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Inside:

Inside:

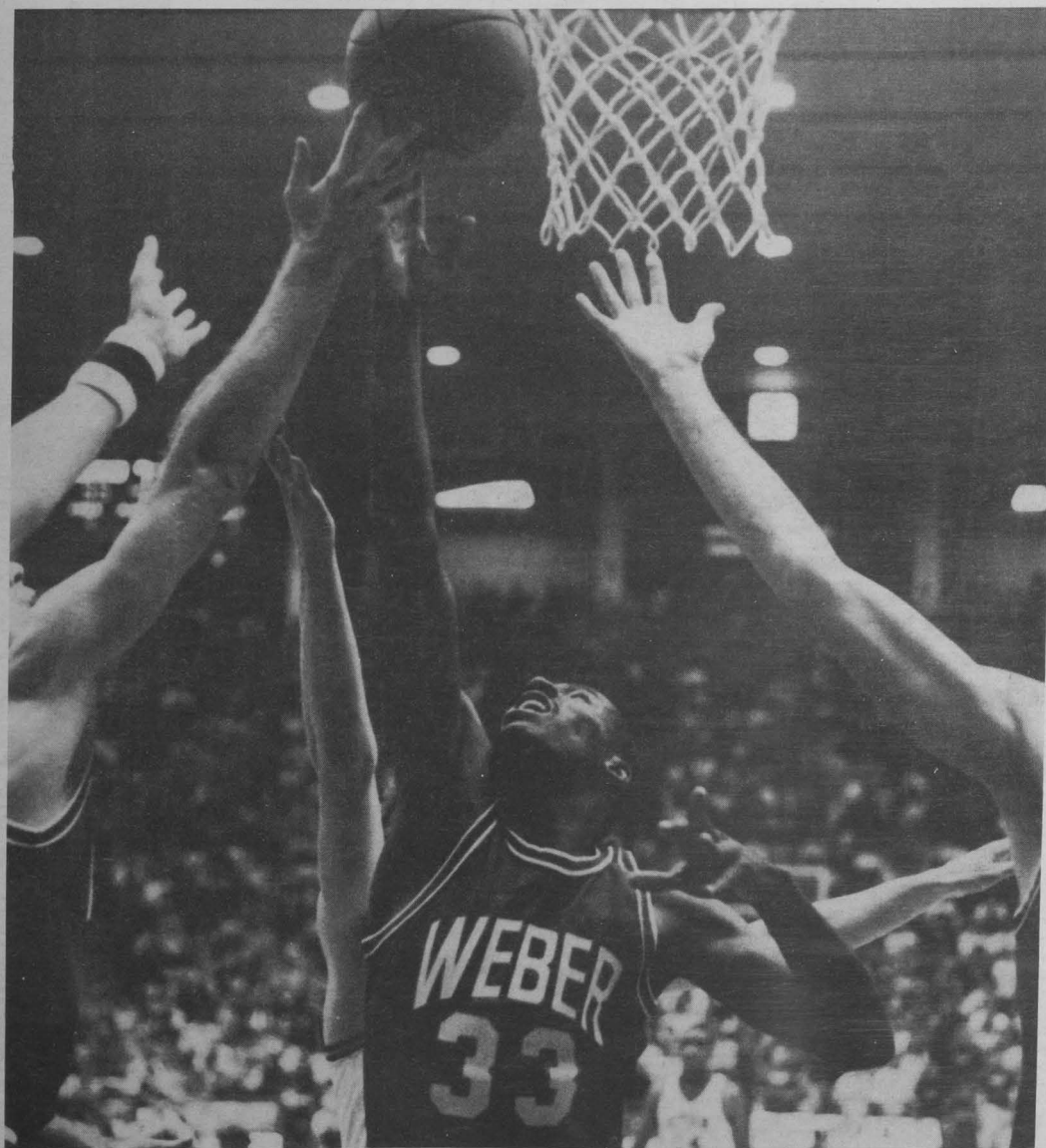
Inside:

Inside:

It's 15 days after "The Day After." What would you do in case of a nuclear disaster? Some ideas on a somber subject are found inside Page 2

You think the referee misses a critical call so you let loose with your best insult. Did he even hear it? A couple of real refs tell it all. Page 9

The Utah Statesman



Weber State's Charles Carradine fights for a rebound in Weber's one-point victory over the Ags Saturday. Story on page 7. *Erich Grosse photo*

Life in nuclear disaster is drastically altered

But government officials say many lives can be saved with evacuation plan

By REAGAN DAVIS
staff writer

It doesn't matter how the crisis begins. Once a nuclear weapon is detonated, life will be drastically altered. The

damage can only be estimated. The weapon's strength is influenced by many factors — size and type; what and where it hits; the time of year the weapon is used; the weather conditions and the distance

from ground zero (initial area of impact).

Some things can be counted on, however.

From approximately two miles from ground zero there is total devastation. A

crushing wave of intense heat crumbles buildings. Wind speeds greater than any tornado hurl cars, chunks of cement and steel through the air. All living things — grass, trees, crops, dogs, cattle, and humans — are incinerated instantaneously and soon the sun is blotted out by clouds of smoke and ash.

Three to five miles away only shelters and some concrete structures (hospitals, armories) survive. No homes will be left. Water up to and including this area will evaporate. Fuel tanks and lines will explode spreading more fire and burning debris.

From five to nine miles away the damage is less severe. Some structures, such as churches, schools and campus buildings, suffer only intense fire and heat damage, rather than complete destruction.

Anyone for a 10- to 15-mile radius of ground zero will be covered by flashburns due to their hair and clothing instantly igniting.

For 20 miles, people who have turned to look at the explosion are immediately and permanently blinded by the extreme light and heat.

Fifteen minutes after the blast the pulverized earth and other debris that was sucked up into the nuclear cloud begins falling back to earth. The radioactive gases on and in this debris create fallout.

The fallout is fine like cornstarch and the smallest breeze can begin carrying it hundreds of miles to areas unaffected by the blast.

Though most of the radiation is given off quickly, even

a small dose is fatal to humans.

Therefore, everyone must be in a shelter when a nuclear bomb is detonated even if they are hundreds of miles from ground zero.

On the Wasatch Front alone there are 1,100,000 lives to be saved. But, can it be done?

The U.S. Government and the State of Utah say it can. Government officials said they believe it will be done through relocation from "high risk" areas (industrial areas, population centers, and/or military targets) into safer "host" areas where danger is lessened.

The Wasatch front is filled with high risk zones and Cache County is one of the host areas.

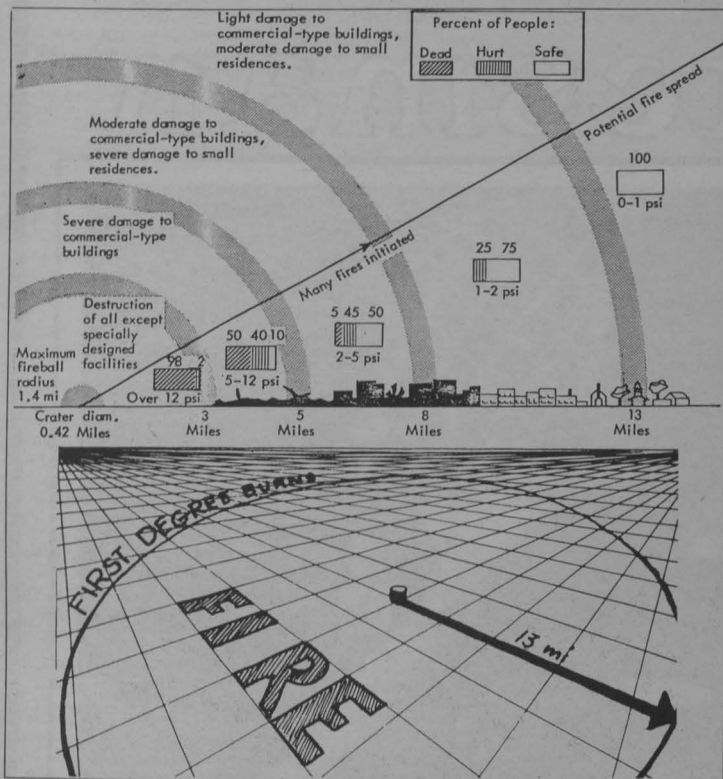
Should evacuation become necessary, Weber and Davis Counties would come here for temporary shelter from a nuclear blast and its affects.

The plan was devised by state and federal officials led by Ralph Findlay on the state level and Keith Nelson on the county level and it operates something like this:

First due to the building of tensions and previous Communist incursions, the American public will be aware of the situation and will be prepared to move.

Under direct order from the U.S. president, all 50 governors would be informed to start filling warehouses and shelters with food and medical supplies. People from Davis and Weber Counties would be informed that evacuation would be starting soon and to

(continued on page 13)



Nuclear disaster experts have estimated that the majority of the damage caused by a five-megaton bomb would reach 13 miles. Since Cache Valley is said to be at least 40 miles from major bomb targets, it has been chosen as a primary evacuation area for hundreds of thousands of Utahns.

Nuclear bombing an unhealthy situation

In a nuclear attack no one would be spared. Though some would escape with their lives, would those lives be worth living?

That is the question Dr. William B. Hampton and his organization Physicians for social Responsibility, Inc. are dedicated to dealing with.

"We are educating the medical profession and the general public on the health hazards of nuclear war," Hampton said.

In medicine, controlled radiation destroys specific cancerous cells but in a nuclear attack, depending on exposure, all cells in the body are destroyed and/or eventually cease functioning. This causes serious illness and even death.

"That's all radiation sickness is — the body's symptoms of hair loss, vomiting, diarrhea, bleeding gums are indicating the turn over of cells in the hair follicles, lining of the mouth throat, gums, and G.I. tract," he said.

The body's immunity system would be down and therefore more susceptible to disease and infection, he continued.

"The initial studies on radiation proved there were no safe dosage levels of radiation for humans," he said.

The government in its many civil preparedness manuals indicates survival for the majority of the population is not too much to hope for. Hampton however, disagrees.

"That is ridiculous," he said. "Most people will be wiped out quickly by radiation but those suffering from flash burns, moderate radiation exposure would linger. There wouldn't be any doctors and those left couldn't do much."

Hampton said he believes medicine would be reduced to 17th-century practices at best.

"There wouldn't be enough food and since no medicine is

fabricated in Cache County, when we had used up our supply we couldn't get any more," he said. "We couldn't last more than two days."

"We wouldn't have the facilities to sanitize anything and death and disease would spread that much faster. And what about the extra sewage, with 100,000 extra people in the county where will it all go? What about dead bodies and limbs. How can we dispose of such a massive amount? We aren't equipped for such a crisis."

Hampton said Logan Regional Hospital would not survive and if it did structurally it couldn't function.

"Logan can't handle the casualties from a major car wreck," he said. "We're not equipped to handle head or chest trauma. A majority of injuries will be burns and we won't have the equipment or the medicine or the manpower to handle the load. There isn't much you can do for radiation sickness."

The government and emergency management services are counting on a calm public that is willing to be controlled but again Hampton disagrees.

"That's ludicrous," he said. "You'd like to hope people — doctors, policemen, shelter managers, firemen, etc. — would want to help but you just can't count on it. The enormity of the situation would overwhelm us all."

Hampton said public education by Physicians for Social Responsibility and similar organizations are the only answer to the nuclear threat.

"Science and knowledge created the bomb and we must use the same means to put it to an end," he said.

The Utah
Statesman

81ST YEAR

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The Utah Statesman is written and edited by students of Utah State University.

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NUMBER 29

USPS 532-640

Physical violence not uncommon

Abuse of females in dating relationships examined

By MARIANNE FUNK
staff writer

Editor's Note: This is part one in a two part series examining the problems and causes of girlfriend abuse among USU students. Part two, dealing with solutions to the problem, will run the first of winter quarter.

Michelle was a student who did well in her classes, looking forward to a promising career in commercial art. Her lifestyle was typical of most university coeds: she studied, worked part-time, lived with three roommates and participated in the college social life.

The typical coed lifestyle had one hitch — Michelle's boyfriend beat her, often. One beating was severe enough to rupture an ear drum. Despite the beatings, Michelle stayed with her boyfriend throughout her years at Utah State University.

Michelle's case is not an isolated one. Other women at USU are physically abused by boyfriends or husbands.

"It is a problem," said Marilynne Glatfelter, a counselor at the USU Counseling Center. "It exists. I don't know to what extent because very few of those kinds of cases find their way to our center."

"It's a hidden problem," said Sharon Smock-Hoffmann, director of the USU Women's Center. She likened the secretiveness surrounding physical abuse to the secretiveness of alcoholism in women.

"Women are often afraid, ashamed and embarrassed to talk about it," she said.

In separate interviews, Glatfelter and Smock-Hoffmann discussed the problem of battered women and the reasons these women accept the treatment and stay in the relationship.

Battered women have a severe problem with low self-esteem, they said. "These women have learned that they are not okay," Glatfelter said. "At some point in their lives they have received and accepted the clear message that they are worth nothing."

Sometimes women even take the blame for the treatment, Smock-Hoffmann said, using the excuse: "I made him angry."

"That's not an excuse," she emphasized. "There is no excuse for hitting." Any woman who allows herself to be beaten is clearly stating that she is worth no more than that, she said.

It is difficult to appreciate how deeply ingrained that message of worthlessness is. It's easy for women with higher self-concepts to be critical of a woman in an abuse situation, Glatfelter said. "We say 'Well, why doesn't she just get out.' It's not that easy."

Battered women are further pressured to stay in the abuse situation by cultural values, both women said.

Often women stay in an abusive situation because they feel a social pressure to have a man in their life, Smock-Hoffmann said.

"You want to brag about the nice guy you went out with," she said. "It's part of the pressure to succeed at dating and it is definitely not a success if you're beaten up."

Because of the pressure to have a successful dating life, some women not only put up with abuse, she said, they deny it is happening, protecting the man they are dating.

Glatfelter said that abuse is "connected with a cultural mandate that says a woman should be attached to a man."

"Women are encouraged to marry in this culture," she said, "and we place a great deal of emphasis on 'by the time you graduate.'"

When a man graduates we ask him what his career plans or further educational goals are, she said. When a woman graduates, we ask her when she is getting married.

At an early age, women receive the message that much of their worth depends on having a man in her life, she said. Women often perceive the message as: any man is better than no man.

"The culture pushes that idea and many women are willing to pay a very high price for a man she can show she is attached to," she said. For some women, that price includes physical abuse.

Smock-Hoffmann said that while the pressure on a woman to have a man in her life exists everywhere, it is particularly intense in Utah because of the emphasis on marriage and family.

Both women said the culture also implies that it is all right for a man to hit a woman. The rough, macho image receives a lot of hype, Glatfelter said, and many men interpret that as tacit permission to use violence in dealing with their problems.

(continued on page 14)

No one knows how extensive girlfriend abuse is, but the problem exists, according to Women's Center counselors. Social pressures both lead some men to abuse their girlfriends and causes the abused woman to hide the problem and stay attached to the man.

Mailing address not enough—couple denied residency

By CAROLYN FREDERIKSEN
staff writer

Two Utah State University Students were denied resident status for the third time last Monday when the Utah Supreme Court ruled the couple hadn't established continuous residency for one full year.

George W. and Lory H. Frame, originally from California, lost the suit which contended that because they lived in Utah the year prior to application, they should be granted resident status.

The Frames moved to Utah in 1971. After one school year, they moved to Tanzania, Africa, where they pursued wildlife research and writing and photography for six years. The pair returned to Utah in March, 1978, and registered for fall quarter before leaving to travel the U.S. until the term began.

Although they continued to list a USU mailing address, maintained a bank account in Logan, and stored belongings in Utah, Justice I. Daniel

Stewart wrote for the 3-2 court that the Frames hadn't met the full requirements to be listed as Utah residents.

When the couple applied for resident status in late September, 1978, they were turned down. The Residency Appeals Committee also turned down their appeal on the basis they hadn't fully met the regulations requiring one year's unbroken residency in the state. Their 1st District Court suit was dismissed on USU's motion for summary judgement.

The pair proceeded to challenge the State Board of Regents' 30-day absence disqualification as unconstitutional, dissonant with due process, and arbitrary.

Claude Burtenshaw, who was chairman of Residency Appeals when the Frames approached the committee in 1978, agreed that the standards of residency for tuition purposes are vague, at best.

"There is so much involved in these types of cases that they suggest a lack of standards which seems to be the

issue with the Frames," Burtenshaw said.

"With the present system," he continued, "there are no standards specifically stated. There will always be a question in the minds of the people applying. They ask themselves: 'What if I vote, buy a home, join a church, get a driver's license? At which point have I established residency?'"

According to Burtenshaw, a recent federal districts court ruling held it is unconstitutional to force a 14-year-old girl to pay out-of-state tuition in a Salt Lake City public school.

"I think this may be saying something quite different about the same kind of issue," he said. "There are so many different cases that it's hard to recognize which way the courts will go."

The Supreme Court decision said: "The authority to draw lines that discriminate is necessary if government is to act in the many areas of human conduct where the shades of human activity do not lend themselves to precise categories. . . ."

According to Justice Stewart, although people who fall close to the line of exclusion may feel unfairly excluded, a rule cannot be held unconstitutional for that reason as long as the classifications for exclusion/inclusion are reasonably created.

Establishing residency for tuition purposes is much more difficult than it would be otherwise, said Burtenshaw.

"The real issue is trying to determine when students become a permanent resident of the state," he said. "The kinds of things established to determine that question can't always convince those in charge that students are here permanently. You could do all of the things required only to avoid out-of-state tuition. It is a question of intent," he said.

Justice Richard C. Howe presented a dissenting opinion arguing that the appellants presented "substantial evidence" that they'd been residents of Utah since 1971, and the suit should therefore go to trial.

The Frames declined comment on the court's decision.

Opinion Opinion Opinion Opinion Opinion Opinion

No good excuse in bombing referees

There's nothing like a television camera to turn an otherwise normal Aggie fan into a raving madman. This phenomenon was somewhat evidenced at the televised BYU game earlier this season.

But after another televised game Saturday in which Aggie fans launched a no-warning, first strike air offensive at the referees and at the Weber State bench, there should be no doubt that cameras work hypnotic magic on spectators' mentality.

Fruit, candy, pennies, glass and wadded-up paper became airborne during the referees' calls. Admittedly, the calls were bad, but no amount of protest will result in a reversal of a bad call. In fact, throwing objects onto the floor usually result in either a player getting injured or a technical foul called on the home team.

And it always results in a lowered public opinion of USU sportsmanship.

Let's hope the blame can be tacked on the cameras. There certainly isn't any other admissible excuse and even the camera one is extremely questionable.

Unless the missile launchers can in some way control themselves from the enticement of the TV cameras, they should stay home where they can safely attack their own television set without endangering the players or making public fools of themselves.

Nuclear threat real

Two weeks after *The Day After*, a spread is published in *The Statesman* on what will happen in case a nuclear war actually breaks out.

"C'mon," many may say. "Haven't we run that through the media enough; haven't we scared the nuclear pants off just about every American; haven't we overcovered big-bomb disaster stories, nuked the facts and figures beyond recognition so that words of caution and preparation carry no significant meaning?"

In the case of nuclear disaster, no amount of coverage is too much. The possibility of a nuclear blast should be covered — and covered extensively.

An ounce of prevention is worth a megaton of closed minds that refuse to admit the bomb may fall. People want to believe that it could never happen, not in this nation, not on this planet.

Many don't want to think about it, but it will be too late to think about it when the livingroom window starts melting.

Those who say they wouldn't have to worry if there were no button to push or if there were no weapons to let loose are those who have a simplistic view of the arms race and believe if the U.S. stops making them there'd be no problem.

Understanding the threat of nuclear war goes beyond patriotic marches in the rain and idealistic rhetoric. Understanding takes being informed of the threat on a nationwide basis, as well as a personal basis.

Information is just that — information. Whether people want to face the situation or not is their choice. But the more information the public has, the better prepared it is to make intelligent decisions.



Letters

'Naive enthusiasm' displayed at show

To the editor:

While saving \$12 watching Bob Hope's Back-to-School special on TV, I enjoyed observing the reaction of the USU audience. They showed unbridled naive enthusiasm over

mediocre jokes in hopes of snagging some national air time.

Maybe it was because of the apparent mean age of the audience here, compared with the other schools shown, a

touch of senility. I suppose, though, that it's that same Cache Valley mindset that boycotts Abbie Hoffman and applauds G. Gordon Liddy.

Robin Goodfellow

Positive attitude toward Liddy is scary

To the editor:

Gordon Liddy scares me. No, on second thought, the people that applauded Liddy's disrespect for our nation's laws scare me.

Liddy felt no remorse for trying to illegally influence the outcome of a national election. He rationalizes like a guilty teenager by saying "everyone does it."

His argument should not vindicate him, rather, it should draw requests for examination of our campaign machinery. Liddy's ideas and rationalizations call for the cancellation of our protections under the Bill

of Rights. Last Thursday's Convocation would not bother me so if it were not for the number of pleased reactions Liddy received.

Liddy is equally dangerous in foreign policy. He says that we must be realistic in our approach to world affairs. That is fine but when we realize his realism means invasion of any person's privacy and CIA led coups we need to stop and reconsider our altruistic beginnings. Our CIA led a coup in Chile at the request of ITT during the Nixon administration, destroyed a democracy and established a suppressive military junta. It may fit neatly

in Liddy's tough guy image but survival politics appalls me.

I agree that our sense of reality is clouded but it is our ethnocentric apathy that fogs our vision. We indulge in fantasy but yawn at in-depth international news. We are satisfied with one language education. We freely throw labels on countries we know little about. This only yields paranoia.

We have got to see through the humor, eloquence and self-supporting ego of Gordon Liddy to the disrespect he has for our laws and the ideals they project.

J. Vincent Eccles

Female students at USU are all women

To the editor:

I want to respond to your article in Friday's *Statesman* regarding women and divorce. When Craig Larocco visited the Women's Center, I was impressed by his open-minded curiosity toward exploring this complex issue. We spent more than an hour discussing primarily the challenges women face juggling multiple roles and dealing with the emotional aftermath of divorce, whatever its possible "cause."

I found it extremely surprising, however, to find myself quoted as referring to women as "girls." Girls are female

children. By the time any female is college-age she is no longer a girl, but a woman. Girls do not become married. Women do.

I apologize to your female readers if at any time during Craig's visit I actually slipped and referred to them as children. Perhaps it was my mistake. Perhaps it is because of the tendency of *The Statesman* to reflect prevailing social attitudes which regard all females as children until they are 1) mothers or 2) obviously "old ladies." See, for example, recent columns by Steve Thompson and Bruce Adams.

The female students are

USU, single, married, divorced, widowed, young, aging, are all women. To refer to them otherwise is inaccurate at best, and may also be demeaning. I'm confident neither Craig nor *The Statesman* would consciously choose to promote such attitudes toward women.

This incident impresses upon me the continued challenge we all face in guarding against hurtful language and the responsibility we share for continuing to raise public awareness.

Linda Barnes
Women's Center graduate assistant

Turn-styles

this week
by

RICK CHASE



Is the sky really falling?

Editor's note: Turnstyles is a weekly column in which a member of USU's faculty or staff is invited to express an opinion of his or her choice. Rick Chase is an extension weed specialist in USU's plant science department.

In the past couple of weeks we have had the opportunity to see doomsdayers in action. I call them the disaster lobby. They are pessimists who would make us believe that we are on the verge of ruin. Lewis Regenstein is an example. Regenstein said, "The food we eat and the air we breathe are giving us cancer and heart disease and causing birth defects in our children." He explained that this was due in part to public exposure to pesticides and other toxic chemicals. Now we do live in a country where freedom of press and speech are allowed, so anyone can say anything. But lets not believe everything we hear or see in print. I am a scientist and keep in touch with scientific reports, but have seen nothing to indicate that pesticides or toxic chemicals in our food and air are causing cancer, heart disease, and birth defects.

On Nov. 20, *The Herald Journal* ran a feature article on Regenstein's speech. In the same paper there was an article entitled "Statistics Show Americans Healthier Than Ever Before." Dr. Elizabeth Whelan, head of the American Council on Science and Health, described herself as a bearer of good news. She is a scientist, trained to her work, with no book to sell. She is quite unlike Mr. Regenstein, who is a political scientist, a bearer of bad news, who has a book to sell. Does one have more of a moral obligation than the other to disseminate correct data or information? Dr. Whelan stated that the technological and lifestyle changes in our society have improved, rather than harmed, America's health. Her group has shown that investigations reveal that many of the scares today are unfounded or are on weak grounds scientifically.

Do you remember the scares?: cranberries, DDT, flourcarbons, nitrites, eggs, agent orange, flourides, nuclear power. There are others and will be others to come. Although these "scares" are unfounded scientifically, many still cling to the fear that they are in some way extremely hazardous.

There is no evidence, for example, as Mr. Regenstein claimed, that DDT is cancer-causing. Nor has anyone died of DDT poisoning, except possibly a few suicide cases. On the contrary, it is estimated by the World Health Organization that more than 100,000,000 people are alive today who wouldn't have been if it had not been for DDT.

Every segment of society has its anti-pesticides, its anti-fluoridationists, its anti-vaccinationists, etc. Earlier societies had their nati-electricidists and anti-chloridationists. These people, however well meaning, often use alarmism tactics, spread lies and mistruths, and poor scientific data.

One hundred and fifty years ago life expectancy, for example, was only 38 years for males. The work week was 72 hours. Food was scarce. Medicine was oftines not effective. Epidemics came and went, killing people literally by the thousands. Insects ate crops and spread diseases. Was that a high quality life? Our climb toward a high quality life began about the same time that pesticides like 2,4-D made it possible for farmers to begin to win the battle against pests. In 1940 one farmer could produce enough food for only about 11 others. By 1960 that productivity increased a staggering 250 percent, in only 20 years, to 26 others. Today a farmer can produce enough to feed close to 80 others, a 700 percent increase in less than 50 years! No other segment of society can boast of such productivity. But take the tools needed to control pests away from the farmer and see how rapidly our quality of life declines.

Scientists look at a risk-benefit ratio. Naturally there are risks in most everything we do. If we expect benefits, we must be willing to accept certain risks. If those risks become excessive then we need to look at other alternatives. Many, however, would ask for a no-risk agriculture. That is impossible. We need, however, and do continue to try to eliminate risks.

Maybe we need to give everyone a short term assignment in some foreign country where they are fighting to produce enough food to feed themselves. Maybe people would appreciate more then the struggle to produce food.

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135	8:15a	8:45a	Except Sat. & Sun.
137 <small>Discontinued Dec. 14</small>	11:44a	12:15p	Except Sat. & Sun.
159	3:00p	3:30p	
149	8:10p	8:40p	

SALT LAKE CITY TO LOGAN*

Flight Number:	Departs	Arrives	
138 <small>Discontinued Dec. 14</small>	10:45a	11:15a	Except Sat. & Sun.
146	2:16p	2:45p	
148	6:50p	7:20p	Except Sat.
152	10:00p	10:30p	Except Sat.



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(*Fares and schedule subject to change)



Extramural Water Polo USU vs. U of U Sat. Dec. 10

Anyone interested in playing for the Aggies is invited to attend practice on Mon., Wed., Thurs. at 8:00 p.m. HPER pool.

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Student Employment

Part-time job offerings from the office of student employment, Main 13, this week include:

cashier, radio news production assistant, mechanic (flexible hours), cow milking (early morning and evening hours).

Other new positions are computer science consultants, composition teachers, interpreter for deaf, research technician (ADVS).

Summer postings: ranch hands and wranglers, Utah and Colorado.

Spouses of students are eligible to use the services of the Student Employment Office.

Christmas will come a little early this year to USU work-

study students.

"Students may work during the Christmas break to earn any remainder of their fall quarter award if they have not yet had a chance to earn the entire award," according to Dick Michaud, director of financial aids. However, he added, students may not earn beyond their fall award as that would be termed as "maintenance" earnings and such earnings are not permitted currently because of insufficient funds.

Supervisors are reminded that work-study students may only work 20 hours a week, or less, while school is in session, but may work full-time during the non-school vacation days.

Placement News

Interviews for full-time employment:

Nov. 6 — Utah State Auditor's office (Acctg); **Nov. 8** — Utah Power and Light (CompSci); **Dec. 13** — Alpine, Davis, Granite, Jordan and Weber School Districts will be interviewing for teachers.

Teacher interviews for mid-year openings available Dec. 13 must have finished student teaching and have set up placement file. Elementary and secondary opportunities for fall 1984 with three of the above districts. Check with the Placement office.

CROSSWORD PUZZLER

ACROSS

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- 41 Spanish article
- 42 Fisherman
- 44 Black
- 45 Swiss river
- 47 Mediterranean vessel
- 49 Drunkard
- 50 Break suddenly
- 52 Rude hut
- 54 Symbol for tellurium
- 55 Occupant
- 57 Rubber on pencil
- 59 Powders
- 60 Sufferer from Hansen's disease
- 31 Bedouins
- 33 Chooses
- 35 Animal
- 36 Kite
- 37 Bristle
- 39 Plunderer

Answers to previous puzzle

A	P	O	D	B	A	D	M	O	L
P	A	R	R	L	I	E	A	L	O
I	S	L	E	A	S	P	L	I	S
S	T	E	A	L	S	A	L	L	O
M	E	T	R	E	E				
C	R	I	S	I	S	T	A	T	T
H	E	R				O	E	R	
I	S	S	U	E	D	A	N	S	W
G	N	U				T	O		
P	A	R	A	D	E	T	R	E	B
A	R	A	N		N	E	E	R	O
R	E	N	D		N	O	N	E	L
A	S	I	A		A	N	D	S	T

- 40 Go in
- 43 Revolu-
- 46 Genus of
- 48 Country of
- 51 Crony:
- 53 Short sleep
- 56 Tar heel
- 58 Compass

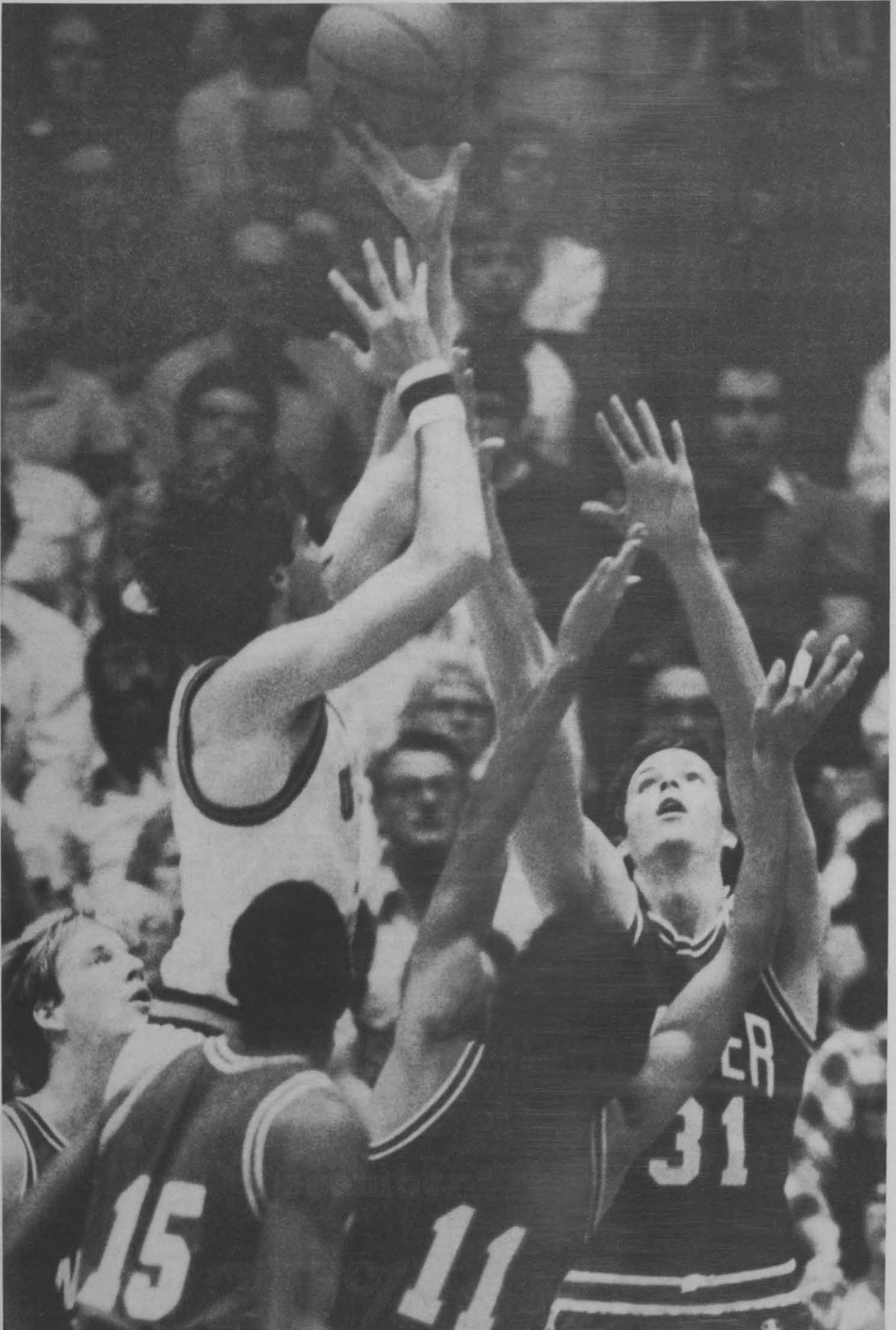


DOWN

- 1 Woodwork-
- 2 Sun god

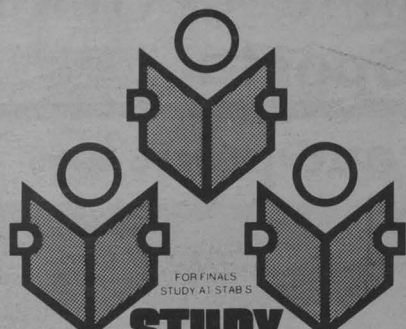
By J.D. BOOGERT
sports editor

Weber State moved on to take an eight-point lead late in the half — Ron Ence was



Erich Grosse photo

(continued on page 8)



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Merry Christmas



Wildcats hold off late Ag rally

(continued from page 7)

whistled for a foul following a lay-up, with WSC point guard John Price hitting both ends of a one-and-one situation giving the Wildcats a 41-33 lead with 38 seconds left in the half.

It was the second half that saw the Aggies seal their own fate. They received plenty of scoring opportunities early in the half, but all of them came from the free throw line.

Utah State did not score a field goal in the second half until junior college transfer Jeff Anderson hit an eight-foot jumper from the left wing with 12:44 remaining. However, Weber State had been unable to run away with the game, and only led 55-45 at that point. And, at the same time, the Wildcats were getting themselves into foul trouble.

Greg Jones followed Anderson's jumper with a 17-footer to give Weber State its largest lead of the game, 57-45, with 12:17 left to play.

From that point on, Anderson took over the game, combining excellent free throw shooting, steals, rebounding and overall floor play. Anderson's final statistics were incredible — the only statistics he acquired in the first half were two personal fouls. In the second half, he had 21 points (6-of-11 from the field, 9-of-10 from the line), eight rebounds, two blocked shots and five steals. Perhaps just as incredible was the fact Anderson only played 19.8 minutes of the contest.

After the Aggies cut the lead to 67-63 at the 3:41 mark (Anderson hit a 17-foot jumper), the Wildcats beefed up their lead again and led 73-65 with only 2:06 left.

A combination of Anderson, with a 14-footer, two free throws and an Anderson lay-up with 19 seconds left brought the Aggies within two points, 73-71.

Forced to foul, Chris McMullin fouled Weber State's Martin Nish with 15 seconds left. Nish hit one of the two free throws allotted. On the ensuing fast break, however, McMullin was whistled on a player-control foul, giving Hagan two shots, and he missed both.

Joel Rotta hit a lay-up with two seconds left, but it was too

Weber State 74, Utah State 73

WEBER STATE

Worster 2-7 0-0 4, Carradine 6-9 0-1 12, Campbell 5-9 1-2 11, Price 4-9 8-10 16, Hagan 3-8 7-10 13, Jones 2-8 0-0 4, Nish 4-7 4-6 12, McDaniel 1-4 0-0 2.
TOTALS — 27-61 20-29 74.

UTAH STATE

Grant 6-15 2-2 14, McCullough 2-10 1-3 5, Ence 5-12 5-9 15, McMullin 3-9 4-4 10, Washington 2-8 2-4 6, Anderson 6-11 9-10 21, Beck 0-1 0-0 0, Rotta 1-1 0-0 2.
TOTALS — 25-67 23-32 73.

Halftime score — Weber State 41, Utah State 35. Rebounds — Weber State 42, Utah State 44. Field goal percentage — Weber State .433, Utah State .373. Free throw percentage — Weber State .690, Utah State .719. Fouls — Weber State 24, Utah State 22. Fouled out — Worster, Campbell, McCullough, McMullin. Technical fouls — none. Attendance — 9,808.

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE SCORES

Boise State 72, Gonzaga 54
Fullerton State 95, Pomona 51
Idaho State 64, E. Washington

57 Santa Barbara 94, Langston 77
Utah 102, Nevada-Reno 90
Houston 59, Biscayne 51
LSU 75, Texas A&M 65
Louisiana Tech 77, Rice 69
Oklahoma State 95, Texas A&I

60 Indiana State 69, Ball State 57
Iowa State 81, Texas 57
Michigan 96, N. Michigan 78
Ohio State 74, Connecticut 67
Purdue 67, Miami (Ohio) 58 (3 OT)

UCLA 51, Notre Dame 47
Clemson 72, South Carolina 71
Kentucky 59, Indiana 54
Louisville 89, SMU 65
St. Johns 78, Columbia 58
Tennessee 62, California 47
Virginia Tech 89, North Carolina State 65
Virginia 53, James Madison 50
Army 73, Harvard 49
Georgetown 84, St. Francis 61
Providence 71, Arizona 69

late for the Aggies, as they came up one point short.

Indeed, after a 50-percent field-goal percentage night against BYU a week ago, one can look at the Aggies' shooting woes as a major reason for the loss. The Aggies were a different team in the second half. After an acceptable 46 percent shooting first half, the Aggies fell to 27 percent (8-of-30) in the second half.

"I was disappointed by not being able to begin the game the way we did the second half, getting the ball inside," USU head coach Rod Tuelier said. "We lived by the outside shot in the first half, and as it turned out, we died by it early."

Of the eight field goals by the Aggies in the second half, six came from the hands of Anderson, with Rotta and Ence adding one each. And while Anderson was the spark which kept Utah State in the game in the second half, his first-half performance was perhaps a little below par, according to Tuelier.

"You've got to evaluate his total game," Tuelier said. "He played in the first half picked up two fouls, and really didn't help us. He certainly wasn't born out there tonight. We know what Jeff Anderson can do."

Ence, who scored 15 points in the game, said the Weber State zone defense made the Aggies play a little more cautiously than they would have liked.

"Weber plays an excellent defense and it just made us a little cautious," Ence said. "We weren't pushing it in against the big guy (7-footer Shawn Campbell). When we did, we fouled him out."

McCarthy said the Wildcats were trying to use the element of surprise in using the zone defense for the first time this season.

"We'd been working on it (zone). We wanted to use the element of surprise," McCarthy said. "This is one of the most rewarding wins I've ever had. To win is incredible — it was against all odds."

In addition to Anderson with 21 and Ence with 15, other double-figure scorers for Utah State were Greg Grant with 14 and McMullin with 10 points. Weber State was led by Price's 16 points, while Hagan had 13, Charles Carradine and Nish had 12 and Campbell added 11 points.

Utah State, now 1-1 in the season, is idle until Friday, when the Aggies face Brigham Young in the first round of the Cougar Classic at Provo. Other teams entered in the Cougar Classic are St. Mary's and Lamar. Weber State improved to 3-0 with the win.

Ross, Schebler top Ags at Vegas

Aggies Steve Ross and John Schebler placed fourth and fifth respectively as the USU wrestlers finished 18th among 43 teams in the Caesars Palace Invitational in Las Vegas on Friday and Saturday.

Ross, a 150-pounder, lost to Mike Schmitz of Wisconsin for third place, 3-2. At 190, Schebler placed fifth in a decision over Dave Palmer of Oklahoma, 7-0.

Oklahoma State took first, Oklahoma second and San Jose State took third. Fresno State

placed tenth and UNLV of the PCAA 17th.

The road trip also included a dual with Minnesota on Thursday as the Aggies lost 31-10. Winners for USU were Erik Strawn (134), Steve Ross (150) and Wes Smith (167).

The Aggies will stay home this week when they host the Beehive Invitational on Friday and Saturday. Teams in the 12-team field include Cal-Poly, in the Top 10, and San Jose State and Wyoming (both in the Top 20).

Game officials not bothered by rowdy crowds

By LORI ANN EATON
sports writer

Basketball is not just a game but a mysterious force that can change normal sports lovers into Mr. Hyde. That transformation is very scary for a referee, said USU professor Art Mendini, who umpires high school and Big Sky Conference college games.

"People could get very violent without knowing it," he said. "They shake their fists . . . make remarks . . . do things they wouldn't normally do."

The danger is intensified on the basketball court because of its close crowd proximity, said Mendini, who also officiates football. "You know something can happen that would be disastrous," he said. "We get concerned about it."

"There are times at the line when we hear things," Mendini said. "But we block them out."

The referees try to keep the players and coaches cooled down by talking to them in a friendly, decisive manner without dominance, said Mendini.

Attempts are made to satisfy the requests of the coaches. "The last thing we want is a shooting match," he said.

Players do not often cause trouble because they must forget the call and go on with the next play. "The players adjust to the officiating," said Mendini.

Insults from the crowd do not effect the referees' decisions, he said. In basketball they hear noise, not specifics. "There are times at the line when we hear things," he said. "But we block them out."

When problems arise with exceptionally rowdy people, the responsibility is handed to the home management.

During Saturday's Weber State-Utah State basket-



Officials at Saturday's Weber State-Utah State game had plenty of opportunities to hear the opinions of a noisy Spectrum crowd. According to USU Professor Art Mendini, however, the crowd does not affect the decisions of officials.

Steve Adams photo

ball game, for example, the officials turned to the public address announcer to ask for help when fans threw articles on the floor. If the problem would have persisted, the officials could have called a technical foul on Utah State because of the crowd.

Although Mendini said he could not quite explain why people react in such ways at a basketball game (or any other game) he pointed toward society's em-

phasis on winning. "People like to associate with winners and success," he said. "If you win you're successful."

The mysterious force of a basketball game can trigger the opposites in many a fan. And referees like Mendini try to run a smooth game to keep out the Mr. Hyde in fans. "A lot can happen that can change attitudes."

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Entertainment

Woody Allen changes faces but the humor is the same

By DON PORTER
staff writer



Woody Allen's latest film, *Zelig*, is an interesting, artsy and entertaining work of cinema sure to delight fans of his previous works as well as newcomers to his peculiar brand of genius.

Set in the 1920s and '30s, *Zelig* is the fictional tale of a "human chameleon" named Leonard Zelig; a man who can alter his physical and mental state in order to adapt to any situation. When he is in the company of overweight people he gains weight almost instantaneously; when in the company of a particular ethnic group his skin color may change to match theirs and he may also begin to speak their language.

Zelig soon becomes the focus of intense interest in medical and psychiatric circles, as many professionals attempt to discover the cause of his involuntary transformations. This search to solve the riddle frustrates all but one psychiatrist, Eudora Fletcher (Mia Farrow), who claims she has found the secret behind his affliction.

A massive amount of notoriety inevitably follows and Zelig becomes the newest fad in a nation hungry for stories about oddity and abnormal lifestyle. The yellow journalists of the period have an absolute field day with this unfortunate human being's story, and merchandisers make big bucks selling chameleon-related games and toys. And all of this is played off the backdrop of Dr. Fletcher's courageous attempts to cure the troubled Zelig.

Zelig is a definite departure for Allen, who wrote, directed and stars in the film. His past starring roles in films (*Bananas*, *Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex*, *Sleeper*, *Love and Death*, *Annie Hall*, *Manhattan*, *Star-*

dust Memories and *A Midsummer Night's Sex Comedy*) have all dealt with a character who is very insecure about his masculinity and usually obsessed with the sexual aspects of life.

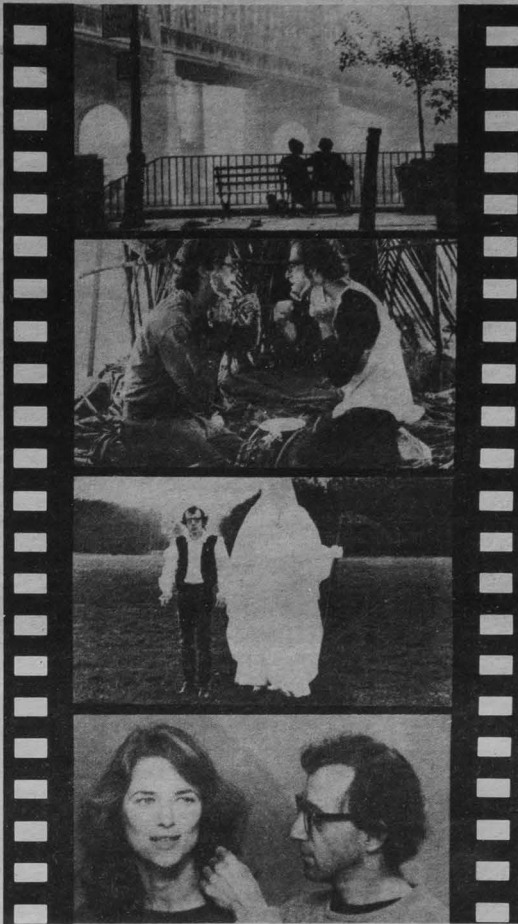
Leonard Zelig can't really be termed "insecure" because he is a man devoid of personality. He forms a personality in relationship to his surroundings. References are made to his sexual interests, but they are done in passing and figure only slightly into the storyline of the film. For the most part Zelig ignores sex, he seems much more interested in the superficial aspects of his social life. "I just want to be accepted," is his motto.

It is difficult to gauge the quality of individual performances in this film, due to the fact that it consists primarily of black and white documentary-style newsreel footage and a large number of still photographs. Excepting the comedy in the film, watching *Zelig* is much like watching a documentary on PBS. Allen's special effects people have managed to make the film look as if it were really shot in the '20s and '30s, and there is a constant narration track describing the sequence of events throughout the course of the movie.

The special effects are so good, in fact, that it appears that Allen is actually standing next to people like Eugene O'Neill and Adolf Hitler. The directing, editing and special effects are excellent in *Zelig*, simultaneously providing the illusion of realism while jostling the funny bone.

And Allen's screenplay is witty and satirical, something he manages to pull off in every film he makes. Putting Zelig, a Jew, alongside the Pope and Hitler has all kinds of comedic possibilities, and Allen uses them up in fine fashion.

Zelig may be Allen's most artistic film to date, but it is no less funny than his previous endeavors — definitely worth checking out.



Excitement, travel and warmth await in Mexico City

If you've had it with shoveling your car out from under a ton of snow every other day; if you're tired of negotiating icy sidewalks; in short, if you've had your fill of winter, cheer up — winter doesn't even start for another two weeks.

But there's hope. USU's Department of Languages and Philosophy is continuing its winter quarter in Mexico program, offering USU students the excitement of travel, the comfort of traveling south, and a chance to study abroad while earning credit towards graduation at USU.

Izela Chiu-Olivares, assistant professor in the Department of Languages and Philosophy, is the director of the program this year.

She says the program offers students the chance to take 10, 12 or 15 credits at the Mexican-North American Institute of Cultural Relations. USU students study Mexican culture and history, taught in English, as well as studying the Spanish language. No knowledge of Spanish is needed to participate in the program.

This year, because of the devaluation of the peso, Chiu-Olivares says, the program costs less

than ever. The most recent rate of exchange gives 160 pesos to the dollar. That comes out to about \$350 for room and board for the entire quarter. Tuition is \$411 for 10 credits, \$431 for 12 credits, and \$586 for 15 credits.

Classes meet five days a week, for about 3 hours a day. There is a two-week break during the quarter, which allows students to travel to the beach resorts, the Yucatan, or the archaeological areas of central Mexico.

"I am trying to organize some field trips," Chiu-Olivares says, "to the Museum of Anthropology, the Museum of Modern Art, and the Castle of Chapultepec. There is a museum there, and it was the residence of Maximilian, the emperor."

In addition to studying the art, culture and history of Mexico, there is the advantage of Mexico City's climate.

"The weather is more or less the kind of weather we have here in the spring or fall," says Chiu-Olivares. "It is quite pleasant, like

September here."

She says students participating in the program have to make their own travel arrangements, and everyone meets in Mexico City. She said before leaving, everyone will know where they will be staying, and have the address of the family who will furnish them with room and board. Transportation to Mexico City can cost as little as \$12, she says, if you take the bus from Chihuahua. The train from Chihuahua is about \$40.

"The location of Mexico City is good," says Chiu-Olivares. "It's close to the beach resorts (the bus to Acapulco is about \$10), and not very far from the Yucatan, so (students) will have a chance to visit there if they are interested and the archaeological sites."

"I think that the experience of living in another culture and living with a family is an invaluable experience," she says.

A meeting will be held tonight at 6:30 in Main 208 to explain the program in detail, and more information is available at the Department of Languages and Philosophy.

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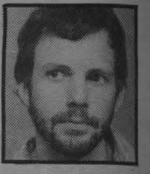
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Michael E. Thirkill

Exit: Stage left

Tis the season to spend money



It's beginning to look a lot like Christmas. I can really tell. Not from the record amounts of snowfall in the mountains and in my driveway. Not from the green and red plastic hanging in the Student Center.

I began to sense the Christmas spirit when advertisements for department stores began using red and green ink in October. And of course, the Christmas season officially opens with the passing of America's holiday dedicated to eating as much as possible.

The American celebration at this time of year is celebrated for a variety of reasons. Christians mark December 25 to remember the birth of Christ. Jews celebrate Hanukkah for eight days to mark the rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem after its defilement by Antiochus of Syria. These two major religious holidays fit in perfectly with the Roman holiday of Saturnalia, adding to the festiveness in Western civilization, and the winter solstice has long been celebrated as the time when the earth comes around its solar orbit and the days lengthen to spring. We mark the end of our calendar year, and that, too, is another reason for celebration, reflection and resolution.

There are many reasons to celebrate during this time of year we commonly call Christmas, which has evolved into little more than a gigantic exercise in shopping.

Numerous stories in the newspapers and features on television news have repeated the same story: it's going to be the merriest of holidays. And why? The economy has recovered (what ever that means) and people are coming out in droves to spend, spend, spend, much to the delight of economic analysts and shopkeepers alike.

How did we come to this; this equating celebration and merry-making to the sales ledgers, as if the success of the holidays could be quantitatively measured on the computer print-out of Sears, ZCMI and J.C. Penny.

I, for one, am insulted by this attitude, as if our celebrations are nothing more than an insignificant part of some Gross National Yuletide. We should recognize the consumer emphasis of our economy has turned the ageless and honorable act of gift-giving into a hollow shell — the ritual of Xmas Shopping.

If there is any doubt about this, consider that every year there is some faddish present that is so much in demand there is a shortage. This year's blockbuster is the Cabbage Patch doll. Only in America could a critical shortage of rag dolls exist.

When we bestow a gift upon a friend, loved one or relative, what exactly do we give them? One way to define the value of a gift is its value. A youngster will remember a new bicycle long after he has forgotten the underwear he was given on the same crisp winter morning. That is to be expected. We work hard for our money, so the amount of it we spend for a gift represents much effort and time spent. The price of a gift is one way to express the value of friendship, affection or love.

But there are many other ways, and I would submit, better ways. Think of your most valued possessions. Chances are they are not the most expensive things you own, but those trinkets which represent some memory; some special event in your life; a time that has much meaning for you. These are the things that are important to us, not because of what they are per se, but because of what they represent to us. It takes some event, some memory, some special time, to give this spirit to an inanimate object. And it is the spirit of the object that makes it special.

In our mass produced, mass consumed socie-

ty, that special quality is missing from most everything we buy. Perhaps it is that realization that has made the Cabbage Patch dolls the hot-sellers. Despite the development of dolls that do everything short of reproducing themselves, today's focus is on a rag doll like grandmother had; something that can take us back to a time that seemed better, more full of life; a time when objects of quality had an inherent spirit.

But nostalgia won't give us that missing spirit, and fortunately it doesn't have to. You probably own many things you no longer want or need. Make a gift of something like this. Whatever it might be, it has been used and has become a part of your life. Giving a gift like this is giving a part of yourself. An item that you have owned and used already has a spirit about it, and it can be felt by the one to whom it is given.

Paul Williams has written, "Acquisition is a greater pleasure than possession." How often have you bought something, only to have the excitement of newness wear off in a matter of days. It is the acquisition that is the joy, not so much the ownership. Making a gift of something that has lost that joy of acquisition puts the life and soul back into it.

If there is nothing you would like to pass on to a friend or loved-one, consider another source of gifts with soul — the second hand shop. Why should it be that to give someone a gift that has been used by another is taboo? Perhaps we are afraid of what someone will think of us, that we might be considered cheap. It is only cheap if judged by how much money it cost — judged by the thought or the soul of the gift, it is very rich indeed.

Obviously, you don't want to give brightly colored polyester leisure suits, but what about used books. Most towns have second-hand shops that have hundreds of books. It takes some looking, but you can find many fine examples of the world's best writers, often for only a few dozen cents. Some used books have hand-written dedications on the yellowed pages, and to my mind, this is even better. One's imagination can run wild thinking of the many people who have read the book.

Used records are also plentiful, and although most are a little scratched, a rare, old record can brighten any pile of gifts, often for what you would pay a parking meter to leave your car for a few moments.

Handmade items are especially nice, because they represent more than the time you spent making them. Instead of working for dollars to buy something to give, spend some time making someone special something special. The time you spend crafting a gift for someone is the next best thing to spending time with the person, despite what Ma Bell will tell you.

This year, while completing your traditional march with the masses through the malls, consider giving someone you love something you own; something someone else has owned; something you have made. Give a gift that says more than \$5.98; a gift that says you cared enough to not give what everyone else was giving. Give something you won't see on television news as the most popular gift of 1983; something a finicky relative can't return. Give a piece of yourself, something that has a spirit of its own.

If enough of us do this, imagine how surprised the financial analysts will be when they decide that, contrary to earlier predictions, it wasn't a very happy holiday after all. But those who gave and received gifts with spirit and soul will know better. But you won't be able to measure the happiness in dollars and cents.

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Dec. 10th 8:00pm

South State Center

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Semi-Formal

Utah evacuation plan deemed one of safest

Experts say that if everyone follows the plan, only 100,000 lives would be lost

(continued from page 2)

get a food and water supply and to fill up their gasoline tanks for evacuation.

When the threat of attack becomes eminent, the actual evacuation to fallout shelters will begin. The residents of North Davis County and Weber County would use I-80, U.S.89 and U-69 to reach Cache County.

"Hopefully," said Nelson, "the weather won't be bad or we'll have trouble getting people through the canyon. People will have to rely on people. It should be pretty smooth."

Traffic control stations will direct the relocates to reception centers where they will turn in their car keys and be given housing, shelter and feeding assignments. Housing will take place in commercial and community buildings throughout the town. At no time will residents be asked to house or feed the relocates.

Cache residents will remain at home and prepare their own meals for as long as possible. Grocery stores will stay open until their food supplies are depleted. When residents can no longer cook, they will be assigned feeding areas the same as relocates.

If the crisis passes and there is no

attack then the relocates will be sent home. If an attack does begin a siren on the USU campus will go off in an oscillating pattern notifying residents and relocates to turn on their radios for further instructions.

At this point everyone will gather their special supplies and head for various fallout shelters throughout the county to be protected from blast or radioactive fallout.

"The hospitals and nursing homes all have their own evacuation plans with designated buses and such," Nelson said. "There should be no problem. There is plenty of public transportation and most people have their own cars. Most everything is in walking distance, anyway."

He continued, "The kids on the campus will stay right there. They can live there and eat there and there are fallout shelters, too."

"We will remain at the fall out shelters until the radiation level goes down to a safe dosage. The average is about two weeks. Then they can go out for awhile for fresh air and then come back in. It'll be tight but we'll make it."

There are six radiation monitors in the county, one of which is on the

USU campus. These monitoring stations will radio their findings to emergency headquarters which will broadcast the results over the air.

Finally when the radiation level of the fallout has dropped low enough in the area, the governor will announce the end of the crisis and the community services will reassemble to put together an orderly return for relocates.

If there is an attack, Utahns have no cause to worry. Ninety seven percent of the United States will be undamaged by the attack. Only 3 percent can be directly attacked. Also Utah is prepared, according to Edward Teller, a noted nuclear physicist.

Findlay continued, "Edward Teller was here about a month ago and he says 90 percent of Utahns will survive and that's impressive. He developed the original nuclear weapons, so he knows what he's talking about. He was very impressed with our plan."

"The federal Civil Defense Act of 1980 identified this plan as the safest and most cost effective. This way citizens don't have to know anything technical about the war. In this study they attempted to identify high risk areas and the area surrounding Hill

Air Force Base is one."

When relocates and Cache County residents emerge from the fallout shelters will survival be probable?

"Yes," said Nelson. "All of the water system is enclosed in this county so none of our water will be contaminated. To eat contaminated food or crops, all you have to do is wash the fallout off. The radiation doesn't harm the product."

Findlay agreed, "Of course we can survive. If everyone follows the evacuation plan — and I think most will — the most we'd lose is 100,000 lives. There is 40 days worth of food in warehouses and in trucks in transit. No one is going to starve."

One variable that must be added to this is the human panic factor. In a situation this overwhelming, will pandemonium set in?

Nelson says no. "Cool heads prevail," he said. "In this system everyone is accounted for and has their own plan. People have faith in us and the system. After that movie (*The Day After*) I only had one call. People know what's going on and that we're doing all we can do and that's all anybody can do."



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Student Center Movies

It's A Wonderful Life

James Stewart
Donna Reed7:00
9:30Dec. 5-6
Mon &
Tues.Six
Weeks

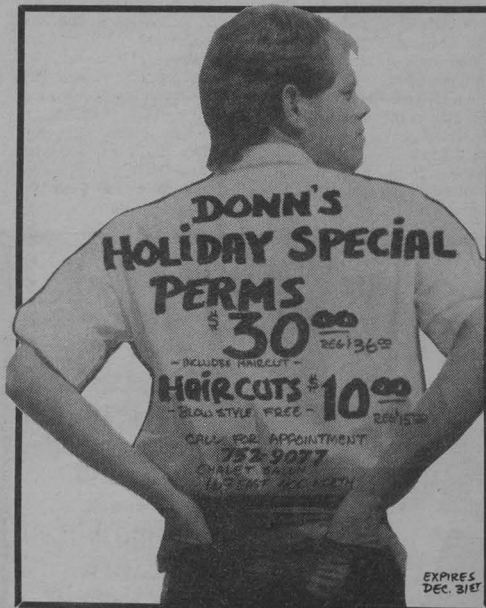
9:30 PG

Wed-Thur Dec. 7-8

Last week of movies till Jan. 3

X-Mas
Matinees

Saturday

Coffee Drinkers
HELP!Coffee Preference
SurveyTues. Dec. 6
10:00 am - 12 noon
Lower Hall - Student CenterSponsored by:
USU Food Service
We're deciding what kind of coffee
to serve on campusIf You Care,
Cast Your Vote!

Syrians shoot down U.S. warplanes

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Syrian forces shot down two U.S. warplanes Sunday during the first American air strike in Lebanon. One flier was rescued, at least one was captured and Syrian soldiers said a third died of injuries.

The Pentagon said a two-man A-6 and a single-pilot A-7 fighter-bomber were downed when 28 U.S. planes attacked Syrian positions in Lebanon's central mountains at about 8 a.m. 1 a.m. EST in response to earlier attacks on U.S. reconnaissance planes.

The White House said President Reagan authorized the raid. Reagan vowed to order more strikes if Syrian anti-aircraft batteries continue to fire at American surveillance planes.

"We are going to defend our forces there," Reagan told reporters at the White House. "...If our forces are attacked, we will respond."

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said the Syrians were believed to be holding two of the fliers. "We are attempting to negotiate their release," Reagan said.

But a Lebanese photographer on assignment for The Associated Press said he saw a captured American at one crash site, as well as

another severely injured crewman taken away by Syrian soldiers. The Syrians later told reporters one American died of his injuries.

A Syrian communique mentioned only one pilot held.

The other U.S. planes returned safely to the aircraft carriers USS Independence and USS Kennedy off the Lebanese coast, the Defense Department said.

A Lebanese army officer who witnessed the raid from a mountain village said the U.S. jets were lined up abreast as they asept in from the Mediterranean for the attack.

He said he thought the planes must have been visible to syrian lookouts and radar stations for several minutes before they struck.

As the planes crossed over Syrian lines, missiles and anti-aircraft fire rose "from all sides," he said.

A Defense Department spokesman said at least 40 shoulder-launched SA-7 missiles and vehicle-launched SA-9 rockets were fired at the planes, along with heavy anti-aircraft fire. The SA-7s and SA-9s are Soviet-made weapons.

The Pentagon said its planes dropped a variety of explosives, including conventional 1,000-pound bombs and cluster bombs. It gave no report of the damage caused.

Handy astronauts contact King Hussein

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) — After talking by radio to the King of Jordan, a "happy bunch" of handyman astronauts used a makeshift darkroom inside a bedroll to fix a jammed camera Sunday, then repaired and fired up a twice-broken furnace.

Spacelab scientist Owen Garriott reached fellow ham radio buff King Hussein, who told him, "We're very, very, proud of you, and we share this pride with all the people of America, all the people of the world."

Bob Parker and Ulf Merbold of the Red Team — one astronaut shift — and Garriott and Byron Lichtenberg of the Blue Team got out tools and instructions Sunday to repair a series of broken experiments aboard their orbiting Spacelab. Then they charged on with the non-stop experimentation they have kept up since Spacelab was launched with space shuttle Columbia last Monday.

Mission commander John Young and pilot Brewster Shaw worked in the cockpit of Columbia and made little comment to the ground.

The repairs boosted morale aboard spacelab and Rick Chappell, mission scientist here, said, "They're a happy bunch up there right now."

Parker took a broken mapping camera to

bed with him and took apart the complex instrument inside the light-proof confines of a bedroll.

Working by touch alone, the astronaut discovered that a cassette had jammed. He snipped the film, rethreaded it onto the magazine and emerged with a working camera.

Merbold, meanwhile, rerouted a power wire to go around a short circuit that had idled two materials science furnaces. He isolated a short circuit and permanently disabled one device, but he restored power to a "mirror heating" device which uses light amplified by mirrors to melt crystals.

When the astronauts later turned on the mirror heater, however, it shut down automatically. This time the problem was a fouled cooling system.

Lichtenberg reprogrammed a computer and apparently fixed it.

The mirror heater was put to work on a sample of silicate. Officials said no attempt would be made to repair the other furnace, which failed after completing work on all but three of 13 planned samples.

Mission scientist Karl Knopp had high praise for the astronauts' skills as repairmen.

Abuse while dating likely to continue

(continued from page 3)

"The man very often believes that it is his right and role to punish a woman when she does something wrong or when she has disappointed him," she said.

Childhood environment plays a major role in forming the destructive behavior of both the abuser and the victim.

Women who endure beatings without protest often grew up in homes where hitting was an acceptable form of discipline, Glatfelter said. They were often abused as children.

Similarly, men who beat women were frequently raised in violent homes. Often they saw their mothers being hit, she said.

Smock-Hoffmann expressed a concern for women who

blind themselves to indications of a violent nature in the man they are dating. Women have told her that there was no evidence of abusive behavior prior to marriage, even though it began occurring soon afterwards.

She disagrees with that claim. "Abusive behavior starts at a very young age," she said. "It's not something that occurs full-blown."

It is critical that women be sensitive to subtle indications of an abusive attitude in a man during dating. She suggested that a woman closely examine a man's attitude about women. A woman should be sensitive to subtly demeaning comments. Even the use of words like "chick" can indicate a superior attitude toward women that create difficulties in a relation-

ship, she said.

A woman should also be watchful of pushing, shoving or light, playful hitting, she said. Those behaviors can become abusive later on in the relationship, when a man feels less inhibited, she said. A man who is comfortable being physically rough with a woman during play may become physically abusive when angered.

Finally, Glatfelter and Smock-Hoffmann cautioned against staying in an abusive relationship because of the hope that things will get better when the couple is under less stress.

"Any woman who is emotionally involved with a man who beats her has to realize he won't change," Smock-Hoffmann said, "she is up for a lifetime of abuse."

F.Y.I.*

Clinic Wednesday

Appointments are still being made for the cancer screening clinic on Dec. 7 in the University Residence Center. All USU female students are encouraged to take advantage of this service. Call the Student Health Service for more information and appointments.

Exam is required

Those freshman who have not yet taken the freshman placement exam will not be admitted into a 100 level English course until the exam is taken. The test will be given in the Writing Center, L372, Dec. 5 and 7 from 3:30 to 5 p.m., Dec. 6 from 7 to 9 p.m. and Dec. 8 from 10 a.m. to noon. The cost is \$5. No appointment is necessary.

AIDS seminar held

Dr. Henry A. Toizke, the laboratory director of McKay Dee Hospital, Ogden, will present a seminar on Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome, AIDS, today at 10:30 a.m. in NRB 206. All interested persons are welcome. There is no cost.

Scholarship offered

A scholarship is being offered by the Volunteer Auxiliary of Logan Regional Hospital for juniors and seniors in health-related fields. Contact Financial Aids.

Club offers cheese smorgasbord to all

The Dairy Science Club is having its annual cheese smorgasbord Dec. 6 at 7 p.m. in the SC Cedar Room. Blaine Rich of Cache Valley Dairy, Clint Warby of the Utah Dairy Commission and Elwin Johnson of

Delta Valley Farms will speak on the history, processing and marketing of cheese. For a \$2.50 donation a salad bar, cider, apple pie, ice cream, cheese and crackers will be offered. All are welcome.

Fruitcakes available

Fruitcakes are still available for sale. They are available in light and dark varieties in 12 ounce or 2 pound sizes. Contact Joan Budge in the Family Life Building for more information, 750-1558. Those who have already placed orders may pick up their cakes.

Brunch scheduled

The American Association of University Women will hold the annual International Holiday Brunch Dec. 17 at 11 a.m. The event will be held in the Family Life Lounge. All international women or wives are invited to attend. For reservations and transportation, please contact Hannale Wilson, 753-0875, or LaVerne Udd, 752-7574. Please make reservations by Dec. 13.

Meeting and social

Phi Upsilon Omicron is holding a planning meeting for next quarter's activities Dec. 7 at 5:30 p.m. in the Family Life Lounge. All members are required to attend. This will also be our Christmas social. Refreshments will be served.

Hands-Up is shown

USU Student Productions presents Hands-Up in the third annual Variety Show Spectacular, a benefit for the USU Disabled Student Center. The show will be presented Dec. 7 and 8 at 8 p.m. in the Morgan Theater. The cost is \$2.50.

* All clubs, organizations, individuals and university departments interested in placing their newsworthy announcements in the For Your Information section or on the Statesman calendar should complete a form available at TSC 315. Deadlines for announcements are 9:00 a.m. Monday (for Wednesday's publication); 9:00 a.m. Wednesday (for Friday's publication); and 9:00 a.m. Friday (for Monday's publication).

Weather

TODAY'S FORECAST:

Cold with occasional snow showers. Highs in the lower 30s. Lows in the mid teens.

TOMORROW'S FORECAST:

Cold with periods of rain and snow. Highs in the mid 30s. Lows in the upper teens.



Calendar

MON_{DEC}5

- ☐ USU Baha'i Club presentation on the equality of men and women, SC 336 at 5 p.m.
- ☐ International Folk Dancing teaching and requests, HPER 102 at 7 p.m.
- ☐ SC Movie *It's a Wonderful Life* in the SC Auditorium at 7 and 9:30 p.m.
- ☐ STAB/IOC Christmas Tree Lane. Performance by Edith Bowen Elementary at 11:30 a.m. in the Sunburst Lounge. Later performance at 6 p.m. at South Cache Junior High.
- ☐ Open forum: Computer Competence, L349 at 3:30 p.m.
- ☐ STAB study halls open in SC 329, 333 and 335 from 5 p.m. to midnight.
- ☐ "The Best Christmas Pageant Ever," and other Christmas Readers Theater presentations Dec. 5 at 7 p.m. in the Eccles Center Auditorium. Christmas sing along at 6:45 p.m.

TUE_{DEC}6

- ☐ CWIC meeting, SC third floor at 6:30 p.m. Anyone interested in helping with Preference Ball and Women's Week may attend.
- ☐ Dairy Science Club cheese smorgasbord, SC Cedar Room at 7 p.m.
- ☐ Blue Key Christmas party on Dec. 6. Members are meeting at 6:30 p.m. on the third floor of the SC. Rides will be given to Craig Funk's house, 80 N. 380 East, Smithfield.
- ☐ SC Movie *It's a Wonderful Life* in the SC Auditorium at 7 and 9:30 p.m.

WED_{DEC}7

- ☐ Last day of classes.
- ☐ Phi Upsilon Omicron Christmas social and planning meeting, Family Life Faculty Lounge at 5 p.m.
- ☐ AED presentation by Dr. Frank Jimenez, recruiter for the California School of Podiatry at San Francisco, NRB 111 at 12:20 p.m.
- ☐ ATA Christmas Party at 6 p.m. Location has yet to be announced.
- ☐ Hands-Up presents a sign language variety show spectacular, Morgan Theater at 8 p.m.
- ☐ USU Mountaineering Club meeting and slide show, HPER 114 at 7 p.m.
- ☐ SC Movie *Six Weeks* in the SC Auditorium at 7 and 9:30 p.m.

What's playing

Mann's Triplex — *Brainstorm*, *Street Gangs*, *Note and Hays*, 752-7762.
Utah — *Running Brave*, 752-3072.
Redwood — *We of the Never Neeve*, 752-5098.
Cinema — *Educating Rita*, 753-1900.
Capitol — *Zelig*, 752-7521.
Ballyhoo Theater — *Hadley's Rebellion*, 563-3922 in Smithfield.