Budget cuts: What's the effect?

By Clara Goins

When President Reagan declared a $16 billion dollar cut in student-aid for the 1982-83 school year, one could almost picture in their mind the television commercial "When E.F. Hutton speaks, everyone listens." Listen is precisely what teachers, administrators, and students at Kent, Main and Stark Campus did. While most attentive to the $16 billion cut in financial-aid and the effect it will have on everyone, Columbus dropped another "ear opener," a 1% cut to Ohio Schools and State Agencies which will go into effect March 16.

Under its plan to slash spending for the Education Department's student aid programs by one-third in the fiscal year 1983, the Administration wants to cut the Pell Grant Budget by 40 percent, eliminate funds for two of the three campus-based aid programs, and trim spending for guaranteed loans by imposing new eligibility restrictions and boosting the interest and other fees paid by borrowers.

Among proposals that will be considered when Congress drafts the supplemental measure, is an Administration request that $91.4 million be rescinded from the $2.28 billion already appropriated for Pell Grants for the current fiscal year.

To absorb that cutback, the Administration has proposed trimming $60.00 from each student's Pell Grant in 1982-83, and cutting even more from grants to Middle-income students.

Questions posed to Dean Bittle and Betty Ann Foulk, Director of Student Services were: What effect will the budget cuts have on the Branch Campus? Is there any truth to the rumor that there will be no summer school? Will the Library continue to maintain the same hours that it operates under presently? How will the budget cuts affect enrollment as well as other activities at the Branch?

According to Ms. Foulk, "These budget cuts will not have any major effect on the services here. Present services will not be closed down or severely reduced. The immediate effect of the budget cuts has been a freeze in purchasing and hiring." Ms. Foulk felt that the Library will not be crippled and will continue to function at its normal capacity, however, "there has been a freeze on ordering materials. "At this point, I am rather inert to the budget cuts. We have had them before and survived, and I feel we will again. There will be some difficulty, that's inevitable in this type situation, but I see no major crisis. The Administrators and staff have worked together in the past to overcome any obstacles which befriend this branch, and we will do so again to solve some of the problems the branch will be facing regarding the budget cuts, contributed Ms. Foulk.

Professor Orensten's Political Science Club along with other students from the main campus joined together in a trip to Columbus on March 9 and 10, to speak out on the budget cuts. Barbara Malloy, Secretary to the branch Student Government, wrote a bill to ask the Senate to support that movement. The trip was open to anyone con-

Continued on Page 2
Speakers focus on Polish problems

By Gary Coates

On March 30 at 8 p.m. there are two speakers on Kent State Campus discussing Poland, the Solidarity movement, and martial law. The speaker who is an exchange professor to the Kent State Main Campus, from Warsaw University in Poland, was Dr. Antanis Moskwa in the Economics Department. The second speaker was Dr. Joseph Wagner, a Kent State professor in the English Department, who is an exchange professor to Warsaw University.

In addition to teaching at Warsaw University, Moskwa is an active member of Solidarity and served as editor to a monthly magazine called VECTORS. This magazine presented the unions interpretations of economic and political problems until it was forced to suspend publication with the declaration of martial law in December of 1981. He is also an author of several books, the most recent is called DIRECTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY AND POLITICS OF POLAND. The book was suppressed with the imposition of martial law. Moskwa's co-author of the book was still in Poland at the time of publication and was arrested.

Dr. Wagner has authored several articles such as American fiction and Shakespeare, and is presently working on a book dealing with portraits of old age in literature.

Dr. Moskwa first spoke of the history of Poland since World War II. There have been four main protests in Poland since the war. The first protest in early 1950 caused by a too rapid industrialization of Poland. The next protest was in 1956 at the time Poland's economy was bad, there were strikes over food shortages and many people were killed in the strikes. The next protest was in late 1960's, a student strike which carried over to the shipyards in 1970. In 1976 new strikes began again and a party was formed called Communist Support of Workers Party; this party would lead to the Solidarity movement.

In 1980, Solidarity in Poland was born. This solidarity movement would only last 16 months, since in December of 1981 martial law was declared.

Solidarity arose in the response to a breakdown of the economic and political systems. There are four main problems in Poland: A slowing economic growth rate, problems in agriculture, a large national debt and oil problems hurting economy.

In order to protect the economic interests of its 10,000,000 members, Solidarity is organized as an independent, self-governing trade union. Solidarity leaders did not seek to replace or overthrow the government, instead they criticized the government and sought to influence its decision through democratic reform. The workers demanded not just new faces in government but a new system.

Both professors hope the Solidarity Movement will continue in the future. Professor Moskwa feels that for Solidarity to become successful it will have to be supported by people of Poland and also the Eastern European countries.

Professor Wagner stated that he had witnessed the Solidarity Movement grow and its success up until the time martial law was declared, was due to the spirit of the people and the backing they gave to the movement. He also stated that the opinions and the tone of the letters he has received from Poland since martial law took place has changed. The peoples tone has changed and the letters are very general in nature.

Ten 'worst' listed

Students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology plan to take a full-page advertisement this month in the New York Times to print the names "of the ten worst Congressmen" as well as all Congressmen who voted for student aid cuts last fall.

Organizers say they will urge campus newspapers across the country to reprint the ad as a way to generate student opposition to the budget cuts. They also hope to encourage student participation in this fall's Congressional races.
Job hunting? Here's book for you

One of the first things a student thinks about when graduation becomes a reality is job-hunting.

A few of the lucky ones have already landed jobs through on-campus interviews, but for the rest the toughest part is still to come — where do you go to look for a job? The new, revised edition of Jobs 82-83, written by William Yeomans and published by Perigee Books, is out and it contains one of the most complete listing of job descriptions and salary ranges available anywhere.

Jobs 82-83 tells students just what they're up against and gives them a realistic look at the current job market. The book is a helpful guide to both recent graduates and those who have been pounding the pavement for some time and it can be used by both liberal arts majors as well as the specialists holding graduate degrees.

In his introduction Yeomans admits job hunting is a hassle, but he says it's not impossible. He gives the prospective job hunter a few tips including: picking a job at lining up interviews; and of course using his guide to zero in on just what it is you want to do with your newly-acquired education.

Yeomans has a fairly optimistic outlook on the 1982-83 economic picture. He says there will be plenty of jobs around with plenty of graduates looking for them. He says the surplus of graduates is changing, however, and in his opinion by 1985 there may even be a shortage of qualified graduates.

The present surplus, according to Yeomans, will be in the same majors it has been for years: Liberal Arts and Education. He does offer some hope to these majors, though, with the indication that business and industry may pick up some liberal arts majors and with fewer education majors teaching jobs will become more available.

The book itself provides ready access to information on jobs related to specific majors. Students using the book can turn right to the sections that pertain to their interests. A "job directory" at the back of the book divides listings between non-specialized and specialized jobs with a complete index after that.

Chapters cover such topics as selling yourself, dealing with on-campus recruiters, interviewing and a major-by-major outlook.

Yeomans also provides some insights into the labor market with thoughts on what blacks and women are up against besides the already tough competition from their classmates.

He says discrimination is still around but that it's gone "underground." He cautions prospective employees to be prepared for unofficial discrimination. If supervisors are condescending don't get too upset — they've been conditioned to think that be-

cause you're black or a woman (or both) you don't speak their language or understand much about what they do. Yeomans suggests things are changing and that although much more needs to be done, some progress is being made. Where before white males were the only people employers were interested in, now they are fourth on the lists in some areas.

Yeomans also provides a brief discussion on choosing careers for those still undecided by graduation day. He says he has no set formula for setting yourself up in life, but his book does ask those all important questions: what do you like doing? what are you trained to do? and what work is available that satisfies both requirements? For $6.95 a student can start answering those questions well before the time comes to pay the rent.

Legislators hold future of Ohio's higher education

By Gary Coates

There is indeed a bleak outlook in the future for Kent State University if Ohio Legislators decide "Yes" on the proposed budget cuts for Ohio Education. In this period of time it appears they are leaning to a "Yes" vote on this proposed issue. This will not just affect Kent State University but will affect all colleges that are supported by the state.

The reason the state legislators will be voting either "Yes" or "No" on Ohio Education cuts is that Ohio's economy has slid into a depression. As a result, Ohio sale's tax collections are predicted to fall $1,000,000,000 short of estimated state expenditures.

When business in Ohio is not running at full capacity and so many Ohioans are unemployed, the State is not collecting the same taxes as it would in a good economy. Ohio legislators need to cut the state expenses by $1,000,000,000. In order to balance the state's budget, What Ohio Legislators have planned to do is cut primarily from Ohio education support to schools, in a figure of $736,000,000 and recover the rest in trigger taxes and various other program cuts.

The problem of a shrinking state budget was recognized as long as a year ago. When Ohio government realized that they were running into a deficit last January, they began cutting education by three and four percent every few months, until our universities, primary and secondary schools were operating, as of July 1, 1981, on 90% of pledged state revenues.

The cuts in education translate into a 16% to 19% reduction in college operating budgets. Kent State must cut $4,000,000 by July 1, and at least an additional $4,000,000 through fiscal year 1983. Since education is partly funded through private sources, the office of budget and management feels justified in targeting education for 88% of the $1,000,000,000 cuts.

You may be wondering what effects the proposed cuts will have on college campuses? One of the effects that can be expected are drastic tuition hikes ranging from $400.00 to $750.00 per year. There

Continued on Page 7
Bach, Mozart go upbeat

‘Classics’ hook public

By Rose Minner

Lewis Clark and the Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra have not helped resolve the age-old musical dispute between Classisists and Romantics. Clark’s innovative and daring offering of HOOKED ON CLASSICS (RCA $7.44) receives either disdain or praise, and, among musicians there seems to be no neutral ground. The general public, however, has opened its heart (and pocketbook) to make this best-selling adaptation of well-known classics a hit.

The album features lively medleys of compositions by J.S. Bach, Tchaikovsky, Mozart and Mendelssohn. The Bach section is especially inviting. It begins with the hauntingly lovely AVA MARIA, then saucily steps out with an upbeat segment featuring portions of BRANDENBURG SUITES TWO AND THREE and ORCHESTRAL SUITES TWO AND FIVE. This arrangement may very well cause Bach to roll over, but it is a pleasurable listening experience.

The popular single HOOKED ON CLASSICS is first on the disc, followed by beautiful arrangement, HOOKED ON ROMANCE. Beethoven’s MOONLIGHT SONATA, Liszt’s LIEBESTRAUM, Handel’s LARGO and six other tender compositions are sensitively combined to rule out any other definition but “romantic.”

This enjoyable and well-performed recording has the added benefit of allowing the listener to catch familiar melodies while becoming aware of some other lesser-known songs. While the orchestration is excellent, a little brighter piano could have provided a better recording tone. It just comes across as muffled. A major criticism is directed to the engineering of the album. Most of the individual HOOKED sections seem to converge, at times spoiling the mood. The closing measures of HOOKED PART THREE are dynamic and dramatic, but there is little time to savor the atmosphere before Bach begins. In comparison with most albums, the songs are just too closely spaced.

One other problem is the continual rhythmic clapping. Surely another form of percussion could have been utilized to keep it from being overdone.

HOOKED ON CLASSICS, Lewis Clark and the Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra is light and lively and very listenable, despite its few problems.

Alvino Rey started it in the 50’s with his singing steel guitar. The Captain and Tennille carried it a bit further with the use of electronics. Now EARTH, WIND and FIRE has continued to combine man, machine and music in an electrifying new album, RAISE.

Rarely does a group’s comeback surpass its initial popularity, but this ensemble has done that. Perhaps their success hinges on their willingness to grow with the times, unlike some other rebound groups who continue to produce the same sounds as 20 years ago. EARTH, WIND and FIRE has bridged its own generations’ gap with the use of electronic music and the pulsating, jazzy rhythm identifiable with the 80’s sound.

‘LET’S GROOVE,’ the hit single, is a unique blend of human and synthetic voices, reminiscent of the Arriva tire commercial. It’s a lengthy 5:36, utilizing the synthesizer’s voice throughout.

Unfortunately, as often happens, each song sounds too much like the previous one, with this exception: WANNA BE WITH YOU. While offering the same overall sound, it has some interesting effects. At one point, all but a distant, solitary voice with little accompaniment drops out, making one think the stereo speakers are on the blink. But soon the full orchestra joins in to complete this unusual song, which surprisingly proceeds to flow into the final number, THE CHANGING TIMES.

The album jacket is a thought-provoking colorful blend of man, (woman, to be exact) and machine, ancient and modern. It pictorially states what the tunes are meant to say. The lyrics are all printed on the sleeve and are well worth reading, because they sometimes get lost in the music. A little more melodic and rhythmic variation could make this an even more interesting album. As it stands, there is little distinction between the songs.

RAISE, EARTH, WIND and FIRE (Columbia Records, $7.97) has some interesting synthetic sounds for, as the final title proclaims, THE CHANGING TIMES.

Student brings lawsuit after receiving a B +

A San Jose State University faculty member has been sued by a student because she gave her a B-plus. The student believed she should have received an A-minus.

Serena Wade, who taught "Research Methods in Communication," is being sued for $125,000 in damages by Laura Hylton. Hylton appealed her grade to a campus academic committee, which recommended that the grade be raised. But Hobart W. Burns, academic vice-president, overruled the committee and refused to change the grade.

College guide stirs controversy

Relying on questionnaires completed by a small number of students and administrators, a guide to the nation’s colleges has opened a Pandora’s box of controversy.

“The New York Times Selective Guide to Colleges,” produced under the direction of Times education editor Edward Fiske, rates 265 schools on everything from laboratory equipment to lifestyle in the dorms. But after the dust has settled some schools are crying foul.

Besides the relatively small number of respondents to the questionnaire, there is also the matter of the rating system which has been compared to that of a restaurant guide. Fiske gave schools from 1 to 5 stars in each of three categories—academics, social atmosphere and quality of life.

No school received a perfect rating but because of the system the University of Colorado rose to the level of the more academically prestigious Dartmouth with 5 stars each in social life and quality of life. Quality of life, by the way, includes such amenities as food, climate and degree of stress.

Other complaints with the guide center on the comments that accompany the ratings. At New York’s Ithaca College (10 stars) the guide reports, “the thirst for beer tends to be stronger than the thirst for knowledge ...”. And those attending the University of Rhode Island (6 stars) were upset to read the guide refer to URI as “the high school after high school. As long as you don’t ask much of URI, it won’t ask much of you.”

Officials at the University of Kentucky, one of only six schools given a single star for academics, were complaining because the questionnaires designed to garner the information for the guide were never distributed on campus. They invited students who had participated in the survey to step forward and so far none have.

Fiske has insisted all his information comes from the schools in question. Questionnaires that went unanswered were followed up by telephone calls. Student newspaper editors and Times stringers were also solicited.

Fiske maintains the questions in the guide were the kind you would ask a friend once you had a list of the schools you were interested in attending.

The guide was not meant to be a competitive comparison of colleges, according to Fiske. He says it’s like comparing apples and oranges and that the stars were not designed to add up to which school is best.
Campus clubs many, diverse

By Robbie Ford

Political Science Club
This organization is formed for students who are interested in politics and government activities. Your political views or interests aren't of great concern in joining this club. Professor Jeffrey Orenstein, who is the advisor, believes that the club is an advantage for those who join because of the activities and issues discussed.

The members are taking a trip to Columbus to lobby and give views on legislative leadership. They also plan to go to Ottawa, Canada to observe Canadian Government. The club sponsors speakers and debates are discussed on current issues.

The President is Mark Mannheim, Vice President is Henry Dimond. If you are interested in joining contact either of them. Meetings are scheduled when needed usually two/three times a month.

They are having a raffle in April. Please support this good cause.

Criminal Justice Club
Criminal Justice club is planning a trip to Louisville, Kentucky to the National Academy of Criminal Justice week of March 23. This organization is formed to enhance educational opportunities and to provide students with an interest in Criminal Justice.

'The Mancha' scores a clear triumph

Continued from Page 1

flct, she, now believing, takes up the quest — as the lady, Dulcinea.

John Starrett, with a marvelous tenor voice, was the world-wise sympathetic Padre. His comical reactions to Antonia (Margaret Wolf), and the Housekeeper (Beth Sullivan) as they sang their confessions in song, "I'm Only Thinking of Him," coupled with his splendid voice made for a very enjoyable scene.

From the dastardly sinister Enchanter, Knight of the Mirrors, (not unlike Darth Vader) to the seductive Moorish dancers; from the Barber with his Golden Helmet of Mambrino (a shaving bowl) to the Dubbing of the Knight of the Woeful Countenance, the orchestra added that special atmosphere and at times, sound effects. Utilizing the emotional impact of background music, Kenneth R. Furlan, Musical Director artistically led the orchestra through the varied scenes.

The scenery, most of the cast, costumes and music, under the leadership of Phillip L. Robb, Director, all merged to present the greater Canton area with a premium musical message. His cast and crew enabled the receptive audience to catch a glimpse of "the unreachable star."

that can't be performed in any other fashion. Most activities are educationally oriented which helps to benefit the members and university.

They help in community projects; toys for tots, recently the members attended Stark County Mental Health Workshop. They also attended a Job Fair in Mansfield, Ohio with speaker F. Celebreze.

The club meets once a month, anyone interested may contact President Lori Smith, Vice President Robert Custar, or club advisors Howard Trutt or Robert Meadows.

Student Government
Student Government located in SSA building room 118 has been involved in many activities for fall. Some examples are: The Book Barter, Hunger Awareness Week, Film Frolic, and Black Awareness week.

Now they're progressing with spring affairs, and in April student government will sponsor the Kent State University main campus Lab band to come to this campus and perform along with our Lab band.

The board of student government consists of: President Roger Mayer, Secretary: Barbara Malloy, Advisors: Ms. Betty Ann Foulk, Mr. Chuck Dayton, and Mr. John Harkness. If you are interested in becoming a part of Student Government contact any of them.

Student Activities Council
Student Activities Council works with Student Government to plan different campus events. This year Student Activities Council gave most of the campus parties. They will have the Spring Party on the patio in April which will be the last activity planned for Spring Semester "82." Plan to attend the party on the patio.

Director of Student Activities Council is Scott Quinan and Assistant Director is Tom Markle.

Geology Club
Are you interested in traveling? If so contact any Geology club member. Trips are being planned throughout the semester, members will be going to Hocking Hills in Central, Ohio also to Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Cleveland Museum in Cleveland, Ohio. A spring field trip is planned for June 10-29 to Houston woods — going through Badlands, Black hills Devils Power, Big Horn Mountains, Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton National Park, Craters of the Noon State Park in Idaho, Glacier in Montana, and Waterton Prefential Park in Alberta, Canada.

The purpose of this club is to increase interest in earth science and the outdoors. There are more trips being planned for next year: Utah, Florida Keys and Washington are just a few.

Meetings are every two weeks, the President is Silvia Cosentino, Vice President is Fred Portolfe and Professor Warren Norton is the club's advisor.

Private schools feel budget crunch

Private universities are more dependent on federal funds and are beginning to face stiff competition for private funds from public institutions. The result, according to a study from the University of California at Los Angeles, is that private schools will be hit doubly hard if plans to cut education aid by the Reagan Administration go through.

The U.C.L.A. report points out the increasing similarity of private and public institutions in terms of where they get their money.

The publicly-supported University of Michigan received 31 percent of its support in 1978-79 from private sources, while Stanford University, which is private, received 54 percent of its support from the government.

Some research universities will benefit from increased federal spending for military research, but both private and public schools are still looking to private sources for increased revenue.

Private grants and gifts still provide only 4 percent of public university revenue, compared with about 12 percent at private schools.

The U.C.L.A. report says that although the overall proportion of revenues from private sources is small for public universities, this is becoming a more important source of funding.

In the four-year period from 1974 to 1978, public schools increased their revenue from private gifts by 49 percent while private institutions increased theirs by 41 percent. In that same period private schools increased tuition revenue per student by 85 percent while the increase at public universities averaged 53 percent.

The recent downward trend in federal support of higher education reversed a 30-year reliance on such funds by both private and public universities. In 1939-40, private colleges received only 4 percent of their money from government sources, with three-fourths of that from state and local governments.

By 1967-68, public support of private schools had jumped to over 34 percent with nearly all of it coming from the federal government. During that same period funding from endowments and private gifts to private institutions dropped 20 percent.

Public colleges during that same period shifted slightly toward heavier reliance on federal funds from 13.5 percent to 22.6 percent.
Was Kent student Harding's lover?

Unknown to most of our student population is that our 29th President of the United States, Warren Gamaliel Harding, among his other cabinet scandals had also tried to suppress a 23 year old lover named Nan Britton. No one really knows the exact truth but herself since Harding died mysteriously just before his other scandals were uncovered. Afterward in 1927 Miss Britton wrote a book entitled "The President’s Daughter," charging Harding with the paternity of an illegitimate child. In the book she admitted that she had become his mistress when she was twenty, but she had received correspondence even when she was seventeen.

It had started back in both their birthplaces of Marion, Ohio where in June of 1913 Hardings friend Dr. Samuel Britton died leaving an almost penniless wife and four other children. She turned to Harding for help and advice. Mrs. Mary Britton had always said that whenever she visited Harding he had asked about Nan, and had promised that he would “do something for her.”

Nan graduated from High School in June of 1914, described as a dimpled, halit-petal face beneath a frizzy blond top-knot. After graduation Nan spent the summer with her mother at a cottage on Brady Lake, Ohio while they both took a teaching course at Kent State College. Unknown to her mother Mary, Nan and Harding kept up fervid and frequent summer correspondence. Nan’s classmates used to slip down to the post office and bring back the letters to prevent Nan’s mother from learning about them.

Nan now lived in New York but later would visit the White House as his “niece” and people who saw them together always complained that he held her hand just a little too long and too tightly.

They later decided it would be more convenient if she got a job in Washington as a secretary. So she went through proper procedures so as not to arouse suspicions and wrote a business type letter to his secretary. He wrote back saying that he would be in N.Y. in one week adding “what a coincidence.” She wrote back “I am hoping to see and talk with you. I am inclined to believe that an hours talk would be very satisfactory. There is so much I want to tell you, and I am sure that I could give you a better idea of my ability, or rather the extent of my abilities; for it is limited — and you can judge for yourself as to the sort of position I can competently fill.”

Later in N.Y. he apologized that because of a convention he could only get the bridal suite. As soon as he closed the door he admitted of course that he had come to N.Y. solely to see her and he needed a discreet woman in his life. Before leaving President Harding tucked $30 dollars in her silk stockings and “was sorry he had no more time to give her” according to her book. Looking back, according to Nan, her first real love letter from him contained 40 incoherent pages scribbled on scratch pad paper and enclosed a snapshot of him on the Capital steps. He also sent $42 dollars explaining “that might appear as payment for some possible work.”

Another time, Nan recalls in her book, that once in Washington, D.C. they were relaxing afterward in bed and suddenly two house detectives with pass keys burst in the room demanding the young girl’s name as Harding scrambled under the sheets. Then they saw the brim of his laid hat on the table, W.G. Harding, and hastily apologized closing the door behind them.

Harding would make many “Presidential” trips and Nan never disappointed him. Once on a Friday night she took the train from N.Y. to arrive at the same hotel. She registered as Elisabeth Christian and went first to her room, then to his.

Often back at the White House, as soon as they were alone in the President’s office, he would lead her to his leather couch. On other occasions they would secretly make love in a small closet in the Anteroom of the White House, said Miss Britton.

When Nan got pregnant she left for a while but later on Harding prudently avoided seeing her although he gave her more and more money. She moved back to Chicago with the baby, Elizabeth Ann.

He never saw his child though, she could never persuade him to see her. In Chicago she received $800 from a Secret Service Agent named "Tim Slade," sent personally by Harding. Harding did though meet her personally right after his reelection and gave her three 500 dollar bills. They thought it best to offer a couple in Marion, Ohio 500 dollars a month for life to adopt Elizabeth Ann. They took the money.

Harding now flabby and overweight at 215 pounds, would receive letters from Evanston, outside of Chicago, from Nan telling him that she was now secretary to Walter Dill Scott, President of Northwestern University.

Toward the end, Harding told her “you must help me, our secret must not come out, why I would rather die than disappoint my party." Harding died suddenly, leaving Nan nothing. She thought she was entitled to $50,000 from his estate. Her money was cut off so in the summer of 1927 she told her 440 page story.

That was the extent of the story. Nan finished the manuscript with the help of a friend, Richard Wightman, whose wife later sued him for divorce, naming Nan as correspondent, the cause. Together Nan and Richard sought a publisher, submitting it first to Boni and Liveright, then to Knopf, then to Simon and Schuster, all of whom rejected it.

Finally, finding that no reputable publisher would touch it, Nan published it herself. Privately published under the imprint of the Elizabeth Ann Guild, Inc. Many booksellers refused to handle it and reviewers first ignored it. Still it sold 90,000 copies at $5 an apiece and it held its place on the bestsellers list last.

Incidentally, Nan’s last job was with the Bible Corporation of America . . . as a secretary.

The baby, Elizabeth Ann is buried at Rosemount Cemetery on East Tuscarawas St.

Jeana Brandle named outstanding student

Jeana Brandle, a Kent State University Stark Campus student, has been named the Outstanding Student in Geography at Kent State University. Mrs. Brandle also received the Outstanding Student in Geography award at the Kent Stark Campus in May of 1980.

Judy Norton, a former Kent State University Stark Campus student, has been named the Outstanding Student in Education at Kent State University. Mrs. Norton will receive the Bachelor of Science degree in Education this May.

Awards for the outstanding students are decided by a committee of faculty members from each department.

Ms. Pac-man is here

For over a year now the insidious noises of chomping and scurrying have filled the hallowed halls of the arcade and the video game of Pac-Man has gained a firm hold on America’s young and not-so-young.

Recently the game was featured on television’s “Taxi” and the novelty song “Pac-Man Fever” is climbing the charts. What else can happen?

How about “Ms. Pac-Man”?

Admittedly it is only a slightly altered version of the original released by Midway Manufacturing of Chicago, but its appeal is no less than that of its mate.

Some psychologists have discussed the phenomenon of large numbers of women attracted to both Pac-Man games. They say the appeal is based on something intrinsically feminine about the games’ consuming character.

And now that Pac-Man has a mate, can Pac-Kids be far behind? Midway officials aren’t saying, but there is mention of a “Son of Pac-Man” in the works.
Colleges stressing sciences less

According to a report from the National Research Council colleges across the country have lowered their science requirements over recent years to an "alarming point."

The council indicates colleges and universities are not providing the nation's future leaders with an understanding of science and technology adequate to meet the demands of the coming years.

The average nonspecialist student devotes only about 7 percent of a college course load to work in the sciences, according to the Council's report. The report indicates that students are allowed to choose "willy-nilly" from a growing "cafeteria" offering topics courses that rarely fit into a well-conceived pattern of education.

The result of a year-long study by 14 educators and scientists, the report was financed by the National Science Foundation and was released one week after the Reagan Administration asked Congress to eliminate all the foundation's science-education programs except for graduate fellowships.

The research council reached its conclusions after investigating science requirements for nonscience majors at 215 four-year colleges and universities. It found that topics' courses — such as physics for architecture students — have outgrown their relevancy since they were first introduced in the 1960s as a response to student demand for relevant classes.

These courses, the council maintains, fails to give students an understanding of the basic principles of science. When students do take more traditional science courses their learning suffers because so many students come to college ill-prepared in secondary-school science and mathematics.

At a recent hearing at New York University, educators and scientists described the lack of science and science teachers. Many criticize the Reagan Administration's move to eliminate the Science Foundation's programs at the very time when more programs are needed.

The council's report emphasized that the current problems in science education are also the fault of the country's educational institutions as well as the federal government.

To reverse the trend of requiring few science courses of nonscience majors, the council recommends that at least a total of two one-year courses selected from the biological and physical sciences and mathematics should be required.

Other recommendations include rewarding superior instructors who teach science courses for nonspecialists and urging faculty members to restructure introductory science courses to meet the needs of non-science students.

The council also recommended that federal support be given to develop courses that give firsthand experience in the laboratory that would include designing simple models illustrating physical phenomena. Classes would also include discussion sections that solve problems relevant to a student's major field of study.

Legislators

Continued from Page 3 will also be program cuts, facility reductions, and less extra curricular activities. In other words Kent State will have to cut to the bone to meet their budget. All this means that we will be receiving even a lower quality of education than we are presently receiving, but at a higher price.

At the present, Ohio education is ranked 46th of the fifty states, and with new budget cuts will most likely slip to the rank of fiftieth.

Ohio education can improve drastically in the future in the Ohio legislators are willing to change their policies toward education in the future. Ohio State Legislators continually cut the funds from Ohio education. The Ohio Legislators do not usually cut other services to make a cut across the board on civil programs and services. Education is always singled out.

Ohio residents have always wanted a lot of programs and services from the Ohio Government, but have not been willing to pay taxes to provide for all these services. Now finally it is catching up with the state government. Ohio residents cannot expect these services to continue at the present rate if they are not willing to pay taxes equal or equivalent to other states. Ohio state income tax is one of the lowest in the United States, but the General National Product, of which Ohio produces is ranked 18% in the United States.

What Kent State students and faculty need to do is to lobby in Columbus, and write to the state legislature. If enough students, faculty members, staff and parents contact their state legislatures, there is a possibility that they will decide in favor of Ohio education.

Many may feel that a "Yes" vote would be political suicide for them and look for other means of solving the Ohio budget, since this is an election year.

Fraternity pledge killed in car crash

A sophomore fraternity pledge at Towson State University died in March after the car he was driving ran off an expressway near the campus and flipped over. Two other people in the car were injured, one seriously, according to a university spokesman.

Financial aid up

The financial burden of helping students through the current budget cuts has begun to take its toll on many schools. Some have even had to charge their admissions policies.

Princeton expects to use over $2 million of its unrestricted funds for financial aid during the next academic year, a four-fold increase from two years ago. Emory University will slow faculty expansion and slash administrative expenses in order to have extra money for student aid.

Wesleyan University recently went a step further and adopted a new admissions policy — the ability of applicants to pay their own way becomes a criterion for admission in some cases. A Vanderbilt official says the Wesleyan approach is disliked but that more colleges may be forced to do the same.

Grinnell University has been saving money by strictly enforcing aid application deadlines, but Theil College will be increasing its aid with the help of a recent natural gas discovery on campus.

Washington University brings back the 'D'

Washington University, in St. Louis, has restored the grade letter D after a 12 year absence.

Faculty members in the university's College of Arts and Sciences voted to assign D's — a grade somewhere below C-minus and above F — to work "that may be described as minimally acceptable."

Faculty members said the change would help counter grade inflation and acknowledge the "integrity of solid C performance."

The three men were returning from a trip to gather signatures of fraternity alumni as part of the requirements for joining Alpha Omega Lambda, a local group that had been recently forbidden to use campus facilities after the university had received complaints about alleged hazing by its members.

The early-morning accident occurred during "Hell Week," in which the fraternity's pledges were allegedly deprived of sleep.

The students, who reportedly had not been drinking, were fulfilling another pledging requirement by wearing costumes. The student who was killed was dressed as a Playboy bunny, the others were dressed as a boxer and a skin diver.
Poll favors athletic cuts first

Funds for athletic programs should be the first to go when the budget ax starts swinging. That's according to a majority of college and university administrators surveyed in a recent national poll.

More than 3,000 were asked which funds should be cut first and which last as their institutions faced reduced amounts available for operations.

The survey also probed opinions and characteristics of administrators in higher education.

Money for sports was picked by over 61 percent of those responding as least essential to their institutions.

Those items that most administrators rated as the last to go included funds for teaching (62 percent), faculty salaries (57 percent), financial aid to students (56 percent), and funds for libraries (50 percent).

Other areas tagged for first cuts were clerical and other support staffs and funds for research.

Asked about issues with which they expected to be concerned in the next five years, a majority of the administrators responding to the survey gave great importance to recruiting new students and retaining those already enrolled.

Over 60 percent said collective bargaining was likely to have little or no importance at their institutions.

An interesting sidelight to the survey revealed that the most common occupation of administrators' spouses was homemaking, followed by kindergarten or preschool teaching. The survey found that over 91 percent of the administrators responding are white and less than 20 percent are women.

A major increase in competition for students in recent years was reported by about a third of the respondents.

Athletics

Cagers second in state tourney

The Kent State Stark Campus Men's Basketball team, the Cobras, finished the season as state runner up in the Ohio Regional Campus Tournament.

The Cobras defeated Miami University 85 to 78, Miami University Middletown 76 to 70, and Kent State East Liverpool 81 to 76 on their way to the championship game with Ohio University Chillicothe.

Against Hamilton, Kevin Harold led the team in scoring with 20 points. John Patsche scored 27 points, and 18 points from Mike McBride helped the Kent Stark squad defeat third seeded Middletown.

The Cobras traveled to Chillicothe for the semi-final and final rounds of the tournament. In the semi-finals the Cobras faced East Liverpool, who was the second seeded team of the meet. The Stark Cobras played an exceptionally fine game with balanced scoring as Harold scored 14 points, McBride 18 points, Patsche 20 points, and freshman Jim Montgomery contributing in 16 points.

In the final game against Ohio University Chillicothe, the Cobras played another excellent game but were unable to stop an exceptional shooting display by the Hilltoppers. Ohio University shot 62 percent from the field to top the Cobras 87 to 79. Kent again had balanced scoring as Harold scored 12 points, McBride 14, Patsche 22, and Dave Williams 21 points. The Cobras out-rebounded the Hilltoppers 27 to 21 but managed to go to the foul line only five times where they converted 100 percent.

Leading the team in scoring this year were Dave Williams with 373 total points, Mike McBride with 364 total points, and John Patsche with 337 points. Patsche led the team with 254 rebounds and Williams followed with 187 rebounds. The leading assist men were Harold with 69 and McBride with 67. Mike McBride led the team in steals with 83; he was followed by Montgomery with 55 and Craig Mazzei with 54.

John Patsche was named to the all tournament team. The Cobras finished the season with a 16 and 7 season.