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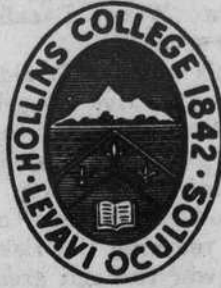
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HOLLINS COLLEGE COLUMNS

Volume Fifty-Five Number Nine

Hollins College, VA 24020



Making books

On November 7-8, 1984, the Department of Classical Studies at Hollins College will present its annual symposium in Classical Studies, "Of Making Many Books: Books and the Dissemination of Knowledge from Antiquity to the Present." There will be three programs:

November 7--"*The Aesthetic Modes of the Medieval Illuminated Book*," illustrated lecture by Professor Robert G. Calkins, the Department of the History of Art, Cornell University, in Babcock Auditorium, Dana Science Hall, 4:30 p.m.,

November 7--"*Reading and the Writing in the Age of Computers*," lecture by Professor J. David Bolter, Department of Classical Studies, The University of North Carolina, in Dana Science Hall Room 202 at 8:30 p.m.

November 8--Illustrated Books in the Roman Empire and the Early Renaissance, two short lectures, Babcock Auditorium at 4:30 p.m.:

"*The Mysterious Miniatures of Vaticanus Latinus 3225, the Earliest Illustrated Aeneid*," Professor Betty Forte, Hollins College;

"*When Scribes Became Printers: the Example of the Alexanderbuch*," Professor Sheila Edmunds, Wells College.

There will be a reception open to the public following the first lecture on November 7 at 5:30 p.m. in the Green Drawing Room, Main Building. Refreshments will be served at 4:00 p.m. preceding the program on November 8, in the lobby of Dana Science Hall.

Professor Robert C. Calkins of Cornell University holds degrees from Princeton and Harvard, is the author of *Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages and Monuments of Medieval Art* as well as many articles and reviews for learned journals.

Professor J. David Bolter of the University of North Carolina, whose degrees are from the University of Toronto and the University of North Carolina, is the author of *Turing's Man*, a study of man computers, and artificial intelligence.

Professor Bettie L. Forte of Hollins was awarded degrees by Agnes Scott College and Bryn Mawr College and is a fellow of the American Academy in Rome. She wrote *Rome and the Romans as the Greeks Saw Them* and various articles and reviews of books about Greco-Roman history, Greek and Roman poetry, and Vergil.

Professor Sheila Edmunds of Wells College has degrees from the College of St. Mary-in-the-Fields and Columbia University. She has written a



Trick or Treat?

Hollins survives Halloween without too many spooks and withches invading the campus. Bring on Turkey Day!!

Photo by Ellen Smith

number of reviews and articles on manuscripts and early printed books (*incunabula*) for *Art Bulletin*, the *Journal of Jewish Art*, and *The Art Journal*.

In addition, Fishburn Library in cooperation with the Department of Classical Studies, Hollins College, announces a major exhibition of medieval manuscripts, early printed books, facsimiles, and books on computers to illustrate the theme "Of Making Many Books: Books and the Dissemination of Knowledge from Antiquity to the Present."

The exhibit, to run from November 6-15 in Fishburn Library, will include exact replicas of the Gutenberg Bible—the first and one of the most sumptuous books ever printed—and of the Ellesmere Chaucer—the most beautiful handwritten book in the English language. Also to be included are several authentic incunabula (books printed before 1500) and some newly acquired manuscript leaves written and decorated by scribes more than 500 years ago.

Boney joins trustees

The Board of Trustees of Hollins College has elected Sion A. Boney, senior vice president, secretary and director of Richardson Corporation of Greensboro, North Carolina, to a term on the board.

In addition to his duties with Richardson Corporation, Boney also serves as administrative vice president, secretary, treasurer and trustee for the Hillsdale Fund, Inc., a family foundation with interests in the fields of education, religion and humanities. Boney is also a director for the Piedmont Financial Company.

A native of Goldsboro, N.C., Boney is a 1947 graduate of the University of North Carolina and a 1949 graduate of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business.

Tenure and Promotion Committee

The Student Committee on Tenure and Promotion works in conjunction with the Faculty Committee on Tenure and Promotion in deciding whether faculty members being considered for tenure or promotion receive the position that they are seeking. Tenure is a position that a faculty member acquires after serving Hollins for a period of time. It is decided by the Committee that these faculty are an integral part of the College. When a faculty member feels that she/he has done something, whether it be research, a piece of writing or a project, which she/he believes is important to his/her own reputation and thusly makes them more important to the College as an elite faculty member, the faculty member can ask the Committee to consider them for promotion to full professor. These positions are decided on by the Joint Committee.

On September 25, in Senate, Jen McKee, who served as a member of the Committee last year, was nominated and elected to be Chair of the Student Committee. After sending a letter to all members

See Committee, pg. 7



Compliments of the Washington & Lee News Office

Washington and Lee crowned Kathleen A. Plante as its Homecoming Queen Saturday, October 13. Miss

Plante is a Hollins College student but is studying at W&L this semester as an exchange student. She was

crowned by Dr. Keith Shillington (left) and escorted by David Jonson of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity.



You be the judge...

**cambrina & russell
on the issues**

On Tuesday, November 6, millions of Americans will go to the polls and vote for Ronald Reagan. Many Americans, Republican, Democratic and Independent, believe that Reagan's policies have enabled them to answer positively to the incumbent's question "Are you better off now than you were four years ago?" For this reason, people concentrate on the bread and butter issues. People from every socio-economic level support Reagan. Many professionals support his tax plans as do business leaders; similarly, farmers applaud

Reagan's program to alleviate their debts. Supporters agree with Reagan's plans that denounce government interference and fervently believe that Reagan is the best man for the job.

President Reagan vehemently opposes the nuclear freeze proposed by Mondale. Instead, he is calling for the development of labeled "star wars" technology. Reagan, who launched the initiative in March 1983, believes that it would end the "balance of terror" that has pervaded foreign policy decisions for the past thirty years. The technology would replace the current nuclear strategy, "mutual assured destruction (MAD)", with the balance of power. Under MAD, the Soviet Union and the United States embrace the idea that if one side launches the first strike, the other country has the capability to destroy the first-strike's population in retaliation. In September, Reagan said "Some are calling

this 'Star Wars'. I call it common sense."

Month's earlier, President Reagan's Directive 119 called for "initiation of a focused program to demonstrate the technical feasibility of enhanced deterrence and thereby reducing the risk of nuclear war through greater reliance on defensive strategic capability." The theme expressed in this directive can also be found in Reagan's defense budget proposals. In an attempt to restore funding cut in an earlier budget, Reagan requested \$305 billion for defense spending. In this fashion, U.S. power would be restored. The proposal would, after the initial large increase, settle the budget into a lower, but steady, growth rate. This proposal would limit the Pentagon outlay of \$33.4 billion over fiscal 1984. Reagan's defense budget calls for weapons procurement and increased research.

In the area of strategic arms control, Reagan is holding out for accords to reduce the number of nuclear weapons. At the same time, however, Reagan is determined not to let the Soviets gain military advantages as he believes they did in the 1970s. Similarly, he would sign a treaty that would provide Moscow with a monopoly on any significant weapon. Reagan, who originally offered a "zero-option" barring all the missiles in question (GLCMs and PIIIs),

subsequently offered to settle on any number of the Soviets' choosing as long as the United States was allowed a significant number of Pershing IIs. Until such an agreement is reached, however, and possibly despite any such agreement, Reagan has proposed that anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons be utilized as a safeguard against a Soviet attack; Reagan and Pentagon officials insist that ASATs are a vital part of the U.S.s weaponry; in that they could perform an important mission in a conventional war: destruction of reconnaissance satellites Moscow could use to locate U.S. forces and guide Soviet weapons to targets. Reagan argues that the new technology (particularly lasers), might make it feasible to protect the nation against Soviet missile attack.

In the area of conventional weaponry, Reagan proposes building more nuclear carriers and has plans to continue refurbishing World War II vintage battleships. Reagan also plans to aim these carriers with long-range cruise missiles to supplement conventional tactics. This build-up also includes a fleet of medium-sized aircraft carriers designed to have 2,000 marines each and the helicopters to carry them to shore.

Reagan, then, is continuing to support the "peace through strength" doctrine to defend the United States. In April, the

President said: "Peace through strength is not a slogan; it's a fact of life—and we will not return to the days of wringing, defeatism, decline and despair."

The latter part of President Reagan's statement seems also to parallel his domestic policy. Since 1982, Reagan has become more conservative as reflected by his recent policy decisions. For example, on June 13, Reagan announced his support of withholding highway funds from states with drinking ages to 21. After that time, states could lose 5% to 10% of their annual federal highway funding if they did not comply with the twenty-one-year-old minimum age requirement. Moreover, Reagan is pushing a comprehensive anticrime package that would be aimed at alleviating child pornography, sexual abuse, family violence, career crime and organized crime and drug trafficking by enforcing tougher sentences and paroles. Reagan's budget proposals for law enforcement continued to reflect the administration's emphasis on nabbing drug trafficker and members of organized crime; Reagan called for an increase by \$312 million to \$3.7 in fiscal 1985 for the Justice Department budget. The new budget called for hiring 500 new employees at the Federal

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Senate is for everyone

To the Editor:

As I sit here on the front porch of Main at 2 a.m. looking out on our beautiful campus, I wonder what I can say to the editor, Jamie, my dear friend. The campus seems to say it all.

I am sitting here looking at West and knowing all about the fun times that happen there. Everyone is living, laughing, and learning, although only a few lights sparkle there now. After all, it is Reading Day Weekend. To the left, I see East. Only one light shines now. Is everyone away, studying, or what? I hear laughter coming from a room upstairs (Main). Undoubtedly someone is talking to a friend. Those late-night talks, something that I will never forget about Hollins. Everyone is always giving: a smile, a listening ear...

All of us have something to give Hollins. Whether we give a pat on the back or a good answer in class. Whether we give numerous hours in the dorms as R.A.s or dorm presidents, or give hours as class officers or club representatives. Whether we study until all hours of the

night and get up early in the morning to go to class, or spend time planning events and serving on committees. Face it...we all do something important here! When we do something, anything, we give as well as receive.

I have been so impressed with the number of people giving and receiving at the school assembly--Senate. From those attending just to see what is going on, to those telling what is happening with a club or group, to those asking questions of the school and getting answers, there is so much interest. Thanks to all of you for coming. I want to make a plea. A great way to receive information about Hollins is through Senate. You find out what is happening, give input to crucial decisions, and get more involved. Please come to Senate.

Vaguely do you remember the self-nomination forms that went out to all students about a month ago. (They were for committees of Senate and the College Legislature.) A good number of you should remember them. We had a marvelous response! From

these surveys, we got so many people involved in their different interests, from committees on minority affairs to student rights, and from voting members of College Leg. to the financial aid committee. (Some of the Senate Committees still have openings. Please contact me if you are interested.)

In these days of unending discussion of student apathy on our campus, I just want to say that I don't think that apathy exists if students are giving and receiving. And we all do give to and receive from Hollins. We give—a smile or an enlightening answer in class. Then we receive—a pat on the back, a friend, or knowledge. Everyone has the opportunity...just seek it out!

Now as I have listened to the voices fade into sleep, watched the shimmer of lights darken and the cool breeze blow the drying leaves to the ground, I can't help but think about how wonderful it is to go to a college that everyone can give to so lovingly and receive from so graciously...

**Goodnight,
Mary Catherine Andrews**

The Hollins Columns is published on Mondays throughout the academic year except during College holidays and examination periods. Subscription price is fourteen dollars. Letters to the Editor are welcome and must be signed by the author. Letters should also be left on the office door or sent through campus mail. Office in lower level Starkie. Post Office Box 10154, Hollins College, Virginia 24020. Telephone (703)362-6400

"Historic realignment" in 1984??

by Jake Wheeler

Professor of Political Science
To my fellow Democrats (the 90% of my faculty colleagues, the 6% of my students):

Do not despair. Our world will not end tomorrow. A Reagan landslide may face us but a Republican earthquake is unlikely. Remember, we have been down this road often. Count them; we have won just four of the last nine presidential elections. Only twice did we get 50% or more of the popular vote, including Johnson's walloping of Goldwater in '64. Not since Harry Truman has a Democrat won reelection.

Meanwhile the Republicans have enjoyed three landslides and only once fallen below 50% of the vote. Maybe we have been the minority party for some time and haven't noticed it.

On the other hand the voters still depend upon us to keep a rein on a Republican president, to block dismantling of the basics of a compassionate system and to curb excessive zeal in foreign affairs. Republicans have been trusted to run Congress only for two of the past 34 years and the Senate alone for the past four.

But will tomorrow reveal the "historic realignment" that Reagan expects? Not very likely. Such realignments have taken place in the past, usually when some new uncommitted voting group comes of political age just as a political or economic trauma grips us. The so-called Roosevelt coalition partly resulted from those second generation immigrants from southern and eastern Europe who politically matured in the twenties in time to be hammered on the anvil of the Depression in '32 and '36. No evidence of that shows today. If a trauma does appear the Republicans will suffer; they are the "ins." The "Yuppies" constitute a new voting element perhaps but are their loyalties fastened yet? They seem attracted to Reaganomics but seem to prefer a less bellicose foreign policy...and they are not wholly devoid of a concern for their less fortunate neighbors. A new alignment may be in the offing but it seems up for grabs.

That is if "alignment" will have the meaning it used to have. Party seems in decline. Fewer folks seem willing to commit themselves. TV campaigning by-passes party structure altogether and makes a bond between individual voter and candidate. Wild gyrations from

election to election may be the future .. as has been the trend in the immediate past.

Why such a bad loss for us this time? First, by definition, we have the poorer candidate...not necessarily the poorer potential president. No question Reagan has it over Mondale in communicating a spirit, an image of leadership or whatever. We will have to play that part of the game better.

Second, timing, the Rosetta stone of politics, is for them and against us. Reagan is lucky. A year ago with the economy in the doldrums the situation would have been different. A year from now when the deficit chickens start roosting he may be in trouble. But right now the debits of this economy are hidden and the assets are visible. Few people worry about a hangover while the party continues.

That's not carping. A bit of envy perhaps, but not carping. And maybe Reagan's luck will spill over on all of us. After all we have not had a lucky president for a long time, not since Ike.

Let's not carp either over the voters' preference for Reagan while they seem more comfortable with our policies. Is that irrational? Not really. Take the deficit for example. Nobody but a fundamentalist supply-side theologian accepts for a moment that we can bridge that gap between what nature provides and fashion demands without a healthy padding of new taxes. Reagan opposes new taxes except as a "last resort." Well, avoiding for the moment the question of how far away is "last resort," is it irrational to support Reagan but expect him, despite his protestations, to raise our taxes? Not in the least. "Sure he is going to raise my taxes," you can hear at the Rotary luncheon, "but I'd rather have him do it than Mondale. Besides, he will raise MY taxes less than Mondale would."

Will Reagan's big win insure him easy going in Congress? Not if history teaches. Eisenhower took 57.1% of the popular vote in '57, but found Congress a most reluctant partner. Johnson's sweep in '64 gave him a pliant Congress for two years before it turned on him. Nixon mauled McGovern in '72 while losing two Senate seats, ushering in a hostility that ended with Watergate and resignation.

Second term presidents traditionally don't fare well with Congress. They begin as lame ducks. And this

president may face more aggravations than most as his party factions jockey for '88 advantage. The stakes are high: control of the party.

Will this election forge conservatives into a united political force? Conservatism used to be—from Edmund Burke to Robert Taft and later—an attitude, an approach, a sense of caution, a respect for tradition and considerable distrust of our ability to control events. Now, for some conservatives, the new true believers, conservatism is a blueprint for a perfect world, a demanding theology, a cosmic revelation that all must accept upon pain of excommunication! If you think northern and southern Democrats have made strange bedfellows, watch Dole, Bush and Baker try to bundle with Gingrich, Kemp and Falwell.

Obviously I am searching for a silver tinge on tomorrow's ominous cloud. Try this. Reagan won't talk about the issues. That has frustrated our candidate, but on balance it may be good for us all. At least Reagan has not committed himself to wild propositions the ideologues tried to force upon him in the Dallas testament. Maybe this leaves enough flexibility for the pragmatists around him in the White House to protect him from those monopolists of truth outside.

And don't overplay the record about the religious Right taking over Reagan and the Republicans. Fundamentalists are not from one mold. Some of the more vociferous leaders, when they aren't scrounging for money to build evangelical Disneyworlds, are seeking power to impose their standards upon all of us. But apart from the rallying issue of abortion, which sincerely and legitimately troubles many folks, fundamentalists divide like the rest of us. Many are concerned about the church-state factor and most of them read on in THEIR Bibles to verses about beating swords into plowshares and of caring for the poor.

Finally, what kind of Presidency will Reagan's second term be? Who knows? If things get too tight for him in Congress will he turn to foreign policy, a stage upon which a president can strut with fewer restraints? Indeed Reagan, in the twilight of his life and political career, more than most may seek to secure his place in history by bold steps, playing King more than Prime Minister. Will those

steps be as a Warrior-King or as Peacemaker? The first term record is not encouraging but that is probably no guide.

Remember it was Nixon who made the overture to Communist China and broke an impasse of a quarter century, an impasse that he as much as anyone had created. Maybe the explanation is simple. If someone with Nixon's impeccable cold-warrior credentials says the time has come to "normalize," then it must have. Perhaps Reagan's bitter anti-Soviet rhetoric laced with visions of Armageddon gives him special authority to sit down with them and talk. And maybe he will.

But let's avoid excessive sanguinity. Grenada causes anxiety. Probably alone among my colleagues I support and supported that excursion. To me that is one bright isle in a sea of dismal Reagan defeats. My problem is not with Grenada but with the fear that this Administration knows only the Grenada touch. Republicans have charged Democrats with trying to solve domestic problems by throwing money at them. Perhaps this Administration can be as fairly charged with trying to solve foreign problems by throwing Marines at them. A judicious use of force still has its place in world politics and

not always as a "last resort"...but hardly as the *only* resort.

So, what can we expect tomorrow? A big win for Reagan, possible of the magnitude of Johnson's in '64 and Nixon's in '72. But Congress should remain about the same. Partisanship seems in decline and coattails seem short. More Republican Senators face election than Democrats which gives the latter a let up. With a margin of 100 in the House, Democrats would have to drop 50 to lose control although 30 would probably give a conservative coalition a working majority. But incumbency favors the Democrats and voters seldom punish the "out" party in Congressional elections. Tomorrow the Democrats might actually pick up a couple of Senate seats and lose no more than 15 House seats.

And Wednesday will inexorably follow, leading ultimately to 1988 and our next chance.

How foolhardy it must seem to commit all the above to public record on the eve of events that could produce much crow to be devoured. But I do believe the above as firmly as I know that Grant took Richmond.*

*Please remember that Grant did not take Richmond in the election of 1872.

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C&R con't from pg. 2

Bureau of Investigation; these workers would focus primarily on counterintelligence and investigations of organized crime and the trafficking of narcotics. Also, the proposal called for \$35 million to expand the federal prison space and proposed hiring 850 employees to curtail illegal immigration from Mexico. In addition, Reagan's call for a revision of the criminal justice code is a reaction to what he considers an imbalance favoring the criminal over the "law-abiding citizens." "Lenient judges are only lenient on crooks," he said. "They're very hard on society."

On the issue of the national deficit, President Reagan has called on Congressmen and Senators to meet with the executive branch to plan and reach a bipartisan deficit by about \$100 billion over the next three years by focusing on closing tax loopholes and taking suggestions of the Grace Commission. Reagan, too, is calling for a line-item veto, a powerful tool against wasteful or extravagant spending. Therefore, Reagan is seeking an amendment for a balanced budget.

Specifically, Reagan is asking Treasury Secretary Donald Regan to simplify the entire tax code so that "all taxpayers, big and small are treated more fairly." As a result, Reagan projects that the tax base would broaden, thereby decreasing personal tax rates. Reagan believes his plan will generate \$33.7 billion in revenue over three years, \$7.9 billion in fiscal 1985. More than half (19.2 billion) was to come from closing off accounting and corporate "abuses" and some tax shelter "quirks" of the tax code. The president wants to curb the use of sale and lease-back transactions by government

and non-profit groups. In effect, private investors were buying these tax benefits, merely easing the money they owed the IRS--they were mostly depreciation write-offs and tax investment credits which had tax-exempt status.

Reagan's tax plan also includes "education savings accounts" that would provide tax-exempt interest dividends, as long as the funds were used for educational expenses. Moreover, Reagan proposes tuition tax credits for low- and middle-income parents whose children attend parochial schools. This tuition tax credit plan, opposed by Mondale, would allow moderate income families to send their children to a private school. The tax credit bill Reagan sent to Congress would provide benefits only to families earning less than \$60,000.

In addition, Reagan believes the government should refrain from getting too involved in local schools. He thinks more federal money is not the answer to the ills of schools and that regulations imposed by the federal government would result in a threat to the community control of education. Reagan proposes a return to "traditional values;" he has called for restoring "good old-fashioned discipline," ridding schools of drugs and violence, imposing stricter academic requirements and restoring parental control of education. This followed an administration-appointed panel, the National Commission on Excellence in Education, which is said to have given school reform efforts "a shot in the arm."

Moreover, Reagan endorses state efforts to implement merit pay schemes that reward superior teachers with higher salaries and has criticized the NEA for

opposing such plans. Reagan has said, "We do not have an education problem because we are not spending enough. We have an education problem because we are not getting our money's worth for what we spend."

On higher education, Reagan has targeted social programs on the neediest; he has proposed tightening eligibility rules for aid to college students. He has argued that middle-class families have come to rely too heavily on the federal government to pay tuition bills. In 1981, for example, Reagan was successful in eliminating Social Security benefits for college students on the grounds that such aid was not provided on the basis of financial need.

As for the future, Reagan seeks no cuts in the overall level of spending for student financial aid. What he does propose, however, is a major overhaul of the programs to increase emphasis on student "self-help" in financing college and on parents' responsibility to foot tuition bills.

Across the board, Reagan is calling for shifting responsibility from the federal government to the states for social programs. For instance, Reagan continues the "workfare" plan that would require all able-bodied welfare recipients to work in exchange for their benefits. Moreover, Reagan's plans for reducing the deficit includes curbing the rate of increase in federal spending while relying on continued economic growth.

Reagan, too, is calling for less federal and more private involvement to curb skyrocketing health-care costs. In both his 1980 and his 1984 presidential bids, Reagan has identified himself with a "pro-

competition" health policy which calls for more "out-of-pocket payments" by all patients. Moreover, Reagan supports a freeze on Medicare payments to doctors; his plan during his administration aims sought to prevent doctors from raising fees during the freeze. These proposals illustrate Reagan's "cost-consciousness." The president believes that only when people become acutely aware of health-care costs will use become more thrifty.

Statistics and comments support President Reagan's positive impact on health care costs. According to a report released by the Department of Health and Human Services, health spending rose 10.3 percent last year, the slowest rate of increase in a decade. A campaign statement declares that "President Reagan is working to keep Medicare in a sound footing through reforms like paying Medicare to hospitals in a way that rewards efficiency. Further reforms will keep costs down and keep high-quality medical care available to all Americans." (CQ, 13 Oct., p. 2649)

Similarly, Reagan's support for private-sector initiatives extends to jobs. The president believes the government's role in creating jobs should be limited primarily to providing incentives for the private-sector to hire the hard-to-employ. Reagan's plan, therefore, is to offer tax breaks and reduced regulations to companies to lure them into depressed urban and rural areas. Reagan also plans to once again support the "targeted job tax credit," a tax break for employers who hire from designated groups, such as welfare recipients and the handicapped.

Reagan, too, supports a sub-

minimum wage for teenagers thereby attacking unemployment among this country's youth. This proposal would be in effect during the summer months, only. He argues that the minimum wage is a major obstacle to youth employment as it sets labor costs higher than employers are willing to pay for unskilled and inexperienced workers. (CQ, 13 Oct., pp. 2652-2653)

Clearly, these are but a few issues for which Reagan has devised plans. They do represent, however, his basic premise that big government is not the solution to economic ills; rather, he believes, it is the problem. His proposals, therefore, are directed at curbing federal government involvement in what has traditionally involved state and local governments.

Editor's Note: Information for this article was also obtained from Facts on File 1984 issues.

As this is the last column before the election, so many topics and questions have come to mind. Of course there are very few of you who these last few words will influence, but one question has intrigued me throughout the last few months. Consequently, what I will try to work through here is an analysis based on personal observations directed at the question, what are people basing their vote for Reagan on?

Most of you who know me know where I stand, but what I want to try to do here is put all of that aside, at least until the end, and sort out just what I have seen and overheard. To

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Why suicide?

Granger's Gettysburg premiers

The Lynchburg Symphony premieres "Gettysburg," by Milton Granger, a new work suitable for Veterans' Day, in its concert November 11, at 3 p.m. in E.C. Glass auditorium.

Under the direction of Conductor/Director Bruce Habitzruther, the concert features Dr. Robert Ellinwood, Chairman of the Music Department at Lynchburg College, singing the work. Ellinwood will also sing a series of American Folk Songs arranged by Aaron Copland.

The concert concludes with a performance of Ludwig von Beethoven's *Symphony no. 6, "The Pastoral."*

The Lynchburg Symphony is funded in part by a grant from Central Fidelity Bank. Season tickets and others are available at the door.

Present for the concert will be Milton Granger, who wrote the music for "Gettysburg,"



and Richard H. W. Dillard, who wrote the text. Granger is Associate Professor of Music at Hollins College and is

Artistic Director of the Southwest Virginia Opera Society. His works include music and lyrics for several musical plays as well as a number of concert works for instruments and/or voices. His "Freshman Sonata" for piano won first place in this year's Virginia Music Teachers Association Commissioned Composition Contest, and his most recent work, "The Evening News," will be premiered early in November at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond.

Richard H. W. Dillard is Professor of English and Director of the Graduate Program in Creative Writing at Hollins College. His published works include several volumes of poetry, two novels and a critical study of science fiction film. "Gettysburg" is from the poetry collection, *After Borges*.

"Gettysburg" is dedicated to Dr. Ellinwood.

For more information about the concert, call the Symphony office at 845-6604.

by Wendy Brown

After watching *Silence of the Heart*, I thought back to my senior spring. Ro was both a friend and a neighbor. She seemed to have everything going for her: friends, a place on the track team, artistic talent, and what came across as a zest for life. What we saw and what Ro saw were two completely different people. When Ro disappeared we all thought she was probably out having a great time somewhere. As the weeks passed, we still tried to tell ourselves that she would reappear to see us graduate. The thought of Ro committing suicide never openly crossed our minds. Three days after graduation, our unconscious fear turned into reality. A small group of us were thrown into the character of Ken Cruise in *Silence of the Heart*. We blamed ourselves for Ro's death. We felt that if we had just reached out a little more she would still be alive. Why had she done it? Was her life that bad? We still to this day are not wholly sure of her motives. With every suicide there are so many unanswered questions. No one person can tell what goes on in another's head. Problems that are trivial to one may seem insurmountable to another.

Whatever the case, suicide is often the only option some teenagers see left open to themselves. Young people

think that there is no one to turn to, or that if they do turn to their family and friends, someone will think they are crazy. The teen then internalizes all the pain he or she is feeling, often compounding the original depression. We know that Skip experienced this in the movie. Every time he tried to reach out to someone, they either just didn't hear him or didn't understand what he was trying so hard to convey. After his death, both family and friends realized what Skip had been trying to do through subtle actions. We all, in the wake of suicide, experience these feelings. They only compound the guilt we are already feeling as "survivors."

What we should all realize after viewing *Silence of the Heart* is that teenage suicide is a problem that is plaguing America. Five thousand teenagers a year commit suicide. True, some of these kids cannot be stopped, but some can be. Shouldn't we as friends take the time to listen to our peers? Someone might see their world crashing down around them, and you could, just by listening, ease the pain a little. Even if you can't help them, you might be able to point them in the direction of someone who can. No one person can solve the teenage suicide problem, but we can all contribute in our own ways.

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Campus Paperback Bestsellers

1. *In Search of Excellence*, by T. J. Peters & R. H. Waterman Jr. (Warner, \$8.95) A look at the secrets of successful business.
2. *In Search of the Far Side*, by Gary Larson. (Andrews, McMeel & Parker, \$4.95) More cartoons from the "Far Side"
3. *Living, Loving and Learning*, by Leo F. Buscaglia. (Fawcett, \$5.95) Thoughts from the acclaimed California professor
4. *Lisa Birnback's College Book*, by Lisa Birnback. (Ballantine, \$7.95) Everything you always wanted to know about Colleges.
5. *The One Minute Manager*, by K. Blanchard & S. Johnson (Berkley, \$6.95) How to increase your productivity.
6. *The Road Less Traveled*, by M. Scott Peck. (Touchstone, \$8.95) Psychological and spiritual inspiration by a psychiatrist
7. *Toons for Our Time*, by Berke Breathed (Little, Brown, \$6.95) Cartoons from the comic strip "Bloom County"
8. *Blue Highways*, by William Least Heat Moon. (Fawcett, \$3.95) A look at life at the back roads of America.
9. *The Color Purple*, by Alice Walker (Washington Square Press, \$5.95) Winner of the 1983 American Book Award
10. *Megatrends*, by John Naisbitt. (Warner, \$3.95) Forecasting America's future.

New & Recommended

Fifty-Seven Reasons Not to Have a Nuclear War, by Marty Asher (Warner, \$4.95.) A beautifully illustrated portfolio of the specific things in life that would be obliterated by a nuclear holocaust.

The Sphinx and the Rainbow, by David Loye. (Bantam/New Age, \$3.95) Startling new discoveries in the frontier of brain research. Probes the workings of right/left brain and frontal brain functions and the new findings of holographic theory.

The Further Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, by Greg Matthews. (Signet/NAL, \$3.95.) A remarkably authentic echo of Twain's language, the heart of his humor, and celebration of the American West.

Movie trivia

by Holly Burnett

This week there are twelve movie questions. The first person to return ten correct answers out of the twelve to the *Columns* office will receive a five dollar cash prize (\$5.00). Good Luck!!

1. What actress received an Oscar for her portrayal of Barabara Graham in "I Want To Live?"
2. Who played the title role of "Auntie Mame?"
3. Who portrayed the title roles in "Bonnie & Clyde?"
4. What movie featured Charlton Heston as an astronaut named Taylor?
5. What movie featured the Oscar winning song "The Morning After?"
6. What actress starred in the original version of "A Star is Born?"
7. Who played the title role of "Mister Roberts?"
8. Who portrayed Miss Cubalic

9. What actor drained spaghetti using a tennis racket in "The Apartment?"
10. What actor/director directed "Foolish Wives" and was featured in "Sunset Boulevard?"
11. Who directed "Hello Dolly?"
12. What actress received an Oscar for her portrayal of Victoria Berry in "California Suite?"

Congratulations to Robin J. Sitten '86, for winning the Television Pursuit last week. Thw answers were: 1)William Frawley, 2)Ruth Warrick, 3)Betty White, 4)"Green Acres", 5)"Dark Shadows", 6) Linda Evans, 7)Eve Arden, 8)1313 Mockingbird Lane, 9)Shirley Booth, 10)Katherine Helmond & Cathryn Damon, 11)Maude Finley 12)Jane Alexander & Edward Hermann.

Committee Con't from pg. 1 of the classes of '85, '86, and '87, McKee received 13 self-nominations to fill the rest of the positions on the Committee. The Committee consists of a representative from each division and two Members-at-Large. In Senate on October 9, the rest of the Committee members were elected. They are:

Division I: Tracy Allen, '87, English

Division II: Caroline Russell, '86, History

Division III: Floy Covington, '85, Computational Sciences

Division IV: Kristin Waskowicz, '86, Theater Arts

Member-at-Large: Linda Andersen, '85, Political Science

The second position of Member-at-Large is filled by the Chair, Jen McKee, '85, American Studies. All of the members are ready to get started. Said Caroline Russell, "The Tenure and Promotion Committee is one of the best chances to get to know the faculty. It allows hands-on involvement in the academic process."

The Tenure and Promotion Committee is a committee of Senate. Please direct any questions about the Committee to Jen McKee.

REVIEW-OF-THE- MONTH

The Sphinx And The Rainbow, by David Loye. (Bantam/New Age, \$3.95.)

It's the greatest riddle that has ever confronted man: "How does the human brain work?" This in-depth probe into the workings of right brain/left brain and frontal brain functions-and the new discoveries of holographic theory reveal some exciting and unexpected answers. Using the latest findings of neurophysiology, psychology, parapsychology and theoretical physics, Dr. Loye unlocks the mysteries of the mind and its unique powers of prediction-from hunches, ESP and clairvoyance to our ability to actually predict the future. With easy-to-follow methods, he shows us how to strengthen our powers of forecasting and precognition, and with the HCP (Hemispheric Consensus Prediction) Profile Test to actually determine right brain/left brain dominance and interpret the results. By totally understanding the powers of our "forecasting mind," we can all better deal with the future-including our own personal and economic survival.

"Engaging, fun to read and think over. Connects the 'new' physics, parapsychology, brain research and forecasting into a unified theory."
-San Francisco Chronicle

Weiner to appear at R.C.

Comedian Marc Weiner, a frequent entertainer on NBC's television show "Saturday Night Live," will perform a comedy concert Saturday, November 10, at 9 p.m. in Roanoke College's Olin Theatre.

Weiner, accompanied by his puppets, Rocko and Tony, are collectively known as "The Weinerettes." Opening for Weiner and the Weinerettes will be the Rockin' Reverend

Billy C. Wirtz. Tickets are \$5 for general public and \$2 for Roanoke College students, faculty and staff, and may be purchased from the Olin Hall Box Office beginning Monday, November 5. Box Office hours are Monday through Friday, 1-4 p.m. The Comedy Concert is sponsored by Roanoke College's Program Board-Special Events Committee.

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C&R con't from pg. 4

do this, I have classified Reagan supporters into two major groups: one-issue voters and image voters. Each has several subdivisions.

The one-issue voters consist of those people, much like the Mondale supporters, who vote on the basis of their one priority. For Reagan, these people include religious extremists such as the Moral Majority, militarists who believe in Reagan's policy of peace through strength, and many of America's upper crust who vote on the basis of the weight of their own pockets.

The possibility of Mondale winning these people over is pretty much nil. You cannot convince the militarist that Reagan's referral to the Soviets as "Barbarians" was anything less than correct, much less possibly detrimental to USA/USSR relations. Likewise, any Falwell supporter would label all people who are pro-choice on abortion or in favor of the prayer in school amendment as heathens who are out to undermine the Christian ideal America was founded on. Try convincing one of them that Reagan's own faith is questionable.

The majority of Reagan's support, however, comes from that group of people who believe, in the words of one Hollins student, that he just "...makes (them) feel good." This group is voting on the basis of another issue, that has not been given much attention in some circles, Reagan's image. For the majority of Americans who are either confused about their own priorities or tired of politics in general, this factor alone is of primary importance.

It is this image that provides the bulk of his supporters' ammunition. America "looks" good. In the last few months, unemployment has decreased, interest rates have dropped, the dollar is the strongest ever, and people seem to have more money in their pockets. We squashed the Soviet threat and all feel safe in our beds at night. And, as one person even commented, our domination of the Olympics (in the Soviet absence) even perpetuated the confidence people have about the American ideal under Reagan. Whether this upsurge in patriotism can be attributed to his policies or not (which they probably can) is irrelevant. What is important is how he has come to epitomize what the American

ideal stands for. He is the broad-shouldered cowboy who can not be pushed around by anybody. The human component of strength and prosperity that serves as a constant reminder of the country's assumed prosperity. Sort of like his own walking billboard.

This issue of image is what most Reagan supporters fall back on and allows them to overlook so much else. Many of the other issues, even his supporters concede, are arguable. Someone who is serious about improving diplomatic ties with the Soviets would not joke about dropping bombs on them. Likewise, someone who has joined forces with an extreme group like the Moral Majority to clean-up America, most likely did it based on personal

beliefs and not out of political necessity. Even his economic plans raise some serious questions as to long-term consequences pertaining to a healthy balance of trade, the deficit, and the cost of his solutions to the poor and middle class.

Time and time again, the image has rescued him. After his "...we can just recall (the missiles)" statement, people called it simply an "innocent slip of the tongue." When he was asked about the location of US troops stationed in Beirut and Latin America, he responded by saying it was not his job to know exactly where all our troops are stationed. Again, people excused him, he is busy and has other important things on his mind. And finally, no other president has made himself so

inaccessible. A quick wave before he boards an airplane is all we get. This attempt to protect and perpetuate that image by not leaving himself open to more costly blunders is also excused. He's too busy or why should we expect him to be able to answer questions on the spot like that?

In conclusion, although a president's image is important to some extent, should it be so much of a priority that we sacrifice basic expectations that we are entitled to, in order to escalate it? Where do we draw the line? How many blunders are we going to allow him to get away with before we put an end to them? And finally, could not this image simply be serving to shield us from present realities that will have a great impact in future years?

Six Senate subcommittees formed

Six sub-committees of the Student Senate have been formed and are now actively responding to student needs, ideas, concerns in their respective areas. The committees and persons of contact are:

The Student Rights Committee — Jacqueline Rosenwald '87

The Constitution Committee — Helen Cheshire '86

Food Services Committee — Bettina Ridolfi '85

Health Services Committee — Jessica Guttry '86

Security Committee — Angela Watkins '86

Committee on Minority Affairs — Faye Sherald '86

These committees were established by students in Senate to serve all students. Please make your views, etc., known to the appropriate committees. Any other or further questions should be directed to Mary Catherine Andrews, Chair of Senate and SGA Vice-President.

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