)
North Carolina-Asheville at Clemson*

N.C. State at Wake Forest (TV)

FEBRUARY 28-MARCH 1
ACC Tournament (TV)

*nonconference games

NCAA TOURNAMENT

First and Second Rounds:
MARCH 6-9

East: North Carolina-Greensboro
Providence College
Midwest: Purdue University
U. of Western Kentucky
U. of Nebraska
North Texas State
West: Weber State
Arizona State

Third and Fourth Rounds:
MARCH 13-16

East: Philadelphia Spectrum
Midwest: U. of Kentucky
Houston Summit
West: U. of Arizona

Semifinals and Finals:
MARCH 22, 24

Market Square Arena,
Indianapolis, Indiana

NIT TOURNAMENT

First Round:
MARCH 5-6
16 sites to be determined

Second Round:
MARCH 10
Eight sites to be determined

Third Round:
MARCH 13
Four sites to be determined

Semifinals and Finals:
MARCH 17, 19
Madison Square Garden,
New York City

FORECAST THE FINISH

Prognostication can be a hazardous business—just ask the National Weather Service—but here's an opportunity to make prediction profitable.

How do you think the final regular season conference standings will shake out? Send us your prediction, based on your expert sources, inside information and best guesses. If someone gets the final line-up exactly right, we'll pay \$50. If more than one correct answer comes in (miracle of miracles!), we'll hold a drawing and award one \$50 prize to the winner of the drawing.

To send your prognostication, simply fill out the Miller Student Sports Poll card, which appears after page 20 of *Sports Bulletin*. Entries must be postmarked by February 1, 1980.

ACC STANDINGS

Use this chart to keep track of the ACC conference battle.

	W	L
CLEMSON		
DUKE		
GEORGIA TECH		
MARYLAND		
NORTH CAROLINA		
NORTH CAROLINA STATE		
VIRGINIA		
WAKE FOREST		

WOMEN'S

JANUARY 2
Wake Forest at Virginia
Maryland at North Carolina
N.C. State at Tennessee Tech

JANUARY 3
Albany State at Georgia Tech

JANUARY 4
Southern California at Maryland
N.C. State at Tennessee

JANUARY 5
Colorado at Duke
Georgia Southern at Georgia Tech

North Carolina at Virginia
Wake Forest at W. Carolina
Clemson at East Tennessee State

JANUARY 7
Georgia Tech at Mercer
Colorado at Virginia
Maryland at Louisiana Tech
Wake Forest at North Carolina A&T
Clemson at North Carolina

JANUARY 9
Duke at Clemson
North Carolina at Georgia Tech
Maryland at Stephen F. Austin

JANUARY 10
N.C. State at Wake Forest

JANUARY 11-12
Clemson Invitational
Duke/Carolina Doubleheader:
Duke vs. Connecticut, North Carolina vs. Georgia State, at Durham; North Carolina vs. Connecticut, Duke vs. Georgia State, at Chapel Hill

JANUARY 12
Georgia Tech at N.C. State
Virginia at Maryland
Mars Hill at Wake Forest

JANUARY 14
Furman at Georgia Tech
Virginia vs. Virginia Tech at Richmond
North Carolina at Wake Forest

JANUARY 15
South Carolina at N.C. State

JANUARY 16
Wake Forest at Duke
Old Dominion at Virginia
Clemson at Maryland
North Carolina at E. Carolina
Georgia at Georgia Tech

JANUARY 18
Maryland at Duke
Valdosta State at Georgia Tech

JANUARY 19
Virginia Commonwealth at Duke
Virginia at Clemson
Maryland at N.C. State

JANUARY 21
Duke at Georgia Tech
Guilford at Wake Forest

JANUARY 23
Virginia at Duke
Wake Forest at Maryland
N.C. State at North Carolina
Mercer at Clemson

JANUARY 25
Wake Forest at Campbell
N.C. State vs. Minnesota at Chapel Hill

JANUARY 25-26
Carolina/State Doubleheader:
N.C. State vs. Minnesota, North Carolina vs. Stetson; N.C. State vs. Stetson, North Carolina vs. Minnesota, at Chapel Hill

JANUARY 26
Georgia Tech at Albany State
Navy at Virginia
Maryland at Pittsburgh
N.C. State vs. Stetson at Chapel Hill
Clemson at South Carolina State

JANUARY 28
Peace College at Duke
Vanderbilt at Georgia Tech
Wake Forest at Lenoir Rhyne
Clemson at N.C. State

JANUARY 29
Virginia at Radford

JANUARY 30
Cheyney State at Maryland
N.C. State at E. Carolina
Old Dominion at North Carolina

JANUARY 31
Georgia Tech at Clemson
Wake Forest at High Point

FEBRUARY 1
N.C. State at Virginia

FEBRUARY 2
Appalachian State at Duke
Georgia Tech at Wake Forest
Maryland at Rutgers
Clemson at South Carolina

FEBRUARY 4
William and Mary at Virginia
Catawba at Wake Forest
Francis Marion at Clemson

FEBRUARY 5
Georgia State at Georgia Tech
E. Carolina at North Carolina

FEBRUARY 7-9
ACC Tournament at College Park, Maryland

FEBRUARY 11
Duke at North Carolina-Greensboro
Mercer at Georgia Tech

FEBRUARY 12
Elon at Wake Forest
Appalachian State at North Carolina
Carson-Newman at Clemson

FEBRUARY 13
Virginia Commonwealth at Virginia

FEBRUARY 14
North Carolina at Duke
LaSalle at Maryland
E. Carolina at N.C. State

FEBRUARY 15
Wake Forest at Guilford

FEBRUARY 16
N.C. State at Clemson
North Carolina at South Carolina
Virginia at Richmond

FEBRUARY 18
Penn State at Maryland
Wake Forest at Appalachian State
Clemson at Tennessee

FEBRUARY 19
Duke at Guilford

FEBRUARY 20
James Madison at Virginia

FEBRUARY 21
Maryland at Delaware

FEBRUARY 23
Virginia at George Washington
Maryland at St. Joseph's
College of Charleston at Clemson

FEBRUARY 25
Virginia at George Mason

FEBRUARY 26
N.C. State at South Carolina

FEBRUARY 28-29
AIAW Region 3 Tournament—Delta State

MARCH 7-8
AIAW Region 1B Tournament—U. of Maryland
AIAW Region 2 Tournament—U. of South Carolina

AIAW Division I Finals

First Round:
MARCH 12

Second Round:
MARCH 15

Third Round:
MARCH 18

Finals:
MARCH 21, 23
Central Michigan

If It's Wednesday, This Must Be French Lick, Indiana

IT was the morning after her husband's going-away party at the office, and Pam Faerber was having to explain to a man on the phone why a successful young assistant coach like George Faerber was leaving Purdue University and big-time college basketball to work for his father-in-law's storm-window company.

"You don't want to hear the whole story," she said, "but we were both tired of him being on the road 12 months out of the year chasing high school basketball players. He would get home from one recruiting trip at 3 a.m. and be gone by 8 a.m. on another. Last December he was here for dinner exactly one night—and it wasn't Christmas or New Year's Eve."

"He'll be making a big change," said the caller, referring to the new job with her father's business.

"Not really," she said. "George will be doing the same thing for storm windows that he did for Purdue basketball: *selling a product*."

Regardless of how they see their role—as salesman, guidance counselor or head hunter—today's college basketball recruiters are just as responsible for their teams' success as the head coaches they work for. Nobody can win consistently without talented players. And that's what a recruiter is hired to do—deliver the goods.

Though he carries the title of assistant coach, a recruiter does little coaching. His value is in procuring talent. To be good at it, he can't be overly concerned about what's going on back home with his family or the college team. He is always working on next year's team. To make points with the best prep players in the country, he might see as many as 50 high school games in a season and only two or three on campus. To get the best results, he must be brazen enough to stick his foot in the door, even when it's evident that the player and his parents would rather be left alone. But once he gains access to the family living room he must be ultrasincere and a master of the low-toned, heart-to-heart talk.

The sales pitch will vary accord-

The recruiter faces long days of hard travel, bad food, and intense pressure—but he drives on in pursuit of the next Earvin Johnson or Larry Bird.

BY KENT HANNON



ing to the personality and interests of the athlete involved. So for an especially bright prospect, a recruiter might recite the latest figures on how many students graduate from the university law school. For a physical education major interested in a good time, he might mention halter tops or recall how many days the local temperature stays above 70. With all the athletes he talks to, he tries to create the feeling that he will be a big brother and family friend for life. In reality, his foremost concern is what impact a particular player will have on the all-important "W" column.

Why does Louisville head coach Denny Crum have a .782 winning percentage? It may well be because his ace recruiter, Bill Olsen, has about a .782 success rate on every blue-chip prospect he zeroes in on.

And when Olsen gets involved with a player that dozens—maybe even hundreds—of other schools are after, his track record puts added pressure on his competitors to deliver. This produces a chain reaction of hype, overwork, and one-upmanship that turns the recruiting process into an impersonal and chaotic affair for all parties involved.

When a prospect still hasn't decided after reading all the printed material, hearing the sales pitch in his home, and visiting campus in the fall, it's no laughing matter to the schools involved. By spring, this battle of words has blossomed into open warfare over players. March and April are the months when most high school stars are signing letters of intent with the school they plan to attend. At this point, a largely unpoliced force of 1,000 recruiters—head coaches included—is scouring the country making last-ditch attempts to land that special player who can lead a team to the national championship.

Both Duke and Maryland feel they accomplished that feat two years ago when they signed the most widely recruited players in the country—Gene Banks of Philadelphia and Albert King of Brooklyn. On the way to making their critical decisions, Banks and King got a look at how far recruiters will go

when they consider the prize important enough.

A bodacious, 6'7" scorer-rebounder with an ego as big as all outdoors, Banks was offered all sorts of improper inducements—including female companionship whenever he wanted it—in unsuccessful attempts to sway his decision. No sooner had he announced his intention to play for Duke than some of the losers in the bidding war started circulating ugly rumors about the school. Then, when Banks admitted he was wavering on his decision, UCLA and Notre Dame charged back into the fracas. Two former Notre Dame stars from the NBA, Adrian Dantley and John Shumate, dropped by Banks's house in February to put in a plug for the Irish. UCLA countered with telephone calls from Los Angeles mayor Tom Bradley, Wilt Chamberlain, Jerry West, and Marques Johnson.

BANKS'S experience with high-pressure tactics reads like a fairy tale compared to King's. Unwilling to have his parents' lives disrupted any further by a recruiting war that had been waged around him since he was a freshman in high school, King spent most of his senior year hiding out in the apartment of a friend, Winston Karim—but to little avail. Kentucky recruiter Leonard Hamilton sometimes called Karim's place four times before lunch looking for Albert. At night the phone never stopped ringing, as though Karim were sponsoring a telethon and King was the nation's favorite charity. Usually the guy on the phone wasn't offering anything, he was just checking in. Some, however, made offers to Karim in exchange for help signing King.

Despite the pressure, most prep players seem to base their decisions on sound reasons—such as which school can do the most for their basketball careers, or which schools are best in academics. The fact that so few players transfer each year is evidence that the majority make choices they don't regret.

Still, it isn't surprising that a recruiter would break a rule to try to sign a player like King or Banks; winning teams mean big bucks from gate receipts, post-season play, and television contracts—in addition to fostering alumni support. What is surprising is that despite all the questionable maneuvering, few schools are put on probation by the NCAA.

Of course, to ask an Enforcement Committee with only eight investigators to keep abreast of excesses on a national scale is impossible. The committee can't blow a whistle every time one of the 261 major college teams breaks an NCAA rule, and it doesn't claim that ability. "Our investiga-

tions usually lag about two years behind what's happening out there today," admits committee member David Berst. "And I doubt whether our caseload will ever let us catch up to the present."

In lieu of hiring a massive police force, which still wouldn't be able to eliminate all recruiting abuses, representatives of the NCAA member schools chose to pass legisla-

ketball staff size to four—a head coach, two full-time assistants, and a graduate assistant. But this didn't stop Hugh Durham, the new head coach at Georgia, from finding a way to turn a team with no basketball heritage into a potential national power.

The Bulldogs have never won 20 games in a season, and Durham knew they weren't about to in his

"The worst thing about being a recruiter is that to get the players, you first have to become a fixture in their lives. These guys are entertainers, and they're not going to warm up to you until they've seen your smiling face at courtside a half-dozen times."

tion designed to control each other. The schools are expected to help out the Enforcement Committee by tattling on each other whenever they see or hear a no-no. Here are some of the rules that schools are supposed to abide by:

- An athletic scholarship pays for room and board, books, tuition, and fees, and nothing more. Cold hard cash under the table, use of a Corvette, airline tickets for the girl back home, cost-free housing, academic manipulation, expensive favors from alumni—the most prevalent abuses of the recruiting system—are strictly forbidden.

- An athlete can make an expense-paid visit to a maximum of six schools, but a weekend of lavish entertainment is out. This prevents a wealthy program from offering a recruit a \$4,000 meal, a la *New York Times* writer Craig Claiborne, and keeps Nevada-Las Vegas from taking its recruits to Sinatra's midnight show at The Sands.

- A school is allowed only three official visits to talk to a prospect in his hometown. But this can't prevent the popular practice of "bump-ins," where a recruiter 1,000 miles from home accidentally bumps into the best player in the country at a McDonald's in Harrisonburg, Virginia.

- Any school that violates an NCAA rule in the process of signing an athlete cannot use him in an NCAA championship. Nicknamed the "David Thompson rule," this piece of legislation resulted from the fact that North Carolina State suffered only a year's probation for sins committed in landing the much-acclaimed Thompson, and then later used him to upset Bill Walton and UCLA on the way to winning the 1974 NCAA title.

In a rather limp attempt at curbing the number of recruiters who can be on the road at any one time, the NCAA recently restricted bas-

ketball staff size to four—a head coach, two full-time assistants, and a graduate assistant. But this didn't stop Hugh Durham, the new head coach at Georgia, from finding a way to turn a team with no basketball heritage into a potential national power.

The man who made Durham's rebuilding job a lot easier was Roger Banks, a recruiting specialist who had previously resurrected programs at Gardner-Webb, Austin Peay, and Georgia Tech. Banks's description of how he landed Dominique Wilkins, a wondrous 6'7" forward from Washington, North Carolina, is typical of what a top-flight recruiter has to go through to earn his keep.

"When I recruit a player from inside my state, I try to draw a circle around him," says Banks. "I might use his family, a coach, the buddy he plays ball with during the summer, a teacher—anyone he listens to or looks up to. First, I sell them on the advantages of him staying close to home—they can come and see him play or watch him on TV whenever they want, doors will automatically open for him later on in the job market, and so on. Then they pass this advice along to him in their own words. The circle gets tighter and tighter until wherever the player goes he hears people that he knows and loves telling him exactly the same thing I've been telling him. That's the way we got Terry Fair out of Macon, Georgia. But Wilkins was from out of state, so I played it the opposite way. I stressed the importance of getting away from home."

Banks gets away from home a good deal himself. His 1979 Cadillac looks snazzy on the outside, but inside it's showing the effects of the 36,000-mile year Banks has just put in. Besides the general wear and tear, the extent of the debris

(empty beer cartons, piles of old newspapers, dirty clothes) suggests that someone actually lives in this car.

"The worst thing about being a recruiter is that to get the players, you first have to become a fixture in their lives," says Banks. "These guys are entertainers, and they're not going to warm up to you until they've seen your smiling face at courtside a half-dozen times. When you've got a line on as many players as I do, that means you're always running the roads."

Last year, for instance, he was pursuing three players in two states. "It took 400 miles of driving to do it, but there were days when I made an appearance in all three players' gyms," he says.

"The job wouldn't be so bad if you didn't have to be away from your family so much—sometimes six weeks at a time. But what really gets you down is that the situation with a recruit will never hold still for you." Just when he thought Wilkins was looking good last season, rumors started flying that North Carolina was moving in hard. At that point in the season Georgia had won about half as many games as North Carolina, and Banks was under pressure to hold the line.

Banks got an assist on "those two glorious days in March when all five ACC teams in post-season tournaments got beat. For nine months I had been promising Durham—with no proof—that we were going to get a player with national ability. When Wilkins signed with Georgia he finally believed me. And not before."

THE most demeaning part of the job—the aspect that bothers recruiters even more than the travel—is that after all the hard work is done, success hinges heavily on the whim of a 17-year-old. For George Faerber, that feeling was most overpowering when he and several other recruiters had to stand in line outside a high school locker room, all of them waiting to speak to the same player.

"You had to see it to believe it," says Faerber. "One of us would step forward and say, 'Hi, good to see ya. Nice ball game.' Then the next man would come up and say, 'Hi. Good to see ya. Nice ball game.' And so on. The only reason I always hung around was on the off-chance that nobody else would. The player could be so sick of the whole recruiting mess that he might sign with me out of sheer frustration. That may not sound too pretty or in keeping with people's image of what college athletics should be like. But when you're up against that kind of competition, you learn to take 'em any way you can get 'em."

Miller High Life®
**GLOSSARY
OF
FOOTBALL
TERMS**



Huddle



Third down, three to go.



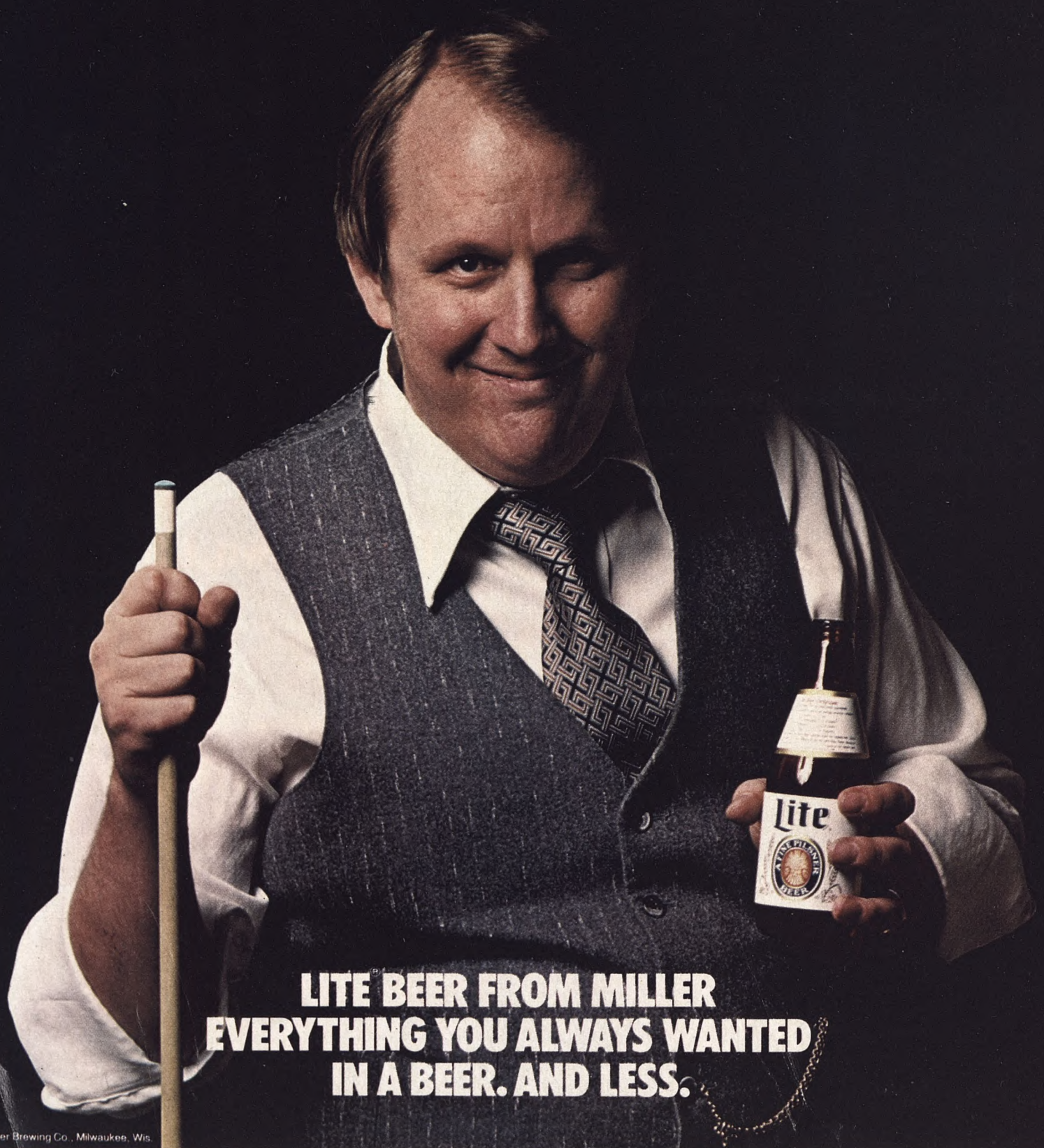
Down and Out



Post-Game Wrap-Up

**"WHEN YOU SHOOT A LOTTA POOL
IN BARS, THE ONLY THING YOU WANT
FILLED UP ARE THE POCKETS."**

Steve Mizerak - Famous Pool Player



**LITE BEER FROM MILLER
EVERYTHING YOU ALWAYS WANTED
IN A BEER. AND LESS.**