Protesters seeking Nuclear arms halt

By Paul Schiffer
Chronicle Staff Writer

The Ohio branch of "Freeze" met October 31 at Cleveland State University. Freeze is a structured national organization with a following of interested sub-organizations in the international arena. Freeze is now in the process of reviewing resolutions from different states for delivery to the House of Representatives, the Senate and the President. The resolutions are proposals for a mutual U.S.—Soviet nuclear weapons freeze.

It is their belief that a freeze would hold constant existing nuclear parity between the two nations and may be the first significant step toward actual nuclear disarmament.

Halt to nuclear arms escalation is basic to reducing the likelihood of nuclear war and preventing the spread of nuclear weapon capabilities to other nations, Freeze contents.

From 1959-1979, a total of 19 agreements have been entered into or negotiated by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. In the future, Freeze has hopes that governments will be able to achieve: (1) a comprehensive ban on all nuclear weapons tests; (2) moratorium on all new nuclear weapons delivery systems; (3) universal declaration of "no first use" of nuclear weapons; (4) cut-off of production of fissionable materials for use in nuclear weapons; (5) phase multi-lateral reduction of nuclear stock piles; (6) phased reductions of nuclear weapon delivery systems; (7) annual quotas on missile test firings to limit qualitative improvements.

THE FREEZE should supplement the S.A.L.T. negotiations and be implemented as quickly as possible in the light of recent Soviet buildups, to which the U.S. will respond by increasing their own arms capabilities, Freeze members said in Cleveland.

Freeze believes that the American people have been misled as to the level of the Soviet threat. One example cited states that the U.S.S.R. has nearly 1600 nuclear missiles, whereas the U.S. has about 1000. The numbers, in this case are misleading, Freeze says. A more accurate comparison demands that some, little known, facts be brought to light.

If one were to look more carefully, one would readily notice that the missiles themselves are simply carriers for the actual warheads. (American missiles are equipped with two to three times more warheads per missile which are up to four times more accurate.) Freeze says that the American people need to be better informed on the issues in order for them to gain support in the state.

The Ohio Freeze movement has not drawn support. Ohio politicians say that the resolutions are in conflict with Ohio economical and industrial interests.

Ultimately, the responsibility of world peace, and more basically world existence lies with our generation.

Analysis

Effective acting, staging, and uniformity added to the believability of the Kent-Stark theatre production of "The Elephant Man."

Louis Williams turned in a convincing performance in the title role of John Merrick. The Elephant Man is based on Merrick's life because of his many physical deformities.

Williams' portrayal of Merrick as a hideous yet sensitive and loving man is accomplished through body composure, facial expressions and a high-pitched yet compassionate voice.

The play traces Merrick's life from a side-show exhibition to being taken in by Dr. Frederick Treves, a upstanding Victorian surgeon played by Michael Danner.

Dr. Treves is torn between giving Merrick the best life possible and protecting him from the users of the Victorian society.

Scott Dobbins plays the caniving Carr Gomm and Lisa Marie Wilkerson portrays the sensitive actress Mrs. Kendal.

Other cast members, Sharon McQueen, Sandra Crabbtree, Elisa Kimball, J. Michael Marks, Mark Lori, and Kent Williams round out the play by portraying multiple characters.

Dialogue flowed smoothly among the characters except for a few occasions when lengthy monologues were hard to understand because of accents or mispronunciation.

The stage was used very effectively and kept the unity in the play.
Refugees breathe free

By Karen Robison
Feature Editor

Noy and Von Chou Chan and their family were living, but just barely, with few clothes, little food, little education and a background of poverty in a country where war and disease are a part of everyday life.

The Chou Chan family is from Cambodia. Their existence there was hampered by malnutrition. They fled their home and spent five years in a refugee camp in Thailand.

A group of individuals with a common concern for the Asian refugees formed the Rainbow Resettlement Ministry in Akron. One of the members is Nancy Brown, a Special Education major at Kent, Stark. She recalls her group receiving sixteen hour’s notice that a family was in need of their help and was actually enroute at that moment.

The Chou Chans arrived by plane on a January day, typical of Ohio in the throes of winter. They had no shoes, no coats and no one around who could speak their language. They could not speak English, but an interpreter was found. At that moment, a long process of socialization began.

“It is time consuming,” Nancy said. “These people had no experience with even such things as running water.”

A supermarket totally confused them.

U.S. should welcome refugees

By Paul Schiffer
Chronicle Staff Writer

Waves of refugees have been so common in the 20th Century that historians label the era “the century of the uprooted.” Millions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East have been driven from their homes by war, famine, oppression, and natural disaster. From the flight of 1.5 million Russians, after the revolution of 1917 to the tide of Vietnamese refugees in the 70’s, millions of men, women, and children have been forced to start new lives in other lands.

By some estimates, 10 million people are refugees today, many of them living in resettlement camps, hoping to return to their homelands.

There is little hope that the exodus of refugees will end. As long as revolution, tribal divisions, religions, and political strife breed violence, refugees will continue to wander the world in search of peace.

Many times, countries such as Vietnam, directly force people who want to leave to pay exorbitant prices. Analysis estimates that the ransom of human beings represents at least 3% of Vietnam’s gross national product and constitutes the nation’s most profitable export.

Hanoi’s efforts to rid the nation of potential malcontents are modeled after Castro’s systematic expulsion of thousands of anti-revolutionaries after his guerrillas gained control of Cuba in 1961.

We have a moral responsibility to these people. Over and apart from whatever the American record in Vietnam is or was, the refugees are there and they need help desperately. Ours is still the richest nation in the world. Our ideals of being an open society are still operative. If we don’t help the refugees, who will? We are very conscious of the need to play a role in world leadership, world responsibility. We are very conscious of our image throughout the world.

It is troubling that, because of a shortage of funds—and bureaucratic complications—we’ve been unable to admit the number of refugees we’ve pledged to admit. Something should be done so we can begin to fill these quotas. The passing of pending legislation in Congress would be an excellent start. It is an extraordinary, tragic situation and it calls for extraordinary means and action on the part of government and voluntary agencies.

Admitting these refugees confirms a long tradition in this country—a nation of immigrants and refugees from other lands. As one statesman once said, “We pride ourselves in being a nation of nations.”

Commentary

What was 50 cents compared to a dollar? For that matter, what was a dollar? Where do you buy shoes? How do you turn on the stove? English? These questions had to be answered and the family had to be exposed to American living.

Self-sufficiency is the goal of this family and their sponsors. After two years, Sari, his wife Am (oldest of Noy and Von’s children) and their two children have an apartment of their own of which they are very proud.

Noy and Von, with their other children, are living in the house owned by the Rainbow Resettlement Ministry. The children are attending public school and handling the adjustment to our culture well. They still need some tutoring in the English language. Father, Noy, has a job but is lagging slightly behind because of his difficulty with English.

All socialization, from tutoring the children to home economics for the parents, is handled through volunteers. Von thought her family was killed in Cambodia. She has since learned that her sister, sister-in-law and their children are in a refugee camp in Thailand that is being dismantled and the refugees sent back to Cambodia.

“Many who are sent back are eventually killed,” Nancy said. “We are trying to bring them here. We need help when they arrive.”

Red Cross thanks campus blood donors

By Jim Mount
Chronicle Staff Writer

The Stark County Chapter of The American Red Cross would again like to thank the people who donated blood in the October drive. Every pint is now surely needed, as a state of emergency was declared because the supply of blood in hospitals reached a dangerously low level.

The Red Cross and student government, which sponsored the visit here, were hoping to get more than the 150-pint minimum needed in order for the Red Cross to return here next year.

Each blood donor received a variety of gifts including a free large sandwich from McDonald’s, a discount at Wendy’s, two dollars off at Pizza Hut, an Icee Juicy from the cafeteria, and free admission to the SAC Halloween party.

The beneficiaries of blood donations include accident victims, surgical patients, people suffering from anemia, hemophilia, leukemia, and forms of cancer.

Someone you know may soon be struck down by accident or illness. “What can I do?” you say? A good start is to donate blood to ensure that those who need it can have it without a wait. The life that you help save probably won’t be your own or a friend’s, but you can help assure that no need for blood will go unanswered.

Marx had doctorate

It was recently discovered that Karl Marx was more educated than had previously been thought.

An assistant at the Friedrich Schiller University in East Germany, while sifting through the institution’s archives, found a document proving Karl Marx received a doctoral degree from the university’s philosophy department in 1841.

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Travel costs skyrocket

Europe out of reach

In days past, the college education of a young gentleman usually concluded with an all expense-paid trip to Europe. Now, most students go on to graduate school or into the business world—yet a trip abroad can still be integrated into the student's studies, generally at a lower cost than might be expected.

Today's rising costs make travel abroad much more expensive than it was years ago. Additionally, inflation has caused the value of the dollar to decline on the world market, making the exchange rate for foreign currency higher.

These factors, combined with the ever-increasing cost of a college education, have made a trip to Europe an impossibility for many graduating seniors. But there are still students who manage to travel abroad every year, so there are opportunities for those who want to go.

Many colleges now offer foreign studies programs in which students can attend an overseas college or university for a semester to a year. In this way the students can earn credit toward graduation while gaining the experiences a foreign country has to offer. Many of these programs contain special scholarships and grants which can greatly reduce the cost to the applicant. Even when scholarships are not available the cost is seldom more than the regular tuition at the sponsoring institution.

The greatest extra expense the student is likely to incur is the cost of the plane fare to the country. But often the college will arrange a charter flight, if there are quite a few students going overseas. A student left on his own can still reduce the price by booking a flight in advance. Generally the farther ahead the spot is booked, the less costly it is.

The second greatest cost students face overseas is travel expenses around the country itself. Most students study and attend classes during the week, then travel through the country on weekends to see all the sights. This can be expensive because of the high cost of gasoline, food and lodging.

All these costs can be controlled as long as you study the situation first. Many places in Europe are accessible by train—which is much cheaper than a car—and a Eurail pass can be purchased for unlimited travel. This saves car expenses while giving the student a chance to study on the train or watch the scenery.

Food cost can be cut by avoiding the tourist-oriented restaurants, and eating where the people that live there frequent.

Teacher: Reagan views the world in black & white

Staff writer Paul Schiffer recently discussed foreign affairs with political science professor Jeffrey Orenstein of the Stark campus. The following are some of Professor Orenstein's observations.

Q—Last week, President Reagan announced that we must "go for broke" in strategic weaponry. Added to this was the statement that we now have a condition of Soviet superiority in the field. If we permit the Soviets to enlarge their lead, it may not be long before they pick up the phone and demand our capitulation. What is your reaction to this?

A—This is typical of President Reagan's Texas Ranger style politics. The Soviets and the U.S. are aware of each of our nuclear potentials and ability to destroy each other, so dealing more with understandings on arms limitations/reductions is required more for our mutual benefit than is prolonging our "cold war" type name calling which is an obvious result of the Reagan Administration's black and white view of the world.

Q—Lately the U.S. is sounding as if it had little to offer but arms and force to the Middle East. Do you feel Washington may be entangling the nation in obligations it has neither the military power nor the political consent to offer?

A—Yes. There is an imbalance in our handling of obligations in that there is too much stress on technological advances to third world allied countries where not enough is known about military and economic situations of other countries. The foreign situation entails more economic, political, and sociological composition defects than just pure military politics.

Q—Would you say that the real key to calming the turbulent affairs of the Middle East would be a resolution of the Palestinian issue rather than the more arms-conscious role of the U.S.?

A—Resolution of the Palestinian problem is a very important priority. We've gotten ourselves in a habit of allying ourselves with regimes just because they happen to be anti-Soviet. We should start making sure our presence supports the aspiration of emerging people other than just the aspirations of the ruling elites. We are a democracy and a superpower. We should make our national security decisions on the basis of reality, not appearances, and certainly not on other nations' self-interested perception of appearances.
New dean takes helm

By Jim Mount
Chronicle Staff Writer

The new Dean of our campus is Dr. William Bittle, who replaces Dean Jack Morehart. Dr. Bittle comes to us from the Geauga and East Liverpool campuses. He previously taught history at East Liverpool for three years before being named dean at the Geauga campus, a post which he held for three years.

Dr. Bittle was born in the small town of Tamaqua, which is in the Anthracite coal region of eastern Pennsylvania. In 1963 he joined the Navy and after two years of training became a Polaris missile technician.

After leaving the Navy in 1969 he enrolled at East Stroudsburg State (Pa.), where he earned his bachelor's degree in history in 1970. Dr. Bittle received his Master's degree in 1971, and his doctorate from Kent State in 1975.

Dr. Bittle said he plans to promote Kent-Stark more in the future for the purpose of maintaining our enrollment. He also places a strong emphasis on sustaining our present level of academic excellence.

Also new to the campus are Loretta Garabrandt, Debra Nester, and Ellen Daniels. Loretta is working as secretary to the Dean. Debbie Nester, a graduate of Northwest High School and Stark Tech, is a secretary in the Department of Continuing Education.

Ellen Daniels is the new Communications Director. She graduated from Baldwin Wallace with a bachelor's degree in music and a minor in journalism.

Library security tightened

Rare book thefts increase

It has become increasingly necessary for libraries and museums on American campuses to take security steps against theft and vandalism.

The articles in these places in many cases are very valuable, artifacts from museums and manuscripts from libraries are examples. However the problem is serious even for items that are not valuable like copies of books. The volume of thefts have made security for these less valuable items imperative also.

Some of the steps taken to minimize theft are the placing of collections out of public access in high security storage rooms, hiring more guards, locking up cabinets, and participating in a new program to trace stolen items.

One such program many universities are involved in uses a computer to keep track of stolen books from libraries. In this way book dealers across the country can check to see if a book is stolen before they buy it. The fact that the thief would have a hard time selling the book is a good deterrent to their taking it in the first place.

The problem is not only with small time petty thieves. Some think, and some are positive, there are professional thieves pilfering the country's libraries and museums, taking a commission on the booty.

Although private collections used to be the major victim of artifact and manuscript theft, public institutions are now being hit. This is probably because of easier accessibility and bigger and more valuable collections.

Public libraries are a prime target because, often, it is not discovered that an item is missing until someone else wants the book. Since that could be months or years after the theft, the perpetrator is long gone and little evidence is left to track him down by.

The solution most institutions are pursuing are better security systems including more guards and electronic detection and stiffer penalties for those caught stealing materials.

Students nix draft

College administrators and staff surveyed by the Educational Record were found to generally support the military draft themselves but thought the general attitude of students was just the opposite.

Ninety-four percent said the make up of the army does not reflect the make up of the population of the United States. Sixty-one percent said the concept of national service did not have favor on their campus.

Seventy-four percent thought the army should be voluntary and 25 percent thought it should be mandatory. Asked whether registration for military service should be a requirement for citizenship, 68 percent said yes and 32 percent no.

Fourteen percent thought the army should be all volunteer, 15 percent said it should be a limited military draft and 43 percent said national service should be mandatory.

SAT scores rise; 1st time since '68

Educators have been given the chance to brag a little again, after all the years that Johnny couldn't read. The decline of college entrance test scores has stopped—at least for now.

The good news comes in the form of the Scholastic Aptitude Test scores. When the announcements recently came out about the results, many were happy to learn that the scores did not decline, for the first year since 1968.

Students averaged 466 on the mathematics section and 424 on the verbal section, the same averages as 1980. But both scores are far below the 502 mathematics and 478 verbal scores of 1963—the year the decline began.

Educators attribute the stability of the scores to a number of factors, including stricter standards and an end to the baby boom. On a questionnaire answered by many of the students taking the SAT this year, students said they were taking more academic courses than in the past. Students now average four academic courses per year.

The baby boom also influenced the test scores, some educators say. The boom, which began at the end of World War II and lasted until 1964, flooded the schools with students, especially minorities and those from low-income families.

Some had predicted that when students born after the baby boom began taking the tests, scores would improve. 1981 marked the first year that post-baby boom students took the SAT.
College night two-way success

By Jim Mount
Chronicle Staff Writer

A college night for area high school students and all prospective college students was held here in late October. Students were able to speak with representatives from more than 70 colleges and universities from the Ohio area.

Among the schools with exhibits were: Bowling Green, University of Cincinnati, University of Akron, Kent State, Indiana State, Hiram, Miami, Marietta, Walsh, Malone, Wooster, Baldwin Wallace, Case Western Reserve, and John Carroll.

Organizers said the purpose of having a college night is for high school students to have the opportunity to ask for information pertaining to individual schools. Advice was given on courses offered, tuition, and room and board fees.

For the colleges, this was also a chance to show their strong points and advertise for future students. Some of the various methods the schools used were showing slides, passing out pamphlets, buttons, pens, and other literature on the school.

Overall, both the prospective students and the universities made out well. The students went home with a bag full of souvenirs and their choice of schools narrowed down. The large turnout for the event also gave the schools reason to hope that many Stark County seniors will be signing up with them for the fall semester.

Dead oak tree help to student government

By Mark Bocija
News Editor

Student Government began its fund-raising efforts in "cutting" fashion this year as they leveled the old oak tree on the east side of campus.

"The operation was a huge success—we definitely got what we put into it, and more," commented secretary Dawn Morrison. The project, the idea of Vice-President Roger Mayer, is to provide funds for the Student Government treasury.

Chuck Dayton, of the Geology department, supervised and donated most of the labor. Although the 146-year-old landmark had been down by lightning six months earlier, it nevertheless took a bulldozer, chainsaws, and eight strong backs to cut and haul it to the maintenance building where it was stored and sold.

Most of the tree has already been sold, but what is left is going for 35 dollars a level pickup truck load.

Most have noticed the construction being done on the Learning Resource Center and the cafeteria, those large scaffolding poles that seem to be holding up our buildings. The Stark Campus maintenance department, headed by Russ Frank, said this construction is being done because a section of cement has fallen out of the ceiling outside the Learning Resource Center. It fell because of age and a flaw in the cement. Repairs have been made and the scaffolding has been removed. The rest of the building has been checked and is safe.

Where DID we come from?

Jawbone creates stir

The discovery of a jawbone fragment found imbedded in rock in an Arizona desert may rewrite much of the theory of the evolution of mammals.

The piece of bone, about as big as a fingernail, contains three teeth and is believed to have belonged to an animal similar to a mouse.

From the bone, scientists have determined that the animal consisted mainly on insects and plant seeds. Its existence contradicts the notion that the evolution of mammals was made up of only two types of mammals, morganucodontids and kuehneotherids.

Morganucodontids, the forerunner of the platypus and other mammals (mainly from Australia) that lay eggs, have long pointed teeth, the ends of which are arranged in a triangle. Kuehneotherids, the ancestors of ther more common mammals like dogs, horses and of course, humans, have rounded teeth, the ends of which are straight lines.

The newly-found jawbone, however, shows an animal with pointed teeth whose ends are a straight line. This makes the theory of mammalian evolution not so simple as it once seemed.

Excavation of the jawbone was overseen by Farish A. Jenkins, Jr., professor of biology and curator of vertebrate paleontology at Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology. Jenkins believes the new form of mammal's resemblance to morganucodontids means this animal laid eggs instead of giving birth to live offspring. He also believes the mouse-like animal walked with a side-to-side gait like a lizard.

Kathleen Smith, an assistant professor of anatomy at Duke University, can take credit for the actual finding of the jawbone. Three fourths of a centimeter long, the bone was found imbedded in a rock. The expedition, funded by the National Geographic Society, was on its second-to-last day when the discovery was made.

The expedition was a rough one. The members of the troop sifted through two tons of rock in 100-degree heat before coming across the prized jawbone that made the effort so well worth it.

Previously most of the fossils of early mammals were found in Europe. But with this find and a find last in the same area of a morganucodontid tooth, it is now apparent that the earliest mammals were inhabitants of not only Europe but of North America.

The location of the find is a quarry on an Indian reservation 75 miles northeast of Flagstaff. It was at this very site that the remains of the oldest known turtle skeleton was uncovered along with several small dinosaurs. Also found here was a tritylodonid, a distant cousin of the reptiles that eventually evolved into mammals.
Workplace drug use up

Drug use is making its way increasingly from the streets and homes to the workplaces of Americans.

One of the leading agencies investigating thefts and providing security for business, Pinkerton's Inc., has found drug use is at the basis of many of the cases it investigates.

The increase in the trend is significant. The agency says drug related cases account for 25 percent of all investigations. In 1980, drug related cases accounted for only 15 percent of all investigations.

Pinkerton is called in by businesses to investigate morale, productivity or theft problems. The company handles 200 to 300 cases every day. With such broad experience, Pinkerton can easily indicate trends in America's companies.

Some executives blame the increased use of drugs in the workplace for America's productivity which lags behind that of many other countries. Although blue collar workers are the most common offenders, office workers also use drugs much more than previously. Executives are not immune either.

The normal age range for drug users in the workplace is 18 to 40 year olds. Marijuana is the most popular kind of drug used. Following grass, Qualudes and amphetamines are close behind.

The more expensive drugs, heroin and cocaine, are not as popular on the job. According to a study conducted by New York State's Division of Substance Abuse Services, the Wall Street area is teeming with drug sales, especially to office workers. The study found exchanges and open use of marijuana, pills, cocaine and heroin.

Some of the areas covered in the study were the World Trade Center, the Federal Reserve Bank, City Hall and the Woolworth Building.

Some executives blame the trend toward drug use in the workplace on the influx of young people into the employment arena. The young workers, previously connected with the drug culture, supposedly dropped all their previous values except a liking for illegal drugs.

But illegal drugs are not the only problem holding up productivity. Workers are experiencing a double dependency of drugs and the traditional standby, alcohol.

Pinkerton points to an example of the kinds of things they've found are widespread in the American business.

In one instance, a hospital found that $200,000 in linens were missing. When a Pinkerton agent went undercover into the linen department, she found employees were selling the linen on the streets and using the money to buy drugs. The thieves were quickly fired.

Some of the results of drug use on the job are a loss of perception, a trait which can not be tolerated. In many areas, illegal drug use was found to be a problem when the employees are operating machines which require a great deal of accuracy.

The results of continued drug use lead to accidents on the job which prove very expensive to the business, and defective products which prove the consumer is the ultimate loser.

Use of drugs is especially devastating to jobs in which a clear head is imperative, such as those where creativity is a large part of the job.

Another byproduct of drug use in the workplace is injury to the atmosphere. It hurts the attitude and morale of the entire workforce. Employees begin thinking they are just putting in their time and the main goal is just to get to the end of the day, not caring about the quality of their product.

The new boost in illegal drugs is harder to detect than the drinking of alcohol on the job because there are no bottles to hide. According to Pinkerton, the day shifts use drugs on the parking lots and in the bathrooms of the plant or office. However, night shifts become bolder because of the decreased supervision. During the night, drug use is more common in the plant or office, while the worker is on the job.

One of Pinkerton's suggestions for curbing the trend of drug use on the job is peer pressure. By giving employees financial incentives for increased productivity, or a job well done, the workers begin to police their own ranks. When workers have the option to make their own paycheck a little bigger, a personal interest results.

Watch how you breathe

Most people take breathing for granted. It's just one of those things we do without really thinking. Yet how you breathe can have a profound effect on your life.

The purpose of breathing is to take in oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide. Contrary to what you might assume, not everybody breathes the same. How a person breathes influences the effectiveness of this process.

There are three basic methods of breathing. One involves pulling the rib cage outward. This is called chest breathing. Another way is to pull the shoulders upward (shoulder breathing). And the third is by pulling the muscles at the bottom of the chest cavity downward (diaphragmatic breathing).

Most adults are chest breathers. But the best form of breathing is from the diaphragm, the way the majority of young children do. It is the most efficient and uses the least amount of energy.

This deeper form of breathing has been linked with the alpha waves in the brain. (Alpha waves are a sign of relaxation). Therefore, such breathing may be a way to reduce stress. After all, if you want someone to calm down, you tell them to take deep breaths.

So basically, by deep breathing, you are "relaxing" your body and mind. This should help you function more efficiently and ought to give you an edge over uptight chest-breathing people. They are more likely to suffer from high blood pressure and other stress-related ailments.

Not only how you breathe, but which nostril you use can be important. Normally, people breathe out of one nostril at a time. This usually occurs in a cycle which lasts about two to four hours (although it can be longer).

There is some evidence now that the side of your nose you are breathing out of affects your ability to perform various tasks. A study at Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia found a correlation between students' competency on right brain (creative, spatial) tasks and left brain (analytic, verbal) tasks and that of the nostril breathing cycle.

The yogis have been aware of the importance of proper breathing for centuries. It plays a key role in their remarkable ability to control seemingly automatic body functions.

Changing the way you breathe won't necessarily make you able to sleep comfortably in a bed of nails or slow your heartbeat at will. But it can make you richer by getting rid of unnecessary stress, which can prove to be an obstacle to success and good health.

U.S. not that rich

Many think the United States is number one in everything, especially where financial matters are concerned. That is far from the truth. It is actually seven places from the truth.

According to the World Bank, America stands at number eight when ranked in the order of per capita gross national product.

In 1979 dollars, the U.S. gross national product per person is $10,630. The number one nation in this respect is Kuwait, a country bulging with oil money. The Kuwait GNP per capita is $17,100.

Many of the other nations ahead of the U.S. in this respect were rebuilt by America with the Marshall Plan after World War II. They are Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, West Germany, Norway and Belgium.
An American Werewolf In London is a modern-day version of an old horror movie, complete with vampires and werewolves.

As the story begins, two young Americans David Kessler (played by David Naughton) and Jack Goodman (played by Griffin Dunne) are touring Europe on foot. But their excursion is stopped suddenly when a beast of uncertain heritage attacks them, killing Jack and seriously injuring David. His injuries turn out to be more serious than suspected.

Up to that point, the movie is believable. But the rest either takes on a soap opera resemblance or jumps around so much that you can seldom tell whether Kessler is dreaming or if what is happening to him is actually happening.

Kessler, a patient at a London hospital after the attack, falls in love with his nurse (played by Jenny Agutter). The two end up making passionate love. During his stay in the hospital, Davis is plagued by horrifying nightmares and visits from his dead friend Jack. Jack warns him that he will change into a werewolf at the next full moon and tries to convince him to commit suicide before he kills, thus sentencing his victims to walk the earth as one of the "undead" until the werewolves' bloodline is terminated.

All in all, the movie is fair. The director made an honest attempt, but the vulgar language, explicit sex scenes, and gory mutilations almost made me walk out, as a few people did. The makeup effects were, however, extremely interesting. The mangled bodies and lacerated, distorted faces looked so authentic that if you took the movie seriously, their grotesqueness would have you running for the Bromo Seltzer.

The club's objective this year is to produce as many shows possible. In the past, the club has produced commercials for Spanish classes and orientation specials.

In October, the club was heavily involved with a mock disaster that took place at Fawcett Stadium and Timken Mercy Hospital. The club had four of the five camera crews and all the footage shot will be shown to the firemen, police and medical personnel involved and also will be used to produce a special documentary.

If you're interested in TV production contact Roger Davis in the Learning Resource Center for more information.

Solar energy to be available to U.S. businesses

An American solar energy entrepreneur has become one of the first people to make solar energy a marketable commodity to American business.

Arnold J. Goldman of Luz International Ltd. built three sun powered steam generators at three textile mills in the Sun Belt owned by J.P. Stevens, Cone Mills and The Bibb Co. Since business is skeptical about the payoffs of buying solar energy systems, Goldman, with private funds, decided to build the solar system himself then sell the steam to the mills.

The companies bought the idea. Goldman expects to fulfill all of the mill's needs at 10 percent less cost than his fossil fuel competitors.
Veteran cagers key to winning season

By Patrick Padden and Amy Laschinske
Chronicle Staff Writers

The 1981-82 Cobra men's basketball team is looking forward to the new season under the direction of head coach Jack McBride.

McBride, who has a record of 23 wins and 16 losses here at Stark, says the outlook is good this year.

The Cobras will rely heavily on their returning players, particularly leading rebounder John Patsche and high-scoring Mike McBride. However, the Cobras will be a young team with many freshmen being counted upon to provide much-needed depth.

Coach McBride believes that with the experience of his veterans and the continued maturation of his younger players, Cobra fans can look for exciting basketball.

The Cobras opened their season on the road Nov. 18 at Wayne Tech.

Meanwhile, the Kent State Lady Cobras volleyball team, under coach Kathi Walz, are heavily stocked with freshmen. All but two are in their first year and, according to Coach Walz, they are beginning to shed their inexperience.

"Every girl on the team has excellent individual skills, but it's their inexperience of playing together which hurts us," Coach Walz said.

"Our team is as good as any of the others and we have the same chance as any of them."

No need for film

In a major technological breakthrough, Sony Corp. is on its way to changing the world of photography forever.

It recently announced the development of a camera that records images on a magnetic disc. Through an accessory the disc, which holds 50 images, can be viewed on your television screen.

The camera will not be in retail stores until 1983 and then it might cost up to $900. Although at that price it won't be instantly popular, the camera does mark a milestone in photography and as with calculators, the price is bound to eventually come down.

Pac-Man game typical of electronic wizardry

By Jeff Achauer
Editor-in-Chief

In the past several years electric games have swept the country.

Mechanized moneymakers have taken the country by storm. They appeal to young and old alike. A game that seems to have everyone mesmerized is Pacman.

Pacman is a game of skill, strategies and luck. The Kent State Chronicle has interviewed several Pacman players who tell us that with the right patterns, scores of over 200,000 points are possible.

These people have spent hours trying to perfect their games and leave at the end of the day with the highest score at the top of the screen.

Local Pacman addicts, who would like to remain anonymous for several reasons, often skip class sessions to play this mechanized monster. It thrives on the pocketbooks of young aspiring Pacman players. The game costs a quarter to play, but as the experts have told us, it will cost much more to perfect one's game. They also told us that Pacman can be addictive.

Players have skipped meals, ignored homework and haven't gone home to their wives because of their love for Pacman.

The object of the game is to use the Pacman to gobble up as many dots as possible but to avoid the blips that are advancing with destruction in their hearts. There are contests held and trophies awarded for the best Pacman player at different places around town.

We at the Chronicle certainly hope this pattern will help your Pacman score.

Here are some strategies to follow: (1) leave energizers for last; (2) go for the fruit when it is lit; (3) remember, each level speeds up the Pacman; (4) when the energizers are eaten, the pursuers become the pursued and are now worth bonus points.